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1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1892-3,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN EIGHT VOLUMES.  
VOL. VIII.

SYDNEY :

CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1893.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

SESSION 1892-3.  
(IN EIGHT VOLUMES.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

VOL. VIII.

Title-page.  
Table of Contents.  
Index. (*See* Vol. I.)  
STATISTICS—

PAGE.

Blue Book for 1892 ... .. 1

PRIVATE BILLS—

Australasian Rights Purchase Bill—Report from Select Committee ... .. 307

Hay Athenæum Trustees Enabling Bill do do ... .. 331

Hillgrove and Armidale Water-Power Electric Bill—Report from Select Committee... .. 337

Do do do —Petition of G. F. B. Hancock ... .. 357

Do do do do in favour of—Residents of

Hillgrove . . . . . 359

Lee and Brady Settlement Bill—Report from Select Committee... .. 361

Menindie and Broken Hill Tramway Bill—Report from Select Committee ... .. 369

Do do —Petition in favour of—Residents of Broken Hill—One similar Petition ... .. 393

Do do do Residents of Wentworth and District—One similar Petition ... .. 395

Do do do Residents of Menindie ... .. 397

Do do do Residents of Hay ... .. 399

Do do do Coke Manufacturers and others ... .. 401

Do do Petition against—Residents of Broken Hill ... .. 403

Do do do Citizens of Broken Hill ... .. 405

Menindie Irrigation Bill—Report from Select Committee ... .. 407

Gunnedah School of Arts Enabling Bill—Report from Select Committee ... .. 435

Parramatta Street-Watering Bill do do ... .. 441

Do do Petition against—George Ralph ... .. 453

Raymond Terrace Mechanics School of Arts Sale Bill—Report from Select Committee ... .. 455

Scottish-Australian Mining Company (Limited) Railway Bill— Do do ... .. 463

Do do do Petition against—Nicholas Johns and others ... .. 475

Simpson's Railway Bill—Report from Select Committee... .. 477

Do Petition against—Inhabitants of Parramatta ... .. 503

Vale of Clwydd Coal-Mining Company's Bill—Report from Select Committee ... .. 505

Oxford-street Improvement Bill—Petition—William Brereton and others ... .. 511

Goulburn Water Supply Charges Bill—Petition against—Ratepayers of Goulburn ... .. 513

Goulburn and Crookwell Railway Bill—Petition in favour of—Inhabitants of Goulburn ... .. 515

STOCK—AGRICULTURE—FORESTRY—	PAGE.
Stock and Brands Branch, Department of Mines—Report for 1891 ... ..	517
Do o do and Agriculture—Report for 1892 ... ..	545
Breeding and fattening of Stock in New Zealand—Report by Chief Inspector ... ..	571
Australasian Stock Institute at Rodd Island—Correspondence—Return to Order ... ..	587
Diseases in Sheep Acts of 1866, 1878, and 1882—Additional Regulations ... ..	605
Diseases of Stock and Sheep—Report by M. Loir, M.D. ... ..	607
Camping and Water Reserves in the Namoi Electrate—Return ... ..	611
Pastures and Stock Protection Act—Petition in favour of Amendment of—Farmers and Stock-owners, Tenterfield ... ..	613
Imported Stock Act of 1871, and the Imported Stock Act Amendment Act of 1884—Amended Regulations ... ..	615
Department of Agriculture—Report for 1891 ... ..	625
Do do —Return ... ..	685
Do do —Amended Return ... ..	689
Agricultural Centre of Moama—Report by Inspector Charles de la Motte—Return to Order	691
Vine Diseases Act Amendment Bill—Message ... ..	693
Do do Petition against—Orchardists, &c., of Liverpool ... ..	695
Establishment of Model Farms at Bathurst, Orange, Molong, and Wellington—Return to Order ... ..	697
<i>Agricultural Gazette</i> —Particulars respecting ... ..	743
Agricultural Holdings Bill—Report from Select Committee ... ..	745
Soil surrounding Native Dog Bore—Analyses of samples—Return ... ..	779
State Forest Administration—Annual Progress Report for 1891 ... ..	785
Do do do 1892 ... ..	847
Forestry Department—Report by late Director-General ... ..	861
 PARKS—COMMONS—	
National Park Trust—Report for 1891 ... ..	865
Public Parks and Recreation Reserves—Expenditure for purchasing and maintaining, from 1st January, 1880—Return ... ..	867
Public Works Act of 1888—Resumption—Public Recreation Ground at Ulmarra ... ..	869
Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act—Resumption—Public Park at St. Marys ... ..	871
Do do do do at Hinton ... ..	873
Do do do do at Moss Vale ... ..	875
Do do do do Public Recreation Ground at Plattsburg ... ..	877
Do do do do Public Recreation Grouud at Double Bay ... ..	879
Do do do do Extension of St. Peter's Park ... ..	881
Do do do do Recreation Ground at Dapto ... ..	883
Common at Deniliquin—Correspondence—Return to Order ... ..	885
Field of Mars Common— Do do ... ..	891
 FISHERIES—	
Report of the Commissioner for 1891 ... ..	901
Fisheries Act Amendment Bill—Petition in favour of—Fishermen of Botany—Two similar Petitions ... ..	925
Do Petition in favour of—Fishermen of Port Jackson ... ..	927
Do do do of George's River... ..	929
Net-fishing in Port Hacking Prohibition Act—Petition in favour of amendment—Fishermen of Botany Bay and George's River ... ..	931
Fish sent to Sydney market from Lake Illawarra—Return ... ..	933
 CHICAGO EXPOSITION—	
Representatives at the Philadelphia and Chicago Exhibitions—Return ... ..	935
Appointment of Mr. Martin, M.P., to position in connection with Chicago Exhibition—Return to Order ... ..	937
Exhibits from New South Wales—Return to Order ... ..	941
Pictures prepared by the Government Printer—Return ... ..	953
Books and Pamphlets—Return ... ..	955

## UNEMPLOYED—

	PAGE
Government Labour Bureau—First Annual Report ... ..	957
Working of the Government Labour Bureau—Report from Select Committee ... ..	965
Labour Bureau in New Zealand—Report of Mr. George Lewis... ..	1037
State Labour Farm for Relief of Unemployed—Correspondence—Return to Order ... ..	1041
Railway from Lismore to the Tweed—Report of Superintendent of Government Labour Bureau on men forwarded to Contractors, Murwillumbah ... ..	1045
Free Passes issued by Labour Bureau to Western District—Return ... ..	1047

## MISCELLANEOUS—

Weights and Measures Act—Report of Board of Inquiry ... ..	1051
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures—Return to Order ... ..	1109
Fire Brigades Board—Report for 1891 ... ..	1111
Do do 1892 ... ..	1139
Goulburn Fire Brigades Board—Report for 1892 ... ..	1169
Government Printing Office—Cost and description of work done during 1891—Annual Return to Order ... ..	1171
Do Cost and description of work done during 1892—Annual Return to Order ... ..	1183
Immigration—Report for 1892 ... ..	1197
Asiatics resident in New South Wales—Return ... ..	1201
Asiatics and Coloured Persons Immigration and Regulation Bill—Message ... ..	1203
Introduction of Afghans and Camels into this Colony—Petition against—Residents of Broken Hill, Silvertown, Wilcannia, and surrounding districts ... ..	1205
Kanaka Labour—Correspondence ... ..	1207
Art Unions—Return to Order ... ..	1211
Site for Public Baths at Lavender Bay, North Sydney—Return to Order ... ..	1213
Floating Baths, Farm Cove—Return to Order ... ..	1225
Amount of Gold and Silver in Coins exported from New South Wales—Return to Order ... ..	1233
Coinage Act of 1891—Exchange of Light Coins—Despatch ... ..	1235
Ministerial Picnics—Return ... ..	1237
Moneys advanced to the Premier on his recent Visit to England and America—Return to Order ... ..	1239
Suppression of Gambling—Petition in favour of—Baptist Union of New South Wales ... ..	1241
Pheasant-Richardson Glove Contest—Report of Police ... ..	1243
Glove Contests—Petition against—New South Wales Conference Wesleyan Methodists ... ..	1245
Do do Residents, Redfern ... ..	1247
Do do Residents, Sydney ... ..	1249
Payments to Messrs. E. J. Sievers, T. F. Waller, and J. H. Kirkpatrick—Land Valuers and Arbitrators—Return ... ..	1251
Contracts let by the Government to Mort's Dock and Engineering Company—Return ... ..	1253
British Interests in New Hebrides—Despatch ... ..	1255
Picturesque Atlas Company—Petition—W. R. Gullick, for leave to appear before Select Committee ... ..	1259
Do Petition—J. H. Décent and others for leave to appear before Select Committee ... ..	1261
Public Works Act of 1888—Resumption—General Cemetery, Cundle ... ..	1263
Do do do Sutherland ... ..	1265
Sericulture—Report by Mr. W. S. Campbell, F.L.S. ... ..	1267
Statues proposed to be put in Martin Place—Return to Order ... ..	1313
Government Advertisements in <i>Truth</i> Newspaper—Return ... ..	1315
Vice Suppression Bill—Petition in favour of—Wesleyan Ministers' Meeting ... ..	1317
Do do Cleveland-street Wesleyan Church—Six similar Petitions ... ..	1319
Do do The Sydney City Mission—Three similar Petitions ... ..	1321
Do do Women's Christian Temperance Union ... ..	1323
Do do Loyal Albert Division of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance, Bathurst ... ..	1325
Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between Great Britain and Muscat—Despatch ... ..	1327
Wentworth Irrigation Trust—Statement of Expenditure to 31st December, 1892 ... ..	1331

New South Wales.

BLUE BOOK

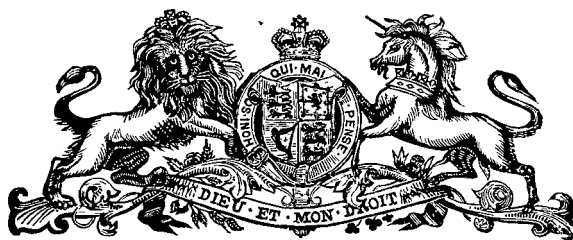
FOR THE YEAR

1892,

COMPILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN.

*(The Proof Sheets were revised and checked by the respective Departments concerned, which are therefore responsible for the accuracy of the Returns.)*

Presented to Parliament by Command.



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# BLUE BOOK.

1892.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Alphabetical Index to Contents ... ..	iii
Civil Establishments, &c.—Index of Officers... ..	vii
Persons employed by the State at end of year, and salaries paid—	lv
Governors... ..	2
Parliaments ... ..	3
Ministries... ..	4
Executive Council—Members ... ..	11
Legislative Council—Presidents ... ..	11
Legislative Council—Members, &c. ... ..	12
Legislative Assembly—Speakers ... ..	13
Legislative Assembly—Members, &c. ... ..	13
Civil Establishments—	
Executive and Legislative ... ..	16
Royal Mint—Sydney Branch of ... ..	20
Colonial Secretary ... ..	22
Colonial Treasurer ... ..	68
Attorney-General ... ..	94
Secretary for Lands... ..	98
Secretary for Public Works ... ..	118
Minister of Justice ... ..	132
Minister of Public Instruction ... ..	158
Secretary for Mines and Agriculture ... ..	168
Postmaster-General ... ..	194
Miscellaneous ... ..	225
Ecclesiastical Establishment ... ..	226
Education (University, Colleges, and Sydney Grammar School)	228
Pensions and Gratuities ... ..	232
Foreign Consuls ... ..	243
Returning Officers ... ..	244
Agreements Validating Officers ... ..	245
Guardians of Minors ... ..	246





## ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Abattoir—Glebe Island ... ..	80	City of Sydney Improvement Board ...	57
Aborigines Protection Board ... ..	57	Civil Service—Number of Persons employed at end of 1892 ... ..	1v
Agent for Immigration ... ..	33	Civil Service Board ... ..	57
Agent-General ... ..	22	Claims—Court of ... ..	110
Agents for the Sale of Crown Lands ...	101	Clerks of Petty Sessions ... ..	140
Agreements Validating Officers ... ..	245	Colleges—St. Andrew's ... ..	231
Agriculture—Department of ... ..	189	"    St. John's ... ..	231
Analyst—Government ... ..	34	"    St. Paul's... ..	230
Architect—Government ... ..	126	"    Women's... ..	231
Art Gallery—National, of New South Wales	164	Colonial Secretary ... ..	22
Artillery—Permanent ... ..	45	"    Treasurer ... ..	68
"    Partially-paid ... ..	47	Commission for the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893 ... ..	63
Assembly—Legislative—Officers of ...	17	Commission—Public Service Inquiry ...	60
"    "    Members of ... ..	13	"    Royal, on Baldwin Locomotives ...	62
"    "    Succession of Speakers ...	13	"    "    Military Service... ..	62
Astronomer—Government ... ..	163	"    "    Eddy—Schey ... ..	62
Asylums—Hospitals for the Insane ...	38	Commissioners of Fisheries... ..	58
"    Infirm and Destitute ... ..	42	Commissioner of Stamp Duties ... ..	74
"    Parramatta ... ..	43	Commissioners of Land Titles ... ..	23
"    Liverpool ... ..	43	"    of Customs—Board of ... ..	73
"    Newington ... ..	43	"    for Railways ... ..	82
Attorney-General ... ..	94	Comptroller-General of Prisons ... ..	148
Audit Department ... ..	31	Consuls—Foreign ... ..	243
Australian Museum ... ..	163	Copyright—Registrar of ... ..	156
Bank—Government Savings' ... ..	212	Coroners ... ..	137
Bankruptcy Court ... ..	135	Council—Executive ... ..	16
Births, Deaths, and Marriages—Registrars of	25	"    "    Members of ... ..	11
Board of Commissioners of Customs ...	73	"    Legislative—Officers of ... ..	16
"    —Protection of Aborigines ... ..	57	"    "    Members of ... ..	12
"    Medical ... ..	37	Council—Legislative—Succession of Presidents ... ..	11
"    of Pharmacy ... ..	76	Court of Claims ... ..	110
"    of Health ... ..	76	"    of Bankruptcy ... ..	135
"    of Water Supply and Sewerage:—		"    of Quarter Sessions ... ..	95
Metropolitan ... ..	59	"    Supreme ... ..	132
Hunter District ... ..	130	"    District ... ..	135
"    for opening Tenders for Public Works	119	"    Land Appeal ... ..	103
"    to act on behalf of the Government in the matter of International exchanges of Literary and Scientific Works, official Publications, &c....	56	"    Divorce and Matrimonial Causes ...	133
"    —City of Sydney Improvement ...	57	"    Equity ... ..	133
"    of Visitors to Hospitals for the Insane	37	Crown Solicitor ... ..	94
"    —Marine ... ..	77	Customs ... ..	69
"    Civil Service ... ..	57	"    Board of Commissioners of ... ..	73
"    Fire Brigades ... ..	60	Deaths—Registration of ... ..	25
"    State Children's Relief ... ..	42	Deeds Branch—Registrar-General's Office	24
"    Vine Diseases ... ..	192	Diamond Drill Branch ... ..	189
Brands—Registration of ... ..	182	Directors—Sheep ... ..	183
Bridges and Roads ... ..	120	District Courts:—	
Cattle Inspectors ... ..	182	Metropolitan and Hunter District ...	135
Charitable Institutions—Department of ...	42	Northern District... ..	136
Children's Protection Branch—Charitable Institutions ... ..	42	North-western District ... ..	137
Church and School Lands ... ..	164	Southern District ... ..	136
		South-western District ... ..	136
		Western District ... ..	137

## ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court ...	133	Inspector of Scaffolding ... ..	65
Draftsmen—Parliamentary... ..	94	Inspectors of Public Schools ... ..	160
Dredge Service ... ..	128	Inspector of Sericulture ... ..	65
Ecclesiastical Establishment ... ..	226	Inspectors of Conditional Purchases ...	101
Education—Public Instruction—Minister of	158	"    Collieries ... ..	170
"    University of Sydney ... ..	228	"    Cattle... ..	182
"    Colleges ... ..	230	"    Sheep... ..	180
"    Sydney Grammar School ...	231	"    Local Land Board and Land	
"    Technical Branch ... ..	161	Offices ... ..	101
Electric Telegraphs ... ..	214	"    Tobacco Factories, Breweries,	
Equity Court ... ..	133	&c. ... ..	71
Examiners of Public Works Proposals ...	118	"    Kerosene ... ..	60
Executive and Legislative Establishments...	16	Instruction—Public—Minister of ...	158
"    Council ... ..	16	Intestate Estates—Curator of ... ..	134
"    "    Members of ... ..	11	Justice—Minister of ... ..	132
Expenditure by the State in Salaries, Fees, &c., Wages		Labour Bureau—Government ... ..	63
during the year ... ..	iv	Land Boards... ..	100
Fire Brigades Board ... ..	60	"    Court ... ..	103
Fisheries Department ... ..	58	"    Titles Office ... ..	23
Foreign Consuls ... ..	243	Lands—Secretary for ... ..	98
Forests—Conservation of ... ..	191	"    Survey of ... ..	104
Friendly Societies and Trade Unions		"    Agents for the Sale of ... ..	101
Registrar ... ..	23	"    Offices—Inspectors of ... ..	101
Gaols ... ..	148	Legislative Assembly—Staff of Officers ...	17
Gardens—Botanic ... ..	56	"    "    Members of ... ..	13
Gold Receivers ... ..	69	"    "    Speakers—Succession of ...	13
Government Analyst ... ..	34	Legislative Council—Staff of Officers ...	16
"    Statistician and Registrar of		"    "    Members of ... ..	12
Friendly Societies and Trades		"    "    —Presidents—Succession	
Unions ... ..	23	of ... ..	11
"    Architect ... ..	123	Legislative Council and Assembly—Officers	17
"    Astronomer ... ..	163	Library—Parliamentary ... ..	17
"    Asylums Branch, Charitable		"    Free Public ... ..	163
Institutions ... ..	42	Local Government ... ..	58
"    Domains ... ..	56	Lunacy—Board of Official Visitors to	
"    Printer... ..	75	Hospitals for the Insane ... ..	37
"    Medical Officers and Vaccinators	33	"    Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park	39
"    Savings' Bank and Money		"    Gladesville... ..	38
Order Office ... ..	212	"    Newcastle ... ..	40
"    Veterinarian ... ..	182	"    Parramatta... ..	39
Governor-in-Chief ... ..	16	"    Hospital for the Insane, Rydalmere	41
Governors—Succession of... ..	2	"    Inspector-General of the Insane	
Grammar School, Sydney ... ..	231	and Hospitals generally ... ..	38
Gratuities—Civil Service Act, 1884 ...	242	"    Master in ... ..	41
Guardians of Minors ... ..	246	"    Reception House for the Insane,	
Harbours and Rivers Navigation ... ..	127	Darlinghurst ... ..	41
Health—Board of ... ..	76	Magistrates—Stipendiary and Police ...	139
Hospital—Coast ... ..	34	Marine Board ... ..	77
Hospitals for the Insane ... ..	38	Marriages—Registration ... ..	25
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage		Master in Equity ... ..	133
Board ... ..	130	"    in Lunacy ... ..	41
Immigration Agent ... ..	33	Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical	
Imperial Pension Office ... ..	69	Officers, &c. ... ..	33
Imported Stock ... ..	182	Medical Board ... ..	37
Industrial Schools ... ..	162	"    Officers ... ..	34
Infirm and Destitute—Asylums for ...	42	Military Forces—Permanent, Partially-paid,	
Insane—Hospitals for ... ..	38	and Volunteer ... ..	44
Inspector-General of Police ... ..	32	Military—Secretary... ..	43
"    "    of the Insane ... ..	38	"    Works Branch ... ..	53

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Mines and Agriculture:—		Police:—	
Mines and Agriculture—Secretary for ...	168	Central Police Office ... ..	140
Mining Surveyors ... ..	171	Gaols ... ..	155
Wardens ... ..	173	Inspector-General of ... ..	32
Warden's Clerks ... ..	174	Water Police Office ... ..	140
Mining Registrars ... ..	176	Magistrates and Clerks of Petty	
Officers to issue Miners' Rights, &c. ...	178	Sessions—Country Districts ...	140
Bailiffs of Warden's Courts ... ..	173	Acting as Clerks of Petty Sessions ...	146
Ministries ... ..	4	Postmaster-General ... ..	194
Mint—Sydney Branch of Royal ... ..	20	Presidents of the Legislative Council—Suc-	
Money Order Office and Government		cession of ... ..	11
Savings' Bank ... ..	212	Printer—Government ... ..	75
Museum—Australian ... ..	163	Prisons—Comptroller-General of ...	148
" Technological ... ..	162	Probates—Department of ... ..	133
National Art Gallery of New South		Public Instruction—Minister of ...	158
Wales' ... ..	164	" Library—Free ... ..	165
National Park—Trustees of... ..	56	" Parks—Trustees of ... ..	111
Naval Defence Force ... ..	55	" Schools—Inspectors of ... ..	160
" Artillery Volunteers... ..	55	" Schools Cadet Force ... ..	162
" Brigade ... ..	55	" Service Inquiry Commission ...	60
Observatory ... ..	163	" Watering Places and Artesian Boring	188
Ordnance and Barrack Department ...	53	" Wharfs ... ..	80
Parks—Trustees of ... ..	111	" Works—Secretary for ... ..	118
National ... ..	56	" Board for opening Tenders for ...	119
Centennial ... ..	56	" Works — Parliamentary Standing	
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public		Committee on ... ..	61
Works ... ..	61	" Works—Prison, Trial Bay ... ..	153
Parliamentary Draftsmen ... ..	94	Quarter Sessions ... ..	95
" Library ... ..	17	Rabbit Branch ... ..	110
" Reporting Staff ... ..	18	Railways ... ..	82
Parliaments ... ..	3	" Construction Branch ... ..	124
Patents Office ... ..	156	Reformatory for Girls—Shaftesbury ...	155
Pension—Imperial Office ... ..	69	Registrar of Copyright ... ..	156
Pensions (Schedule B) paid from the Con-		Registrar-General ... ..	23
solidated Revenue Fund ... ..	232	" of Friendly Societies and Trades	
Pensions granted under the Superannua-		Unions ... ..	23
tion Repeal Act of 1873 ... ..	232	Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages	25
Pensions under the Government Railways		Registration of Brands ... ..	182
Act of 1888 ... ..	232	Returning Officers ... ..	244
Pensions under the District Court Judges		Roads and Bridges ... ..	120
Salaries and Pensions Act of 1883 ...	232	Savings' Bank—Government ... ..	212
Pensions paid from the Police Reward and		Scaffolding—Inspector of ... ..	65
Police Superannuation Funds... ..	233	School Lands—Church and ... ..	164
Pensions—Civil Service Act, 1884 ...	235	Schools:—	
" Sydney Mint Act, 1865 ... ..	20	Industrial School for Girls ... ..	163
Petty Sessions:—		Nautical School Ship "Sobraon" ...	162
Stipendiary Magistrates ... ..	139	Sydney Grammar ... ..	231
Clerks of Petty Sessions ... ..	140	Secretary—Colonial... ..	22
Central Police Office ... ..	140	" for Finance and Trade ... ..	68
Water Police Office ... ..	140	" for Lands ... ..	98
Police Magistrates and Clerks of Petty		" for Mines and Agriculture ...	168
Sessions—Country Districts ...	140	" for Public Works ... ..	118
Police acting as Clerks of Petty Ses-		Sericulture. ... ..	65
sions ... ..	146	Sessions—Quarter ... ..	95
Pharmacy—Board of ... ..	76	Sewerage Construction Branch ...	123
		Shaftesbury Reformatory for Girls, South	
		Head ... ..	155

## ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Sheep Directors ... ..	183	Tramways ... ..	91
„ Inspectors ... ..	180	„ Construction Branch ... ..	125
Sheriff ... ..	134	Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade ... ..	68
Shipping Masters ... ..	80	Trustees of Public Parks ... ..	111
Solicitor—Crown ... ..	94	University of Sydney ... ..	228
Speakers of Legislative Assembly—Succes- sion of... ..	13	Vaccinators ... ..	34
Stamp Duties ... ..	74	Valuation of Land (Railways) ... ..	119
State Children's Relief Board ... ..	42	Valuators under Real Property Act... ..	25
Statistician, Government ... ..	23	Vine Diseases Board ... ..	192
St. Andrew's College ... ..	231	Volunteer Reserve Corps ... ..	51
St. John's College ... ..	231	„ Naval Artillery ... ..	55
St. Paul's College ... ..	230	Wardens' Bailiffs ... ..	175
Stores and Stationery ... ..	74	„ Clerks ... ..	174
Supreme Court ... ..	132	Wardens—Mining ... ..	173
Survey of Lands ... ..	104	Water Police Office ... ..	140
Sydney Grammar School ... ..	231	„ Supply and Sewerage—Boards of	59, 130
„ University ... ..	228	Water Conservation, Irrigation, and Drain- age ... ..	129
Technical Education Branch ... ..	161	Wharfs—Public .. ..	80
Technological Museum ... ..	162	Wollongong Harbour Trust ... ..	81
Telegraphs—Electric ... ..	214	“Wolverene,” H.M.C.S. ... ..	55
Titles Office—Lands... ..	23	Women's College, The ... ..	231
Torpedo Boats ... ..	56	Works Department ... ..	118
Trade Unions—Registrar of ... ..	23		

## INDEX OF OFFICERS.

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
<b>A</b>			
Abbott Joseph .....	63	Allars Robert Henry .....	216, 223
Abbott Marion .....	242	Allars Thomas E. ....	217
Abbott The Hon. Sir Joseph Palmer	17, 61, 63	Allen Edgar .....	85
Abbott W. A. ....	24	Allen E. J. ....	187
Abbott William Edward .....	53	Allen George V. ....	62
Abel William .....	208	Allen G. K. ....	170
Abernethy James .....	235	Allen Issac .....	52
Abernethy W. ....	108, 172	Allen I. de Vere .....	184
Abernethy William A. ....	81	Allen Lady .....	42
Abernethy William .....	50, 51	Allen Robert .....	235
Abigail Francis .....	56, 86	Allen William John .....	209
Abrams Frederick Adolphus .....	30, 207	Allen Wellington .....	89
Abrams L. G. ....	118, 235	Allen William Boyce .....	25
Absell Edward R. ....	59	Allingham George .....	244
Acocks W. G. ....	102	Allman E. M. ....	121
Adam A. ....	121	Allman G. F. ....	121
Adam Eleonard .....	200	Allman H. C. ....	122
Adam John S. ....	126, 232	Allman Percy .....	134
Adam John .....	86	Allnutt Robert Henry Venn .....	28, 30, 144, 246
Adams A. ....	121	Allpass James Webber .....	160
Adams Alfred A. ....	246	Allpress William Crane .....	212
Adams C. D. ....	108, 171	Allt-Thomas Robert .....	65
Adams Henry Thomas .....	144	Allworth E. R. ....	108, 171
Adams John Ford .....	20	Allworth Francis Charles .....	82
Adams J. H. ....	121	Allworth Joseph Witter .....	106, 171
Adams Michael J. ....	27	Alnwick Thomas .....	29
Adams P. F. ....	235	Alpen Hugo .....	161
Adams Robert Dudley .....	63	Alphen Thomas .....	98
Adams Walter E. ....	123	Ambrose F. ....	182
Adams William H. ....	100, 102	Ames William .....	56
Adams William J. ....	59	Amess Alexander Bissett .....	31
Adamson Thomas .....	154	Amora Joseph Horatio (C.G.) .....	243
Addams Rev. F. W. ....	226	Amos Angus Mathew .....	26, 201
Addison Glentworth .....	30, 50, 103, 136, 146, 175, 178, 180	Amphlett Edward Albin .....	47
Addison Glentworth Walsh Fraser (S.M.)	139, 247	Amphlett E. W. ....	69
Addison Henry J. ....	90	Amplett A. E. ....	120
Addison Lancelot Mark .....	133	Ancram The Right Hon. the Earl of .....	16
Addison P. E. ....	140	Anderson Alexander .....	244
Adrain Frederick Gregory .....	26, 136, 142	Anderson Alexander .....	235
Aggar John Ebenezer .....	47	Anderson A. ....	184
Agnew Alice F. ....	242	Anderson Arthur William H. ....	127
Agnew John Bate .....	92	Anderson C. G. ....	53
Agnew John .....	233	Anderson Duncan S. ....	184
Ahearn William .....	235	Anderson Francis (M.A.) .....	228
Ahrens Frederick .....	206	Anderson George Lockhart .....	70
Air T. B. ....	164	Anderson Henry Charles Lennox .....	49, 189
Airey Charles Bourne .....	47, 118	Anderson James .....	185
Airey Charles Francis .....	51	Anderson James .....	49
Airey G. H. ....	55	Anderson James .....	231
Airey George John (Bt.-Colonel) .....	45	Anderson J. ....	171
Airey Henry Park, D.S.O. (Brevet-Major)	45	Anderson J. ....	189
Aitken James .....	122	Anderson J. F. (Dr.) .....	35
Aitken William .....	54	Anderson Noel .....	194
Alabaster A. H. ....	122	Anderson Robert .....	233
Albers O. ....	124	Anderson Robert .....	183
Alcock W. ....	55	Anderson Robert .....	89
Alcorn Arthur John .....	86	Anderson R. M. M. ....	50
Alcorn G. R. (M.D.) .....	51	Anderson William G. ....	214
Alcorn Robert George .....	34, 36	Anderson W. ....	108, 169, 172
Alderdice Charles James .....	159	Andrew John .....	244
Alderdice William .....	160	Andrew William .....	91
Alderton D. R. ....	130, 172, 188	Andrews Arthur .....	34
Aldrich Frank .....	58	Andrews Jno. ....	186
Aldrich Pelham Henry Ellar .....	203	Andrews Joseph .....	53
Alexander Charles Somerville (P.M.) .....	142, 151, 246	Andrews J. ....	108
Alexander John Sinclair .....	47	Andrews J. C. ....	169, 190
Alexander Stanley .....	118, 124	Andrews J. D. ....	186
Alexander S. W. ....	108, 171	Andrews W. ....	190
Alexander William .....	224	Angles Gustave .....	214
Alford Edward .....	181	Angles James J. ....	217
Alford J. ....	186	Annand Joseph .....	186
Alison Wm. ....	183	Anschau John .....	205
Allan Andrew .....	244	Anson Robert G. ....	215
Allan H. A. ....	235	Anson W. C. ....	84
Allan John S. ....	192	Anson Walter Hamilton .....	70
Allan Percy .....	120	Anthony Stephen .....	23
Allan William .....	209	Antill Edward A. ....	46
Allan William .....	184	Antill E. S. ....	183
Allanson James Thornton .....	224	Antill John Macquarie .....	48, 244, 246
		Antill J. M. ....	186

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Antill William R.....	139, 186	<b>B</b>	
Aplett Henry .....	230	Baber A E. ....	172
Appleyard Frederick .....	23	Bachlor Robert William .....	57
Apsey William .....	161	Back Robert S. ....	139
Archer C. E. ....	187	Backhouse Alfred Paxton, His Honor ...	95, 135, 228
Archer S. ....	121	Backhouse Benjamin .....	57
Arcus Sinclair .....	158	Backhouse O. H. L. ....	125
Ardill William .....	100	Backhouse R. Clarence .....	57
Argall Preston .....	209	Bacon Francis W. ....	183
Armitage W. ....	122	Bacon Frederic Bowman .....	98
Armstrong Christopher .....	246	Badeock Arthur Nichols .....	50, 107
Armstrong David Henry .....	83	Badgery A. D. ....	137, 183
Armstrong D. W. ....	122	Badgery F. D. ....	185
Armstrong George H. ....	107	Badgery John A. ....	183
Armstrong Henry Nisbet .....	24	Badham C. A. ....	118
Armstrong Herbert .....	85	Badham C. L. C. (P.M.) .....	141, 150
Armstrong Hugh Z. ....	183	Badham Herbert L. ....	83
Armstrong J. J. ....	186	Badmington George .....	52
Armstrong John .....	185	Bagge C. H. Ohlfsen .....	123
Armstrong John .....	95	Baggs Charles .....	88
Armstrong John Fullarton .....	244	Baggs Geo. T. (Com. A.) .....	243
Armstrong L. F. M. (B.A., L.L.B.) .....	50, 229	Bagnell Thomas Joseph .....	202
Armstrong Rev. John B. ....	151	Bagot John Guy .....	53
Armstrong Tancred de Carteret .....	22	Bailey Alfred Burton .....	158
Armstrong T. ....	185	Bailey Charles A. ....	90
Armstrong Thomas .....	59	Bailey E. A. ....	180
Armstrong Walter Dickenson .....	106	Bailey Henry .....	89
Armstrong William George .....	52	Bailey Henry Wm. ....	202
Armstrong W. H. ....	187	Bailey P. E. ....	121
Armstrong William Weild .....	29, 103, 139, 145, 175, 180, 246	Bailey Robert D. ....	242
Arnemann Henry .....	54	Bailey Robert Raymond (P.M.) .....	138, 141, 246
Arndell Andrew Johnston .....	194	Bailey S. B. ....	120
Arnhem C. T. ....	172	Bailey Thomas H. ....	59
Arnhem E. H. S. von .....	20	Bailey William Dixon .....	28, 210
Arnhem S. F. von .....	108, 172	Bailey William .....	57, 244
Arnold Charles .....	122	Baillie James .....	100
Arnold Richard Aldous .....	17	Bam J. ....	79
Arnold W. M. M. ....	235	Bam William Sinclair .....	201, 220
Arnott Robert William .....	49, 198	Baker F. M. A. ....	169, 190
Arnott William Smith .....	198	Baker Frederick M. ....	120
Arrowsmith William Henry .....	220	Baker James (P.M.) .....	139, 145, 173, 246
Arthur George .....	52, 108, 171	Baker James Thomas .....	201
Arthur James .....	233	Baker John .....	235
Arthur Wm. H. ....	214	Baker John .....	197
Artis Alexander Spence .....	81	Baker Richard Thomas .....	162
Artlett Frederick W. ....	27	Baker Samuel .....	53
Ash Henry John .....	47	Baker Thos. Wm. ....	195
Ashbury George E. ....	219	Baker William T. ....	32
Ashe W. C. ....	35	Balcombe A. S. ....	185
Asher Alfred Robert .....	130	Balcombe William Alexander .....	133
Asher Morris .....	35	Baldwin J. ....	113
Ashton J. R. ....	164	Baldwin Rowland .....	98
Ashworth Wm. Henry .....	199	Ball James .....	75
Askew George Joseph .....	210	Ball James William .....	235
Asprey Wm. ....	214	Ballard James Edward .....	201
Asser Nathaniel Fred. Alex. ....	107	Ballhausen Charles Wm. Lewis .....	107
Atherton T. W. T. ....	169	Ballhausen Louis August .....	87
Atkin George .....	137, 141	Ballhausen Otto William .....	104
Atkins Dr. T. E. ....	34, 35	Balmer John W. ....	88
Atkins J. W. ....	54	Baltzer Wilhelm .....	123
Atkinson Alfred Clarence .....	201	Baly Edward .....	133
Atkinson Constable J. ....	174, 176, 177, 179	Baly H. P. ....	102
Atkinson Edward .....	87	Bames F. C. ....	176
Atkinson Edwin Sydney .....	204	Bamford Bromley Wm. Lindsay .....	132
Atkinson Harriet Ada .....	204	Bamford Richard Hill .....	90
Atkinson Henry .....	245	Bancroft Frank Fletcher .....	218
Atkinson Herbert James .....	205	Banks G. ....	55
Atterbury Walter .....	34	Banks John .....	72
Attwater Henry Hay .....	200	Bannerman William .....	20
Attwood Joseph .....	89	Bannon Catherine .....	233
Atwill Alexander .....	32	Barber B. ....	118
Atwill Wm. ....	89	Barber William .....	230
Austen Fanny Mary .....	42	Barbour George Pitty .....	231
Austen Geo. Henry .....	195	Barbour R. ....	119
Austen E. W. ....	120	Barbour W. ....	118
Austin II. ....	85	Barclay Thcs. ....	208
Austin Henry .....	23	Barclay T. ....	176
Austin Rev. John S. ....	153	Bardsley James .....	235
Austin Sydney W. ....	31	Barff Henry E. (M.A.) .....	229
Austin William .....	235	Barker C. ....	192
Avery Robert B. ....	216	Barker II. ....	124
Avery Thomas Edwin .....	216	Barkley William Henry .....	71, 72
Aylward H. J. ....	98	Barlea Fred. Rudolf .....	52
Azzoni Walter M. ....	84	Barling J. ....	173
		Barling Joseph .....	118

## INDEX.

ix

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Barling R. ....	108, 171	Baum Richard .....	217
Barlow Maurice .....	106, 171	Baumann Samuel .....	194
Barnard Louis Simeon .....	222	Bawden Edward H. ....	121
Barnby Alfred .....	120	Bawden Thomas .....	85
Barncastle John .....	235	Bawden Thomas .....	181, 244, 246
Barnes C. E. ....	100	Baxter John .....	69
Barnes Constable E. ....	174, 176, 177, 179	Baxter William Howe .....	84
Barnes C. J. ....	176	Baxter W. ....	55
Barnes E. P. ....	138	Baxter Walter .....	50
Barnes Frederick Evans .....	98	Bayley G. W. A. ....	235
Barnes H. ....	164	Baylis F. ....	68
Barnes Henry .....	164	Baylis Francis Cox .....	132
Barnes H. ....	184	Baylis Henry (P.M.) .....	29, 145, 154, 246
Barnes Jacob .....	139, 246	Baylis James J. ....	246
Barnes John William .....	98	Baylis Joseph .....	90
Barnes R. ....	164	Baylis R. D. ....	121
Barnes Thomas .....	138	Bayliss William M. ....	80
Barnes Thomas A. ....	247	Bayly Montagu William (Captn.) .....	44
Barnes T. W. ....	188	Bayly W. H. ....	235
Barnes William J. ....	101	Bayly William Dunn .....	212
Barnet James .....	235	Baynes Frederick Thomas Bendge (Brevet Major) .....	45
Barnet Thomas .....	126	Baynes Richard Bendge .....	51
Barnett Arthur Nelson (P.M.) .....	139, 145, 173, 247	Beach J. S. ....	89
Barnett Frederick James .....	198	Beale John .....	162
Barnett George .....	195	Beale Octavius Charles .....	64
Barnett G. H. ....	168	Bear J. ....	30
Barnett John .....	111, 115	Bear William Douglas .....	60
Barnett P. E. B. ....	102	Beard F. ....	230
Barnett Thomas James .....	52, 152	Beard Samuel Matthew .....	70
Baron H. J. A. ....	191	Beardsmore C. E. ....	86
Barrack George .....	85	Beardsmore Robert Henry .....	195
Barracough W. H. ....	68	Beare J. C. ....	60
Barras Eva M. ....	242	Beatson Archibald .....	47
Barrett Richard .....	233	Beattie Joseph A. ....	35, 43
Barrett W. ....	192	Beattie Lindsey George .....	213
Barrie James .....	187	Beattie M. ....	233
Barrington Henry .....	165	Beattie Robert E. ....	35
Barrington Edward Acres .....	30, 102, 143, 174, 177, 179	Beattie Wm Hugh .....	86
Barrington H. L. ....	108, 173	Beatty Geo James .....	223
Barritt Charles .....	187	Beatty Stephen Ramsay .....	106
Barrow James .....	235	Beauman Edward J. ....	159
Barrow G. H. ....	164	Beaumont Herbert J. ....	59
Barrow Isaac .....	104	Beaver S. G. ....	27
Barry Arthur Redmond .....	70	Beaver Sydney E. ....	140
Barry J. ....	213	Beaver William Richard .....	95
Barry John .....	74	Beavers Thomas .....	158
Barry Mary Jane .....	235	Beavis Walter .....	160
Barry Rev Zachary .....	46	Beck J. ....	83
Barry Robert .....	32	Beck Rev. Ernest Claude .....	46
Barry Zachary Collis .....	60	Beck William .....	235
Bartels W. C. W. (A.C.) .....	243	Becke William Henry Hughes (P.M.) ...	146, 246
Bartholomew Thomas Henry .....	213	Beckett Alfred .....	50
Bartholomew William N. ....	82	Beckett G. J. ....	124
Bartle Thomas .....	71	Beckinsale Wm. Joseph .....	219
Bartlett Charles Falkner (Major) .....	44	Beddie J. ....	85
Bartlett E. M. ....	122	Bedford C. W. E. ....	30
Bartlett Frederick Tryon .....	161	Bedford J. H. ....	77
Bartlett J. V. ....	121	Beer John Charles .....	70
Bartlett R. H. ....	122	Bece G. B. ....	121
Bartlett Wm. ....	165	Beeston Frank .....	130
Bartley Henry .....	107	Beeston J. L. ....	37, 51
Barton Charles Hampdon .....	49	Beetham A. ....	172
Barton Evelyn M. ....	155	Beger William .....	54
Barton Henry Francis .....	41, 133	Belcher Albert H. ....	218
Barton Hon Edmund, Q. C. (M.L.A.) .....	94, 165, 228	Belcher S. H. ....	108
Barton R. D. ....	186	Belisario John (D.D.S) .....	163
Barton Reginald A. ....	24	Bell Alexander Wm. ....	195
Barwick Alfred John .....	199	Bell Dalway .....	71
Bassan Albert Edward .....	158	Bell George L. ....	48
Bassett William Frederick .....	34, 35	Bell H. ....	170
Bassetti T. B. ....	174, 177, 179	Bell H. R. ....	36
Bassmann Henry .....	233	Bell James .....	90
Bastable Arthur Joseph .....	199	Bell John .....	32
Batchfield H. ....	176	Bell John Russell .....	191
Bates Alfred .....	83	Bell Joseph .....	235
Bates John .....	89	Bell Pearce John .....	82
Bates T. L. ....	170	Bell T. ....	175, 178, 180
Bathgate Alexander .....	222	Bell Thomas Frederick .....	27, 210
Bathgate J. D. ....	122	Bell T. II .....	108, 173
Batt Edward Compton .....	25	Bell W. F. ....	122
Battley Thomas James .....	221, 222	Bell W. H. ....	55
Battley T. C. ....	232	Bellamy Arthur .....	206
Batty H. ....	122	Bellamy William Silas .....	199, 207
Battye Charles H. ....	101	Bellemev R. T. ....	76
Battye Edward M. ....	32	Bellett Henry .....	54
Battye William John .....	214	Belson G. de V. ....	34
Bauer Francis Charles .....	74	Bender F. ....	58
Bauerlin William .....	162	Benfield George .....	88

## INDEX.

Names of Officers	Page	Names of Officers.	Page.
Bengston Charles .....	54	Bingham Geo. ....	236
Bonnett Alfred Lunden .....	221	Bingham Richard Henry .....	91
Bennett Bennett .....	233	Bingle Harry S. ....	27, 102, 142, 174, 177, 179
Bennett Charles Henry .....	41	Bingle Walter D. ....	98
Bennett Copeland .....	235	Binne H. ....	55
Bennett Edward .....	44	Binning W. ....	122
Bennett E. H. P. ....	41	Binny Thomas F. C. ....	191
Bennett Ethelred .....	38	Binstead W. H. ....	172
Bennett F. A. ....	35	Birch Rev. Patrick .....	227
Bennett Frederick .....	99	Birch W. J. ....	120
Bennett George (M D) .....	229	Bird James A. ....	59
Bennett Hosca .....	90	Birkenhead William .....	158
Bennett James .....	113	Birrell James D. ....	85
Bennett James Langley .....	202	Birrell J. P. ....	120
Bennett Jane .....	118	Bischoff J. ....	118
Bennett John .....	210	Bishop Edwin P. ....	169
Bennett John .....	208	Bishop Thomas .....	71, 79
Bennett Louis G. J. ....	235	Bissaken Richard A. ....	50
Bennett Thomas .....	218	Bisset Jas. Button .....	208
Bennett W. A. ....	120	Bissett John .....	88
Bennett William Colthurst ..	77, 128	Bissett John G. ....	32
Benning George H. ....	90	Bjornstad Gustav Otto .....	123
Benson A. ....	122	Black Clarence Morse .....	209, 222
Benson A. H. ....	190	Black John .....	246
Benson Alexander .....	187	Black J. H. ....	125
Benson D. W. ....	58	Black J. R. ....	187
Benson Francis Henry .....	201	Black Kate Margaret .....	198
Benson G. G. ....	191, 192	Black Norman .....	136, 141
Benson Isaac .....	44	Black Thos. ....	184
Benson R. W. ....	89	Black William .....	74
Benson W. E. ....	77	Blacket James Russell .....	108, 171
Benson William .....	71	Blacklock W. ....	84, 125
Benton John .....	233	Blackman S. A. ....	186
Bentzen Rev. H. T. A. ....	152	Blackman William .....	236
Berckelman A. ....	233	Blackmore Alexander Edwin .....	194
Berckelman Adolphus .....	32, 57	Blackmore Charles J. D. ....	160
Berenger Augustus H. W. de .....	70	Blackmore Hugh Moffit ..	140
Beresford H. T. ....	187	Blackshaw Henry .....	49
Berg Walter S. ....	220	Blackstone Frederick A. ....	91
Bergelin William .....	104	Blackstone William A. ....	215
Beigin R. ....	108	Blackwall E. ....	60
Berkeley David .....	218	Blackwell Ernest .....	62
Bernard William L. ....	161	Blackwell Ernest Valentine .....	208
Bernasconi Wm. Benedetto .....	49	Blackwell R. F. ....	35
Bernaer John .....	104	Blades George .....	76
Bernberg Gabriel .....	125	Bladon William Edward .....	70
Berner Joseph Garner ..	86	Bladon Wm. G. ....	244
Berney Augustus .....	235	Blake Alfred Stanley .....	47
Berney Geo. W. ....	233	Blake George .....	214
Bernstein Ludwick .....	36, 51, 138	Blake Robert .....	232, 236
Berry Constable A. C. ....	179	Blake Thomas .....	149
Berry Henry .....	221	Blake V. I. ....	108, 172
Berthon Henry Herbert Leigh .....	128	Blakeley Samuel Thos. ....	44
Berthon William .....	108, 171	Blakers Geo. T. ....	128
Bertram A. ....	79	Blakeney Edward .....	236
Bertram John .....	183	Blanch Geo. Ernest .....	231
Besnard Vere Dawson Hunt .....	95	Blanchard John M. ....	91
Best Henry Edwin .....	200	Blanchard Julien Thomas (Major) ..	53
Boston Jno. W. ....	218	Bland Frederick .....	48
Boston Joseph B. ....	218	Bland H. J. ....	87
Bethel Walter Edmund .....	158	Blaxland Francis Henry .....	104
Bethell Henry Robertson .....	213	Blaxland Herbert .....	39
Bethune Francis J. B. ....	133	Blaxland John G. ....	100
Bethune William .....	70	Blaxland Reg. T. ....	186
Betteridge George .....	235	Blay Henry .....	230
Bettington James Brindley ..	246	Bleukin Arthur .....	18
Betts Arthur Charles .....	100	Blince John .....	85
Betts Edward Marsden .....	38	Blix Arthur .....	30, 102, 142, 174, 177, 179
Betts H. S. M. ....	185, 246	Blomfield C. E. ....	129, 188
Betts Martha .....	232	Blomfield Edwin C. ....	183
Bevan Robert William Jenkin .....	200	Blomfield Harold Alfred. ....	127
Beveridge Albert Kennedy (P.M.) .....	140	Blomfield V. J. S. ....	121
Beveridge Horatio .....	126	Bloomfield Charles W. ....	75
Beveridge H. S. ....	102, 142	Bloomfield J. B. ....	183
Beveridge John .....	59	Bloomfield Thos. Edwin .....	141
Beverley Robert .....	83	Bloore Charles Owen .....	213
Bewes Joseph .....	235	Bloore Herbert .....	218
Bewick Geo. ....	235	Bloxham Frank E. ....	63
Bayer George .....	162	Bloxsome Cecil .....	184
Bibb John .....	128	Bloxsome Reginald .....	59
Bice Zaccheus G. ....	139, 244, 247	Blumer Luke .....	160
Bickler John .....	230	Blundell Archibald .....	72
Biddulph Edwd. B. ....	84	Blunt James Edwin .....	209
Biden Ernest Henry .....	107	Boag Thomas .....	236
Biffen J. T. ....	176	Boam Morris Marian (Capt) ..	44
Biggar John Gordon .....	98	Board Arthur Sydney .....	104
Biggs Charles .....	236	Board Gregory .....	236
Bignall Alfred .....	113		
Bingham Edward Archer .....	198		



## INDEX.

xi

Names of Officers	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Board W. W. ....	236	Bracey Frederick . . . . .	86
Bode H. F. T. ....	124	Bracey Horace Edward Seymour ...	49
Bode Rev. F. D. ....	226	Bracken E. A. ... . . . .	125
Bode Reginald Heber . . . . .	231	Brackenbury A. E. ....	43
Body Edmund Cuthbert . . . . .	52	Brackenreg Albert E. ....	90
Body John E. ....	246	Brackenreg Caroline . . . . .	236
Bcesen Theodor August (C) ...	243	Brackenreg Marion . . . . .	236
Boileau George T. S. ....	144	Bradbury George . . . . .	52
Boissier Ernest E. ....	126	Bradfield J. J. C. . . . .	120
Boland P. . . . .	138, 244	Bradford William James . . . . .	203
Bolger Rev. L. . . . .	150	Bradford Wm. ....	236
Bollman John Arthur . . . . .	217	Bradley Henry Houghton Buiton . . .	163
Bolton Charles . . . . .	20	Bradley John Dallison . . . . .	160
Bolton C. F. . . . .	173 236	Bradley Walter . . . . .	56
Bolton Francis Thorley . . . . .	31	Bradly Walter C. . . . .	89
Bonamy George . . . . .	236	Bradshaw Rev. Henry . . . . .	154
Bonamy James . . . . .	83	Bradstock Henry . . . . .	20
Bonamy Thomas F. ....	83	Brady Alexander James . . . . .	44
Bond J. F. . . . .	37	Brady Charles . . . . .	194
Bond Thomas . . . . .	187	Brady E. J. . . . .	122
Bondfield Frederick A. ....	222	Brady Michael John . . . . .	194
Bonnard Henry (C.G) . . . . .	243	Brady O. C. . . . .	36
Bonthorne John Macvicar Anderson ..	140	Bragg George E. . . . .	216
Bontou August Florentine . . . . .	107	Bragg H. . . . .	27, 174, 176, 177, 179
Boodle George A. ....	34	Bragg Professor, M. A. ....	229
Boone John . . . . .	236	Bragg William Rene . . . . .	203
Boor William W. . . . .	44	Braid Thomas . . . . .	87
Boot Edward . . . . .	36	Brianwood Albert E. . . . .	214
Boot Harry . . . . .	121	Brianwood John Charles . . . . .	215, 219
Boot Octavius Augustus C. . . . .	101	Bramble Edward William . . . . .	218
Booth Alfred . . . . .	217	Bramble Frederick . . . . .	217
Booth James . . . . .	236	Bramble Stephen S. . . . .	215
Booth John T. . . . .	90	Brammer Johannes H. V. . . . .	123
Booth William . . . . .	236	Brandis Charles . . . . .	103
Bootle Francis James Essington... .	106	Bransby Charles S. . . . .	98
Bootle Walter . . . . .	182	Brassington James Ward . . . . .	132
Booty Charles John... . . . .	194	Bray A. H. . . . .	171
Booty E. W. . . . .	236	Bray Alfred . . . . .	198
Borland Robert . . . . .	127	Bray Joshua (P.M.) . . . . .	143, 173, 246
Bornstein R. . . . .	172	Bray Justin V. . . . .	82
Borradaie Henry . . . . .	126	Brazier J. . . . .	164
Borthistle Sergant W. . . . .	26, 29	Breakepear Charles Wearne . . . . .	195
Bosanquet Geo S. (R.N.) . . . . .	55, 56	Brees Harold . . . . .	123
Boseley George . . . . .	197	Bremer Frederick G. . . . .	98
Bossley Ion Brown . . . . .	197	Bremner James . . . . .	32, 115
Boucher John . . . . .	127	Brennan James . . . . .	94, 95
Bough John . . . . .	88	Brennan J. . . . .	95
Boulbee Jas. W. . . . .	188	Brennan Martin . . . . .	32
Boulton E. W. . . . .	121	Brennan Patrick . . . . .	32
Boulwood Henry . . . . .	137	Brennan Patrick Joseph . . . . .	95
Bourchier W. T. . . . .	119	Brennan Thomas P. . . . .	68
Bourke Richard . . . . .	85	Brennand L. J. . . . .	232
Bourke William Henry . . . . .	158	Brennand L. P. . . . .	68
Bourne F. J. . . . .	230	Erereton J. P. . . . .	36
Bousfield Cuthbert Raspison . . . . .	209	Erereton Victor Le Gay . . . . .	49
Bouverie Charles William Pleydell (Capt.)	44	Bressington William . . . . .	205
Bowden George William Boyce . . . . .	91	Bretnell George . . . . .	159
Bowden John Ebenezer . . . . .	139	Bretton Henry . . . . .	36
Bowen Alfred D. . . . .	215	Brett Percy R. ....	29, 139, 181
Bowen William Charles . . . . .	183	Brett Walter . . . . .	90
Bowen Wm. Robinson . . . . .	197, 202	Brewer Frank Patrick . . . . .	218
Bower W. Matyn . . . . .	91	Brewer H. B. . . . .	68
Bowerman Frank S. ....	215	Brice Charles . . . . .	183
Bowes T. S. . . . .	118	Brice E. E. . . . .	124
Bowler C. S. . . . .	36	Bridekirk A. S. . . . .	52
Bowler Percy Charles . . . . .	220	Bridekirk Joseph Frederick . . . . .	202
Bowles S. . . . .	169	Bridge H. . . . .	123
Bowles Wm . . . . .	218	Bridges A. W. . . . .	189
Bowman Edward . . . . .	49, 138	Bridges Frederick . . . . .	159, 161
Bowman W. H. . . . .	187	Bridges W. B. . . . .	108
Bowmer John . . . . .	115	Bridges William Throsby (Capt) . . . . .	45
Bown Charles . . . . .	60	Bridgwood Ernest F. . . . .	122
Bowry W. . . . .	125	Brierly Edmund Weir . . . . .	107
Boyan Joseph . . . . .	233	Brigden Herbert . . . . .	217
Boyce C. L. . . . .	68	Briggs Alfred . . . . .	194
Boyce T. B. . . . .	138	Briggs Douglas A. . . . .	222
Boyd Thomas . . . . .	79	Briggs William Frederick . . . . .	159
Boyd William . . . . .	58	Bigham George W. . . . .	44
Boydell Charles Broughton . . . . .	17	Brighton George . . . . .	215
Boydell James W. . . . .	246	Brindley Alfred T. . . . .	126
Boydell Sydney Grant . . . . .	17	Briscoe Edward James Joseph . . . . .	104
Boyden Anne . . . . .	150	Broad Edward J. H. . . . .	127
Boyden James . . . . .	150	Broad Eli . . . . .	88
Boyle Campbell . . . . .	220	Broadfoot David . . . . .	215
Boyle Henry . . . . .	222	Broadfoot John S. . . . .	217
Boys J. W. T. . . . .	123	Broadhurst Joseph . . . . .	86
Brabstone Michael . . . . .	236	Broderrick E. . . . .	78
Bracegirdle F. H. ....	77	Broderrick H. . . . .	232

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers	Page.
Brodernck John .....	199	Brown Walteius .....	29
Brodernck Katherine .....	242	Brown William Jackson .....	82
Brodie David George .....	127	Brown William James... ..	54
Brodie George E. ....	68	Brown William Le Brun .....	27, 102, 144, 180
Brodie James Adam .....	22	Brown Wyman .....	246
Brodie J. B. ....	186	Browne A. M. ....	169
Brodie John Wall .....	52, 181	Browne D. G. ... ..	35
Brodie William Alfred .....	25	Browne Frederick Wesley .....	207
Brogden Stephen ... ..	90	Browne Gerald M. ....	121
Bromowski G. H. ....	190, 229	Browne Harold .....	36
Bromley Helene .....	152	Browne R. P. ....	103
Bromley Sydney H. de M. ....	152	Browne Thomas A. (P.M.) ...	137, 140, 148, 173
Bronsdon Edward Arnold .....	98	Browne William James .....	236
Brooke A. M. ....	43	Browning William E. ....	221, 223, 224
Brooke Arthur Thomas .....	244	Brownlow F. C. ....	168
Brooke Wm. ....	246	Brownlow F. H. ....	55
Brookes Canute .....	130	Browning Robert Jardine .....	95
Brookes Hy. ....	71	Brownrigg Crosbie Blake .....	164
Brookes William Ernest .....	130	Brownrigg Charles Stanley .....	127
Brooks A. ....	191	Bruce Alexander .....	180, 182
Brooks Alfred .....	127	Bruce Albert E. ....	91
Brooks Charles H. ....	27	Bruce Charles ... ..	29
Brooks Chas. T. ....	221	Bruce David Charles Stewart .....	28, 102, 141, 174, 177, 178
Brooks James .....	84	Bruce G. ....	185
Brooks James Norton (P.M.) .....	138, 143, 152, 246	Bruce George .....	52
Brooks Joseph .....	108	Bruce Gordon .....	181
Brooks Rowland John .....	213	Bruce James .....	185
Brooks Thomas .....	77	Bruce Sutton A. ....	190
Broomfield Edward .....	233	Brungate W. E. ....	228
Broomfield John G. ....	55	Brunker Edwin Arthur .....	71
Broomfield John .....	77, 112	Brunker F. E. ... ..	192
Broomfield W. T. ....	55	Brunker James N., The Hon. (M.P.) ..	61
Brophy Philip .....	70	Brunner John G. H. F. ....	74
Brothwood H. S. ....	76	Brunton P. G. ... ..	122
Brougham Patrick (P.M.) .....	138, 142, 173, 246	Brunton John Spencer .....	63
Broughton Alfred .....	47	Bruton John .....	70
Broughton E. G. ....	169	Bryan Edward .....	107
Broughton F. ....	122	Bryant Edward J. ....	215
Broughton John .....	106	Bryant John Thomas .....	82
Broughton Lachlan Wentworth .....	30, 136, 145, 175, 178, 180	Bryant Thomas .....	236
Broun William .....	101	Bryant T. W. ....	121
Brown A. ....	118	Buchan S. ....	185
Brown Albert Edward .....	220	Buchanan A. ....	52
Brown Alexander (C) .....	62, 64, 243	Buchanan A. ....	86
Brown Alfred R. ....	126	Buchanan A. J. ....	58
Brown Andrew .....	246	Buchanan E. B. ....	184
Brown C. ....	172	Buchanan Edward H. ....	112
Brown David .....	187	Buchanan Peter .....	236
Brown Edward .....	236	Buchanan Wilham .....	216, 221
Brown Ernest Alfred Henry .....	217	Buchanan Wm Frederick .....	64, 187
Brown E. P. ....	189	Buckland Francis Joyce .....	145, 175, 176, 178, 180
Brown F. ....	230	Buckland Thos. ....	133
Brown F. M. ....	86	Buckle Alexander .....	59
Brown Francis Boyer .....	70	Buckley John .....	53
Brown Frederick Wilham .....	208	Buckley John .....	233
Brown G. A. ....	81	Buckley John .....	223
Brown George R. ....	191	Buckley Mary .....	221
Brown George Stanley .....	156	Buckley Robert .....	221
Brown H. ....	188	Buckley William .....	236
Brown Henry Duncan .....	73	Bucknell H. O. ....	108
Brown Herbert Joseph .....	221	Bucknell L. G. ... ..	120
Brown J. ....	52	Bucknell William W. ....	25
Brown J. B. ....	101	Budge Alexander Campbell .....	16
Brown J. B. ....	175, 178, 180	Budge Henry Sinclair C. ....	22
Brown J. D. ....	170	Bull Frank .....	236
Brown J. G. ....	130, 189	Bull Lewis D. ....	48
Brown James N. ....	236	Bull Wm. ....	112
Brown John .....	87	Bullard W. A. ....	124
Brown John .....	85	Bullen Denis Francis .....	119
Brown John .....	246	Bullock C. C. ....	172
Brown John D. ....	233	Bullock Edward .....	221, 223
Brown John Charles Robert .....	71	Bullock (Loxton and Bullock) .....	109
Brown John Ednie .....	63, 191	Bundock C. W. ....	184, 246
Brown John H. K. ....	80	Bundock William F. ....	120
Brown John Sidney .....	29, 102, 135, 144	Bunn John William Buckle .....	137, 244
Brown John Watson .....	70	Burbidge Alfred J. ....	82
Brown Joseph .....	85	Burcher George H. ....	183
Brown L. ....	121	Burcher G. F. R. ....	112
Brown M. S. ....	88	Burcher Nathaniel C. ....	83
Brown Mathew J. ....	184	Burcher S. T. ....	168
Brown Montagu Yeats .....	245	Burdekin Sydney (M.P.) .....	57
Brown Percy David .....	198	Burdett F. L. ....	171
Brown Vincent .....	103, 145, 180	Burge C. ....	89
Brown W. ....	174, 177, 179	Burge C. O. ....	124
Brown Walter (M.D.) .....	37	Burgess Esther .....	242
Brown Walter Bland .....	102, 137, 143, 174, 177, 179	Burgess Frederick Edwin .....	208



Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Camper William	204	Cassidy Michael	233
Campey John	208	Cassidy William George	17
Camphin William	33	Castroy Luke Richard	245
Camphin Wm. Joseph	144	Caswell A. Frederick Vyner	52
Campion Henry	89	Caswell C. H.	124
Campion Henry Walter	31	Caswell William Stewart (P.M.)	138, 142, 150, 173,
Canavan William	236		246
Candrick Edward William	87	Catholic H. L.	138
Cane Charles M.	83	Catlett William Henry	111, 231
Cane Frederic	236	Cator Charles	139
Cane William Joseph	199	Catt Henry	159
Cannan Henry Dexter	41	Cavanagh Constable G. A.	174, 175, 176, 178
Canning A. W.	109, 171	Cavanagh Edward James	219
Canning Constable T.	174, 175, 177, 178	Cavanough R. J.	88
Cansdell Charles Stuart	47, 124	Cavanough Thomas	89
Canter R. A.	236	Caraye H. K.	192
Cantor Arthur	82	Cawley C.	176
Cantwell John Lawrence	213	Cazneau Prescott	90
Canty Michael	236	Cayzer Edward	54
Capper William H.	98	Cearns Edward	212
Cardew J. H.	109	Chalker J.	53
Cardew William Clare	100	Chalker M.	170
Carey Rev. Colman	150	Challis Frances Mary	153
Carleton Henry Richard	127	Challis, G. S.	176
Carlile E. F.	174, 176, 178	Challis R. J.	176
Carlisle A. W.	86	Chalmers N.	124
Carlisle Thomas	230	Chalon G. B.	125
Carlos J. (M.A.)	231	Chamberlain J.	122
Carmody J. D.	120	Chamberlain John	44
Carmody M. L.	139	Chamberlain W.	81
Carne J. E.	169, 229	Chambers Fredk. Richd.	100, 102
Carolan George	27, 205	Chambers James	87, 242
Carolan Hugh Charles	217	Chambers P.	171
Carolan John	222	Chambers Thomas, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.	229
Carpenter Abraham	236	Chambers Thomas W.	30
Carpenter H. K.	118	Champ Reginald	65
Carpenter Lyndon Bolton	20	Champion Charles Thomas	50
Carpenter Richard S.	105	Champion Thomas Sydney	161
Carr Edward John	213	Champion William	71
Carr J.	176	Chandler Chas.	224
Carrick Thomas	70	Chandler Chas.	159
Carrington R. R.	18	Chandler Thomas	138
Carroll Andrew	197	Chandler William	236
Carroll Denis	32	Chandler Wm. John	209
Carroll Gabriella A. M.	218	Chanter J. M.	181
Carroll George	224	Chanter J. W.	191
Carroll James	221	Chapalay Louis	245
Carroll James E.	223	Chaplin Frederick	85
Carroll James Fitzpatrick	135	Chapman Abraham Western	75
Carroll John	153, 236	Chapman Alice Kate	163
Carroll John	233	Chapman Alexander G.	216
Carroll Owen	118	Chapman Archibald Wellesley	106, 172
Carroll William	236	Chapman Austin (M.P.)	65
Carruthers Arthur Ernest	91	Chapman Charles	214
Carruthers Alfred George	25	Chapman E. C. S.	109
Carruthers Charles Ulick	34, 37, 54, 162	Chapman Edward	200
Carruthers Henry	86	Chapman Ernest	221
Carruthers John	128	Chapman Florence	163
Carruthers, Joseph Hector, M.P.	56, 63	Chapman Frederick	132, 133
Carson William	26, 27, 136, 142	Chapman George Herbert	215
Carson William	83	Chapman George Stephen	75
Carter A. A.	185	Chapman Henry	47
Carter Arthur	158	Chapman Henry	207
Carter C. H.	68	Chapman Hume Jones	28, 203, 209
Carter Ernest	246	Chapman Julia	236
Carter G. B.	109, 171	Chapman James T.	83
Carter George C.	32	Chapman J. H.	89
Carter Herbert James	231	Chapman Michael	111, 112
Carter James S.	236	Chapman Norman	122
Carter John Hugh	209	Chapman William	236
Carter John Pearse	200	Chapple Charles	209
Carter Rev. James	226	Chard J. S.	109
Carter William Lancaster	194	Charker Robert	220, 223
Carver Rev. G. A.	154	Charles Henry Burton	127
Casement B. N.	35	Charlton Arthur	90
Casey Bernard	230	Charlton Percie Chater	104
Casey Edward B.	23	Charlton Rev. W. A.	149
Casey M.	165	Charlton Thomas Johnstone	194
Casey P.	230	Charlton William Henry	107
Casey Patrick Frank	98	Charteris Frederick M.	236
Casey Thomas	165	Chase R. W.	187
Casey Walter C.	32	Chater Augustus Dixon	123
Cashin Bernard	218	Chatfield P. G.	109, 172
Cass F.	120	Chatfield William	149, 153
Cass G. E. B.	58	Chauncey C. S.	109, 173
Cassidy James A.	214	Chauvel Charles Arthur Cameron	48
Cassidy James	49	Chauvel Charles Henry Edward	48
Cassidy J.	84	Chave Frederick William	198

## INDEX.

XV

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Cheesbrough John S. ....	191	Chibborn T. S. ....	112
Cheeseman John .....	86	Clifford John .....	35
Choffins Frederick Forsyth ...	50	Clifford John J. ....	151
Cheffins P. J. ....	121	Clifford L. J. ....	177, 178
Chenhall S. J. ....	28	Chft Samuel .....	185, 244
Cherry William H. P. ....	23	Chnch John Thomas .....	198
Chesterman Alfred Henry .....	106	Chnch John William .....	199
Chettle W. A. ....	84	Chissold Frederick .....	113
Chetwynd Henry G. W. ....	84	Close Charles Alexander Granville ....	45
Chilcott Henry Frederick .....	49	Close John .....	87
Child Rev. C. (B.A.) ....	226	Close Thomas .....	83
Chiplin Alfred George .....	30, 103, 137, 146, 175, 178, 180	Close William .....	88
Chippendall Henry Harold Septimus	28, 102, 137, 143	Cloudy Jacob .....	70
Chisholm Archibald .....	135	Clubb George .....	112
Chisholm D. H. ....	236	Clubb J. ....	112
Chisholm Henry John (P.M.) .....	146, 154, 173, 247	Clubb William .....	126
Chisholm John .....	107	Clubbe C. P. B. ....	37
Chisholm Wm J. ....	121	Clulow John Andrew .....	197
Chisholm William .....	236	Clune Michael .....	218
Chissell Emma F. ....	242	Clyde J. ....	90
Chissell William J. ....	168	Coane C. ....	121, 172
Cholmondeley Henry Reginald .....	16	Coates Arthur .....	31
Christian Sydney Ernest .....	50	Coates E. ....	122
Christie A. J. C. ....	20	Coates James .....	31
Christie Charles Lewis .....	98	Coates James C. ....	52
Christie Charles Stewart .....	104	Coates John Joseph .....	69
Christie H. ....	79	Coates Percy Herbert .....	24
Christie P. ....	120	Cobb G. ....	191
Christie William Sydney .....	17	Cobb John .....	236
Christison Robert .....	70	Cobb J. L. ....	138
Chrystal Alexander .....	52, 211	Cobb Dr. N. A. ....	190
Chudleigh H. ....	78	Cobbett Professor Pitt, M.A., D.C.L.	228
Church J. F. ....	55	Cobercroft Enoch John .....	106
Church Walter .....	60	Cobercroft E. ....	191
Church Walter Thomas .....	82	Cobham John Blenman .....	104
Churchill Alexander Mathews .....	195	Cobleby John .....	215
Churchward W. S. (Lt.-Col.) .....	44	Cochran J. ....	84
Chute Henry George .....	104	Cochrane Andrew T. ....	26, 27, 29, 102, 136, 143
Clapin A. M. ....	119	Cochrane Joshua .....	246
Clapin Adolphus Philp .....	16	Cockburn W. J. ....	84
Clapin Francis Lawrence... ..	16	Cocks C. C. ....	35
Clarence Percy .....	185	Cocks W. G. ....	125
Clark C. D. ....	35	Codrington Robert W. ....	24
Clark David Barclay Mellis .....	48	Codrington Louisa .....	233
Clark Ernest Joshua .....	212, 213	Cody Christopher J. ....	216
Clark G. A. ....	85	Coffey Alfred Roland .....	158
Clark Peter .....	212	Coffey Francis Louis .....	213
Clark Peter .....	72	Coffey William Henry .....	95
Clarke Arthur Edward .....	53	Cogdon J. H. ....	26
Clarke Charles .....	194	Coggins C. ....	55
Clarke D. ....	190	Coggins Charles H. ....	213
Clarke Ernest M. ....	216	Coghlan Cornelius .....	30, 136, 143, 174, 177, 179
Clarke F. ....	109, 171	Coghlan C. J. ....	143
Clarke Frederick William .....	127	Coghlan Charles A., M.A. (LL.D.) .....	228
Clarke George O'Malley (S.M.) .....	57, 139	Coghlan Frederick Albert .....	160
Clarke Hannah .....	236	Coghlan Louis Joseph .....	201
Clarke Henry .....	236	Coghlan P. J. ....	182
Clarke Herbert .....	47	Coghlan T. A. ....	23
Clarke James .....	236	Coghlan Thomas .....	42
Clarke Joseph .....	194	Cohen Edward M. ....	140
Clarke J. B. ....	176	Cohen John George .....	22
Clarke James Hay .....	46	Cohen Joseph .....	74
Clarke J. L. ....	122, 172	Cohen Neville David .....	63
Clarke L. ....	187	Cohen Thomas William .....	30, 136, 140, 174, 176, 178
Clarke Rev. W. ....	227	Cohen Victor .....	55, 98, 112
Clarke Thomas Henry .....	127	Colborne Robert Francis .....	87
Clarke William .....	27, 52, 136, 142, 173	Cole Frederick Reynolds .....	72
Clarke William .....	204	Cole John T. ....	185, 236
Clarke W. H. ....	189	Coleman Eugene Vincent .....	207
Clarke William John .....	95	Coleman Henry .....	194
Claxton Joseph .....	202	Coleman J. ....	190
Clay Percy .....	52, 224	Coleman James .....	236
Clay Ralph Stephen Pemberton .....	207	Coleman Joseph B. ....	215
Claydon E. ....	125	Coleman John .....	236
Clayton Clifford .....	161	Coles William .....	236
Clayton William .....	218	Colleton John .....	233
Cleeve John Kingdon (P.M.)... ..	29, 102, 144, 246	Collett George Edward .....	205, 208
Cleeve Marwood H. ....	51, 132	Colley David John Kirkwood... ..	20
Clegg Thomas Bailey .....	62, 95	Colley Edwin .....	236
Cleland Edward .....	68	Colley Henry .....	39
Cleland George .....	214	Colley John .....	244
Cleland Robert .....	68	Colley James .....	88
Clemenger William Ralph .....	204	Colley James .....	246
Clement David .....	82	Colley Mary A. ....	242
Clements J. ....	176	Collie Russell Alfred .....	244
Clenett W. P. ....	236		

## INDEX.

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Collier Edward Joseph	205	Cooper Ernest	221
Collins Charles (M.P.)	61, 64	Cooper H. E. S.	122
Collins Ephraim Alexander	71	Cooper John	130
Collins John	236	Cooper Joseph	185
Collins John H.	88	Cooper Joseph E.	215
Collins J.	175	Cooper Leonard Smirnoff	16
Collins N. T.	138	Cooper M.	25
Collins R. W. G.	102, 103	Cooper Robert	223
Collins William H.	86	Cooper Richard S.	217
Collis Arthur H.	148	Cooper Thomas B.	126
Collis Walter	236	Cooper Wm. C.	214
Collis Wm. R.	168	Cooper W. E.	80
Colliver Peter.	70	Coote David Charles	214
Colls Charles R.	140	Cope Charles	98
Colls John Richard	211	Cope Douglas A.	223
Colls Thomas, M.L.A.	57	Copeland H. B.	103, 175, 178, 180
Colpe J. C. L.	35	Copeland Henry Paul Ramsay	47, 127
Colquhoun William H.	88	Copeland Henry (M.L.A.), The Hon.	61, 98
Colton T. S.	175	Copeman A. W. P.	181
Colvin R. J.	69	Corbett Henry	215
Colyer Constable L. J. H.	179	Corbett John Herrick	123
Combes Edwd. (C.M.G.) M.L.C.	63, 164	Corbett William F.	215
Combes Josiah B.	101	Coreoran Francis George	42
Commins E. J.	109, 171	Coreoran Thomas H.	236
Commins G. W.	109, 173	Cordeaux W. J.	183
Commins D. G. G.	124	Cork Charles Arthur	50
Condell J. G.	191	Cork Frederick A. H.	161
Conder Francis	246	Cork James	49
Conerty John	94	Cork Marion	242
Conley Charles A.	26, 28, 174, 176,	Cork William T.	74
	178	Corkhill S. R.	68
Conley J.	118	Corhs Josiah	35
Connell Henry	236, 246	Cormick James	215
Connell Henry Horace	132	Cornelius C. E.	76
Connell William Blgh	17, 102, 143	Cornell Augustus F.	219
Connolly Martin	223	Cornell Edward Joseph	208
Connolly Michael	162	Cornett James	32
Conner J.	80	Cornish Charles S.	126
Counery John	24	Cornish Henry J.	246
Connolly John Wellesley	199	Cornish John	26
Connolly J. V.	43	Corns J. G. S.	88
Connolly Nathaniel (P.M.)	141, 173, 246	Cornthwaite Jane	242
Connolly T.	174, 176, 178	Corr William Stewart	51
Connor E. R.	169	Cory John E.	186
Connor E. R. (R.N.)	55	Cosgrave Chas.	230
Conolly Edward William	199	Cosgrove James	83
Conolly Thomas Willans	106, 171	Cosgrove John Louis	74
Conroy A. H.	109	Cosgrove William Thomas O'Donnell	194
Conroy Joseph	86	Cosgrove Wm.	184
Conroy J. M.	109	Costin Arthur Henry	28, 201
Conroy J. M.	109, 173	Costley Charles	236
Conroy Thomas	87	Cottee Albert	205
Conway James	159, 161	Cotter Bridget	152
Conway Peter	233	Cotter Charles Edwin	28, 144
Conyers S. W.	125	Cotter John	152
Coogan Francis Borgia	82	Cotter Stephen	32
Cook Alfred	126	Cotter William James	71
Cook Arthur S.	126	Cotton J.	53
Cook H. A. G.	84	Cotton James	181
Cook James	84	Coughlan J. J.	188
Cook James	172	Coughlan Thomas Lloyd	200
Cook James	230	Couldrake T.	236
Cook John	47	Coulter Hugh Ross	222
Cook Peter	236	Coulter William	192
Cook Samuel	113, 115	Coulton Samuel	220
Cook Samuel Robert	187	Counsel Daniel	104
Cook Selby M.	23	Courtney W. P.	122
Cook T. G.	175	Cousins John William	199, 219
Cook Walter E.	59	Cousins William	246
Cooke C. E.	171	Cowan Charles N.	219
Cooke Fanny	236	Cowan William D.	221
Cooke John Taylor	107	Cowdery Charles S.	23
Cooke Jesse Matthew	202	Cowdery E. H.	172
Cooke Montague Edward	130	Cowdery George	236
Cooke V.	122	Cowdery George Robert	91
Cooke William H.	32	Cowle Caesar	233
Cooke W. L.	172	Cowley P.	109
Cooke W. V. M. (P.M.)	142, 173, 236	Cowley W.	109, 172
Cooksey T. (Dr. Ph.)	164	Cowlishaw Mahlon Clarke	62, 64, 112
Coombe Joseph John	87	Cowper Charles	134
Coombes J. W.	176	Cowper H. P.	109
Coonan Thomas	233	Cowper Very Rev. William Macquarie (M.A.)	226
Coonan Matthew	150	Cowper William Robert	53
Coonan Mary	150	Cox A. B.	121
Cooney Matthew	223	Cox Alex. H.	186
Cooper Arthur	205, 222, 223	Cox Benjamin	201
Cooper Arthur S.	215	Cox Charles F.	83
Cooper Charles	207	Cox Emily C.	242
Cooper David John (M.A.)	160		

## INDEX.

xvii

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers	Page.
Cox E W P. . . . .	187	Culnane J. . . . .	89
Cox F W. . . . .	236	Cumming Alex. . . . .	65
Cox George Henry (The Hon) M L C. . . . .	52, 61, 63	Cumming D. . . . .	86
Cox H D. . . . .	121	Cumming F. . . . .	79
Cox Herbert A. . . . .	186	Cumming J. . . . .	124
Cox James Charles (M D.) . . . . .	37, 58, 63, 163, 228	Cumming Victor . . . . .	26, 102
Cox Joseph . . . . .	200	Cumming William Woodley . . . . .	203
Cox Joseph . . . . .	221	Cummings Reginald O. . . . .	120
Cox J. W. G. . . . .	101	Cummings Sydney . . . . .	74
Cox Oswald . . . . .	83	Cummins S. M. . . . .	121
Cox Robert . . . . .	91	Cuneo Joseph Mazzini . . . . .	214
Cox S. L. . . . .	138	Cunneen Henry Hudson . . . . .	128
Cox S. T. . . . .	68	Cunningham Allan . . . . .	247
Cox Thomas . . . . .	244	Cunningham Archibald . . . . .	85
Coxall John . . . . .	52	Cunningham Constable E. . . . .	175, 178, 180
Cozens H. M. . . . .	68	Cunningham C R. . . . .	121, 172
Crackanthorp Richard H. . . . .	236	Cunningham John . . . . .	70
Cracknell Edward Charles . . . . .	47, 214	Cunningham William . . . . .	70
Cracknell Walter . . . . .	46	Cunninghame James . . . . .	186
Craddock Mrs. . . . .	230	Cunyngame George . . . . .	33
Craddock Samuel . . . . .	230	Cupit Ernest . . . . .	219
Craig Charles . . . . .	99	Curan Henry . . . . .	58
Crane David Edward . . . . .	195	Curnane James . . . . .	236
Crane Frederic W. C. . . . .	140	Curran James . . . . .	54
Crane T. W. C. . . . .	29	Curran James . . . . .	203, 204
Crane William . . . . .	236	Curran John Joseph . . . . .	198
Cranna R S. . . . .	125	Curran J. P. . . . .	30, 174, 175, 177, 179
Crapps J. . . . .	79	Curran Robert Joseph . . . . .	70
Crawford Alexander . . . . .	89	Curran W R. . . . .	101
Crawford Leshe . . . . .	236	Currie George . . . . .	184
Crawford Robert . . . . .	90	Currie W. . . . .	125
Crawford W. . . . .	83	Curry H A G. . . . .	101
Creagh Jasper Albert (P.M) . . . . .	28, 136, 145, 246	Curry Henry . . . . .	222
Creagh John S. . . . .	42, 51	Curry James . . . . .	215
Creaghe Richard F. . . . .	32	Curry Robert . . . . .	222
Creer Henry . . . . .	123	Curtayne H. M. . . . .	35
Creer Joseph . . . . .	63	Curtis G. E. . . . .	102, 141, 174, 177, 178
Creer Joseph . . . . .	78		
Creer Nel-on B. . . . .	29	Curtis Henry P. . . . .	94
Crego John Bourne . . . . .	70	Cusack Patrick J. . . . .	161
Cremen J T. . . . .	119	Cusack Senior Constable J. . . . .	174, 175, 177, 178
Cremen Timothy James . . . . .	50	Cutcliffe Charles . . . . .	30, 143, 177, 179
Crennan James J. . . . .	216	Cuthbert Rev. William J. . . . .	153
Crew Alfred B. . . . .	100	Cuthbertson George Robert . . . . .	130
Crewes Richard . . . . .	236	Cuthell Wilham Andrew (Capt) . . . . .	44
Crichton Roden Foster . . . . .	159	Cutler Arthur E. . . . .	123
Crickard James . . . . .	90	Cutter Henry H. . . . .	42
Crimstone W. F. . . . .	69	Cuttriss Chas. B. . . . .	236
Cripps C W. . . . .	103	Czarlinski V. . . . .	129, 188
Crisp John . . . . .	184	Czerwonka H. . . . .	125
Critchley James . . . . .	89	Czisz Adolf. . . . .	127
Croft Albion C. . . . .	215		
Croft Edward Gregory Leeson . . . . .	195		
Croft James Pitcairn . . . . .	98		
Croft Thomas G. . . . .	222		
Croker John Walter . . . . .	24, 50		
Cromie T C . . . . .	175, 178, 180		
Crommeln C. E. . . . .	36		
Cronin James Daniel . . . . .	68		
Crook Frederick Ernest . . . . .	135		
Crook S E. . . . .	236		
Cropper Charles . . . . .	101		
Cross Ellen Louisa Antoinette . . . . .	205		
Cross Herbert Robert (V.C) . . . . .	78, 243		
Cross H H. . . . .	55		
Cross Henry . . . . .	222		
Crossing Henry . . . . .	244		
Crossingham R . . . . .	78		
Crossman A. E. . . . .	172		
Cruthers George E. . . . .	90		
Crouch E F . . . . .	122		
Crouch Frederick George . . . . .	65		
Crouch Henry Augustus . . . . .	106		
Croudace Thomas . . . . .	246		
Crowley T. . . . .	54		
Crowley W. F. . . . .	191		
Cruikshank David B. . . . .	245		
Cruikshank George . . . . .	183		
Cruikshank William . . . . .	77		
Cruikshank Wm . . . . .	85, 236		
Crummer Henry Samuel Walker . . . . .	104		
Crummer J. H. . . . .	121		
Crummer S. P. . . . .	122		
Cudmore D H . . . . .	187		
Cull J. J. A . . . . .	190		
Cullen C. . . . .	170		
Cullen Michael Francis . . . . .	165		
Cullen W. P., M.A., L.L.D. . . . .	228		
Cullum Alfred G. . . . .	246		
		<b>D</b>	
		D'Abreu Antonio da Fonseca . . . . .	195
		D'Apice L V. . . . .	108, 109, 171
		D'Arcy Charles . . . . .	65
		D'Arcy Denis G. . . . .	152
		D'Arcy James Adm . . . . .	216
		D'Arcy James . . . . .	49, 71
		D'Arcy John S. (B A) . . . . .	159
		D'Arcy Michael John . . . . .	73
		D'Arcy Rev David John . . . . .	227
		D'Arrietta Arthur John . . . . .	82
		D'Arrietta Walter . . . . .	237
		Dafgard C A. . . . .	124
		Dagwell J. H. . . . .	237
		Dakin Albert Henry . . . . .	162
		Dale Charles Edwin . . . . .	198
		Dale Geo S. E . . . . .	53
		Dale John Paige . . . . .	90
		Daley Edward Joseph . . . . .	144
		Daley George . . . . .	191
		Daley James Joseph . . . . .	52
		Dalgarno Charles Robert . . . . .	213
		Dalgarno James . . . . .	194
		Dagleish Emanuel Fleur . . . . .	206
		Dallas A. E. . . . .	191
		Dallas John . . . . .	237
		Dallen Robt. A. . . . .	229
		Dalrymple J. . . . .	169
		Dalrymple Robert . . . . .	189, 242
		Dalton J. B . . . . .	118
		Daiton J. . . . .	118
		Dalton Michael Joseph . . . . .	128
		Dalton P. J. . . . .	237

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Daly Eliza B. ....	232	Dawes Wilham Lachlan .....	25
Daly George .....	224	Dawson Alexander R. ....	218
Daly John Eugene .....	107	Dawson Arthur Foxton .....	95
Daly Mary Kathleen .....	103	Dawson Albert Edward .....	195
Dangar Albert Augustus .....	52	Dawson E. N. ....	171
Dangar Horace William .....	45	Dawson E. H. ....	110
Dangar W. S. ....	233	Dawson Henry (M.P.) ...	61, 63
Daniel Army Fitzgerald .....	217	Dawson Henry Boag ...	127
Daniel Jno. W. ....	221	Dawson H. P. ....	42
Dannverel George .....	223	Dawson J. ....	109, 172
Dansey Frederick Wilham D. ....	47	Dawson James (M.A.) ...	160
Dansey George Frederick .....	36, 51	Dawson John .....	233
Dansey George Frederick Swanson ..	43	Dawson Robert .....	232
Darby Wilham .....	89	Dawson Reginald Weston .....	53
Darby Wilham Richard .....	82	Dawson R. L. ....	122
Darby Anthony .....	237	Dawson Robert W. ....	181
Dare H. ....	120	Dawson Samuel H. ....	109, 173
Dargin C. W. ....	182	Dawson William .....	214
Dargin Emma .....	202	Dawson Wilham John .....	222
Dargin Melbourne Sydney .....	211	Dawson Wilham Thomas .....	140
Darley Cecil West .....	59, 112, 127, 229	Day Asher Australia .....	194
Darley Sir Frederick Matthew (Knight, Chief Justice) .....	16, 132	Day Alfred Goodwin .....	212
Darley Henry S. ....	133	Day George .....	181
Darragh H. C. ....	124	Day John .....	89
Dart George .....	53	Day Sydney Polden... ..	52
Datson Wilham Hugh .....	199, 219	Day Wilham Frederick .....	107
Davern Rev Patrick R. ....	154	Day Wilham Henry .....	205, 208
David T. W. Edgeworth (B.A.) .....	163, 228, 229	Deacy Luke .....	233
Davidson Alexr. ....	181, 182	De Boos F. George .....	202
Davidson Alex .....	187	De Boos H. ....	29, 142, 174, 177,
Davidson Archer Boswald .....	221, 222		179
Davidson David .....	76	De Coque J. V. ....	122
Davidson F. ....	90	De Courcy Thomas .....	237
Davidson F. B. ....	237	De Gruely Phillip J. ....	215
Davidson George .....	48	De la Motte C. ....	190
Davidson Isabella .....	76	De Low R. H. ....	98
Davidson Jas. ....	88	De Milhau Gabriel .....	237
Davidson John .....	244	Dean Alexander .....	111
Davidson John .....	237	Dean Edward .....	211
Davidson M. S. ....	88	Dean F. ....	230
Davidson Wilham Frank .....	222	Dean James .....	230
Davidson W. R. ....	109, 171	Dean Joseph Samuel .....	82
Davidson W. H. ....	84	Dean P. ....	175
Davies A. E. ....	85	Dean Robert H. J. ....	214
Davies Albert Henry .....	211	Dean William .....	82
Davies Charles H. ....	26, 101, 102, 136	Deane Charles Muzio .....	133
		Deane Edward Tasman .....	25
		Deane Henry .....	124
Davies Evan Henry .....	140	Deane Henry (M.A., M.I.C.E.) ...	229
Davies E. H. ....	70	Deane Lindsay D. ....	133
Davies Evan .....	87, 242	Deane Robert (Capt R.N.) .....	81
Davies Evan Alfred .....	29, 142, 174, 177	Deane Thomas Hotson .....	74
		Deane William... ..	160
		Deans Peter .....	84
Davies Ernest Llanover .....	100	Dearden George .....	233
Davies Frederick Griffiths .....	203	Dearden Thomas Hedley .....	70
Davies George Wilham .....	88	Dearm Thos. ....	217
Davies George Frederic .....	73	Debenham Robert Walter .....	203
Davies George Wilham Hope .....	27, 102, 136, 142	Dee Thomas Wilham Hamilton .....	210
Davies Henry Roberts .....	195	Deering Harold .....	22
Davies John E. ....	191	Deering John Williams .....	106
Davies John (The Hon., C.M.G., M.L.C.)	56, 61, 63, 111	Deffell G. H. ....	232
Davies John .....	246	Deighton Robert .....	101
Davies John Hugh .....	198, 207	Deitz Wilham .....	237
Davies Mary Jane .....	204	Delahunty P. J. ....	175, 176, 177, 179
Davies P. ....	125	Delaney James .....	233
Davies S. F. ....	68	Delany Alfred Patrick Albert .....	22
Davies Thomas Alfred (P.M.) .....	142, 153	Delany Geo. Victor .....	53
Davies Thomas P. ....	121	Delany Thomas Christoffer .....	222
Davies Walter .....	72	Delany W. H. ....	153
Davies Wyndham John .....	197	Delargy J. ....	119
Davies W. ....	83	Delohery Cornelius (S.M.) .....	139
Davis Alfred .....	23	Deloitte Quarton L. ....	112
Davis Edward Thomas .....	47	Del Prado Ellen .....	232
Davis H. M. ....	171	Del Prado Emanuel .....	237
Davis Henry... ..	127	Dempsey Denis .....	237
Davis Joseph .....	123	Dempster R. H. ....	88
Davis Joseph .....	128	Denison Alfred.....	237
Davis John .....	137	Denison George .....	86
Davis John .....	237	Denne J. H. ....	186
Davis John .....	233	Dennis C. H. M. ....	43
Davis John Andrew .....	31	Dennis E. R. L. ....	43
Davis Senior Constable G. F. ....	233	Dennis George John.....	204
Davis Thomas Austin .....	113	Dennis James Tracton.....	31
Davis Thomas .....	98	Dennis K. ....	43
Davis T. ....	118	Dent Henry George... ..	211
Davis W. L. ....	30, 98	Dent Stephen James .....	217
Davis Wilham .....	237	Dent W. F. ....	29
Davoren James .....	27, 84	Dent W. G. J. ....	58
Davoren Thomas .....	217		



## INDEX.

xix

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Denton Samuel.....	221	Donnellan John .....	237
Deputron John J. ....	85	Donnelly A. D. ....	29
Derbyshire Geo. ....	87	Donnelly Cornelius William .....	48, 50, 121
Despeissis J. A. (M R A C) .....	190	Donnelly D. C. J. ....	141
Dettmann John (Major) .....	162	Donnelly S. A. ....	121
Devane Timothy .....	221	Donohoe John .....	233
Deverell E. J. ....	191	Donohue Patrick .....	25
Devery E. J. ....	118	Doran John .....	237
Devitt Thomas Joseph .....	195	Doubleday George Hippohte .....	197
Devlin James Neathway .....	100, 101, 178	Douglass Jessie .....	161
Dewhurst A. ....	109, 171	Doust Ebenezer .....	208
Dewhurst Percy .....	26	Doust Emily Manning .....	223
Dibbs Charles H. J. ....	126	Doutty Albany Clement .....	70
Dibbs John C. ....	229	Doutty Clifford George Albert .....	204
Dibbs The Hon Sir George Richard ..	22	Doutty John B .....	215
Dibbs Sydney Reginald .....	70	Douty Frederick H. S. ....	84
Dibbs T. A. ....	65	Dove William R. N .....	103
Dibbs Tom. Burton .....	51	Dovers William Armstrong .....	29, 52, 101, 136, 141, 174, 176, 178
Dibbs Walter Robey .....	145	Dowe Thomes .....	187
Dick James Adam .....	211	Dowe William D. ....	181
Dickey Conly .....	52	Dowell James W. ....	126
Dickson George L. ....	185	Dowel Wilham Springthorpe (M P ) ..	61, 63
Dickson James .....	73	Dowling Edward .....	237
Dickson James .....	184	Dowling George T. ....	90
Dickson Thomas .....	208	Dowling James S. ....	232
Dickson William .....	183	Dowling Peter John .....	106
Dignam Thos Joseph Stanislas... ..	206	Dowling William .....	237
Dillon Clement .....	100	Dowling William .....	202
Dillon Hubert .....	29, 51, 137, 143	Dowling W. G .....	181
Dillon John .....	82	Downe George .....	91
Dillon James .....	233	Downes Francis .....	158
Dillon Michael James .....	199, 211	Downey F. W. ....	122
Dimelow James Bearpark .....	107	Downey Edward .....	18
Dimelow Orville .....	191	Downey Patrick .....	237
Dind A. T. ....	118	Downe John .....	88
Dingle Benjamin .....	90	Downing George Henry .....	71
Dingwall Jas. ....	224	Downing William D .....	48
Dirks Alexander A. ....	215	Dowsett Frederick Carvosso .....	75
Dixie Herbert Joseph .....	48	Dowsett Samuel Bailey .....	195
Dixon E. V. T .....	82	Dowson Rev. J. W. ....	227
Dixon George Henry Hewit .....	70	Doyle Francis G. ....	132
Dixon James Michael .....	204	Doyle Herbert Cyrus Rowland .....	194
Dixon James M. ....	109	Doyle J. ....	84
Dixon Rev. John .....	40	Doyle James.....	86
Dixon John .....	170	Doyle J. F. ....	185
Dixon Robert .....	199	Doyle J. R. ....	181
Dixon Wm. W. ....	161	Doyle J. H. ....	186
Dixon William... ..	82	Doyle John, B. A. ..	140
Dixson Craig (M D ) .....	57	Doyle Lawrence Reece .....	223
Dixson Thomas (M.B.) .....	228	Doyle Matthew Bernard .....	82
Doak Andrew James .....	212	Doyle Michael J. ....	237
Dobbie George Vicars .....	223	Doyle P .....	120
Dobbie S. R .....	109, 171	Doyle Thomas .....	221
Dobbs John .....	233	Drage P W C. ....	53
Dobson Kingsmill John .....	90	Drake William .....	18
Docker Arthur Robert... ..	212	Drayton J .....	62
Docker Ernest Brougham, His Honor ..	95, 137	Drew Edward L. ....	126
Docker Joseph C. ....	59	Drew Harold... ..	217, 219
Dodds Alexander James .....	46	Drew William George .....	215
Dodds John .....	209	Drewe Amelia .....	237
Dodson John Swinchatt .....	140	Drewe Sydney C. ....	89
Doherty John B .....	237	Drewett J. W. ....	237
Doherty E. ....	230	Drover William G. ....	221
Doherty John Francis .....	194	Druitt R. H .....	186
Doherty Joseph Hugh .....	194	Druitt Thomas William .....	221
Doherty Thomas Andrew .....	208	Drum James Matthew .....	204
Doherty William .....	34	Drum M. A. ....	233
Dolan Edward .....	170	Drummond Peter .....	169
Don Edward Thomas .....	217	Drummond Peter... ..	219
Donald Andrew .....	91	Drummond W. ....	102, 173
Donald James A. ....	86	Drury Arthur Henry .....	23
Donaldson Charles Rattray .....	50	Drury Annie .....	154
Donaldson Lester Stuart (P.M.) .....	29, 143, 173, 246	Drury George .....	99
Donaldson Patrick Riddle .....	106, 171.	Drury Owen .....	154
Donaldson P. C. ....	122	Dubois Reuben F. ....	91
Donaldson R. ....	176	Ducat J .....	173, 177, 179
Donaldson Robert .....	237	Ducat J. S .....	186
Donaldson Robert C. ....	126	Duchatel C F .....	175
Donaldson W .....	128	Dudding Wilham .....	237
Done Rev John .....	39, 41, 152	Dudgeon John .....	195
Done Richard Edmond .....	205	Du Fair Eccleston .....	164
Done R E .....	28	Duff Alexander .....	90
Donclan Anthony Charles .....	237	Duff Gordon .....	120
Donges Harry .....	86	Duff Hugh .....	25
Donivan William Joseph .....	219	Duff John .....	237
Donkin John Boyd (M.P.) .....	65	Duff John .....	237
Donkin Richard .....	123	Duffy Francis .....	32
Donnan John Strogan .....	215	Duffy James .....	237
Donnan W. J. ....	89		

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Duffy Patrick Joseph .....	86, 242	Edson Fred M. ....	98
Dulhunty John Belmore.....	244, 246	Edward Alexander .....	75
Dulhunty Robert G. ....	181	Edward Robert Buik .....	198
Dun W. S. ....	170	Edwardes C. A. ....	124
Duncan Charles .....	245	Edwards Alfred G. ....	126
Duncan Frederick .....	237	Edwards A. O. ....	174, 177, 179
Duncan John Montgomery .....	73	Edwards Beethoven L. ...	217
Dunckeur Carl Ludwig .....	83	Edwards C. A. ....	37
Dunckeur Gregory .....	140	Edwards Charles .....	184
Dunkin John Harvey .....	194	Edwards Chas. ....	107
Dunkin John .....	237	Edwards Frederick William (P.M.) .....	28, 143, 144
Dunleavy James Norbert.....	219	Edwards F. ....	130
Dunlop James .....	48	Edwards G. R. ....	121
Dunman John .....	237	Edwards George .....	237
Dunn Charles .....	54	Edwards Geo. ....	91
Dunn Charles .....	186	Edwards Henry Davidson .....	205, 215
Dunn George .....	207	Edwards Henry Tollemache .....	183
Dunn J. L. ....	169	Edwards Henry .....	41
Dunn Thomas J. ....	112	Edwards James R. ....	100
Dunn W. E. ....	125	Edwards Jas. P. ....	237
Dunne Edmund Charles .....	200	Edwards J. C. ....	170
Dunne Jas. Davis. ....	47	Edwards John .....	100
Dunne Peter Augustus. ....	29, 209	Edwards Margaret .....	232
Dunmcliff A. A. ....	190	Edwards Osman Adam .....	27, 136, 142
Dunphy Michael Joseph .....	133	Edwards Sydney Blackall. ....	194
Dunstan Rev. E. ....	150	Edwards Stephen Herbert .....	218
Durie Peter .....	160	Edwards William Leonard .....	16
Durie Walter J. ....	158	Edwards William Joseph .....	211
Durning James.....	75	Egan C. ....	176
Dutton James .....	75	Egan Ernest Daniel.....	219
Du Vernet Madame .....	161	Egan John .....	246
Dwyer Alice .....	189	Egan Richard .....	89
Dwyer Denis .....	144, 175, 177,	Egan T. ....	122
	179	Eglese Charles E. ....	46, 81
Dwyer Herbert Robert .....	199	Ehrenstrom Nicholas E. H. ....	194
Dwyer Lawrence .....	233	Eisenstaedter Herman Walter .....	195
Dwyer Michael Francis Patrick .....	213	Ekenstedt E. ....	108
Dwyer M. R. ....	183	Klder James .....	127
Dwyer Patrick .....	237	Elder Rev. Francis R. ....	154
Dwyer Stephen .....	70	Eldershaw Percival Stafford.....	102, 209
Dwyer Timothy .....	163	Eldershaw Phillip Eld. ....	98
Dwyer William.....	160	Eldred Wm. Henry, C.G. ....	243
Dyce Harold John .....	210	Eldridge John Chambers .....	123
Dyer William .....	172	Eldridge John Thomas .....	31
Dymock James .....	128	Elkington Albert .....	112
Dymond Annie J. ....	150	Elia Thomas Henry.....	222
Dymond William .....	150	Ellard William E. ....	118
Dyson E. D.....	121, 237	Ellerton Thomas.....	50
		Elliott Alfred .....	29, 138, 142, 174,
			177, 179
		Elliott David James .....	200
		Elliott Frederick Hugh.....	69
		Elliott Henry E. ....	126
		Elliott John George .....	222
		Elliott William .....	138
		Elliott William R. ....	33
		Ellis Alfred .....	246
		Ellis Edward J. ....	58
		Ellis George Oscar .....	104
		Ellis H. N. ....	68
		Ellis James .....	87
		Ellis James Cole, V.C.....	243
		Ellis J. W. ....	237
		Ellis John C.....	83
		Ellis Robert Hawkes .....	31
		Ellis Sydney .....	168
		Elmshe John A. R. ....	26
		Elouis Charles .....	20
		Elphinstone James F. ....	51
		Elrington Hamilton Deere .....	70
		Elston William.....	87
		Eluthar R. St. L. ....	182
		Elwell P. B. ....	91
		Elwin Theodore .....	106
		Elwin W. G. ....	138
		Elworthy W. J. ....	181
		Elyard Frederick Charles William .....	25
		Elyard Samuel .....	232
		Emanuel Charles .....	210
		Emblin J. W. ....	237
		Emerton Edward E. ....	99
		Emery Charles H. ....	100, 102, 103
		Emmett J. H. ....	237
		English H. ....	230
		English John .....	30
		English John S. ....	210, 219
		English Joseph .....	34, 36
		Erratt Geo. H. ....	246
		Etheridge R. (F.G.S.) .....	164, 170
<b>E</b>			
Eady Thomas Milton .....	111		
Eagar Frank Alexander .....	71		
Eagar George .....	233		
Eager E. W.....	81		
Eakins G. R. ....	35		
Eames Edward Robert .....	203, 219		
Eames Emily Theresa .....	200		
Eames James H. ....	123		
Eames Richard Lawton .....	104		
Eames W. L. ....	51		
Earl H. A. ....	189		
Earls Albert E. ....	212		
Earngey G. ....	121		
Earnshaw John .....	214		
Easterling W. George .....	82		
Easton G. R.....	237		
Easton John A. ....	218		
Eastway George Richard .....	52		
Eather James Joseph .....	72		
Ebsworth A. ....	109, 171		
Ebsworth Edward .....	106		
Eccles John .....	237		
Eckford George A. ....	185		
Eckford James Augustine .....	198, 207		
Eckford R. F. M. ....	186		
Eckley Herbert Sydney Compton .....	203		
Eddie Robert .....	35		
Eddy Edward Millar Gard.....	82		
Eden Arthur.....	135		
Eden Thomas Millard Benton (Lt.-Col.) .....	44		
Edgell R. G.....	120		
Ede James .....	80		
Edmonds Frederick Dixon .....	127		
Edols F. A .....	184		

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Eury William R. ....	42	Faucett Peter, The Hon. (M.L.C) ...	228, 232
Evans Charles Henry .....	49	Faulkes Arthur R. ....	29, 216
Evans Charles S. ....	216	Faulkner Thomas Wren .....	49
Evans David .....	185	Faulks Wilham .....	184
Evans Ernest A. ....	86	Faunce Rev. A. D. ....	154
Evans George .....	57	Fawcett Francis .....	161
Evans Geo. ....	99	Fawcett W. L. ....	29, 30, 136, 143
Evans George Rupert (P.M.) .....	28, 102, 137, 138 143, 240	Fawns Conway .....	83
Evans G. T. ....	237	Fay Michael .....	237
Evans H. A. ....	109, 171	Feehan M. J. A. ....	187
Evans Henry .....	29, 143	Fegan Edward .....	88
Evans James William. ....	140	Fegan Edward W. ....	28, 140
Evans Julius Besnard .....	71	Fegan James .....	233
Evans J. R. ....	179	Fehon William Meeke ..	82
Evans John Richard .....	74	Fellow Percy Alfred .....	200
Evans Thomas .....	113	Fender W. ....	80
Evans Thomas .....	237	Fenton Roger .....	32
Evans Thomas .....	237	Fenwick C. D. ....	246
Evans Thomas James .....	22	Ferguson F. ....	192
Evans W. W. ....	118	Ferguson J. ....	122
Everett Ghiblum .....	151	Ferguson Peter .....	237
Everett J. E. ....	121	Ferguson R. J. C. ....	86
Everett Mary Ann .....	151	Fernley Edward .....	87
Everett W. F. ....	122	Fernside W. R. ....	90
Eventt Mary M. ....	161	Ferris A. H. ....	168
Everingham A. H. ....	182	Ferris Elizabeth .....	211
Evershed Montague Frederick .....	35	Ferris George T. ....	90
Ewen Constable .....	177, 179	Ferris Joseph .....	106
Ewen John .....	237	Ferris H. E., Senior-Constable ..	176
Ewen John Frederick .....	87	Ferris Henry Prentice .....	98
Ewens Frederick J. ....	23	Ferris Julia .....	208
Ewens J. D. ....	29	Ferris Thomas W. ....	214
Ewing Alexander B. ....	215	Ferris William John .....	49
Ewing John P. ....	233	Ferry Edward .....	83
Ewing Rev. Thomas C. ....	226	Fetherston Richard .....	207
Ewing Thomas Thompson, M.L.A. ....	61, 81	Fetherstonhaugh C. ....	184
Ewington W. F. ....	36	Fewings E. W. ....	237
		Fewings Joseph George Richards ..	107
		Fiaschi Henry, M. D. ....	51
		Fiddes William .....	223
		Fielder Francis South... ..	144
		Fielding P. ....	176
		Filbins David .....	184
		Fulmer Ethelbert Septimus ..	218
		Finch Charles E. ....	100
		Finch E. G. ....	181
		Fincham W. J. M. ....	27, 30, 140
		Findlay George .....	70
		Findlay William .....	185
		Finegan Denis .....	233
		Finegan J. P. ....	237
		Finegan Patrick Thomas .....	82
		Finlay Andrew Gibson .....	244
		Finlay Henry .....	233
		Finlay Sinclair .....	30
		Finlayson Peter J. ....	214
		Finlay Francis George .....	100, 171
		Finn J. ....	169
		Finn J. F. ....	109, 171
		Finn Thomas .....	138
		Finney Richard .....	221
		Firth A. J. ....	120
		Firth T. R. ....	124
		Firth William .....	78
		Fischer Carl F. ....	64
		Fischer Gustave .....	125
		Fischer John Trant .....	86
		Fischer Wilhelm Carl .....	64
		Fish William .....	130, 189
		Fisher Ann .....	242
		Fisher Arthur Money (S. M.) .....	139, 247
		Fisher H. ....	109, 171
		Fisher Jabez A. ....	83
		Fitch John .....	237
		Fitz Norman .....	231
		Fitzgerald Christopher Henry ..	215
		Fitzgerald E. ....	126
		Fitzgerald Garrett .....	233
		Fitzgerald H. ....	232
		Fitzgerald J. J. ....	190
		Fitzgerald John Daniel, M.P. ....	63
		Fitzgerald J. G. ....	122
		Fitzgerald John Joseph .....	216
		Fitzgerald Michael E. ....	83
		Fitzgerald Michael .....	85
		Fitzgerald R. D. ....	60
		Fitzgerald R. D. ....	120
		Fitzgerald Thomas H. ....	221
		Fitzgerald Walter .....	24

## F

Names of Officers	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Fitzgibbon Patrick J. ....	149	Forsythe William E. ....	140
Fitzhardinge Clifton George Hyde	95	Forwood William Henry .....	244
Fitzhardinge Grantley Hyde His Honor	95, 136	Fortune William .....	90
Fitzhardinge Harry Berkeley...	49, 244	Fosbery Edmund .....	32, 57, 76
Fitzhardinge Moreton Hyde .....	49	Fosbery L. A. ....	139
Fitzmaurice Fred. Thomas .....	158	Foskett Henry John .....	195
Fitzmaurice James S. ....	218	Foskett William .....	59, 74
Fitzmaurice W. R. ....	85	Foster C. E. ....	140
Fitzpatrick A. E. ....	35	Foster E. P. ....	133
Fitzpatrick Charles .....	237	Foster Frederick L. ....	134
Fitzpatrick Denis .....	237	Foster Geo. ....	187
Fitzpatrick George M. ....	161	Foster J. ....	175, 180, 181
Fitzpatrick Henry A. ....	100	Foster John .....	72
Fitzpatrick Michael J. ....	23	Foster Thos William .....	107
Fitzpatrick Ossory A. S. ....	29, 145, 175, 178, 180	Foster William Henry .....	106, 109, 171, 178
Fitzpatrick Rachel Lilla... ..	207	Foster William John, His Honor ...	132
Fitzpatrick Thomas .....	237	Fotheringham George... ..	77
Fitzsimmons John Harris .....	82	Fotheringham James ...	78
Flaherty Edward James .....	70	Fotheringham Sydney .....	22
Flaherty J. ....	87	Fountain John Thomas .....	202
Flanagan Rev. Michael .....	227	Fowler Arthur Daniel .....	29, 204
Flanagan R. V. P. ....	28, 201	Fowler A. S. ....	187
Flanders Arthur Joseph .....	27, 210	Fowler Cosmo Alfred Warby .....	104
Flanders John .....	237	Fowler Eliza Ann... ..	41
Flanders John Charles .....	199, 201	Fowler Frederick .....	41, 237
Flannery Cyril Charles .....	159	Fowler Frederick John .....	215
Flannery Eleanor .....	237	Fowler H. C. ....	109
Flannery William Bede .....	107	Fowler N. F. ....	83
Flashman Charles Oldry .....	160	Fowler Robert .....	112, 113
Flavelle Albert Edward .....	127	Fox Alexander .....	220
Fleeming John .....	71	Fox E. P. ....	87
Fleming James .....	237	Fox Ebenezer John .....	138
Fleming Martin .....	237	Fox Henry A. ....	214
Fletcher E. ....	80	Fox John ...	165
Fletcher George .....	127	Foxlee William T. ....	83
Fletcher Harry Ferdinand William	71	Foy Annie .....	233
Fletcher H. P. ....	170	Frampton James C. ....	72
Fletcher J. ....	122	Francis Arthur Ernest .....	127
Fletcher J. J. (M.A.) B. Sc. ....	229	Francis Charles .....	126
Fletcher J. P. ....	118	Francis J. ....	79
Fletcher John Walter .....	52	Francis J. D. ....	124
Fligg Henry .....	237	Francis John .....	219
Fligg F. W. ....	74	Francis P. ....	130
Flint A. W. Ellice .....	59	Francis William .....	204
Flook E. A. ....	86	Francis Peter .....	54
Flood Charles .....	85	Francis Stanley Charles .....	200, 206, 210, 223
Flower Alfred G. A. ....	120	Franck Henry .....	86
Floyd John T. ....	39	Franklin Fred. Augustus .....	64
Flynn James Joseph Bede .....	194	Franklin T. E. ....	34
Flynn J. E. ....	109	Franklin Thomas .....	233
Flynn P. H. ....	118	Franks R. C. ....	237
Foggit William H. ....	127	Franks R. W. ....	184
Folero A. (V. C.) .....	243	Frappell Richard .....	144, 173
Foley James Vincent .....	28, 102, 135, 143	Fraser Alexander... ..	49
Foley John .....	242	Fraser Archibald C. ....	57, 122
Foley John Maurice .....	209	Fraser Archibald C. ....	26, 102, 135, 141
Foley Timothy (P. M.) .....	136, 138, 141, 174, 177, 178	Fraser Augustus .....	216
Foley Thomas Joseph .....	202	Fraser Donald .....	49
Foley Thos. J. ....	89	Fraser Donald .....	104
Folkard Thomas .....	38	Fraser Henry Crichard .....	63
Folkard H. ....	109, 171	Fraser James .....	84
Folkard Wilham .....	237	Fraser R. A. ....	121
Follers Martin .....	223	Fraser Robert Adie .....	58, 71, 79
Forbes Alexander.....	237	Fraser Thomas H. ....	59
Forbes Alice .....	237	Fraser William .....	71, 79
Forbes Armitage .....	36	Fraser William W. (P. M.) .....	138, 142, 173, 246
Forbes C. F. ....	124	Freeman Ambrose .....	31
Forbes David Grant, His Honor ..	95, 136	Freeman Frederick C. ....	214
Ford A. J. H. ....	86	Freeman Stephen .....	103
Ford Allen .....	73	Freeman Wilham... ..	100
Ford Ernest Dearmer .....	127	French A. S. ....	84
Ford Herbert .....	120	Frewin Jeremiah .....	151
Ford Mark E. D. ....	32	Frewin Jeremiah .....	233
Ford Milverton .....	123	Frewin Margaret ... ..	151
Ford Peter .....	104	Friederick W. ....	125
Forde William .....	237	Friend B. Harry .....	18
Fordham Abraham .....	199	Friend Charles .....	160
Forrest John William Thomas .....	140	Friend Reginald Owen .....	127
Forster Henry John .....	132	Froggatt Walter W. ....	162
Forsyth Francis W. G. ....	237	Frost Arthur Taylor .....	87
Forsyth G. J. ....	118	Frost Charles .....	237
Forsyth John Patrick M. ....	219	Fry Alfred Ernest .....	130
Forsyth William .....	56	Fry Charles ... ..	215
Forsythe Charles Alexander .....	194	Fry Francis Ernest .....	107
Forsythe J. ....	118	Fry James Arthur Barrett .....	194
Forsythe Wm. ....	83	Fry Henry S. ....	246
		Fullager Wm. ....	115
		Fuller C. E. ....	189



Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Glynn Patrick James	203	Grace George Thomas Joshua	224
Goble Richard	149	Grace A.	121
Goddard Herbert S.	222	Grace Edward	158
Goddard Henry	126	Grace William	245
Goddard John	113	Graeme Henry Weir	106
Goddard John	233	Graeme J. R.	122, 172
Godbolt Thomas	69	Graham Anthony	89
Goddard Walter	220, 221	Graham Chas.	152
Goddard W. C.	60	Graham Donald M'Leod	198, 200
Godfrey J. R. (B.A.)	169	Graham E.	81
Godson Edwin	39	Graham H. J.	129, 188
Godson Richard	238	Graham J.	68
Goff John	87	Graham James Brisbane (P M)	137, 140, 149, 246
Goff John	32	Graham Josiah G.	212
Goff Thomas Henry	32	Graham Joseph	56, 59, 113
Goggin J. F.	238	Graham Jas, M D.	229
Goldfinch W. Sidney	16	Graham James	238
Goldie Charles Dashwood	231	Graham Robert Richard	201
Golding Frederick	220	Graham Walter Charles	163
Golding Willie Harry	195	Graham W J	81
Goldrick John	215	Grahame Robert Mansfield	46
Goldrick Robert	42	Grain Reginald C.	59
Goldrick Thomas	233	Grainger Edward	32, 81
Goldsmith Henry	238	Grainger Edward A.	136, 142
Gollan William	139	Grainger William Edward	198
Gomm Edward Thomas Farquhar	29, 49, 102	Granger William	44
Gonsalves John	95	Grant Alexander	156
Good Charles	81	Grant A. N.	176
Goodchap Charles A. The Hon., (M.L.C)	64, 232	Grant Charles	26, 28
Goode Francis	107	Grant Donald	185
Goode George	36	Grant G S. M.	110
Goode Harold Geithner	105, 242	Grant Henry	245
Goode W. H. (M.D.)	36, 37, 228	Grant J. D.	58
Goodhew Henry	230	Grant James Laurie	77, 128
Goodhew Senior-Constable G. T.	178, 180	Grant Robert	230
Goodlet John Hay (Lieut. Col)	48	Grant Norman	121
Goodlet Mrs.	42	Grant R	164
Goodman E.	168	Grant W. H.	121
Goodman George C.	23	Grant William Osborne	220
Goodman George	216	Granter J.	172
Goodman Walter	215	Gravelly Frederick W.	134
Goodman William Henry	102, 143	Graves Edward H.	187
Goodridge J. F. C.	109, 172	Gray James	221
Goodsr William John	127	Gray Alexander (C.)	243
Goold Pierce	238	Gray Alexander M.	86
Gordon Charles	58	Gray George	120
Gordon George Hollingworth	187, 244	Gray Henry	238
Gordon Charles Edward	70	Gray J. C.	69
Gordon Geo. A.	232	Gray J. E. E.	176
Gordon Henry	22	Gray James L.	29
Gordon Henry (P.M.)	138, 142, 247	Gray John G.	184
Gordon H. E. H.	187	Gray J. T.	170, 171
Gordon James Alexander	204	Gray Joseph	88
Gordon J.	121	Gray S	189
Gordon John	233	Gray W S.	169
Gordon Lambert S.	29, 101	Greatrex Alexander Ernest	200, 204
Gordon N. R.	58	Greaves W. A.	172
Gordon Robert Charles	108	Greaves W A B	238
Gordon W. A.	186	Green Alfred W.	42
Gordon W. F.	183	Green Amos Charles	224
Gordon William	70	Green A. J.	53
Gordon William J.	19	Green Melbourne	59
Gordon William S.	126	Green Amaziah	132
Gorman Charles	218	Green Archie Walter	159
Gorman Frederick John	91	Green E S	125
Gorman Patrick James	70	Green Fred	59
Gorman Margaret	43	Green Henry Thomas	203, 207
Gornick P. K.	80	Green Joseph	98
Gorus J. T.	192	Green James	158
Gosbell F. A.	219	Green John Thos Wm	200
Gosbell Albert Henry Valentine	205	Green H. E.	89
Gosbell James W.	135	Green R. G.	140
Goschen George J.	16	Green T H	191, 238
Gosnell Edward	238	Green Thomas	159
Gostelow Ebenezer	159	Green William	88
Gough H.	176	Green James W.	44
Gould Albert John	48	Greene George Henry	63
Gould Edwin	238	Grenfel J P	125
Gould James	216	Greenfield J	86
Gould Walter	90	Greening F R.	230
Goulding William James	95, 126	Greenless J.	79
Govers Henry	143	Greenup A	187
Govers Matilda	143	Greenway Rev Charles C.	151
Govers S. J.	233	Gregg Donald	107
Gow Alexander	112	Gregory Arthur Herbert	98
Grace Albert H.	138	Gregory Charles Smith	214
Grace Arthur John	217	Gregory David William	31
Grace Edmund	233	Gregory Isaac	88

## INDEX.

XXV

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Gregory Thomas E. ....	222	Hall A. F. ....	109
Gregson Francis John.....	106	Hall Alfred Thomas .....	99
Greig William A. ....	168	Hall Frederick Foster .....	91
Gresty George .....	215	Hall George .....	74
Greville Edward, The Hon. (M.L.C.) ..	23, 165	Hall Henry Fraser .....	108
Greville Henry James.. ..	135	Hall James .....	183
Greville George H. ....	169	Hall R. ....	77
Grey Frank .....	87	Hall R T .....	232
Grey W. C. ....	124	Hall Richard .....	238
Grubben Frank .....	31	Hall Sydney .....	64
Grierson R. H. ....	169	Hall Thomas... ..	89
Grierson George J. ....	187	Hall Thomas .....	238
Grierson Thomas .....	246	Hall Thomas .....	82
Grierson T. N. ....	183	Hall William Henry .....	101
Grieves Alexander .....	27, 217	Halliday Edward James .....	106
Griffin Arthur Herbert Sealy... ..	47, 120	Halligan A. ....	84
Griffin Fredk. Low .....	82	Halligan Edwin Molloy .....	84
Griffin Richard Joseph .....	70	Halligan Gerald Harnett.. ..	127
Griffin Walter T. ....	53	Hallinan Rev Patrick (D.D.) .....	227
Griffith Arthur Hill .....	231	Halliwel J. T. ....	127
Griffith James S. ....	229	Halloran Annie .....	205
Griffiths Charles .....	75	Halloran Edward Rowland . . .	244
Griffiths E. E. ....	35	Halloran Horace C .....	58
Griffiths G. N. ....	187	Halloran H. E. ....	172
Griffiths Lewis .....	233	Halloran Henry (C.M.G.) ... ..	232
Griffiths Thomas .....	59	Halloran William John .....	135
Griffiths William A. ....	35	Hamblyn S. J. ....	144
Grisson R. H. ....	36	Hamburger William .....	70
Grimm Charles Bendix .....	223, 224	Hamerton C... ..	84
Grime William James .....	206	Hamilton Algernon P. D. ....	246
Grimshaw James Walter .....	127	Hamilton John .....	128
Grimshaw Charles, Senior Constable .	27, 174, 175, 177, 179	Hamilton Robert .....	219, 223
Groat Malcolm .....	238	Hamlet William M. (F.C.S.) .....	34
Grogan G. R. ....	124	Hammer Frederick .....	123
Gronvald Frederick .....	158	Hammond Arthur Edward .....	206
Groverty Catherine .....	238	Hammond A. de Lisle, M.A....	229
Grosse E. M. ....	190	Hammond Charles R. ....	238
Grosvenor S....	170	Hammond P. ....	170
Groves Henry J. F. ....	34, 35	Hammond T. W. ....	187
Groves William .....	238	Hampton Aaron .....	238
Gruchy Philip J. De .....	215	Hancock Alfred .....	244
Guest Walter Richmond .....	200	Hancock Septimus Lee .....	202
Guest Charles Septimus .....	49	Hancox Samuel D. ....	83
Gulfoyle John J. ....	223	Handfield Charles A. ....	82
Gulfoyle Joseph .....	191	Handley H. J. ....	180
Gulle Ernest E. ....	126	Hanfy Hugo P. ....	123
Gullier Edmond .....	220, 223	Hankin Chas. ....	91
Gullier John Batiste .....	209	Hanley Rev. James .....	227
Gullick Arthur R. ....	76	Hanly Charles .....	122
Gulhford C. E. ....	86	Hanna Thomas .....	223
Gunn Sydney Bell .....	142, 156	Hanna William .....	238
Gunn Walter Scott .....	141, 179	Hanna William J. ....	120
Gunning Alfred P. ....	238	Hannan Cornelius .....	113
Gunning George Alfred .....	27, 206, 207	Hannell Agnes M. ....	242
Gunning Mathew J. ....	23	Hannell C. H. ....	80
Gunning William John .....	81	Hannell Jesse .....	238
Gurney E. H. ....	190	Hansen Hans W. ....	242
Gurney T. T. (Professor) (M.A.) .....	228	Hansen O .....	80
Gustafson Jacob Edward .....	52	Hanson E. ....	68
Guthrie F. B. (F.C.S.) .....	190	Hanson Joseph .....	54
Guy George Thomas .....	52	Hanwell-Allen William Chas. ....	48
Guy Stephen Laurence .....	95	Harcastle Richard .....	223
Guymer Louis .....	170, 181	Harcastle William .....	202, 208
Guyot James E. ....	213	Harden George .....	121
Gwynne William Joseph .....	201	Harders Andreas .....	73
Gyler A. ....	58	Hardie John .....	65, 111
<b>H</b>		Harding Charles Assinder .....	127
Hack Frank George .....	98	Hardwick H. W. ....	27
Hackett Ernest .....	130	Hardy Caleb .....	229
Hackett James .....	88	Hardy H. ....	124
Hackett James Matthias .....	208	Hare Arthur John .....	106
Hackett John Thomas... ..	206	Hare Harry .....	238
Hacking Alexander .....	79	Hare Reginald .....	238
Hadley Ernest E. ....	220, 222	Hargrave R. C. .....	68
Hadley Herbert Charles .....	220	Hargrave Richard .....	183
Haggarty Adam .....	233	Hargraves William Henry .....	133
Haggerty Catherine .....	238	Hargreaves Andrew W. ....	91
Hagley Frederick G. ....	219	Hargreaves Henry .....	111
Halbert John .....	71	Harker Bertram .....	70
Hales Frederick Barnwell (P.M.) ..	29, 141	Harkness Edward B. ....	80
Halkett Alexander .....	238	Harmer John .....	233
Hall Alfred .....	215	Harnett Laurence Joseph .....	17
Hall A. E. ....	169, 172	Harnett Rev. Daniel .....	149
		Harper Algernon Henry .....	53
		Harper Arthur Edward .....	74
		Harper C. A. ....	172
		Harper John .....	88
		Harper L. F. ....	170
		Harper Richard .....	115

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Harper Samuel .....	70	Hayes Chas. H. ....	114
Harpur Frederick Milton .....	98	Hayes Constable .....	175, 176, 178, 179
Harpur Henry Kidd .....	31	Hayes E. G. ....	68
Harpur Samuel H. ....	118	Hayes, J. ....	86
Harricks Thomas A. ....	233	Hayes J. C. ....	28
Harriott Thomas Warre .....	100	Hayes John J. ....	83
Harris C. ....	164	Hayes John Patrick .....	209
Harris Constable J. ....	176	Hayes Joseph Welsh .....	128
Harris E. A. ....	172	Hayes R. ....	242
Harris F. N. ....	109, 171	Hayes Richard .....	88
Harris Geo. A. ....	59	Hayes Richard Blaxland .....	102, 144, 175, 177, 179
Harris Henry .....	148	Hayes Samuel .....	238
Harris Henry Louis .....	34, 36	Hayes Stephen .....	84
Harris Herbert .....	95	Hayes William .....	75
Harris John (M.D.) .....	51	Hayes W. J. H. ....	199
Harris John .....	36	Hayley Wm. Foxton .....	52
Harris John .....	112	Hayman Wm. ....	82
Harris Leonard A. V. ....	221	Haynes H. V. ....	109
Harris Mary Jane .....	148	Hayward A. ....	124
Harris Richard .....	104	Hayward Arthur J. ....	222
Harris Robert H. ....	59	Hayward George Nash .....	200
Harris Robert .....	192	Hazelden John .....	94
Harris R. (M.D.) .....	46	Hazelton W. H. ....	27, 174, 176, 177, 179
Harris Thomas Wilham .....	209	Heady J. ....	172
Harris Thomas .....	233	Heagney Francis J. ....	216
Harris William .....	210	Heagney Thomas .....	234
Harris Walter .....	90	Healey James A. ....	83
Harrison Charles .....	199	Healey John .....	234
Harrison Edward .....	238	Healy Wilham J. ....	213
Harrison Edward Henry .....	208	Hear John Henry .....	220
Harrison J. T. ....	238	Hearn A. E. ....	112
Hart Bruce A. ....	216	Hearn Rev. J. ....	153
Hart John T. ....	219	Heath G. A. ....	68
Hart P. F. ....	111	Haydon A. E. ....	87
Hart Prosper de Mestre .....	130	Heazlett E. J. K. ....	220
Hartcher A. ....	90	Heazlett J. ....	177, 179
Harte Michael S. ....	238	Hebbard James .....	169
Hartnell George Wilham .....	159	Hebden Charles .....	187
Harton John Bamford .....	52	Hedges Frederick Valentine .....	214
Hartung H. ....	172	Hedges John .....	85
Harvey Alfred J. ....	83	Hedley Chas. ....	164
Harvey James .....	104	Heeger Charles .....	85
Harvey John .....	85	Heeley John Theophilus .....	34, 36, 244
Harvey J. M. ....	133	Hellings Richard .....	58
Hirwood George .....	56	Hellier James S. ....	26, 27
Haslam Benjamin .....	90	Hellyer Alfred Edwin .....	41
Haslam James .....	246	Hellyer William Arthur .....	82
Haslingden Edmund J. ....	215	Hellmrich Chas. ....	60
Hasmot John Meer .....	133	Hellmrich John .....	126
Hassall Jonathan Evans .....	107	Helm Charles Joseph de Bohun .....	30, 103, 136, 144, 175, 178, 180
Hassall R. G. ....	183	Helms R. ....	190
Hassal Samuel J. K. ....	88	Helsham Charles Howard .....	22
Hassard James .....	233	Hemert John Van. ....	71, 209
Hastings W. ....	30	Hemme M. ....	170
Haswell John F. ....	87	Henderson Alexander Lamont .....	203
Haswell William A. (M.A.) (D. Sc.) ..	163, 228	Henderson Donald .....	187
Hatch Charles H. ....	222	Henderson George Bradford .....	213
Hattersly H. T. ....	86	Henderson John .....	184
Hatton Christopher Wilhams Campion ..	24	Henderson John B. ....	126
Hatton G. ....	83	Henderson J. L. ....	181
Hawkes James .....	85	Henderson M. Honora .....	238
Hawker Fredk. W. ....	222	Henderson Peter .....	54
Hawkins David .....	233	Henderson Robert .....	185
Hawkins Richard .....	202	Henderson Robert .....	238
Hawkins Frederick William .....	106	Henderson William .....	51
Hawkins G. T. ....	28	Henderson William .....	64
Hawkins Henry Storey .....	103, 136, 145, 175, 178, 180	Heneric Patience .....	238
Hawkins John .....	238	Henry John .....	234
Hawkins Rev. W. C. ....	226	Hennessey Rev. J. ....	154
Hawkins Richard .....	238	Henry Arthur .....	135
Hawley D. Richard .....	165	Henry Arthur Edward .....	82
Hawley Thomas .....	233	Henry Arthur G. ....	39
Hawley Edward .....	165	Henry Ferdinand J. ....	59
Hawthorne Samuel .....	132	Henry J. T. ....	36
Hawthorne A. W. ....	35	Henry Wilham Ebenezer (P.M.) .....	145
Hawthorne, J. S. ....	112	Henson E. H. ....	86
Hay G. D. ....	187	Henson George R. ....	89
Hay George Stephen .....	201	Henson Joshua Binnington .....	59, 130
Hay Henry .....	184	Hepburn W. R. ....	138
Hay H. ....	176	Hepworth Frederick J. P. ....	103
Hay John .....	221	Hepworth F. F. P. ....	140
Hay Richd. D. ....	89	Herald Edmund .....	238
Hay The Hon. Sir John (K.C.M.G.) ..	16, 228	Herbert George .....	218
Hay W. Ernest .....	148	Herbert Peter .....	153
Haycroft J. A. ....	172	Herbert S. ....	126
Haydock Oliver .....	206	Herbert Walter .....	215
Haydon Bernard .....	185		
Hayes Agnes .....	234		



## INDEX.

xxvii

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Herborn Eugene E.....	123	Hinckman J. H. ....	176
Herborn O. A. ....	109	Hinde S. E. ....	89
Heriot W. J. ....	123	Hine E. W. ....	62
Herkes Adam .....	186	Hinder Edward R. ....	238
Herlihy James .....	104	Hinder S. H. ....	33
Heron John .....	238	Hindle John (M.P.) .....	63
Heron John .....	87	Hindmarsh G. ....	185
Herring Gerard Edgar .....	168	Hindmarsh Geo. T. ....	47, 187
Herring Henry Charles .....	106	Hindmarsh James Harvey .....	244
Herriot Stuart .....	36	Hindson Richard .....	29
Herrman Henry .....	161	Hines Charles Henry .....	219
Herzog John .....	158	Hines Daniel J. ....	215
Hespe John F. ....	58	Hinton Alfred .....	238
Hetherington Robert Richard .....	52	Hinton Henry .....	139, 246
Heuckelum, Chas. Van. ....	58	Hinton William Henry .....	65
Heuston Samuel James .....	24	Hinwood William C. ....	191
Hewett Leon Arthur .....	201	Hipsley Richard H. ....	214
Hewett Percy Norman .....	163	Hird Isabella .....	234
Hewett Sydney E. ....	28, 174, 177, 179	Hiscock Charles .....	44
	205, 215	Histon Maurice.....	220
Hewitt T. G. ....	247	Hitch Nelson B. ....	234
Hewlett Charles Edward .....	231	Hitchins A. J. P. ....	109
Heyde William Von der (V.C.) .....	243	Hitchins Edward .....	138, 174, 177, 179
Heydon L. F., The Hon., M.L.C. ....	42	Hitchens F. J. L. ....	55
Heydon Henry R. ....	91	Hittman Gustav .....	245
Heyelman B. W. G. ....	34	Hixson H. L. ....	55
Heyelman Marion .....	242	Hixson H. O. N. ....	55
Heywood Edward Offord .....	20	Hixson F. W. ....	55
Hezlett Arthur E. ....	127	Hixson Francis (R.N.) .....	55, 77
Hibble Alfred Edward .....	22	Hoare Harry Alfred.....	205
Hibble Charles.....	130	Hobbes John T. ....	28, 103, 144
Hicks Constable C. S. ....	174, 175, 177, 179	Hobbes Margaret A. ....	242
Hickey M. ....	79	Hobben Edwin F. ....	223
Hicks Henry.....	52	Hoble Isaac .....	185
Hicks Henry Thomas .....	52	Hoequard John .....	72, 81
Hicks Lucy H. ....	238	Hodgins James William .....	211
Hickson Robert R. P. ....	59, 120, 123	Hodgkinson George .....	88
Hickson George F. ....	123	Hodgson Chas. A. ....	88
Hiddilston John .....	31	Hodgson C. ....	120
Hiddilston Arthur A. ....	25	Hodson Thos. ....	115
Higgerson Joseph.....	217	Hoets Alton Kingsley .....	34, 36, 49
Higgins John T. ....	220	Hoey James .....	127
Higgins John M. ....	216	Hogan Wm. Ernest.....	210
Higgins John Robert .....	201	Hogarth Henry.....	106, 171
Higgins R. J. ....	187	Hogg D. ....	122
Higgins Richard M. ....	53	Hogg John .....	184
Higgins R. M. ....	84	Hogg R. O. ....	68
Higgins Thomas .....	85	Holahan William Joseph .....	208
Higgins William D. ....	128	Holberton George James William.....	197
Higgs Alfred.....	82	Holborow W. H., Lieut. Col.....	48
Higgs C. ....	174, 175, 177, 178	Holcombe Harcourt .....	26, 102, 137, 141
Higgs Charles H. ....	83		174, 177, 178
Higgs Edward .....	238	Holden Edwin Albert .....	87
Higgs Edward J. ....	82	Holden N. S. ....	83
Higgs James .....	216	Holding James Rowand .....	211
Higgs James .....	238	Holding William James.....	244
Higgs Jane Ellen .....	204	Holdsworth Phillip .....	192
Higgs John .....	238	Holdsworth Phillip J. ....	191
Higgs Percival .....	87, 242	Hole George Gay .....	31
Hildebrandt C. ....	170	Holland Rev. Edward .....	227
Hilder William George Alfred .....	204	Holland George Henry .....	50
Hill Albert E. ....	186	Holland John Edward.....	164
Hill Francis W. ....	238	Holland Septimus.....	224
Hill G. ....	114	Holland W. T. ....	238
Hill George Guild .....	70	Holliman J. W. ....	118
Hill Herbert David .....	123	Hollings Frank R. ....	123
Hill Henry R. ....	87	Hollingworth Nathan .....	75
Hill Jas. (Capt.) .....	44	Holloway Henry A. ....	223
Hill James R. ....	58	Hollis Ernest R. ....	221
Hill J. ....	112	Hollis John .....	238
Hill James P. ....	229	Hollis Thos. ....	238
Hill John Joseph .....	69	Holm Eggart.....	52
Hill R. A. ....	186	Holman John .....	216, 219
Hill Sydney W. ....	219	Holme J. B. (B.A.) .....	229
Hill The Hon. Richard (M.L.C.) .....	57	Holmes Arthur .....	44
Hill Wm. James .....	49	Holmes C. F. ....	186
Hill William J. A. ....	26	Holmes J. F. ....	118
Hill W. H. ....	164	Holmes H. C. ....	109
Hilliard J. W. ....	80	Holmes H. W. R. ....	194
Hilliard Maurice A. ....	162	Holmes D. F. ....	58
Hilliger A. ....	124	Holmes Walter James.....	217
Hillyar H. U. ....	118	Holmes William .....	59
Hilton Samuel Boyce .....	194	Holmes William .....	44
Hilton W. H. ....	30	Holmes William .....	50
Hilton Hugh.....	195	Holt Albert James Lea .....	82, 242
Hinchcliffe Edwin .....	30, 247	Holt Arthur B. ....	83
Hinchey Frederick T. ....	214	Holt Hugh W. L. ....	90
Hinchy James J. ....	68	Holt John T. ....	123
Hincks Walter George .....	90	Holt Rev. Samuel B. ....	150



## INDEX.

xxix-

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Ireland Charles George .....	104	Jenkins R. F. ....	121
Ireland Ernest A. ....	83	Jenkins Richard Lewis Hay Blake ....	46
Ireland George .....	223	Jenkins Edward Johnston .....	51, 229
Ireland William .....	83	Jenner Herbert .....	224
Ironside Arthur Cromwell .....	195	Jennings Sir Patrick A. (K.C.M.G.) ...	164
Ironside Ernest Albert .....	31	Jennings Charles .....	136, 240
Ironside Frederick James .....	75	Jennings Edward .....	192
Irvine Christopher .....	238	Jensen F. ....	189
Irvine Rev. G. M. D'Arcy .....	151	Jersey The Right Honorable Victor Albert George, Earl of, P.C., G.C.M.G. (His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief) .....	16
Irving David Wilhamson (P.M.) .....	145	Jessep Thomas .....	65
Irving J. C. ....	184	Jesson W. ....	83
Irving S. R. ....	121	Jesson Charles .....	74, 113
Irwin H. B. ....	78	Job Walter J. ....	215
Irwin Sam D. ....	88	Jobson James .....	185
Isaac F. ....	109, 171	Jobson A. E. ....	83
Isaac Luly .....	208	Johnson Alexander .....	238
Isaacs Francis Sheriff .....	102, 140	Johnson A. T. ....	187
Isaacs J. W. S. ....	206	Johnson E. H. ....	109, 172
Isler F. R. ....	168	Johnson Edwin .....	158, 159
Ives F. J. ....	55	Johnson Fredk. C. ....	23
Ivey Thomas H. ....	55	Johnson J. ....	78
<b>J</b>		Johnson R. ....	90
Jack Andrew W. ....	78	Johnson C. B. ....	100, 102
Jacks Charles Albert .....	53	Johnson James .....	201
Jackson C. ....	55	Johnson John .....	238
Jackson Charles T. L. ....	128	Johnson Frank C. ....	88
Jackson Edward .....	151	Johnson L. W. H. ....	99
Jackson Ernest .....	217	Johnson Richard Nicholas .....	74
Jackson Frederick T. ....	219, 223	Johnson Robert Gibson .....	128
Jackson Frederick W. ....	64	Johnson R. W. ....	180
Jackson H. ....	80	Johnson George .....	214
Jackson H. O. ....	84	Johnson Whittingdale (S.M.) .....	139
Jackson Henry V. ....	192	Johnson Herbert Whittingdale .....	22
Jackson Frederick Robert .....	216	Johnson William .....	83
Jackson Rev. Robert .....	152	Johnson William Charles .....	211
Jackson Robert .....	238	Johnson William Henry .....	160
Jackson Wilham .....	199, 207	Johnson William K. ....	86
Jackson John .....	80	Johnson Duncan .....	202
Jacob Albert Francis .....	52	Johnston Charles .....	37
Jacob Albert Fredk. ....	127	Johnston David .....	185
Jacob Archibald Hamilton .....	16	Johnston Gilbert .....	75
Jacob John .....	238	Johnston Alexander .....	244
Jacobs Jesse .....	91, 238	Johnston James .....	118
Jacobsen Julius Leigh .....	197, 198	Johnston James .....	234
Jaffrey G. C. ....	186	Johnston James .....	234
Jagd H. ....	174	Johnston James Bligh .....	139, 244
Jager Joseph .....	238	Johnston James .....	138
Jahn William .....	105	Johnston John .....	205
James Albert .....	85	Johnston John B. ....	94
James Henry A. ....	169	Johnston Philip J. ....	215
James Henry .....	83	Johnston S. D. ....	234
James Henry L. ....	138	Johnstone R. ....	54
James Edwin .....	107	Johnstone S. K. ....	18
James Arthur .....	181	Johnstone William Alexander .....	200
James George C. ....	238	Jouls Harry .....	216
James Philip Benjamin .....	107	Joller Walter .....	54
James Charles .....	89	Joly Rev. Claudius Maria .....	227
James J. ....	30, 174, 176, 178	Jones A. ....	175, 178, 179
James John .....	185	Jones Ambrose .....	135
James Morris .....	107	Jones Arthur Sydney .....	132
Jameson John A. ....	58, 71	Jones Edward (P.M.) .....	143, 246
Jameson J. J. ....	124	Jones E. L. ....	173
Jameson J. ....	79	Jones E. C. ....	125
Jameson David Ross .....	28, 103, 136, 146,	Jones E. W. ....	175
	180	Jones Edward Aloysius .....	219
	132	Jones Frederick J. ....	224
Jamieson H. B. ....	125	Jones Herbert .....	120
Jamieson R. B. ....	26	Jones Heylyn Eustace .....	219
Jamieson Robert G. ....	229	Jones John Trevor .....	59
Jamieson S., Ch. M. ....	103	Jones James .....	56
Jamieson William R. ....	238	Jones James .....	71
Jamison T. C. ....	169	Jones James .....	220
Jaques Arthur T. ....	232	Jones Jenkyn Howell .....	91
Jaques T. J. ....	169	Jones J. T. ....	187
Jaquet J. B. ....	169	Jones Nicholas .....	127
Jarrett Arthur E. ....	169	Jones N. Trevor .....	121
Jefferson Samuel B. ....	218	Jones P. Sydney (M.D.) .....	37, 228
Jefferson Henry Betteley .....	52, 223	Jones Richard .....	23
Jefferey Sydney Ernest .....	202	Jones R. T. ....	37
Jeffery T. G. ....	68	Jones Robert E. ....	120
Jeffreys Henry J. ....	30, 103	Jones Robert .....	234
Jell Wm. ....	242	Jones Richard D. ....	181
Jenkins William B. ....	215	Jones Stephen W. ....	238
Jenkins C. W. ....	121	Jones Thomas .....	232
Jenkins Benjamin .....	77, 244, 247	Jones Thomas Henry .....	218
		Jones W. ....	77

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Jones W .....	109	Kelly Thomas .....	238
Jones William .....	128	Kelynack A. J. ....	94
Jones William Howard .....	70	Kemmis Arthur A. ....	50
Jones W. ....	52	Kemmis James M. ....	126
Jones W. G. ....	76	Kemmis Rev. Thomas ...	226
Jordan A. H. ....	125	Kemp Belby Porteous Pell .....	27, 102, 137, 141, 174, 177, 179
Jordan George E. ....	86	Kemp Charles J. ....	221
Jordan Samuel A. ....	99	Kemp R. A. H. ....	246
Jordan William John .....	31	Kemp William Edmund .....	159
Joscelyne Henry Maurice .....	231	Kemp William Edward .....	127
Jose A. W. ....	229	Kenane Daniel Ryan .....	201
Joseph Francis Edward .....	63, 112	Kenane Frank Benedict .....	208
Joseph Hyam Moses .....	183, 246	Kendall A. H. ....	58, 79
Joseph Samuel .....	217	Kerdall Frederick Clarence .....	123
Joseph F. S. ....	130, 188	Kendall Robert.....	84
Josephson Joshua Percy .....	127	Kendall T. M. ....	36, 55
Josling Arthur .....	84	Kennard Charles .....	50, 211, 224
Jowett Mary .....	42	Kennedy Alfred Murdoch .....	203
Joyce Patrick .....	238	Kennedy Hector .....	130, 188
Joyner William John .....	195	Kennedy J. W. ....	34, 35
Judd Wm. George .....	113, 115	Kennedy Rev. R. ....	148
Judges Frank Herbert.. ..	49	Kennedy Robert .....	234
Justelus Edward .....	161	Kennedy Roger .....	234
Justin Margaret .....	242	Kennedy Senior-constable .....	178
		Kennedy T. ....	124
		Kennedy Thomas .....	59
		Kennedy John .....	70
		Kennedy John Joseph .....	221, 224
		Kennedy W. ....	124
		Kennedy Walter D. ....	216, 221
		Kenny Albert Joseph .....	195
		Kenny Denis John .....	100
		Kenny James .....	174, 176, 178
		Kenny James .....	219
		Kenny James William .....	194
		Kenny John .....	26, 101, 136, 141
		Kenny John .....	234
		Kenny Matthew .....	89
		Kenny Michael J. ....	219
		Kensett F. J. ....	238
		Kenway Arthur G. ....	80
		Kenyon Fras Aikin .....	52, 138, 246
		Kenyon John Frederick (P. M.) ..	28, 29, 138, 143
		Keohan William .....	210
		Keon F. J. ....	27
		Keon George Plunkett (P. M.) .....	238, 246
		Keough James .....	216
		Kerul W. A. ....	89
		Kern Erwin F. ....	123
		Kerrigan Thomas .....	234
		Kershan Joseph J. ....	246
		Kershaw Abraham .....	234
		Kessell Wilham James .....	132
		Kethel Alexander .....	61, 62, 63, 95
		Kevin John .....	160
		Kibble Annie .....	210
		Kibble James Denman .....	216
		Kidd John, The Hon. ....	192, 194
		Kidston Thomas .....	191
		Kiely Rev. Richard .....	150
		Kiernan Thomas .....	149
		Kilfoyle Constable .....	179
		Killen Edward .....	187
		Killick Wm .....	238
		Kilminster George .....	158
		Kimball Lloyd Alonzo .....	64
		Kindon F. J. ....	123
		King Agnes .....	155
		King C. W. ....	122
		King C. W. B. ....	109, 172
		King Charles M'Arthur (P. M.) .....	137, 141
		King Edward J. ....	169
		King Frederick .....	238
		King G. B. G. ....	187
		King G. H. S. ....	104
		King George .....	192
		King George .....	159
		King Rev. George .....	226
		King Rev. Hulton S. ....	226
		King J. ....	187
		King James Bernard .....	195
		King John .....	214
		King John Francis .....	25
		King John Henry R. ....	47, 53
		King John Lethbridge (P. M.) .....	141, 173, 246
		King John Patrick .....	216
		King Mark .....	72
		King Michael .....	234

## K

Kane F. W. ....	35
Kane Patrick .....	90
Kane Thomas .....	220, 221
Kantzow Charles De .....	231
Kapus Wm. C. ....	243
Kater Henry E. ....	52
Kavanagh John Joseph .....	86
Kavanagh E. R. ....	36
Kay James .....	126
Kealey John .....	238
Kean Arthur P. ....	51
Kearney John .....	234
Keating Elijah .....	70
Keating John Thomas .....	103
Keating Joseph Australia .....	206
Keating M. J. ....	55
Keating William Thomas .....	220
Keats William H. ....	238
Kebby Charles George... ..	202
Keddie R. F. ....	132
Kedwell Edward .....	234
Keegan James .....	234
Keele Thomas William .....	127
Keele James .....	101, 242
Keele Charles Hardwick .....	23
Keele E. J. ....	139
Keele S. J. ....	130, 189
Keelty John Francis .....	211
Keelty Thomas .....	224
Keelty William Joseph .....	204
Keenan Rev. Bernard .....	51
Keighran John Austin .....	181
Keightly Stewart .....	64
Keith Alex Joseph .....	216
Kelf Joseph .....	208
Kelk William Stanger... ..	140
Kelleher Frederick Augustine .....	194
Kellett Charles Henry .....	208
Kellick Charles Moore .....	75
Kellock George .....	75
Kelly Alfred William .....	204, 216
Kelly Constable W. A. ....	174, 177, 179
Kelly George Azel .....	218
Kelly H. H. ....	184
Kelly Henry E. ....	224
Kelly James .....	238
Kelly James John .....	22
Kelly James P. ....	35
Kaly John Ambrose .....	208
Kelly Lyndon H. ....	219
Kelly Michael Hedley.....	197
Kelly P. J. ....	184
Kelly Patrick Harold .....	82
Kelly Philip .....	54
Kelly Philip .....	94
Kelly R. ....	78
Kelly Rev. R. H. D. ....	153
Kelly Robert Vandeleur .....	51
Kelly T. A. ....	238

INDEX.

Names of Officers	Page	Names of Officers	Page
King, The Hon. P. G (M.L.C) ... ..	57, 64, 163, 165	Lamb Cecil Walter ... ..	46
King Robert . . . . .	247	Lamb E W . . . . .	60
King Rev Robert Lethbridge, B.A. ....	238	Lamb John De V. . . . .	187
King William . . . . .	46, 226	Lambert George . . . . .	239
King William . . . . .	85	Lambert George Proud . . . . .	34, 35
King William . . . . .	232	Lambert Harold George . . . . .	206
Kingsford E. D. . . . .	191	Lambert John Thomas . . . . .	206
Kingsford Edward St. A. . . . .	71, 79	Lambourne, H. E . . . . .	78
Kingsmill Arthur John . . . . .	102, 144	Lambton R. S. . . . .	55
Kingsmill Rev Charles . . . . .	148	Lambton Stephen Harbord . . . . .	194
Kingsmill John Johnstone . . . . .	28, 137, 142, 174, 177, 179	La Meslée Edmond Main . . . . .	23
Kingsmill Luke . . . . .	203	Lamont George . . . . .	234
Kinna Patrick Frederick Augustus . . . . .	138, 244	Lamrock John . . . . .	50
Kinnear G E . . . . .	123	Lamrock William . . . . .	50
Kinneark James . . . . .	191	Lamrock Wm. . . . .	246
Kinninmont Alexander . . . . .	158	Lamy Theodore . . . . .	205
Kinninmont Thomas . . . . .	158	Lancaster Herbert James . . . . .	211
Kinross Rev John B A. D D . . . . .	231	Landale Alexander . . . . .	244
Kinsella P . . . . .	176	Lander Arthur J . . . . .	99
Kinsley H H. . . . .	238	Lander George W . . . . .	59
Kippax Arthur P. H . . . . .	59	Landers Albert Ney . . . . .	194
Kippax Edwin . . . . .	98	Landers Edwin Canrobert . . . . .	98
Kirchner William . . . . .	245	Landers George . . . . .	169, 239
Kirkaldy James . . . . .	47	Landers J. F. . . . .	239
Kinkealdie David . . . . .	88	Landon A . . . . .	109
Kirke Samuel Wharton . . . . .	107	Lane Charles . . . . .	234
Kirkpatrick Arch . . . . .	83	Lane George . . . . .	127
Kirkpatrick Charles . . . . .	54	Lane J F . . . . .	234
Kirkpatrick Francis . . . . .	68, 229	Lane John Tom (P M ) . . . . .	144, 173, 246
Kirkpatrick R. . . . .	181	Lane Leonard Nance . . . . .	222
Kirkpatrick T H . . . . .	120	Lane Thomas . . . . .	35
Kirkwood David S . . . . .	128	Lane Zabina . . . . .	53
Kirkwood John Neville . . . . .	223	Lang W H . . . . .	34
Kirwan George Colclough . . . . .	201	Langford Henry C . . . . .	59
Kirwan Henry Argyle . . . . .	208	Langeschwerdt Edward A . . . . .	218
Kirwan John . . . . .	201	Langley Fergus Nelson . . . . .	82
Kirwan M. E . . . . .	121	Langley George H . . . . .	101
Kitching Walter G. . . . .	90	Langley Wm B . . . . .	84
Kline Henry . . . . .	224	Langley William Joseph . . . . .	31
Kloster William Frederick . . . . .	23	Langley W E . . . . .	30
Knaggs Samuel T (M D.) . . . . .	55, 76, 229	Langton Wm . . . . .	239
Knevit F H . . . . .	124	Langwill Archibald . . . . .	49
Knibbs G H. . . . .	172, 229	Langworthy William T . . . . .	32
Knight Arthur James . . . . .	204	Lanigan Right Rev. William . . . . .	227
Knight Frederick W. . . . .	214	Lansdown R H . . . . .	89
Knight Henry . . . . .	113	Lannan W . . . . .	58
Knight James . . . . .	85	Lappin John . . . . .	69
Knipe Elliott Arthur . . . . .	20	Lardner F T. . . . .	171
Knott Jean . . . . .	218	Larkin George . . . . .	244
Knott Minnie Louisa . . . . .	203	Larkin James . . . . .	111
Knowles W. B. . . . .	35	Larkin Patrick Bede . . . . .	107
Knox E. W . . . . .	76, 112	Larkin Willie . . . . .	48
Knox James . . . . .	83	Larkins Nicholas . . . . .	32
Knox James Andrew . . . . .	221	Larnach A. . . . .	181
Knox Thomas Forster . . . . .	46	Lassen Frederick . . . . .	208
Koefoed Carl . . . . .	107	Lassetter Harry Beauchamp (Major). . . . .	48
Kopsch Gustave A. . . . .	217	Latimer Robert . . . . .	32
Koff F . . . . .	101	Latia Robert . . . . .	216, 224
Kraegen Edward C . . . . .	216	Laughton Margaret . . . . .	242
Kulmar Henry George . . . . .	201	Laughton William . . . . .	76
Kyle William John Lobb . . . . .	205	Lauence Chas A . . . . .	114
Kyngdon Leshe Herbert (Lieut.) . . . . .	45	Laurie A T . . . . .	186
		Law Alexander . . . . .	239
		Lawford Lancelot E (M A ) . . . . .	100
		Lawless Edmund . . . . .	32
		Lawless Wilham James . . . . .	207
		Lawler John . . . . .	234
		Lawler Richard Arthur . . . . .	195
		Lawler Wilham . . . . .	234
		Lawlor J P . . . . .	43
		Lawrence Alexander . . . . .	183
		Lawrence Charles . . . . .	239
		Lawrence Frederick Richard . . . . .	201, 211
		Lawrence John . . . . .	79
		Lawrence John . . . . .	77
		Lawrence William J . . . . .	104
		Lawson, Clarence Hy . . . . .	195
		Lawson David . . . . .	77, 128
		Lawson G L L . . . . .	35
		Lawson Henry Charles Nicholson . . . . .	70
		Lawson W. Corbett (P M ) . . . . .	28, 137, 139, 141, 173, 246
		Lay Alfred . . . . .	89
		Layton Ernest E S. . . . .	23
		Layton William . . . . .	85
		Layton William . . . . .	201
		Lea A M . . . . .	190
		Lea Charles . . . . .	74

L

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Lea Senior Constable H. J. ....	175, 176, 177, 179	Letton Wilham ...	218
Lea Henry James .....	29	Leverrier F. (B.A., B.Sc.) .....	228
Leahy Albert .....	120	Levick Benjamin S. ....	100
Leak Charles Edward .....	207	Levien Alfred .....	88
Leak Thos. E. ....	223	Levinge F. C. ....	68
Leary Henry Joseph .....	28, 154, 175, 178, 180	Lewers T. R. ....	36
Leary John George .....	132	Lewis Edgar A. ....	58
Leck Wilham .....	85	Lewis Eugene .....	90
Leck Wilham Henry .....	216, 221	Lewis Frederick G. ....	104
Leckie Wilham Edward .....	224	Lewis George .....	58
Leddra J. ....	77	Lewis Henry Herbert .....	22
Ledger Henry Allworth .....	27, 136, 143	Lewis Isaac B. ....	223
Ledgerwood Julia .....	234	Lewis Mortimer W. ....	239
Ledsam William Gurd. ....	204	Lewis Thomas H. ....	239
Lee Benjamin (S.M.) .....	139	Lewis W. de C. ....	23
Lee Charles Alfred (M.P.) .....	56, 61	Lewis Walter A. E. ....	126
Lee Edwy Curtis .....	216, 221	Lewis W. B. ....	120
Lee Edward .....	73	Lewton Joseph .....	239
Lee Elizabeth .....	210	Lidden Henry .....	87
Lee George Leonard .....	46	Lidden Wilham .....	85
Lee Henry .....	85	Liddle Andrew Innes .....	123
Lee Henry J. ....	26, 220	Light E. E. ....	84
Lee J. T. ....	110	Light G. D. ....	122
Lee John M. ....	48	Likely Wilham Charles .....	216
Lee John Henry Alexander (Captain) ..	46	Lihe Heinrich .....	36
Lee John Mooring .....	220	Lilja L. C. ....	124
Lee John .....	246	Linder Edward .....	70
Lee John James .....	94	Lindeman George S. (R.N.) .....	55, 77
Lee Joseph Edwin .....	197	Lindeman H. J. ....	170
Lee Richard .....	234	Lindeman J. F. ....	123
Lee Robert Francis .....	220	Lindeman Y. G. ....	55
Lee Sidney A. ....	169	Lindon Leonard Harford .....	231
Lee Timothy Wood .....	34, 36	Lindsay Benjamin .....	107
Lee William .....	126	Lindsay John .....	183
Lee Wilham Thomas. ....	145, 210	Lindsay Wilham Charles .....	195
Lee William .....	29, 198	Ling Abraham S. ....	161
Lee W. H. ....	110, 171	Ling Henry Hill .....	195
Lee W. A. ....	122	Linsley Fred Wm. ....	50
Lee Wilham .....	234	Linsley John Richard .....	102, 136, 142
Leeder George .....	26, 27	Linsley William Farmer .....	49
Leeder W. F. ....	33	Lipscombe B. ....	139
Leer Charles Edward .....	162	Lipscombe W. A. ....	109, 173
Lees Joseph Whitehead .....	102, 136, 143, 174, 177, 179, 246	Lisle A. ....	109, 171
Lees Wilham Joseph .....	209	Lisle George Selwyn .....	217
Lees Alfred W. ....	216	Litchfield Alfred Henry .....	223
Lees James Charles .....	207	Litchfield Henry .....	203
Leeson Edward .....	214	Litchfield Norman Edward .....	204
Leggatt Wilham Alfred .....	49, 214	Little C. ....	124
Legg J. H. ....	120	Little Charles .....	89
Legge George H. ....	108	Little Edgar Fitzjames .....	52
Legge James Gordon .....	50	Little F. ....	169
Leibus Dr. Adolph (M.A.) .....	20	Little Henry .....	128
Leibus G. H., B. A. ....	229	Little James (Lieutenant) .....	44
Leigh J. S. ....	189	Little Wilham .....	39
Leigh The Honorable Rupert .....	16	Little James A. ....	213
Leigh W. S. ....	170	Little A. G. ....	124
Leitch Andrew .....	187	Little George Lynn .....	194
Leith J. G. ....	121	Little Wilham James .....	126
Le Juene Lily .....	43	Little W. J. ....	188
Le Messurier Alfred .....	29	Littlejohn Robert S. ....	123
Le Mesurier Havilland (Lieut.) .....	45	Livermore Ernest Donald Albert .....	219
Le Patourel Henry (Captain) .....	45	Liversidge Archibald (M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S.) .....	163, 228
Lenahan Henry Alfred .....	163	Llewellyn Ernest H. ....	55, 77
Lenahan Robt. Wm. ....	50	Llewellyn Rees .....	35
Leng Frank .....	102	Lloyd Arthur F. ....	48
Lennon John Gouldsbery .....	232	Lloyd Arthur Lewingdon .....	105
Lennox John .....	239	Lloyd Charles John .....	27, 136, 141
Lenthall R. H. ....	104	Lloyd Edgar Sparry .....	104
Lenthall Walter E. ....	32	Lloyd Edwin .....	197
Leo Bridget Agnes .....	163	Lloyd Frederick (B.A.) .....	228
Leon Septimus Inez .....	194	Lloyd George Alfred .....	140
Leonard J. ....	79	Lloyd H. S. ....	36
Leonard Thomas A. ....	215	Lloyd O. ....	124
Leonard Thos. ....	234	Lloyd The Hon. G. A., M.L.C. ....	112
Lepervanche Charles Meziere de .....	36	Loadsmen H. ....	144
Leseberg Frederick A. ....	222	Lobban Alexander .....	160
Lesley W. A. ....	68	Lobsey George .....	199
Leslie Arnott .....	206	Lochrin Thomas .....	85
Leslie James C. ....	246	Lockhart A. C. M. ....	108
Leslie Thomas .....	184	Lockhart Charles .....	232
Lesmond George .....	234	Lockyer N. ....	68
Lester Charles John .....	47, 107	Loder George T. ....	246
Lester J. E. ....	109	Loder G. ....	109, 173
Lethbridge John K. ....	139, 187, 244, 246	Loder G. ....	186
Lett J. M. ....	138	Loder W. M. ....	186
Letton George Edward .....	218	Loffler Heinrich .....	245
		Loftus John T. ....	31

## INDEX.

xxxiii

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Logan Arthur Charles	17, 28, 102, 136, 143		
Logan Charles Denis	203, 206		
Logan Marcus Wm.	158		
Logan William Robert	71		
Loney Gore Willock	44		
Loneragan John	184		
Long Alfred Parry	23		
Long C. A.	186		
Long George	239		
Long George Edward (M.A.)	160		
Long Isadore C.	239		
Long James A.	60		
Long William	27		
Long William	32		
Long William	160		
Long William Thomas	198, 216		
Longfield William Fredk.	48		
Longfield Mountford R.	26, 103		
Looker H. W.	54		
Lord E.	174, 175, 177, 178		
Lord Joseph	219		
Lord William	89		
Lorimer Patrick William	47		
Lorking Walter Alfred	208		
Lott Henry A. H.	206		
Louche John Howard	27, 102, 137, 141		
Loughmann William Joseph	223		
Loughry Edward Andrew	86		
Love A. W.	173		
Love D. H.	52		
Love Edward J.	60		
Love John	87		
Love Joseph	54		
Love Milton Sydney (P.M.)	103, 138, 141, 173		
Love Thomas	246		
Love Thomas	182		
Love Thomas Edward	27, 174, 176, 178		
Lovegrove Henry L.	223		
Lovelock C.	52		
Lovelock C.	80		
Loveridge Walter D.	80		
Lovett A.	58		
Lovett John Wallace	90		
Low Hamilton L.	70		
Low John	70		
Lowe Geo. Joseph Thomas	188		
Loxton J. F.	217		
Loxton C. C.	172		
Loxton T. H.	109, 173		
Loxton and Bullock	109		
Lublin Henry Herman Proctor	109		
Lucas B.	215		
Lucas J. H.	164		
Lucas John Alfred	171		
Lucas Marcus	135		
Lucas Peter	108		
Ludford Annie	84		
Ludford Henry	209		
Ludford Henry	88		
Ludlow V. E.	37		
Lumsdaine Alexander	239		
Lumsdaine Edwin Broughton	212		
Lumsdaine Ernest G. L.	71		
Lumsdaine Henry (P.M.)	139, 146, 247		
Lumsdaine Rev. William	38, 226		
Lumsdaine V. C.	118		
Lupton J. H.	109		
Lucombe Alexander Popham	45		
Lucombe Richard Charles	65		
Lush George Pearce	169, 190		
Lusk W. B.	142		
Luttrell Nicholas	239		
Lutton James	104		
Lyall James	27		
Lynch A.	68		
Lynch Annie	239		
Lynch Marcus Henry	210		
Lynch Thomas Joseph	210		
Lynch Thomas Patrick	130		
Lynch William C.	32		
Lyne A.	139		
Lyne Charles	62		
Lyne Charles	181		
Lyne Emanuel	239		
Lyne William John (M.P.)	61, 118		
Lyne William Neill Jordan	47		
Lyons James	154		
Lyons Sarah G.	154		
Lysaught Andrew Paul	210		
Lyttleton William M.	36		
		<b>M</b>	
		M'Alister Charles	87
		M'Alister Henry Theobald	140
		M'Allister J. F., M.B.	229
		M'Arthur Thomas	204
		M'Aulay Alex. Henry C.	201
		M'Auley Charles Thexter	224
		M'Auley Henry	71, 79
		M'Auliffe Cornelius	70
		M'Auliffe Rev. John	150
		M'Baron Hugh	219
		M'Bean J.	187
		M'Brude George	80
		M'Burney David	231
		M'Cabe H. O.	110
		M'Caffrey F.	190
		M'Call David Robert	32
		M'Callum Archibald Argyle	208
		M'Callum Neil	186
		M'Cann Emily	239
		M'Cann William	210
		M'Cann William Leake	158
		M'Carney John	88
		M'Carthy A. J.	174, 177, 179, 223
		M'Carthy C. S.	54
		M'Carthy Rev. Callaghan	227
		M'Carthy Edward	222
		M'Carthy Francis J.	221
		M'Carthy J.	68
		M'Carthy Senior-constable J.	71, 178
		M'Carthy John	222
		M'Carthy John George	245
		M'Carthy T.	88
		M'Carthy W. H.	76
		M'Carthy William George	220
		M'Cartie Dennis	32
		M'Cauley Charles Daniel	213
		M'Cauley George	91
		M'Cauley Samuel	148
		M'Caughey John	183
		M'Clatche Archibald	99
		M'Clelland Robert	107
		M'Collough Ernest Geo. B.	224
		M'Coig John	192
		M'Cord T. C.	172
		M'Cormack Jeremiah	160
		M'Cormick John	239
		M'Cormick Peter D.	239
		M'Court William (M.P.)	61, 63
		M'Coy T. J.	37
		M'Coy Thomas	89
		M'Cracken Francis	214
		M'Crea Wm. Arthur	31
		M'Cready Jane	34
		M'Credit James	160
		M'Credit Jno	239
		M'Crossin William S.	224
		M'Cue Walter	130
		M'Culloch David	169
		M'Culloch Thomas	127
		M'Cullough Alexander	181
		M'Cutcheon George D.	216
		M'Cutcheon James W.	215
		M'Cutcheon John Warner	20, 49
		M'Dermott Hubert H.	216
		M'Dermott Ormond James	218
		M'Donogh C. E. T.	30
		M'Donogh Michael Francis	198
		M'Donogh Patrick	234
		M'Donald C.	169
		M'Donald Charles Arthur	100
		M'Donald Charles Augustus	200, 203
		M'Donald James	217
		M'Donald J. A.	120
		M'Donald John	239
		M'Donald John Charles	219
		M'Donald John Matthew	244
		M'Donald M. F.	169
		M'Donald P.	190
		M'Donald R.	171
		M'Donald Robert	106
		M'Donald Thomas Joseph	24
		M'Donald William Patrick	223
		M'Donnell E. P.	34, 35
		M'Donnell John	239
		M'Donnell John Francis	70
		M'Donnell Michael Hy Joseph	195

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
M'Donnell Richard Alfred .....	100	M'Kenzie David Lowe .....	181
M'Donogh J. (M.D.) .....	231	M'Kenzie Frank L. ....	84
M'Donough Kate .....	239	M'Kenzie Murdoch .....	218
M'Donough T. ....	172	M'Kenzie Norman .....	222
M'Douall Gerard H. C. ....	52	M'Kenzie Thomas K. ....	123
M'Douall Herbert Crichton .....	38	M'Keown James .....	191
M'Douall P. J. C. ....	186	M'Kern Charles .....	68
M'Dougall Andrew Lewis (P.M.) .....	138, 142, 151	M'Kern Frederick .....	98
M'Dougall Duncan Graham .....	26, 29, 102, 136, 142, 174, 177, 179	M'Kern Henry .....	75
M'Dougall Joseph .....	85	M'Kern James .....	31
M'Dougall L. A. ....	30, 103, 142	M'Kern William .....	75
M'Dougall N. ....	80	M'Kie Henry Barnes .....	52
M'Dougall S. A. ....	109, 171	M'Killop Robert .....	34, 35, 36
M'Dowell Giles .....	33	M'Kinlay Arthur H. A. ....	216
M'Elhone Richard .....	192	M'Kinney H. G. ....	129, 188
M'Elligott Patrick D. ....	246	M'Kinnon Charles .....	184
M'Evilly Richard .....	46	M'Kirdy James .....	214
M'Evoy J. ....	86	M'Lachlan D. C. ....	118
M'Ewen John .....	56	M'Lachlan David .....	74
M'Ewen Samuel .....	83	M'Lachlan Hugh .....	82
M'Fadden John .....	210	M'Lachlan John .....	223
M'Farland Alfred .....	232	M'Lachlan John .....	56, 111
M'Farland Andrew .....	185	M'Laren John Gilbert .....	213
M'Farland C. J. ....	187	M'Laren William B. ....	153
M'Farland George .....	192	M'Larty, Donald .....	187
M'Farland G. S. P. ....	141	M'Laurin J. A. ....	185
M'Farlane Edward .....	105	M'Laughlin Senior Constable J. ....	178, 180
M'Farlane Malcolm .....	224	M'Lean Annie .....	153
M'Farlane Patrick .....	184	M'Lean Archibald .....	77
M'Farlane Robert .....	185	M'Lean Donald .....	153
M'Gann James .....	222	M'Lean James .....	137
M'Garrity John .....	89	M'Lean Joseph Edward .....	104
M'Garry James Augustus .....	216	M'Lean John Alex. McL. ....	104
M'Garvey Daniel Ernest .....	94	M'Lean John .....	239
M'Gee James .....	234	M'Lean John Allen .....	89
M'Gee Richard .....	89	M'Lean Lachlan .....	184
M'Gee T. H. B. ....	191	M'Lean Mordaunt Allister .....	106
M'George John .....	239	M'Lean Mordaunt Leyburn .....	127
M'Gibbon George .....	194	M'Lean R. ....	104
M'Gill Hugh R. B. ....	38	M'Lean William .....	246
M'Gillycuddy Arthur .....	128	M'Lean William .....	106
M'Glenn Edward Thomas .....	211	M'Leay Senior Constable J. ....	174, 175, 177, 178
M'Glenn John Patrick F. ....	224	M'Lolland Hugh (B.A.) .....	160
M'Glynn Leonard H. ....	221	M'Lolland Thomas H. ....	83
M'Glynn Michael .....	214	M'Leod Dougald .....	223
M'Gowan T. K. ....	88	M'Leod Ernest Albert .....	216
M'Grane John .....	222	M'Leod James .....	51
M'Grath Alfred .....	216	M'Leod James Dugald .....	199, 201, 221
M'Grath James .....	215	M'Leod John .....	87
M'Gregor James .....	126	M'Leod John .....	181
M'Gregor Roderick .....	239	M'Lintock John Lister .....	69
M'Gregor William .....	58, 77, 79	M'Mahon John Terence .....	194
M'Gregor John Robert .....	17	M'Mahon Gerald A. ....	159, 162
M'Gregor William Henry .....	206	M'Mahon M. ....	175, 177, 179
M'Guanne John Percy .....	98	M'Mahon Matthew .....	107
M'Guanne Michael Joseph .....	159	M'Mahon M. J. ....	144
M'Guinness Patrick Edward .....	203, 204	M'Mahon Patrick Joseph .....	70
M'Hale James .....	234	M'Mahon Wm. Finlay .....	222
M'Hugh William .....	53	M'Manis Rowland Geo. ....	197, 208
M'Inherney James .....	244	M'Master Colin James .....	100, 172
M'Inerney James .....	246	M'Master D. ....	187
M'Intosh James .....	239	M'Mastef Jean .....	34
M'Intyre Jas. ....	139, 246	M'Master John .....	184
M'Intyre John C. ....	186	M'Math A. W. ....	35
M'Intyre John .....	183	M'Meehin John .....	185
M'Intyre L. Alex. ....	44	M'Millan Allan Thomas .....	205
M'Intyre William .....	58	M'Millan William (M.P.) .....	63
M'Intyre William .....	159, 160	M'Millan William .....	98
M'Isaacs J. ....	54	M'Minn Arthur Bruce .....	104
M'Ivor J. B. ....	186	M'Mordie D. ....	129, 188
M'Jannett J. J. ....	30	M'Monnies David .....	73
M'Kay Charles (M.D.) .....	37, 76, 192	M'Nab J. C. ....	43
M'Kay D. ....	68	M'Nab John .....	90
M'Kay Finlay .....	56	M'Nab William .....	211
M'Kay George .....	246	M'Namara John .....	87
M'Kay George Alexander .....	104	M'Namara John .....	87
M'Kay J. D. ....	184	M'Namara W. ....	175, 177, 179
M'Kay Joseph .....	209	M'Neely James Michael .....	208
M'Kay Robert .....	123	M'Neely John .....	223
M'Kay R. T. ....	173	M'Neill J. S. E. ....	190
M'Keahine Alexander Anderson .....	52, 184	M'Neill James .....	140
M'Keahine Chas. Henry .....	186	M'Neill John S. ....	189
M'Kean George .....	54	M'Neill M. (Capt.) .....	44
M'Kelly Thomas Chas. Kerr (P.M.) .....	53, 141, 173, 246	M'Neilly Alexander .....	194
M'Kenny Edward Wise .....	22	M'Neilly James .....	194
M'Kerry Daniel J. ....	239	M'Niven Wm. ....	88
M'Kensey Jim .....	29, 52, 102, 136, 142, 145	M'Nulty Bernard .....	217
		M'Phee Donald .....	83



## INDEX.

xxxv

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
M'Phee William A. ....	100, 102	MacNevin Richard Thomas.....	26, 27, 102, 103, 141, 144, 175, 178, 180
M'Pherson C. ....	185	Macoun George .....	91
M'Pherson R. D. ....	121	Macpherson Archibald John F. ....	217
M'Phillamy Charles .....	101, 183	Macpherson H. ....	68
M'Rae Christopher J. ....	46	Macpherson John .....	244
M'Rae Duncan .....	201	Macpherson Peter .....	183
M'Rae George .....	47	Macpherson Ronald D. G. ....	220
M'Ritchie Wm. ....	77	Macquarie Walter Ernest .....	127
M'Roberts Frederick .....	58	Macrae James T. ....	246
M'Roberts John J. ....	90	Macrow Samuel .....	216
M'Shane Andrew George .....	31	MacTaggart A. H. ....	120
M'Shane Augustine T. ....	212	MacTaggart Edgar A. ....	24
M'Shane James .....	239	MacTaggart Malcolm .....	126
M'Shane James Joseph .....	141	MacTaggart N. J. C. ....	130, 188
M'Skimming James .....	126	Madden John Joseph .....	69
Macalpine Hannah Jane .....	163	Maddocks A. S. ....	68
Macaulay Arthur .....	120	Maddocks Oswald Septimus .....	73
MacBride John C. D. ....	214	Maddrell H. F. ....	183
MacCabe George D. ....	127	Madew Wilham H. ....	176
MacCabe Henry Osborne .....	47, 81	Madigan Michael Thomas .....	219, 221
MacCallum Mungo W. ....	165, 228	Madigan Morgan P. ....	216
MacCormick A. (M.D.) .....	36, 55, 228	Madsen Hans Fransmen .....	108
MacCulloch Stanhope Hastings .....	51	Magee Robert .....	54
Macdermott Ernest Sinclair .....	25	Magill Wilham W. ....	186
Macdermott W. P. ....	28	Maguire Bernard .....	218
MacDonald J. A. (M.I.C.E.) .....	229	Maguire F. P. J. M.C. ....	24
MacDonald James .....	186	Maguire Michael .....	90
Macdonald Alex. ....	186	Maguire Stanislaus .....	36
Macdonald Hugh .....	246	Maguire Wilham H. ....	218
Macdonald John R. ....	60	Maher James P. ....	221
Macdonald Louisa, M. A. ....	229, 231	Maher Mather Edward .....	185
Macdonald Malcolm Melville .....	46	Maher W. Odillo (M.D.) .....	34
Macdonald Robert .....	159, 242	Mahler Wilhelm .....	217
Macdonald W. ....	191	Mahony Thomas .....	82
Macdonald William .....	239	Maiden George .....	63
Macdonell H. O'N. ....	169, 190	Maiden Joseph Henry .....	162, 191
Macdonnell A. F. ....	101, 178	Mades E. B. ....	77
Macdonnell C. R. ....	190	Maidment John .....	217
Macdonnell William Joseph .....	98	Mailler Thomas M. ....	60
MacDougal H. H. ....	140	Main James .....	239
MacDougal O. C. ....	188	Mainwaring George Henry .....	216
Macfarlane Malcolm .....	132	Mair James (P.M.) .....	144, 246
Macfarlane William Macpherson .....	95, 132	Matland A. ....	109, 171
Macharg John .....	164	Matland Duncan Mearns .....	108, 172
Machattie Geo. Edward .....	50, 183	Matland E. L., P.M. ....	138, 143, 173
Machattie R. R. ....	183		177, 179
Machen Montague S. ....	102		140
Mack Albert .....	186	Matland Louis Duncan .....	30, 103, 137, 146
Mack Austan .....	187, 246	Matland Joseph Seaton .....	195
Mack F. ....	184	Majeroni Mario Edward .....	81
Mack J. B. ....	124	Makin George H. ....	100
Mackay Alexander .....	234	Makin H. T. ....	139, 145, 173, 175, 178, 180, 246
Mackay Arthur Eric .....	106	Makinson J. F. (P.M.) .....	188
Mackay George Alexander .....	244	Makinson P. J. ....	106
Mackay George E. ....	181	Malcolm Robert James .....	78
Mackay James .....	234	Maley Daniel .....	222
Mackay Lachlan Stewart .....	201	Mallam James R. ....	49, 75
Mackay Sinclair W. ....	221	Mallett Frederick Thomas .....	105
Mackay W. J. ....	118	Mallon Charles Henry .....	24
Mackel Francis .....	198, 200	Mallon James .....	181
Mackel Joseph Francis .....	224	Malone Hugh .....	199, 207
Mackel Philip .....	211	Malone Peter .....	234
Mackellar Charles Kinnaird, The Hon (M.B., M.L.C.) .....	76, 112, 229	Maloney Joseph .....	213
Macken James Arthur... ..	208	Maloney Michael .....	56
Mackenzie A. K. ....	110	Maloney Wilham .....	84
Mackenzie Alexander C. K. ....	31	Malyon F. A. ....	229
Mackenzie Allan .....	186	Mance F. S. ....	163
Mackenzie Colin .....	183	Manchee J. C. ....	187
Mackenzie Henry Douglas (Lieut.-Col) .....	44	Mann C. ....	122
Mackenzie John (F.G.S.) .....	170	Mann G. F. ....	124
Mackenzie Kenneth A. H. ....	220	Mann Gotther K. ....	232
Mackenzie Murchison .....	161	Mann H. F. K. ....	109, 171
Mackenzie Nicholas J. ....	31	Mann John Cornelius de S. ....	24
Mackenzie Roderick Baylis .....	106, 171	Mann Livingstone F. ....	58
Mackinlay Adam .....	47	Mann R. F. ....	124
Mackinlay John .....	239	Mann Wilham R. ....	239
Mackinnon Charles .....	54	Manners J. ....	109, 171
MacKnight C. M. ....	36	Manning Charles Jaures, His Honor .....	132, 228
Maclardy J. D. St. Clair (M.A.) .....	159, 161	Manning E. ....	172
MacLaurin Henry N., The Hon (M.D.) .....	76, 228	Manning Frederic Norton (M.D.) .....	33, 38, 76, 229
Maclean Hector R. ....	229	Manning H. ....	118
Maclean M. ....	230	Manning H. C. ....	109, 171
MacMaster John .....	43	Manning Lady .....	42
Macmulllan D. H. ....	120	Manning R. K. ....	133
MacNab Joseph S. ....	91	Manning The Hon. Sir Wilham Montagu .....	111, 228, 232
MacNevin Chas. E. A. ....	134	Manning Walter Henry .....	194
MacNevin Thomas Edwin .....	132	Manning Wilham Patrick, The Rt. Wor. ....	62, 63
MacNevin T. B. ....	140		

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Mansell A. E. L. ....	137	Mathews F. ....	81
Mansfield Geo. L. ....	107	Mathews James P. ....	85
Mansfield Sammel .....	224	Mathews William Hall .....	52
Manson Donald .....	63, 115	Matthews Henry .....	200
Mant William Hall .....	94	Matthews T. H. ....	191
Manton Alfred Fennessy .....	91	Maude Alwyn Julian .....	50
Manton John A. ....	58, 191	Maunsell G. (P.M.) .....	143, 173, 246
Manusu Themistocles Alexander .....	206	Maunsell Richard D .....	104
Mara John .....	234	Mawson Benjamin .....	239
Marano Dr. V. (C.A.) .....	243	Mawson Herbert Henry .....	50
Margetts Henry .....	234	Max Rudolph (LL.D) .....	229
Mark Henry .....	91	Maxted Henry Edward .....	135
Markham E. G. ....	103	Maxted Sydney .....	42
Marks Benjamin Francis .....	65	Maxted Sophia Amy .....	42
Marks Joseph .....	64	Maxwell Alexander C. ....	232
Marks L. J. ....	118	Maxwell Robert .....	88
Marks William F. ....	132	May G. S. ....	42
Markwell William Charles .....	46	May J. G. ....	77
Marr Edward Charles .....	98	May Nicholas B. ....	28
Marr Humphrey J. ....	137	May William .....	77
Marrrott Charles .....	191	Maybury C. E. B. ....	134
Marrrott Edward (P.M.) .....	29, 103, 139, 145	Maybury Percy Frederick .....	212
Marrrott Thomas .....	53	Mayer William S. ....	227
Marsden Albert Edgar .....	205	Mayes Edward P. ....	169
Marsden William James .....	89	Mayes John H. ....	169
Marsh Frederick (P.M.) .....	30, 146, 173	Maynard John Charles .....	159, 160
Marsh George M. ....	27, 29	Mayne Edward V. C. ....	246
Marsh Willoughby .....	101, 137, 141	Mayne Robert .....	234
Marshall Alexander .....	85	Mayne Thomas Kenneth Bertie .....	244
Marshall A. D. ....	77	Mayne W. C. ....	232
Marshall G. ....	124	Mayo Henry .....	84
Marshall G. A. ....	51	Mayo Sydney Charles .....	39
Marshall J. ....	51	Mayo W. A. ....	230
Marshall James .....	221	May-Steers E. ....	181
Marshall John .....	127	Meadmore H. ....	213
Marshall William H. ....	223	Mead William .....	210
Martin Alexander .....	65	Meadc Ravis E. ....	36
Martin Alfred John .....	207	Meads Arthur Ernest .....	98
Martin Arthur C. ....	148	Meads Henry Lewis .....	144
Martin Bernard Joseph .....	201, 210	Meadows Romer .....	182
Martin C. A. ....	109, 173	Meagher Dennis .....	234
Martin C. J. (M.B., B.Sc.) .....	229	Meagher Rev. Peter .....	40
Martin F. R. ....	86	Meares Frederick D. P. ....	28, 144, 246
Martin G. C. ....	139	Meares John D. ....	32
Martin George (P.M.) .....	138, 142, 173, 246	Meares William D. ....	239
Martin G. J. ....	192	Mecham Augustus .....	150
Martin H. E. ....	121	Mecham Frederick Augustus .....	162
Martin Henry .....	215	Mecham Walter .....	191
Martin James .....	244, 246	Meek Robert W. ....	83
Martin James (M.P.) .....	63	Medley Thomas W. ....	181
Martin J. C. ....	109, 171	Meeke A. H. ....	35
Martin John .....	191	Meeks Alfred Wilham .....	62, 63
Martin John .....	184	Meikle James W. ....	68
Martin John Alexander .....	50	Mem William J. ....	186
Martin John B. ....	232	Meldrum J. B. ....	239
Martin John Roxburgh .....	65	Meldrum T. B. ....	239
Martin Rev. G. ....	227	Meldrum R. W. ....	109, 171
Martin Richard P. ....	49, 206	Melhuish Thomas Boucher .....	76
Martin T. ....	190	Mellon James B. ....	130
Martin Wilham .....	169	Melrose George .....	124
Martin Wilham .....	234	Melrose George .....	185
Martin William John .....	26, 137, 142, 174, 177, 179	Melrose John W. ....	84
Martyn C. Watson (C) .....	243	Melrose Thomas A. ....	84
Martyn Henry .....	75, 239	Melville Andrew .....	197
Martyn J. G. ....	109, 171	Melville Frederick George .....	23
Marvell Jas. A. ....	218	Melville G. ....	79
Marx John T. ....	28, 30, 211	Melville Harding .....	90
Mason A. J. ....	123	Melville John Samuel .....	214
Mason Arthur John .....	160	Melville Niman (M.P.) .....	17, 64
Mason Arthur John .....	41	Melville W. R. H. ....	84
Mason Ernest Maxwell .....	162	Mends A. G. ....	88
Mason J. J. ....	80	Menzies Arthur Stuart .....	48
Mason John .....	128	Menzies James Vernon .....	84
Mason John Norbert .....	50	Meppom David .....	38
Mason John S. E. ....	49	Mercer John .....	75
Mason H. W. ....	36	Mercer Robert .....	84
Mason Thomas .....	22	Mercer Robert J. ....	242
Mason Walter George .....	204	Meredith J. B. ....	36
Mason Wilham Henry .....	162	Merewether Francis L. S. ....	232
Massingham James .....	58	Merewether Walton Lockyer .....	95
Masters George .....	229	Merfield C. J. ....	125
Masters W. I. ....	163	Merrill J. C. ....	245
Mater H. L. ....	181	Merriman Geo. ....	111, 112
Mather Albert J. ....	86	Merrion Walter .....	222
Mather John .....	128	Mestayer Richard Liron .....	123
Mather Joseph .....	239	Metcalf Josiah .....	28, 207
Matheson George G. ....	216	Metcalfe C. J. ....	110, 173
		Methven Robert .....	222

## INDEX.

xxxvii

Names of Officers	Page	Names of Officers	Page
Meyer Carl .....	161	Mitchell Kenneth .....	209
Meyer Solomon .....	244, 246	Mitchell Reginald M .....	23
Meymott H A .....	86	Mitchell Thomas .....	84
Meyn Thomas .....	91	Mitchell T. ....	230
Meynmk Arthur R J .....	204	Mitchell William .....	159
Meyrick Frank de .....	50	Mitchell W F. ....	118
Michel Charles Otto (B A) .....	133	Mocatta G V .....	124, 172
Micklejohn John .....	234	Modrzynski Frederick .....	210
Miklejohn Frederick .....	89	Moesch Charles M. ....	160
Middlecoat Wm Twynam .....	107	Moffat Ada .....	239
Middleton A .....	110, 171	Moffitt Annie D .....	26
Middleton Cecil A .....	221	Moffitt George J .....	79
Middleton Charles Robert (P.M.) .....	27, 103, 144, 180,	Moffitt Sydney Lancelot .....	202
	246	Moffitt Thomas Wilkinson .....	213
Middelton James .....	195	Morr Angus .....	128
Middleton John .....	216	Morr William Alexander .....	213
Middleton William James .....	213	Molneaux Boulton .....	73
Miles Arthur N .....	24	Mollison Jas Smith .....	123
Miles George .....	37	Molony Cornelius C. ....	239
Miles George E .....	39	Moloney John .....	234
Miles James R .....	217	Moloney Patrick O'Dwyer .....	239
Miles J R R .....	98	Moloney P. J. ....	83
Milford F F .....	55	Molloy Christopher .....	195
Milford Frederick (M D) .....	37	Molloy George .....	80
Milford H .....	119	Molloy John James .....	105
Milford H F .....	55	Molloy John Joseph .....	200
Millar J .....	178, 180	Molloy John Thomas .....	211
Millar James .....	27, 175, 178, 179	Monahan George Henry .....	17
Millard B. ....	122	Monday A R .....	119
Millard George .....	220	Monday P H .....	134
Millard Reginald J .....	39	Monday Reginald Charles .....	133
Millard Samuel Ridler .....	208	Montefiore Eleazer Levi .....	164, 229
Millard William Samuel .....	49	Montgomery Wm Jno Sturt .....	207
Millard Wm .....	49	Moodie Arthur Hugh .....	216
Miller Alexander .....	234	Moodie R T .....	77
Miller David .....	51, 98	Moon Arthur .....	91
Miller Edgar .....	58	Moon James .....	52
Miller Frederick C .....	82	Mooney John James .....	212
Miller James .....	136, 145, 175	Mooney Richard .....	72
Miller John Hill .....	215	Mooney Thos. Francis .....	184
Miller John J .....	185	Moor A J .....	84
Miller John W. ....	214	Moor Frederick .....	84
Miller George .....	185	Moore Andrew Howard .....	64
Miller George .....	148	Moore A J .....	122
Miller Hugh .....	239	Moore Benjamin R .....	112, 114
Miller Louis V .....	215	Moore Blanche Ida .....	203
Miller Norman M. ....	83	Moore Charles .....	74
Miller Robert A. ....	128	Moore Charles (F L S, F Z S) .....	56, 63, 111, 112,
Miller Robert David .....	195		163
Miller Samuel King... ..	239	Moore Charles, The Hon (M L C) .....	111
Miller Stephen R .....	83	Moore C H .....	124
Miller Thomas .....	85	Moore Rev David .....	227
Miller Thomas Rhomer .....	69	Moore Frederick C. ....	84
Miller William .....	83	Moore George M .....	82
Miller W V .....	121	Moore Jane .....	41
Millington Richard Herbert .....	195	Moore John .....	49
Mills Arthur E (M B) .....	36, 229	Moore John .....	52
Mills Henry .....	239	Moore John Edington .....	41
Mills John .....	239	Moore Joseph .....	217
Mills L M B. ....	161	Moore P .....	90
Mills Samuel .....	230	Moore W. ....	121
Mills Stephen .....	108	Moore William .....	221
Mills S A .....	130, 189	Moore William Lyttle .....	48
Mills Walter Wallace .....	106	Moors E M, (M A) .....	228
Millner William J .....	123	Moppett Thomas J .....	239
Milne D .....	169	Moppett Thomas R B .....	31
Milson A G. ....	55	Moppitt F W .....	109, 172
Milton John .....	239	Moran Michael .....	234
Minahan W .....	53	Moran Patrick .....	234
Miner Joseph Thomas .....	201	Morano F .....	176
Minett Charles .....	220	Morath Carl Theodore .....	104
Mingaye J C H (F C S) .....	170	Morath Francis Joseph .....	270
Mingaye William .....	86	More Robert .....	218
Minns George .....	84	Morgan Benjamin .....	113
Minslow Constable .....	174, 175, 177, 179	Morgan C H .....	168
Mira Paul .....	72	Morgan C J .....	90
Mitcalfe F D .....	125	Morgan Cosby W. (M D) .....	37
Mitchell A N .....	183	Morgan D A .....	182
Mitchell David .....	128	Morgan George .....	134
Mitchell D R .....	87	Morgan George William .....	158
Mitchell Edmund .....	245	Morgan H C .....	118
Mitchell Georgina .....	234	Morgan Howard Stanley .....	70
Mitchell James Harvey .....	87	Morgan James Aaron .....	104
Mitchell James .....	31	Morgan William .....	138
Mitchell James .....	36	Moriarty Ab am Orpen .....	100
Mitchell James .....	54	Moriarty E O .....	239
Mitchell John Alexander .....	195	Moriarty F Z .....	100
Mitchell John .....	91	Moriarty H A O .....	121
Mitchell Joseph .....	111	Moriarty M H .....	239

Names of Officers.	Page	Names of Officers.	Page.
Morice Robert J. ....	36	Muldoon Sergeant T. ....	175
Morley Anthony George ..	72	Mulvey George Walter ..	52
Morley Frederick ..	51	Munro A. W. ....	36
Morling William ...	127	Munro Alexr ..	52
Moroney John Joseph Leonard.....	200	Munro A. G. F. ....	186
Morphy Edward ...	87	Munro George ...	112
Morrice David .....	183	Munro Hugh ..	246
Morrice F. J. ....	122	Munro John .....	206
Morrice Henry .....	185	Munro John Henry .....	25
Morrin T. ....	89	Munro Norman ..	86
Morris Alfred ..	219	Munro Robert ...	158, 159
Morris Amelia .....	199	Munroe Alex. ....	187
Morris Augustus George Harrington (Capt)	45	Munson Nathan ..	239
Morris Charles Thomas ..	198	Muraire Rev. Zephairn ..	38
Morris Francis H. ....	216	Murchison K ..	138
Morris Frank .....	231	Murcott D. ....	122
Morris F. W. ....	78	Murdoch Henry ...	194
Morris Herbert Frederic .....	94	Murdock George .....	239
Morris John Humphrey .....	48	Murnane William ..	201
Morris Robert Newton (M A , LL.D ) ..	159	Murphy Charles J. ..	214
Morris Stephen .....	220	Murphy Charles .....	234
Morris William ..	222	Murphy C ..	137
Morrison James .....	239	Murphy James ..	182
Morrison Peter .....	239	Murphy John Joseph .....	216
Morrison Robert .....	198	Murphy Joseph ..	44
Morrissey John Nicholas... ..	193	Murphy Joseph ..	132
Morrissey John P. ...	215	Murphy M Vincent .....	104
Morrisson M. ....	170	Murphy Stephen .....	30, 137, 144, 175, 178, 179
Morrow Isaac .....	33	Murphy Thomas ..	218
Morrow Joseph .....	74	Murray A. ....	113
Morrow William ..	234	Murray Charles Edward R, His Honor	95, 136
Morse Charles W. ....	123	Murray Catherine ..	242
Morse George P. ....	183	Murray Charles S. E ..	44, 53
Morse William ..	89	Murray Chas. ...	219
Mort James Laidley .....	62	Murray C .....	176
Mort Rev Henry Wallace .....	46, 155	Murray David Hislop .....	106
Motimer T .....	122	Murray E. L. ....	43
Motimore Hugh ..	90	Murray F. S .....	122
Morton Andrew .....	201, 210	Murray Frederick S ..	100
Morton C. J. ....	183	Murray H. G ..	121
Morton Gavin .....	38	Murray James A .....	114
Morton James L. ....	88	Murray James .....	214
Morton J. (M B , Ch M )... ..	229	Murray J. ....	170
Morton O. G .....	121	Murray J. J. G. ..	35
Moseley Samuel .....	222	Murray John .....	218
Moses Samuel Benjamin ..	104	Murray John Henry .....	160
Moss Arthur.....	90	Murray John H P. (B A ) ..	50, 94
Moss J. J. ....	153	Murray P. ....	120
Moulton William Henry (V.C.) ..	49, 243	Murray Pembroke Lathrop, Brevet-Major	45
Mouncey William Abbott de ..	22	Murray Pembroke L. ....	51
Mowle Aubrey Murray Palmer ..	135	Murray William A .....	54
Mowle Percy Conrad .....	70	Murray William Scott .....	72, 79
Mowle Stewart Marjoribanks .....	16	Murray William .....	36, 51
Mowle William Stewart ...	17	Murton C .....	170
Moxham Charles ...	222	Musgrave John ...	70
Moxham G ..	90	Musgrave Richard ...	234
Moxham George Moorcroft ..	52	Musgrove A. J. ....	90
Moxham William .....	239	Musson C. T. , F L S. ....	190
Moynagh Rev. John P. ....	40, 149	Muston William Thomas ..	52
Moyle Henry ..	198	Myers Caroline ..	205, 207
Moyle Mary Ann .....	198	Mylecharane W. ....	171
Muddle William Shirley ..	42	Mying Sydney A .....	188
Muir Andrew Nance .....	210, 220		
Muir Francis Allen .....	211	<b>N</b>	
Muir J. ....	175	Nagel W. G. ....	35
Muir John ..	214	Naghten Michael Francis .....	199, 200
Muir John ..	239	Naghten Thomas ..	234
Muir John Stothard .....	91	Nagle Valentine Flood ..	244
Muir Robert Thomas ..	27, 174, 177, 179, 206, 207, 220	Nash Michael Edward ..	86
Muir William ..	203	Nalder Wm H ..	106
Muir William Henry H. ....	91	Napier Alfred James ...	24
Mulhall George ..	239	Napier John .....	49, 50
Mulhall Sydney Richard.....	213	Napier Philip D .....	127
Mulhall Thomas .....	58	Napier Thomas ..	213
Mulholland James Frederick ...	70	Nardin Ernest A. ....	120
Mulholland P. J. ....	83	Nash Arthur ..	219
Mulholland Philip ..	87, 239	Nash Edward ..	130
Mulholland Thomas Edward ..	223	Nash George ..	160
Mulholland Wesley Powell, Capt	162	Nash H. M. ....	109, 171
Mullampy John .....	239	Nash James Rowland ..	215
Mullane Daniel ..	223	Nash John Brady ..	36, 49, 244
Mullahey Frederick ..	195	Nash Rev J J (M A ) ..	226
Mullen A. W ..	108, 110, 171	Nathen Augustus V. ....	134
Mullen G ..	121	Nathan Robert Allwood (Captain) ..	41
Mullens Josiah ..	164		
Muller Woolfang ..	239		
Mulligan Edric Thetis ..	208, 210		
Mulligan Francis B .....	101		





## INDEX.

xli

Names of Officers	Page	Names of Officers	Page
Parker William . . . . .	26	Peel George ... ..	98
Parker William ... ..	78	Pegum Stephen .. ..	240
Parker William .. .	84	Pegus Agnes ... ..	218
Parker William C . . .	215	Pegus Emma H A . . .	211
Parker William Fox (P M) . . .	139, 145, 173, 246	Peirce Wm (M D) . . .	34
Parkes Sir Henry, G C M G.	22	Pelham Francis Clinton ..	207
Parkes Thomas ... ..	83	Pell E J .. .	122
Parkinson C E .. .	94	Pell R B. . . . .	138
Parkinson Henry .. .	160	Pelldiar Alfred Leopold Robert (C G)	243
Parkinson H W. . . . .	124	Pennefather C .. .	109, 171
Parnell Wilham Charles Barnston	23	Pennefather Gerald .. .	106
Parr Frederick .. .	212	Penney John Kemp .. .	245
Parr John Fellingham ... ..	203	Penny Chas Wilham .. .	98
Parr Samuel Joseph .. .	194	Pentland Colin C .. .	240
Parr Wilham .. .	68	Pepper Wilham Frederick ...	216
Parrott Thomas Samuel . . . .	47	Percival H .. .	144
Parry John .. .	88	Percy Arthur .. .	217
Parry L D . . . . .	35	Percy Francis Henry .. .	211
Parry Robert ... ..	83	Perdriau Stephen Edward . . .	106, 172
Parsonage John .. .	77	Perrner Mary Ann .. .	163
Parsons Charles .. .	239	Perrott Robert Issell ... ..	142, 145
Parsons C. J. .. .	185	Perry Arthur Regnald .. .	26, 28, 29, 143
Parsons George .. .	89	Perry Charles Julius . . .	159
Parsons Thomas N .. . . . .	74	Perry John Alston .. .	47
Parsons Wilham J . . . . .	219	Perry Wilham Ironside .. .	144
Partiss Charles . . . . .	204	Pey Edmund Aubrey Templar (The Hon)	27, 137, 142, 174, 177, 179
Pascoe H .. .	85	Peters Jane .. .	204
Pascoe Joseph . . . . .	222	Petersen Mrs .. .	232
Pasfield George A. . . . .	59	Peterson Wilham .. .	41
Pasfield James A .. .	83	Petrie Anne .. .	232
Pass Wilham Bruce .. .	161	Pettingell Joseph J .. .	89
Passmore Harry .. .	70	Pettit Henry .. .	77
Passmore Wilham R. T. ... ..	239	Peyton Stanley Lees .. .	106
Patchett W. E .. .	180	Phegan Francis .. .	88
Paterson James .. .	64	Phelan Rev James .. .	227
Paterson John Edward .. .	87	Phelan James E .. .	215
Paton Alfred .. .	104	Phelan John J N .. .	99
Paton Arthur T. . . . .	133	Phelan Samuel .. .	240
Paton Jno .. .	50	Phillip Alexander .. .	36
Paton John .. .	90	Phillips Charles Ernest .. .	217, 224
Paton John .. .	151	Phillips Edward James .. .	219, 223
Paton John ... ..	239	Phillips G H .. .	37
Paton Napoleon .. .	108	Phillips Helen P .. .	229
Paton N .. .	109	Phillips Herbert .. .	100
Paton Robert .. .	130, 188	Phillips J G .. .	176
Paton Robt Thomson .. .	33	Phillips John .. .	110
Paton Theophilus J .. .	105	Phillips Louis .. .	64
Paton Walter Chapman .. .	53	Phillips S H .. .	28
Patrick James .. .	184	Phillips Samuel Hall .. .	203, 209
Patrick Michael . . . . .	107	Phillips Samuel John .. .	220
Patterson David .. .	240	Phillips Thomas Hughes .. .	22, 245
Patterson Edmund .. .	239	Phillips Thomas Steel .. .	47
Patterson H .. .	77	Philps Richard .. .	216
Patterson Orwell B .. .	187	Piaud Hugo .. .	86
Patterson Wyndham Harry .. .	22	Pickering James E .. .	240
Patterson Walter .. .	86	Pickin Wilham .. .	85
Paul Alfred (Lieut Col) .. .	162	Piddington A B (B A) .. .	229
Paul C .. .	124, 172	Piddington Rev W J K .. .	253
Paul Charles Calcob .. .	207	Pierce Thomas .. .	54
Paul Edmund Monson (C) .. .	243	Piercy Frederick F .. .	222
Paul Charles .. .	88	Pigott John J .. .	159
Pawley John Whitelaw .. .	86	Piggott W E (Senior Constable)	177, 179
Payne Alfred ... ..	208	Pike F E .. .	118
Payne George .. .	234	Pike H M L .. .	100
Payne Richard .. .	85	Pike J G .. .	240
Payne Wilham George .. .	198	Pike Jno Francis .. .	104
Paynter Henry .. .	240	Pike Thomas .. .	240
Payten Andrew .. .	115	Pilfold Wilham Stanford .. .	87
Payten Andrew Nathaniel .. .	86	Pinchen Arthur James .. .	53
Payten Charles Newton .. .	140	Pinhey Charles Hart Townley	23, 26, 247
Payten Herbert Andrew .. .	213	Pinhey Wilham Townley .. .	76, 137
Payten R G .. .	27	Pinnington S J .. .	110, 170
Payten Samuel .. .	191	Pinnington Thomas .. .	240
Peabody Henry A. . . . .	65	Piper F C .. .	118
Peake Algernon .. .	123	Piper George .. .	52
Pearce Joseph Ede (P M) .. .	138, 142, 151, 246	Piper F .. .	175
Pearce Richard Thomas .. .	91	Piper Richard ... ..	244
Pearce Wilham ... ..	240	Piper Wilham Francis .. .	191
Pearce Wm Hy .. .	51	Piper Edward .. .	138
Peare H R H. . . . .	35	Piquet Rev Pierre .. .	46
Pearson A P .. .	68	Price Alexander .. .	234
Pearson Athu Tonge . . . . .	195	Pitt Charles J .. .	160
Pearson James .. .	68, 240	Pitt Fredk .. .	87
Pearson Robert Mead .. .	23	Pitt George Henry .. .	23
Pearson Chas .. .	234	Pitt G M .. .	109
Pearson Edwin Athur .. .	23	Pitt George Matcham .. .	114
Pearson Thomas .. .	160	Pitt J .. .	176
Peden J B (B A) .. .	230, 231	Pitt Robert Matcham .. .	114
Peck George .. .	220		





## INDEX.

xliii &amp;c.

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Rae Frederick George .....	119	Rennie Edward Alexander .....	31
Rae Frederick J. E. ....	89	Rennie George E. (M.D.) .....	228
Rae George .....	215	Rennix, W. ....	122
Rae John, M.A. ....	57, 240	Renny-Tailyour Henry Wough (Lieut.-Col.) .....	44, 53
Rae Livingstone .....	223	Renshaw W. ....	120
Rae Robert A. ....	217	Renwick (The Hon.) Arthur (M.D., M.L.C.) .....	37, 42, 63, 228
Rae W. A. ....	109	Reynolds A. P. (B.A.) .....	189
Rainsford Charles Davis .....	132	Reynolds J. ....	29
Rainsford John .....	30, 102, 136, 143, 177, 179	Reynolds Joseph .....	54
Rainsford Perse .....	132, 133	Reynolds William .....	70
Ralph John .....	240	Rhodes E. E. ....	110
Ramaciotte Gustavo .....	50	Rhodes T. ....	124
Ramsay Edward .....	28	Rice John .....	240
Ramsay Edward Pierson (LL.D., F.L.S., F.R.S.E., &c.) .....	58, 111, 164	Rice John Joseph .....	213
Ramsay Ernest Pringle .....	224	Rice Peter .....	75
Ramsay Frederick A. ....	149	Rich Rev. Charles H. ....	153
Ramsay James .....	211	Rich G. E. (M.A.) .....	228
Ramsay James Allan .....	98	Rich Harold A. ....	135
Ramsay Joseph Charles .....	202	Rich Hubert P. ....	98
Ramsay Kate M. ....	149	Richards Arthur W. ....	32
Ramsden Richard James .....	82	Richards Chas. E. ....	123
Ranclaud Alfred Bruce .....	107	Richards George T. ....	215
Ranclaud C. B. ....	246	Richards Evan .....	240
Ranclaud Charles Mark .....	48	Richards John James .....	202
Randwick, Borough Council of .....	114	Richards John .....	81
Rank Jas. ....	176	Richards Thomas .....	240
Ranken R. L. ....	84	Richards Thomas W. M. ....	158
Rankin John S. ....	223	Richardson Alfred A. ....	165
Rankin Maria .....	154	Richardson Alexander .....	90
Rankin Norman W. ....	222	Richardson Alfred P. ....	34
Rankin Thomas .....	154	Richardson Charles H. ....	39
Rankin W. H. C. ....	121	Richardson Edward .....	90
Ranshaw, Robert E. ....	31	Richardson Frederick .....	89
Raper William Patrick .....	202	Richardson Harry .....	88
Rapp Henry .....	123	Richardson John .....	244
Raw Thos. ....	126	Richardson John Smythe .....	194
Rawlings S. ....	91	Richardson John .....	240
Ray Edgar H. ....	168, 173, 175, 178, 180	Richardson John Soame (Major-General) C.B. ....	44
Ray James .....	29	Richardson Margaret .....	163
Rayment Alfred .....	86	Richardson Ralph .....	240
Raymond W. A. ....	108	Richardson S. L. ....	36
Rayner Donald Alexander .....	210	Richardson Tottenham L. ....	246
Rayner John .....	27	Richardson William J. W. ....	215
Rayner Mrs. Annie .....	27	Richardson Walter Fairfax .....	51
Rea Alex. ....	229	Riches P. C. ....	110, 172
Rea Oliver .....	234	Richmond James .....	130
Read C. B. ....	68	Richmond John .....	108
Read Charles Edward .....	132, 144	Rickwood W. G. ....	55
Read F. T. ....	87	Riddle John Duncan A. ....	108
Read George .....	194	Ridley F. A. ....	102
Read George .....	32	Ridley F. W. ....	181
Read George .....	35	Ridley William .....	23
Read Herbert .....	84	Riedy John Joseph (A.C.) .....	243
Read J. A. ....	240	Rien William .....	240
Read Matilda .....	206	Rigaut P. ....	110
Read Richard .....	36	Rigg George Stephen .....	90
Read Sir John C., Bart. ....	240	Rigg Samuel .....	126
Read William A. ....	28, 222	Rigg Thomas S. J. (M.A.) .....	194
Read W. V. ....	240	Rigg W. B. ....	189
Redgrave Charles A. H. ....	140	Rigg W. ....	113
Redman Geo. ....	246	Riggs Henry E. ....	59
Redman J. ....	113	Rigney Venble. John J. ....	227
Reed B. ....	122	Rigoreaux M. Julian .....	243
Reeder Jane .....	232	Riley The Hon. Alban Joseph, M.L.C. ....	111
Reedy Rodger .....	209	Riley John .....	17
Reeve Andrewes .....	140	Riley Robert Campbell .....	175, 246
Reeve Arthur Edward .....	24	Riley Valentine Blomfield .....	106, 171
Reeve Henry .....	212	Riley William B. ....	188
Reeve James E. ....	214	Rinaldi Antonio B. ....	221
Reeves H. P. ....	240	Rinaldi Joseph Wm. ....	214
Regan George .....	86	Rinkin William .....	200
Regan James Augustus .....	87	Riordan Rev. Patrick .....	149
Reid Alexander .....	41	Rishworth Henry Shiers .....	57
Reid Curtis V. ....	183	Ritchie Robt. ....	184, 246
Reid Fred .....	86	Ritchie W. (Senior constable) .....	174, 176, 177
Reid George Alfred .....	197	Ritchie William .....	240
Reid James .....	240	Rizzoli, F. de .....	172
Reid John Hore .....	204	Robb George M'Neill .....	156
Reid J. ....	78	Robberds C. E. F. ....	68
Reid William .....	123	Robberds J. E. ....	172
Reilly Daniel .....	53	Robberds Russell Waldegrave .....	140
Reilly John .....	53	Robbins Edwin John .....	29, 208
Reilly R. H. ....	68	Roberts A. D. ....	140
Reilly Thomas .....	232	Roberts The Hon. Charles James (M.L.C. G.M.G.) .....	64
Remington John Cochrane .....	47	Roberts Benjamin .....	84
Rennie Charles Edward .....	106		

Names of Officers.	Page	Names of Officers.	Page.
Roberts Charles Fysshe (Colonel, C.M.G.) .....	43, 45, 47	Rockliff Lawrence .....	240
Roberts C. H. ....	183	Rodd Clement T. ....	240
Roberts F. W. ....	85	Rodd Savary Trebartha .....	25
Roberts George J. ....	89	Rodgers Thomas .....	53
Roberts George Samuel .....	207	Rodgers A. ....	187
Roberts Herbert L. ....	84	Rodgers Wm. Porteous .....	130
Roberts H. ....	240	Rodgerson Wilham Cooper (P.M.) .....	139, 146, 154, 173
Roberts Horace F. ....	140		247
Roberts Henry .....	75	Rogers Edward .....	132
Roberts James .....	59	Rogers Francis Edward (Q.C.) .....	62, 103, 228
Roberts James .....	91	Rogers W. H. ....	35
Roberts James .....	234	Rogerson Matthew .....	50, 107
Roberts John Smithers .....	222	Rogerson John .....	183
Roberts James Alfred .....	64	Rohde W. J. E. ....	164
Roberts J. W. ....	125	Rohan Michael .....	41
Roberts M. A. ....	55	Rohan Patrick .....	240
Roberts Percy Edward .....	82	Rolfe John .....	55
Roberts Phillip .....	84	Rolleston John Christopher .....	127
Roberts R. F. ....	187	Roman Henry .....	29, 139
Roberts Robt. Jas. A. ....	106	Romney J. ....	79
Roberts Sir Alfred (Knt) (M.R.C.S., Engl) .....	37, 76, 163, 229	Ronald Rowan .....	170
	216, 220	Ronald W. M. ....	184
Roberts Thomas James .....	110	Rooke Charles .....	34
Roberts T. N. ....	38	Rooke Frederic Charles .....	57
Roberts Wilham Thomas .....	86	Rooney Francis .....	235
Roberts Wilham Owen .....	126	Rooney John P. ....	160
Roberts William .....	126	Rooney Patrick .....	70
Roberts William H. K. ....	123	Roper John .....	181
Roberts William S. de L. ....	114	Roper Walter James .....	107
Robertson A. ....	75	Rorison J., jun. ....	122
Robertson Allan .....	37	Rorison James .....	77, 128
Robertson Charles, P.M. ....	132, 138, 143, 246	Rose Alex. Gordon .....	98
Robertson Charles Augustus .....	163	Rose Francis Wm. ....	127
Robertson Duncan .....	187	Rose Henry .....	240
Robertson David C. ....	59	Rose James .....	240
Robertson Henry Stuart .....	53	Rose John A. ....	139
Robertson James J. ....	240	Rose Rev. Herbert John .....	45
Robertson James .....	187	Roseby H. E. ....	118
Robertson Kinnear .....	224	Roseby Thomas E. (B.A.) .....	20
Robertson Louis .....	126	Roseby Thomas J. ....	59
Robertson Malcolm .....	183	Roseby Thomas Bede .....	213
Robertson R. G. A. ....	187	Ross Alexr. ....	73
Robertson Richard Windeyer .....	17	Ross C. B. ....	143
Robertson Thomas .....	244	Ross Cohn James... ..	50
Robertson Wilham Foxton .....	28, 102, 135, 143	Ross Chisholm, M.D. ....	40, 76, 229
	174, 177, 179	Ross Donald .....	221
Robertson Walter Graham .....	47	Ross Edmund .....	137
Robertson Wilham .....	51	Ross J. ....	185
Robey H. T. ....	30	Ross Robert Mander .....	68
Robilhard Adolphus Peter .....	162	Ross Rev. Duncan .....	227
Robins Alfred George .....	199	Ross Rev. James .....	148
Robins Charles James.....	26, 200	Rossbach Thomas Frederick .....	128
Robins Edwin .....	85	Rossbach J. A. ....	121
Robins Wilham .....	90	Rossbach William .....	127
Robinson A. ....	83	Rossiter Frederick A. ....	24
Robinson A. C. ....	35	Roth Reuter E. (Surgeon) .....	162
Robinson Charles James .....	107	Roth Walter .....	231
Robinson Charles .....	18	Rothe Anna M. ....	240
Robinson Ernest A. ....	221	Rothery W. M. ....	246
Robinson F. J. ....	30	Rothwell Wilham .....	84
Robinson Geo. F. G. (B.A.) .....	194	Rothwell A. ....	190
Robinson G. J. ....	240	Rothwell S. ....	190
Robinson Henry .....	215	Rotton H. O. ....	59, 191
Robinson Henry .....	87	Rourke Arthur William .....	195
Robinson Herbert .....	18	Rourke John .....	246
Robinson Isaac (C.A.) .....	243	Rouse R., jun. ....	186
Robinson Jas. ....	185	Routledge J. ....	124
Robinson J. H. ....	69	Row James Ley .....	64
Robinson Julia .....	232	Row Percy Elfe .....	203, 222
Robinson John .....	194	Row William Rooke .....	31
Robinson John .....	31	Rowan James .....	170
Robinson John .....	33	Rowe J. H. ....	172
Robinson Samuel (P.M.) .....	139, 146, 154, 173.	Rowe James .....	89
		Rowe Thomas (Major) .....	47, 59, 112
Robinson William .....	247	Rowe Thomas .....	26
Robinson W. A. ....	218	Rowland Wilham Henry .....	204
Robinson William .....	185	Rowley J. ....	169
Robson James .....	240	Rowley Clarence Cary .....	216, 220
Robson James .....	68	Rowling Allan .....	135
Robson James .....	153	Rowling Arthur Lennox .....	214
Robson Matthew E. ....	70	Rowling C. E. ....	37
Roby Frederick .....	85	Rowling Edward Liscombe (P.M.) .....	140, 137, 246
Roche George Nicholas .....	156	Rowling Leslie Clement .....	39
Roche H. ....	172	Rowling A. S. ....	89
Roche James .....	240	Rowling Edward Charles Frederick .....	41
Roche Sergeant W. ....	27, 174, 175, 176,	Rowney George H. ....	123
	178	Rowohl Ferdinand G. A. ....	213
Rochford Simon R. ....	104	Rowthorn Hiram James .....	205
		Roxburgh A. ....	138

## INDEX.

xlv

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Roxburgh Henry .....	100	Sanderson R. F. ....	120
Rucker Henry J. ....	240	Sanderson W. ....	192
Rudder Augustus .....	191	Sandford Aug. Hy. (Lieut.) .....	45
Ruddle James C. ....	128	Sangster John .....	240
Rudolph Henry .....	123	Sapsford Thomas H. ....	188
Rue Ellen .....	242	Saunders Charles James .....	104
Rule Francis .....	77	Saunders Donald Nicholson .....	104
Rumsey Edward .....	126	Saunders John .....	30, 32, 137, 145, 175, 178, 180 169, 172
Rumsey Edward H. W. ....	126	Sautelle Edward .....	45
Rundle J. B. ....	186	Savage Arthur Henry Patrick (Capt. and Adjt.) .....	163
Rush William C. ....	215	Savage Edwin George .....	185
Rush William Clay .....	71	Sawyer M. ....	214
Rush Frederick Wm. Sydney .....	194	Sawyer Sidney .....	247
Russel Walter Howard .....	50	Saxby Henry .....	64
Russell Bourne .....	58	Saywell Thomas .....	74
Russell F. ....	173	Scanlan Edmund .....	130, 188
Russell Francis .....	113	Scanlan W. ....	36
Russell George .....	64	Scanlon C. E. F. ....	121
Russell Henry Chamberlaine C.M.G. B.A., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.) .....	111, 163, 228	Scarborough C. J. ....	88
Russell James .....	185	Scarlett George .....	232
Russell Jane F. (M.A.) .....	229	Scarr John A. ....	120
Russell John Edmund Miller .....	104	Scarr Percy .....	104
Russell Mary .....	208	Scusa Francis .....	230
Russell Macnamara .....	240	Schäfer Louis .....	68
Russell Maurice .....	200	Schauer G. ....	175, 178, 180
Russell Reginald L. de C. ....	194	Scheibel Constable F. ....	110
Russell Robert U. ....	39	Schleicher A. ....	229
Russell Sydney S. ....	148	Schofield James A. (F.C.S.) .....	240
Russell Samuel .....	161	Schrader John F. ....	235
Russell Samuel .....	162	Schroder Carl .....	84
Russell Wentworth O. ....	100	Schuler Leopold F. T. ....	132
Russom E. S. ....	101	Schulstad John Charles Syvart .....	77
Rutherford George Ronald .....	202	Schwanberg J. N. ....	82
Rutherford James .....	64	Schwartzkoff Charles Henry .....	240
Rutherford Robert .....	69	Schwartzkoff Henry .....	73
Rutherford Robert .....	217	Schwinghammer George F. ....	204
Rutledge James .....	235	Scobie James Warren .....	49
Rutledge F. H. ....	183	Scott Constable J. M. ....	174, 176, 177, 179
Rutledge W. F. ....	186	Scott D. ....	118
Ryan Denis .....	214	Scott D. ....	52
Ryan Edward M. ....	246	Scott David .....	184, 246
Ryan J. ....	110, 171	Scott Edwin Lewis .....	23, 94
Ryan James .....	235	Scott Francis R. M. ....	203
Ryan John .....	128	Scott George .....	240
Ryan M. J. ....	138	Scott George Frederick (P.M.) .....	30, 137, 142, 145, 153, 247
Ryan Martin .....	222	Scott Henry James Herbert .....	30, 244
Ryan Patrick .....	235	Scott Hugh Alexander .....	158
Ryan Rev. P. D. ....	153	Scott Innes .....	240
Ryan R. H. ....	124	Scott James M. ....	29
Ryan Thomas Henry .....	203	Scott John .....	87
Ryan Walter Widdulph .....	194	Scott John M. ....	39
Ryder Henry J. ....	184	Scott J. W. ....	187
Ryeland James .....	32	Scott Richard .....	189
Rygate C. D. H. ....	36	Scott Robert .....	87
Rygate Robert .....	36	Scott Stephen F. ....	214
Rygate P. W. ....	129	Scott W. N. ....	171
Rygate R. E. ....	35	Scott Walter .....	102, 137, 143, 174, 177, 179
Ryrie David .....	184	Scott Walter Malcolm .....	201
Ryrie John .....	246	Scott Walter (Professor) .....	228
		Scott William .....	113
<b>S</b>		Scott W. M. ....	121
Saclier Louis F. ....	74	Scott W. D. ....	186
Saddington A. G. ....	94	Scott William .....	46
Saddington James L. ....	59	Scott William .....	240
Sadler Charles R. ....	215	Scott William .....	50
Sager Edmund .....	33, 76	Scott William .....	52
Sahl Carl Ludwig (C.) .....	243	Scott William B. ....	212
Salamons The Hon. Sir Julian E., Q.C., M.L.C. ....	56	Scouler A. H. ....	113
Sale John .....	83	Scouler Ninian J. ....	215
Salkeld Benjamin .....	240	Scrivener Charles Robert .....	206
Salter Samuel J. ....	218	Scroggie Jas. Reginald .....	26, 102, 136, 143
Salway Alfred .....	98	Scrutton Joseph Edward .....	31
Sampson Chas. ....	135	Scrymgour Malcolm .....	72
Sampson Edward C. ....	219	Seage James J. ....	214
Sampson James .....	209	Seage John .....	214
Sams P. H. W. ....	124	Seage Thomas M. ....	88
Samuel Sir Saul (K.C.M.G., C.B.) .....	22	Seale Edward H. ....	83
Samuels John .....	219	Seale Ernest G. ....	82
Samuelson Gerald .....	35	Seale G. ....	125
Sanders James .....	91	Seale Michael .....	240
Sanderson Charles .....	32	Seale William C. ....	59
Sanderson Frederick William .....	222, 223	Sealy H. J. ....	181, 182
		Scamer John Hy. ....	112
		Seaver Thos. W. ....	130, 188

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page
Seecombe S. H. . . . .	36	Sherring George William . . . . .	100, 102
Sedgwick A. . . . .	180	Sherring Joseph W. . . . .	98
See David . . . . .	138, 246	Shewan John . . . . .	230
See John, The Hon. (M.L.A.) . . . . .	64, 68, 114	Shewell W. . . . .	122
Selden Edgar Northcott . . . . .	159	Shield E. R. . . . .	122
Selke H. . . . .	77	Shillington Const. J. . . . .	174, 176, 177, 179
Seliff George William . . . . .	210	Shine J. F. . . . .	120
Selkirk Henry . . . . .	107	Shupway William Charles . . . . .	50
Selkurk W. . . . .	118	Shurlow W. J. . . . .	51
Sellar John . . . . .	82	Shoobert H. A. . . . .	172
Sellers D. B. . . . .	172	Shoobert W. A. . . . .	125
Sellers Richard Pickering (B.A.) . . . . .	163, 229	Shortland Robert Alexander . . . . .	194
Selman D. B. . . . .	122	Shottin J. . . . .	176
Selman D. Codrington (A.M. Inst. C.E.) . . . . .	161	Shute Henry, jun. . . . .	108
Selwyn Rev. Arthur Edward . . . . .	40, 46, 226	Shying John J. . . . .	74
Sendall Walter Neville . . . . .	106	Sibbald J. . . . .	170
Senior Frank . . . . .	57	Sibley Jonathan C. (M.D.) . . . . .	76, 114
Seton Leonard M. C. . . . .	184	Siddins R. L. . . . .	191
Seton Ronald . . . . .	210	Sides Richard . . . . .	35
Sewell E. G. . . . .	110, 170	Sidney Charles H. . . . .	83
Sewell Percy John Holt . . . . .	27, 202	Sievers Edward Johnston . . . . .	25, 119
Seymour Barbara Armenia F. . . . .	200	Silcock George . . . . .	101
Seymour Edward Brooke . . . . .	194	Silcocks Edward . . . . .	91
Seymour R. . . . .	58	Sillar John W. . . . .	52
Shambler Joseph Lance . . . . .	205	Silva Emanuel . . . . .	240
Shanks Mrs. . . . .	232	Sim H. . . . .	175
Sharkey John . . . . .	75	Sim Robert . . . . .	240
Sharkey J. . . . .	164	Sim W. . . . .	110, 173
Sharp Arthur . . . . .	106	Simm Rev S. . . . .	226
Sharp Cecil E. . . . .	212	Simmons William . . . . .	224
Sharp John Campbell . . . . .	113	Simmons William Frederick . . . . .	220
Sharp Rev. Canon W. H. (M.A.) . . . . .	230	Simms Clarence . . . . .	33
Sharp Jonathan P. . . . .	240	Simon H. F. . . . .	130
Sharp W. A. . . . .	159	Simon H. . . . .	188
Sharp William Bethel Hon. (V.C.) . . . . .	64, 243	Simons C. . . . .	85
Sharpe Ernest Augustus Lambie (P.M.) . . . . .	142, 150, 172, 246	Simpkins Maurice Lanton . . . . .	107
Sharpe F. W. . . . .	120	Simpson A. H. (M.A.) . . . . .	229, 230
Sharpe George . . . . .	200	Simpson Bessie Ann . . . . .	38
Sharpe Henry Herbert . . . . .	104	Simpson David C. . . . .	84
Sharpe James . . . . .	52	Simpson Ebenezer . . . . .	246
Shaughnessy James . . . . .	70	Simpson Edwd. . . . .	90
Shaw Alexander . . . . .	53	Simpson George . . . . .	240
Shaw B. E., jun. . . . .	122	Simpson George N. . . . .	121
Shaw Benjamin . . . . .	153	Simpson John . . . . .	105
Shaw Francis James . . . . .	244	Simpson John . . . . .	187
Shaw George T. . . . .	84	Simpson R. . . . .	29
Shaw Herbert Charles . . . . .	24	Simpson R. . . . .	89
Shaw James R. . . . .	58	Simpson William B. . . . .	126
Shaw John S. . . . .	94	Simpson William Butler . . . . .	71
Shaw Malcolm . . . . .	104	Simpson W. H. . . . .	138
Shaw P. W. . . . .	125	Simpson William Henry . . . . .	183, 244
Shaw William E. . . . .	240	Simpson William Palgrave . . . . .	212
Sheaffe George Henry . . . . .	106, 171	Sims Albert Arthur . . . . .	72
Sheaffe Percy H. . . . .	247	Sims George . . . . .	194
Sheahan John Michael . . . . .	37, 102, 136, 144, 175, 177, 179	Sims Henry . . . . .	240
Shearer Donald . . . . .	244, 246	Sims Joseph . . . . .	212
Shearer J. . . . .	122	Sinclair Eric . . . . .	38
Sheaves John . . . . .	235	Sinclair George . . . . .	72
Sheedy John Jas . . . . .	199, 220	Sinclair John Alex. . . . .	204
Sheehy Patrick F. . . . .	160	Sinclair P. . . . .	174, 176, 178
Sheehy Very Rev. Samuel J. A. . . . .	227	Sinclair Peter . . . . .	187
Sheehan John Joseph . . . . .	107	Sinclair Sutherland . . . . .	164
Shelley George W. . . . .	80	Sinclair Thomas . . . . .	59
Shelley Rowland Mansfield . . . . .	244	Sinclair William . . . . .	214
Shells William F. M. . . . .	34	Single A. P. C. . . . .	130, 189
Shellshear Walter . . . . .	84	Single Henry . . . . .	181
Shelton Edwin . . . . .	104	Single H. H. . . . .	169
Shelton Robert . . . . .	106	Single John . . . . .	206, 210
Shepherd George . . . . .	240	Single Joseph D. . . . .	187, 246
Shepherd George . . . . .	49	Sircorn George Kingsbury . . . . .	158
Shepherd James . . . . .	98	Sixsmith William . . . . .	240
Shepherd L. . . . .	190	Skarratt C. Carleton . . . . .	64
Shepherd Malcolm Lindsay . . . . .	195	Skeldon David . . . . .	222
Shepherd William . . . . .	104	Skelton Cumming . . . . .	104
Sheppard Albert William . . . . .	206	Skelton J. . . . .	78
Sheppard David . . . . .	89	Skellett T. H. B. . . . .	82
Sheppard Montgomery Jennings . . . . .	28, 204	Skullman Henry . . . . .	160
Sheppard Rev. George . . . . .	149	Skinner George J. . . . .	104
Sherbon William James . . . . .	43	Skinner Herbert Wm. . . . .	127
Sheridan D. B. . . . .	120	Skinner James . . . . .	30
Sheridan John P. . . . .	83	Skinner William Joseph . . . . .	41
Sheridan Robert Joseph, sen. . . . .	83	Skirving R. Scot (M.B.) . . . . .	229
Sheridan R. J. . . . .	119	Skuse F. A. A. . . . .	164
Sheridan Very Rev. John F. . . . .	227	Slade F. I. . . . .	240
Sherriff John Downing . . . . .	26, 200	Slade John E. . . . .	130, 188
Sherlock Henry E. . . . .	83	Slade John James . . . . .	240
Sherlock Thos. H. . . . .	84	Sladen Alfred W. . . . .	114, 240
Sherriff R. . . . .	176	Slater Henry A. . . . .	235
		Slater R. . . . .	86

## INDEX.

xlvii.

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Slattery James .....	240	Smith R. C. M. P. ....	175, 178, 180
Slattery Rev. P. A. ....	155	Smith Robert George .....	198
Slattery Thomas Michael (The Hon) ...	42, 61, 168	Smith Sydney .....	74
Slatyer Hampton .....	240	Smith Sydney (M.L.A.) .....	61, 64, 112
Slee Wm. Henry John (F.G.S) ....	169, 189	Smith Sydney Shaftesbury... ..	198
Slip C. ....	81	Smith The Hon. Robert Burdett, C.M.G., M.L.C. ....	64
Sloan Wilham John .....	49	Smith T. H. ....	185
Sloan Irve J. ....	183	Smith Tasker C. ....	126
Sloane J. ....	184	Smith T. H. ....	171
Slocombe James .....	26, 113	Smith Thomas Arkell (P.M.) .....	139, 145, 173, 246
Sloman Thomas B U. ....	108	Smith Thomas Carrington .....	184
Sloman Wm. Jas. ....	163	Smith Thomas Francis .....	87
Smail John Moore .....	47, 59	Smith Thomas Henry .....	106
Small A. N. ....	110	Smith Thomas Venn .....	72
Small Frederick .....	202	Smith Thomas W. ....	235
Small F. H. ....	124	Smith V. A. J. ....	35, 36
Small Herbert Henry .....	52	Smith W. A. ....	121
Small John Thomas .....	106	Smith William Sydney .....	216
Small James .....	75	Smith Warren Murdock .....	88
Small Oakley Wallace .....	104	Smith William Clarke .....	89
Small Robert .....	240	Smith William .....	44
Small Samuel .....	240	Smith William .....	84
Small W. ....	185	Smith William .....	123
Smallwood G. ....	122	Smith William .....	127
Smart H. ....	189	Smith William .....	220
Smyth E. C. B. ....	120	Smith William B. ....	89
Smiles J. T. ....	169	Smith Wilham George Burton .....	101, 137, 140, 174, 176, 178
Smith Alexander .....	185	Smith William Hunter .....	31
Smith Arthur Allwood Spencer .....	198	Smithers A. ....	240
Smith Alexander J. ....	217, 223	Smithers Edgar C. ....	159
Smith Alexander Jeremiah .....	219, 220	Smithers F. W. ....	58
Smith Alfred John .....	74	Smithers George Henry, D.S.M. ....	139, 140
Smith Angelo J. ....	18	Smithers Percy Bell .....	103, 143, 144
Smith Argyle .....	24	Smithson Wilham Arthur .....	161
Smith A. R. ....	90	Smithyman A. T. ....	119
Smith Bruce (M.P.) .....	64, 118	Smyth John J. ....	246
Smith Charles W. ....	59	Smyth, P. F. ....	124
Smith Charles .....	137	Smyth Selwood .....	127
Smith Charles E. (P.M.) .....	148, 246	Smyth T. E. ....	35
Smith Charles G. ....	240	Smyth William .....	70
Smith C. H. ....	185	Smythe Constable T. ....	174
Smith Charles J. ....	214	Smythe Frederick .....	202, 221
Smith C. L. ....	121	Smythe Sen - Constable P. ....	177, 178
Smith Charles Oscar .....	206	Smythe Wilham .....	222
Smith C. E. ....	173	Snell J. H. ....	99
Smith Colville .....	204	Soane E. W. R. ....	49
Smith D. ....	68	Soane Gerald L. G. ....	51
Smith D. R. ....	246	Soar Chas Thos. ....	231
Smith Edward John .....	74	Soares Rev. Alberto D. ....	226
Smith E. R., (Dr.) .....	35	Soles John .....	184
Smith Edwin Augustus Cleeve .....	23	Solling F. P. ....	110
Smith Ernest .....	138	Solly T. ....	125
Smith Ernest Augustus .....	94	Solomon Abraham .....	195
Smith Ernest Octavius (C.G.) .....	243	Solomon Alexender Mark .....	23
Smith F. M. ....	122	Solomon Charles .....	244
Smith Frederick A. ....	83	Solomon Claude .....	44
Smith Fred. Geo. Davidson .....	86	Solomons J. ....	122
Smith George .....	240	Solomon Solomon .....	244
Smith George S. ....	181	Somerville Rev. J. ....	227
Smith H. A. ....	161	Somerville Richard Neville .....	106
Smith Henry .....	222	Sommerville G. ....	185
Smith Henry George .....	162	Somerville Robert James .....	70
Smith Herbert A. ....	215	Sorrell W. ....	85
Smith Herbert A. N. ....	133	Souter Wilham H. ....	235
Smith I. ....	110, 171	South Alfred Ernest .....	205
Smith J. A. ....	230	South Frederick Thos .....	206
Smith J. D. ....	122	South S. N. ....	240
Smith James .....	235	Southwick Wm. ....	221
Smith James .....	32	Sowell T. A. ....	86
Smith James Edward .....	73	Sowter Charles P. ....	138
Smith James Francis .....	111	Spain Alfred .....	47
Smith John C. ....	52	Spain S. W. ....	55
Smith John Christopher Joseph .....	30, 211	Spalding Warner Wright (Col., C.M.G.) .....	44, 45, 47
Smith John Dougall .....	191	Spanswick George .....	240
Smith John H. ....	191	Spark H. L. A. ....	130, 188
Smith John Leslie, B.A. ....	160	Spark James Lyon .....	23
Smith Joseph .....	221	Spark John .....	36
Smith L. N. ....	185	Sparkes George Hudson .....	111, 113
Smith Octavius .....	235	Sparrow Henry Glendower Bodychan (Captain) .....	44
Smith P. L. ....	181	Speak Savannah .....	229
Smith Patrick .....	235	Spence James H. ....	220
Smith Peter .....	59	Spence J. B. ....	174, 175, 177, 179
Smith Peter .....	58	Spence, John .....	89
Smith Philip .....	32	Spence Wilham .....	82
Smith Reginald Selwyn .....	99	Spence Wilham .....	88
Smith Rev. Edward, B.A. ....	226	Spencer Chas. Sturtwant .....	107
Smith Rev. Pierce George, M.A. ....	226		
Smith Richard L. ....	80		
Smith R. Y. ....	125		

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Spencer Edmund S. V. ....	126	Stevenson Geo. ....	27, 102, 136, 142, 174, 177, 179
Spencer Fred. Wm. ....	70	Stevens Wm. Woodburn.....	120
Spencer Frances G. ....	39	Stevenson J. M. ....	120
Spencer Frederick .....	53	Stevenson Jane.....	240
Spencer Horace C. ....	214	Stevenson Robert.....	191
Spencer John Borghurst .....	70	Stevenson Thomas .....	244
Spencer T. W. ....	121	Steward James .....	75
Spicer William .....	101	Steward William Chas. ....	158
Spier Charles Hill .....	163	Stewart Constable A. ....	175, 176, 178, 180
Spier Jane Elizabeth .....	163	Stewart David .....	88
Spondly Henry .....	23	Stewart Edward G. ....	221
Spring Thomas.....	51	Stewart John .....	220
Springthorpe A. ....	118	Stewart John .....	214
Spruson Joseph John .....	156	Stewart J. D. ....	172
Spry Edwin John .....	200, 216	Stewart James .....	222
Spry James Monsell .....	105	Stewart John The Hon. (M.L.C.) ..	165
Spurway James Spencer .....	82	Stewart Neil .....	152, 246
Squire Blanche Vere .....	211	Stewart Thomas .....	58, 72
Squire Josiah .....	240	Stewart Thomas .....	214
Stace George H. ....	149	Stewart William .....	85
Stack Edmund James .....	213	Stibbard George John .....	207
Stack Edward .....	240	Stieme P. W. ....	191
Stack George Bagot .....	49, 118	Stieme W. ....	191
Stacy A. L. ....	143	Stiles Charles T. ....	246
Stafford H. T. J. ....	89	Still William C. ....	232
Stafford John Michael .....	195	Stillwell Arthur W .....	120
Stafford J. D. ....	183	Stampson B. ....	183
Stafford William .....	132	Stinson Anthony Louis .....	110, 173
Stafford William James .....	217	Stinson Const. D. F. ....	174, 177, 179
Stafford William D. ....	29, 103, 145, 175 178, 180	Stirling C. Aug. ....	59
Stanford Harold Winfield ...	26, 137, 146	Stirling Professor (M D) .....	229
Stanford William Edward .....	50	Sturton Rev. Thomas .....	227
Stanger Charles Hursthouse .....	86	Stobo Robt. ....	104
Stanhope Geo. ....	85	Stoddard Frederick Wahab .....	22
Stanley Edward (F.R.C.V.S.) .....	76, 181, 182	Stoddard J. A. ....	189
Stanley Sidney Arnold .....	70	Stokes Benjamin .....	240
Stanley W. R. ....	110	Stokes Charles Frederick (Lieut. Col.)	48, 78, 243
Stapleton J. J. ....	36	Stokes E. S. ....	36
Stapleton Margaret .....	242	Stokes Joseph Law .....	213
Stapleton Thomas .....	217	Stokes Robert Sydney .....	52
Stapleton Thomas .....	33	Stokes Stanley Frederick .....	47
Stapylton Henry M. ....	235	Stokes Thomas.....	209
Stapylton Henry M. ....	222, 223	Stone Alfred.....	27
Stapylton Robert Miles .....	214	Stone E. G. ....	120
Starling Arthur H. ....	123	Stone R. W. H. ....	169
Statham Edwin J .....	120	Stone Thomas H .....	240
Statham H. W. ....	121	Stonier F .....	68
Staveley F. C. ....	138	Stonier G. A. (F G S).....	169
Stawell J. M. ....	124	Stopford A. E. ....	192
St. Baker Charles .....	246	Stopps Arthur James .....	104
St. Julien Chas. W. ....	123	Storey J. ....	77
St. Clair Matthew J. ....	181	Storey Joseph Henry .....	57, 64, 73
St. John Beauchamp .....	72	Stoyles Charles Edward .....	215
Steane Samuel Albert .....	108	Strachan Andrew .....	214
Stedman John .....	112	Strachan Chas. ....	182
Steel J. T. ....	175	Stratford Charles H. ....	161
Steel Robert .....	78	Strathallen H. ....	124
Steel T. R. ....	119	Street Charles .....	74
Steel S. ....	118	Street John Rendell (M P.) .....	61
Steel Watson Augustus (P.M.) .....	139, 145, 173	Street Walter Charles .....	220
Steele Stephen .....	235	Strickland David Samuel .....	222, 223
Steele Constable F. McR. ....	174, 177, 179	Stroh Charles .....	217
Steere W. J. ....	78	Strong Henry William (Major) .....	162
Stenhouse R. ....	124	Strong Joseph H. ....	160
Stephen Sir Alfred (G.C.M.G., C.B., M.L.C.) .....	111, 232	Strong W. E. ....	240
Stephen Alfred Farish Hindmarsh... ..	31	Stronge William .....	241
Stephen Cecil B. (M.A.) .....	228	Struthers James .....	36
Stephen E. A. H. ....	168	Stuart Alexander .....	223
Stephen Edward Milner .....	133	Stuart Alexander .....	245
Stephen His Honor Matthew Henry .....	132	Stuart Clarendon .....	153
Stephen Thomas Malcolm .....	108	Stuart C. McDonald .....	124
Stephen William Wilberforce .....	94	Stuart Chas. Edwin .....	202
Stephens C. T. ....	120	Stuart Henry .....	206
Stephens James .....	216	Stuart Thomas Peter Anderson (Pro- fessor) M. D. ....	37, 76, 111, 163, 228
Stephens Albert Frank .....	32, 55	Stuart Walter H. ....	98
Stephens Fred Chas. ....	214	Stubbs Henry .....	218
Stephens R. ....	85	Stubbin J. N. ....	241
Stephens William J. ....	214	Stuckey Ellen Jane Ormond .....	209
Stephenson F. W. ....	99	Studdert Charles F. ....	220
Stephenson James .....	235	Studdert James .....	88
Stephenson George Anthony .....	82	Studdert Robert Laughton .....	199
Stevenson G. C. ....	53	Stumbles Constable H. B. H. ....	174, 175, 176, 178
Stephenson J. ....	190	Stumbles Samuel .....	149
Stevens Orlando .....	165	Stupart Herman D. ....	149
Stevens Thomas .....	240	Sturrock William... ..	100, 102
Stevenson Charles Moore .....	50	Sturt Clifton .....	36, 51

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Stuve Ernest .....	235	Tedder James G. ....	49, 50, 222
Styles Eliza .....	241	Teece Richard, F.I.A. ....	228
Sullings Ernest Edward .....	211	Teece W. ....	190
Sullivan Henry B. ....	169, 171, 172	Telfer Archibald T. ....	126
Sullivan James.....	241	Temperley Thomas .....	241
Sullivan Matthew .....	241	Tempest James .....	87
Sullivan Thomas Joseph.....	74	Templeton Henry Barkeley .....	195
Sulman John .....	47, 229	Tennant T. H. ....	35, 51
Sutherland A. ....	58, 79	Terrey Caleb.....	35
Sutherland Donald .....	235	Terry H. M. ....	110
Sutherland H. H. ....	34	Terry John .....	90
Sutherland John .....	61	Tessier Henry .....	241
Sutherland John .....	33	Thackeray Henry William .....	128
Sutton William .....	235	Thackery Charles .....	84
Suttor Hon. Francis Bathurst .....	158	Thallon Francis Matthew .....	104
Suttor Hon. William Henry (M.L.C.) .....	52, 57, 61, 64	Thame John Thomas Hurst .....	207
Suttor John B. ....	84	Thane P. T. (Dr) .....	37, 139
Swan David .....	161	Thom H. G. ....	125
Swan Thomas .....	219	Thom James Campbell .....	50
Swann James .....	216	Thom W. S. ....	124
Swanston Charles .....	46	Thomas Albert Ernest .....	203, 220
Sweeney John .....	222	Thomas Alexander .....	86
Sweeney Philip .....	235	Thomas Benjamin .....	198
Sweet J. L. ....	79	Thomas C. W. ....	27, 101, 136, 140, 174, 176, 178
Sweet L. B. ....	110, 172	Thomas David .....	205
Sweetland Kenneth Hugh .....	51	Thomas Ebenezer J. ....	55
Swete Francis Bernard .....	98	Thomas Edwin .....	130, 170, 171
Swift James .....	75	Thomas E. J. ....	68
Swinburne Chas. ....	126	Thomas E. R. ....	241
Swindlehurst H. ....	122	Thomas Eugene Sylvestre .....	70
Swinfield A. ....	230	Thomas F. A. W. ....	50
Swire Ernest.....	195	Thomas H. A. ....	107
Swire Herbert .....	194	Thomas Harry Bingham.....	23
Swire Percy .....	69	Thomas J. ....	170
Swyny John .....	241	Thomas James Francis .....	48
Sydenham William J. ....	241	Thomas Louis E. ....	59
Sykes Henry James.....	214	Thomas Right Rev Mesac .....	226
Symonds James .....	121	Thomas Thomas .....	90
Symonds John .....	123	Thomas Tom .....	246
		Thomas W. H. ....	77
		Thomas William .....	241
		Thomas William Beach .....	51
		Thomas William George .....	160
		Thomas William Henry (P.M.) .....	146, 154
		Thomas William Makin .....	108, 172
		Thompson A. J. O. ....	48, 186
		Thompson Alec, B.A. ....	229
		Thompson Alfred George .....	244
		Thompson Andrew Captain .....	81
		Thompson C. F. ....	120
		Thompson Charles Hill .....	161
		Thompson Edward .....	87
		Thompson Elizabeth .....	150
		Thompson Ernest L. ....	126
		Thompson G. A. ....	183
		Thompson George .....	213
		Thompson Herbert L. ....	98
		Thompson James .....	150
		Thompson James .....	235
		Thompson James Banford .....	119
		Thompson James Wylie .....	87
		Thompson J. B. ....	241
		Thompson J. L. ....	190
		Thompson John .....	194
		Thompson John Ashburton (M.D) ...	33, 76, 229
		Thompson John R. ....	241
		Thompson Lindsay G. ....	58
		Thompson M. G. ....	89
		Thompson Osterley L. ....	25
		Thompson Robert.....	113
		Thompson Thomas .....	32
		Thompson Thomas Frederick ...	244
		Thompson T. J. ....	30
		Thompson T. M. ....	122
		Thompson T. R. ....	77
		Thompson William Frewin, M.A .....	159, 160
		Thompson William Gilbert .....	199
		Thompson W. L. ....	55
		Thomson A. C. ....	180
		Thomson Alex. ....	205
		Thomson Charles Galloway .....	195
		Thomson Edward D. ....	217
		Thomson James W. ....	242
		Thomson John .....	35
		Thomson Maxwell .....	74
		Thomson R. ....	125
		Thomson R. A. ....	26
		Thomson Robert Angus .....	209
<b>T</b>			
Tait Rev. A. M. ....	151		
Talbot Alfd. ....	47		
Tanner James .....	241		
Targett Alfred .....	121		
Tarplee William J. ....	23		
Tarran Alfred Leonard .....	221		
Tarrant H. W. M. ....	140		
Taunton James Edward Doidge (Major) .....	44		
Taylor A. H. ....	170		
Taylor Josiah .....	104		
Taylor Alexander .....	215		
Taylor Alfred Strangman .....	70, 71		
Taylor Arthur .....	168		
Taylor Charles F. ....	223		
Taylor D. G. ....	184		
Taylor Edward Charles .....	47		
Taylor Edward Henry.....	108		
Taylor Edwin Henry .....	209		
Taylor Ernest Burfield.....	82		
Taylor Erst. ....	87		
Taylor G. ....	175		
Taylor G. A. J. ....	169		
Taylor George Henry .....	244		
Taylor George Henry .....	33		
Taylor G. F. ....	175		
Taylor H. C. ....	110		
Taylor Henry .....	30		
Taylor Henry George .....	221		
Taylor Herbert J. C. ....	46		
Taylor Hugh (M.P.) .....	115		
Taylor James C. ....	230		
Taylor James John .....	22		
Taylor James W. ....	102		
Taylor Janet .....	241		
Taylor John .....	25, 115		
Taylor John .....	111		
Taylor John N., B.A. ....	161		
Taylor John S. ....	192		
Taylor J. S. A. ....	121		
Taylor Lyell .....	222		
Taylor William .....	85		
Taylor William Thomas .....	200		
Tebbutt Ernest H. ....	159		

## INDEX.

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Thomson R. W. ....	235	Tozer V. F. ....	110, 171
Thomson W. A. ....	68	Tracey Joseph ....	18
Thorley Frank Barraclough ..	207	Tracey P. ....	184
Thornburn John ..	89	Trader Thomas John Marlow ..	199
Thornbury E. B. ....	124	Trail A. I. ....	185
Thorne John T. ....	126	Trall Harold George ....	107
Thornley Henry George .	197	Travers Clarence Vacy M. ...	221
Thornley William ....	86	Travers Senior Constable J. ....	174, 176, 177, 179
Thornthwaite Harry .....	74	Treacey, Rev. Michael .	151
Thornton The Hon. George (M L C)	64	Treasure W. J. ....	180
Thornton James Charles	28, 103, 145	Treatt Frank Burford... ..	28, 101, 136, 140
Thornton Richard ..	22	Trechmann Emil J. (B A, Ph D.) ..	228
Thornton Robert Taylor .....	107	Tregarthen Greville .	23
Thorpe J. A. ....	164	Treloar R. H. ....	37
Thorpe Arthur J. ....	220	Trench R. Le. P. .	188
Thorpe Charles ..	235	Treseder T. G. ....	190
Thorpe James ..	80	Treseder Samuel Edward ..	42
Thorpe Frederick Ashley .	42, 127	Tresidder Harry J. ....	34, 35
Thorpe Robert Jobson .....	46	Tress Arthur B. ....	31
Thow William .	86	Tievana Eliza De .	202
Threlfall Richard (M A) .....	64, 228, 229	Trevilhen Francis ..	91
Throsby, Patrick H. ....	183	Treweeke Frederick .....	183
Thrum Frederick .....	86	Trbe Edward Sydney .....	194
Thrum George A. ....	107	Trickett O. ....	172
Thurburn Charles .....	106	Trickett William Joseph, The Hon.	42, 61, 164
Thurflow, Harold Robert .....	130	Triglone Amos .....	85
Thurflow Jonathan .....	241	Trumble Joseph .....	118
Thursby David Ridout .....	210	Trumble J. O. ....	118
Thurston Horace .....	205	Trumble Thomas .....	24
Thynne J. ....	81	Tristram John William ..	159
Tibbetts P. C. ....	122	Tritton James Lambert .....	106, 171
Tiddy Lochrin .....	241	Trivett John Burt .....	105
Tierney, Elizabeth ..	242	Trollope F. J. A. ....	100
Tierney John .....	77	Trotter Ernest Welsford .....	144
Tierney Michael .....	235	Trotter Percy T. ....	148
Tierney Patrick ..	221	Thoughton Donald E (P.M.) .....	26, 28, 102, 137, 141, 143, 246
Tilbrook A. ....	230	Trouton C. S. ....	68
Tildsley Benjamin .....	87	Trouton F. H. ....	112
Tiley J. M. ....	80	Truscott James Frederick ..	108
Tillett George Alfred ..	127	Tubman Henry .....	235
Tillidge Horace B. ....	213	Tucker Alexander .....	197
Tillock, James T. (C) .....	243	Tucker Charles Lane .....	197
Tilney, James E. ....	224	Tucker J. J. ....	110, 172
Tilney Leslie E. ....	50	Tullia Jasper Y. ....	26
Timbrell G. ....	230	Tulloch Alexander Bruce .....	62
Timbrell John .....	54	Tulloch James Alexander ..	200
Timmis Francis William ..	204	Tully David .....	185
Timmis R. C. ....	30	Tully M. ....	183
Tindale George Henry ..	73	Tully M. J. C. ....	182
Tindale Walter E. ....	99	Tunks Alfred ..	87
Tindall Albert ..	215	Tunks Arthur ..	34
Tindall William J. ....	33	Tunks A. F. ....	118
Titheradge H. A. L. ....	118	Tunks Edwin ..	74
Tivey Samuel .....	104	Tunks George Henry .....	203
Tobin Louisa .....	203, 206, 210	Tunks William Edwin .....	128
Tobin Nicholas ..	241	Tunks William H. ....	168
Todd R. H. ....	35	Tunmcliffe Richard C. ....	54
Todd W. ....	230	Tuohy Martin ..	139
Tomkinson Clarence W. ....	216	Turner Alfred A .....	241, 246
Tomkinson Lewis Alexander ..	209	Turner Angel Cooper .....	81
Tomkinson Walter E. ....	215	Turner Alfred D. ....	221
Tomlinson, Henry E. ....	86	Turner Alfred George .	214
Tomlinson L. A. ....	28	Turner Alphonse J. ....	42
Tompkins Henry James .....	205, 216	Turner Christian ..	242
Tompson Arthur William .....	82	Turner Elijah ..	30
Tompson E. H. ....	241	Turner E. W. ....	110, 171
Tompson James Holloway (P.M.) .....	101, 141	Turner F. (F R H S, F.L.S.) .	190
Tompson Geo. C. ....	100, 246	Turner Frank Beaumont ..	17
Tompsett George ..	48	Turner George .....	235
Toni F. ....	120	Turner George ..	241
Tonkin J. ....	120	Turner Henry ..	54
Tonkin James Ebenczer (M P) .....	61	Turner Henry .....	235
Toohier Gregory ..	86	Turner John ..	113
Toohy John ..	128	Turner James F. ....	182
Toohy, John Michael .	213	Turner J. G. ....	122
Toplis, F. R. ....	18	Turner John W. ....	161
Toose, James ..	223	Turton Robert ..	244, 246
Toose James Chapman ..	199	Tweedie John ..	89
Torpy James (M.P.) ..	64	Twine Frederick William .....	71
Torpy, J. W. J. ....	51	Twine W. J. ....	169
Torr Henry Hurley... ..	219	Twynam Edward ..	104, 172
Torrens A. R. ....	110	Tyler W. ....	78, 114
Torry H. A. ....	110, 173	Tysoe John ..	27
Tower, Arthur ..	51	Tyndall John de V. ....	59
Towl Charles Edward ..	50	Tyrer John William ..	91
Towner James Burnell ..	220	Tyrer Walter H. ....	82
Townsend G. W. ....	130, 172	Tyriell Rev. Lovick ..	152, 226
Townley J. W. ....	87	Tyter John Francis ..	205
Towson George .....	139, 244		



## INDEX.

ii

Names of Officers	Page	Names of Officers.	Page.
<b>U</b>			
Uhr William Ambrose .....	212	Waddy Richard Anderson .....	49
Underhill Henry .....	184	Wade Chas Gregory .....	95
Underwood Edward Grimes .....	52, 187	Wade John Alfred .....	22
Underwood F. ....	232	Wade J. S. ....	124
Underwood Frederick Joseph .....	244	Wade L. A. B. ....	129, 188
Underwood Richard G. ....	241	Wade William .....	218
Unwin George Planstowe .....	197	Wager William H. ....	212
Unwin Harry Addington .....	22, 43	Wagner J. C. ....	175
Upton George .....	89	Wahlberg Ernest Etienne .....	17
Uren John .....	217	Wales Edward L. ....	86
Usher Alfred William .....	212	Wainwright, E. A. C. ....	190
Usher Harry C. ....	214	Wait Edwd Russell .....	22
Usher Robert William .....	98	Waites Homer .....	158
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.	76	Waites Thomas .....	159
		Wakeford H. G. ....	29
		Wakeford William .....	59
		Wakeley Charles F. ....	29, 206
		Wakely Joseph John Baldock .....	208
		Wales Patrick Young .....	123
		Waley F. W. Woolcott .....	55
		Walford Laon Henry .....	70
		Walford J. S. ....	68
		Walker Alex. B. ....	32
		Walker Arnold Samuel .....	191
		Walker Augustus E. O. ....	246
		Walker Charles Edward .....	44
		Walker Critchett, C.M.G. ....	22, 56
		Walker D. ....	80
		Walker Edward .....	241
		Walker Frederick J. ....	215
		Walker James Daniel .....	27, 103, 145
		Walker J. H. ....	241
		Walker John .....	83
		Walker John .....	90
		Walker Montague .....	91
		Walker Philip Billingsley .....	47, 214
		Walker R. ....	235
		Walker Robert Cooper .....	165
		Walker Robert P. ....	68
		Walker Selma G. ....	241
		Walker Sydney .....	197
		Walker William .....	241
		Walker William .....	87
		Walker William .....	130
		Walker William .....	139
		Walker William .....	31
		Walker William Gibbon .....	106
		Walker William H. ....	187
		Walker W. D. ....	124
		Walkom Archibald John. ....	215
		Wall George .....	114
		Wall Henry .....	163
		Wall Thomas Herbert .....	216
		Wall V. W. Barng .....	120
		Wall William Chandos .....	61
		Wallace J. ....	183
		Wallace James .....	90
		Wallace James .....	223
		Wallace John .....	246
		Wallace John C. ....	184
		Wallace Michael .....	241
		Wallace R. B. ....	78
		Wallace Robt. ....	87
		Wallace Robert Alan (V.C.) .....	243
		Wallace Robert Gustavus .....	71
		Wallace Thomas .....	220, 223
		Waller Edwin .....	40
		Waller Frank .....	209
		Waller G. S. ....	185
		Wallis F. H. ....	120
		Wallis Francis A. ....	82
		Wallis Nathaniel .....	241
		Wallworth Daniel .....	241
		Walmsley Charles .....	235
		Walsh A. W. ....	55
		Walsh Cecelia .....	241
		Walsh Charles Richard .....	132
		Walsh Frank .....	17
		Walsh Henry Deane .....	127
		Walsh John .....	245
		Walsh J. P. ....	88
		Walsh John Patrick .....	221
		Walsh Matthew Joseph .....	143
		Walsh Michael John .....	52, 139
		Walsh Rev. C. ....	226
		Walsh Rev. Phillip J. ....	153
		Walsh Thomas .....	87
		Walsh Thomas Bernard .....	70
		Walsh William .....	216
<b>V</b>			
Valder G. ....	189		
Vale Harry .....	222		
Vale Robert Wayte .....	104		
Van Hamert H. ....	122		
Vardy Joseph Francis .....	213		
Varley James .....	216		
Varley William Ashton .....	215		
Vaughan Chas. N. ....	246		
Vaughan George Frederick (M.A.) .....	229, 231		
Vaughan Kelson .....	59		
Vaughan Patrick .....	241		
Vaughn R. M. ....	246		
Vaughn Senior-Constable .....	174, 177, 179		
Vautin Ernest Stafford .....	104		
Veitch J. W. ....	241		
Velde Clement Van de (C.) .....	243		
Veness D. E. ....	30		
Verdon W. M. ....	241		
Verleye Henry Leon (C.) .....	243		
Vermeesch Leopold F. A. ....	214		
Vernon John .....	91		
Vernon James .....	100		
Vernon Walter Liberty .....	46, 59, 126		
Verrinder Thomas William .....	213		
Vial Ernest James .....	198, 201		
Vicars James .....	120		
Vicars James (M.E.) .....	229		
Vick Fredk John .....	82		
Vidal Henry Havelock .....	128		
Viles A. J. ....	100, 103		
Viles Evelyne A. ....	242		
Viles Leshe P. ....	242		
Vincent Frederick W. ....	98		
Vincent William E. ....	130, 189		
Vincent J. F. ....	76		
Vindin George .....	158		
Vindin Cecil Collingwood .....	28, 103, 132, 143		
Vindin Rev. Herbert C. ....	149		
Vine A. ....	125		
Violette William Bradley .....	33, 55, 163		
Vivian Charles A. ....	30		
Vivian Walter Hussey .....	65		
Vogel Frank Ferdinand .....	82		
Vogan Arthur J. ....	91		
Vogan H. S. ....	84		
Volkman Wilfred Lionel .....	100		
Volkman Henry .....	220		
Vowall R. ....	121		
Vyner C. J. ....	181		
Vyner Frederick W. ....	241, 247		
<b>W</b>			
Wachsmann A. E. ....	122		
Waddell George Walker .....	48		
Waddell James .....	29, 198		
Waddell Robert .....	135, 145, 180		
Waddington Rowland Evelyn .....	44		
Waddrell R. ....	246		
Waddups Frederick .....	201		
Waddy, G. ....	80		

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Walsh William .....	235	Weatherill W. F. ....	163
Walshe James D. ....	104	Weaver Richard .. ..	74
Walter Geo. Christopher ..	201	Weaver William .. ..	133
Walter John .. ..	202	Webb Arthur C. F. . . .	47, 214
Walters Henry Latimer ..	128	Webb Frederick William ..	17
Walters J. J. ....	89	Webb George Parfitt .. .	206
Walters John James .. .	46	Webb George .....	85
Walters Wm. ....	28, 210	Webb John .. ..	242
Walther Frederick William ..	74	Webb R. C. ....	185
Walwork Joseph S. ....	120	Webb Thomas H. ....	235
Wamsley William E. ....	186	Webb William .. .	183
Wansbrough C. H. ....	241	Webber James Edward ..	30
Wansbrough W. H. A. ....	171	Webster Alexander .. .	217
Ward Edward G. ....	241	Webster James .. ..	241
Ward George E. ....	184	Webster Wallace .. ..	110
Ward James Thomas .. .	209	Webster William .. .	87, 241
Ward John D. ....	82	Wedderburn J. T. B. ....	23
Wart J. H., (M.P.) .. .	112	Weedon Stephen H. ....	123
Ward Lewis F. ....	235	Weekes Charles Wye (P.M.) ..	27, 138, 142, 173, 246
Ward Robert Dalzell (M.R.C.S.E.) ..	37, 241	Weekes Nicholas .. .	211
Ward Thomas W. ....	100	Wecks Alfred .. ..	49
Ward Thomas .. ..	90	Weenen Edward Desire Erman Van.....	244
Ward T. W. C. ....	120	Wehiow Edward Jules .. .	115
Ward William James C. .. .	128	Weigall Albert Bythesea... ..	51, 231
Warden C. F. ....	183	Weir David .. ..	165
Wareham William John .. .	214	Weir George.....	218
Waring R. ....	84	Weir Henry .. .	200
Waring Joseph .. .	88	Weir J. ....	181
Waring T. W. ....	241	Weir T. G. ....	241
Wark John Anderson .. .	87	Welchman Hamilton .. .	108
Warman Thomas .. .	241	Weldon William .. .	54
Warn J. E. ....	84	Weldom William J. . . .	54
Warner C. W. ....	79	Weller Edward C. ....	182
Warner R. H. ....	122	Wellford J. .. .	172
Warner W. B. H. ....	110	Wellisch Albert Wilhelm .. .	127
Warren George John .. .	207	Wells David John .. .	221
Warren John .. ..	80	Wells Frederick (Lieut.-Col.).....	47, 241
Warren Richard .. ..	246	Wells Frederick B. S. ....	84
Warren Thomas .. ..	213	Wells George S. C. ....	76
Warren William H (M.I.C.E.) .. .	62, 228	Wells H. E. ....	176
Warre G. C. A. ....	194	Wells Richard Macdonald Seymour .	47, 159
Warton W. P. ....	165	Wells Thomas .. ..	28, 29
Waterhouse John (M.A.) .. .	160	Wells Thomas .. .	213
Watkins Francis T. ....	115	Wells William Seymour .. .	121
Watkins Frank .. ..	108	Welman A. ....	182
Watkins John L., M.A. ....	94	Welsby James .. .	85
Watkins S. C. ....	35	West Charles Bismarck .. .	199
Watsford George .. ..	90	West Charles James .. .	244
Watsford James .. ..	89	West Eliza J. .. .	202, 219
Watson Alexander A. ....	60	West Edward .. ..	221
Watson Alex. Fernier .. .	84	West Francis .. ..	104
Watson Arthur E. ....	216	West G. W. ....	101
Watson A. W. ....	183	West Harry Ousby .. .	206
Watson C. C. ....	134	West John T. ....	138, 246
Watson C. ....	130, 189	West Josiah .. .	241
Watson D. ....	53	West Thomas George .. .	158
Watson D. ....	78	Westcott Edmund Arthur .. .	74
Watson David .. ..	241	Weston Clive C. ....	144
Watson David S. ....	214	Weston W. C. ....	246
Watson George .. .	26	Westrum W. A. ....	36
Watson George Benjamin .. .	222	Wetherall William Malcolm .. .	200
Watson George C. ....	113	Wetherill W. F. ....	79
Watson James, The Hon .. .	61	Whates William J. ....	58, 71, 79
Watson James .. ..	246	Whalen William .. .	241
Watson James Henry .. .	49	Whalley Francis Everett .. .	107
Watson John Carlton .. .	187	Wharf James .. .	39
Watson John J. ....	191	Whatmore George W. ....	191
Watson Mary Agnes .. .	40	Whealy Patrick Thomas .. .	137, 205
Watson Samuel J. ....	218	Wheatley William .. .	214
Watson Thomas .. ..	85	Wheeler Rev. Alfred J. ....	150
Watson Theodore .. .	181	Wheeler F. ....	28
Watson William .. .	130	Wheeler George Albert Edward .. .	140
Watt Alexander .. .	241	Wheeler Henry .. .	241
Watt Charles .. .	241	Wheeler Harry Lambert .. .	202, 207
Watt Frederick W. ....	100	Wheeler Henry Charles .. .	244
Watt George .. ..	118	Wheeler John Charles William .. .	195
Watt Harold .. ..	107	Whereat Edward Reeves .. .	244, 247
Watt James .. ..	27	Whiddon F. ....	230
Watt James .. ..	132	Whiddon Samuel Thomas .. .	244
Watt W. R. ....	216	Whinfield J. R. S. ....	125
Watts F. ....	82	Whitbread Edward Johnson .. .	52
Watts James J. ....	83	White Alfred F. .. .	125
Watts William .. .	198	White Daniel .. .	74
Waugh Isaac, M.D. ....	37, 43	White Douglas Coventry .. .	108
Waugh John .. ..	185	White Edward Reginald .. .	50
Way Edward Fleeman .. .	98	White Francis D. ....	219
Wearne Joseph .. .	127	White George F. ....	241
Weatherall Henry Alexander .. .	199, 210		

## INDEX.

lii

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page
White Henry L. ....	186	Williams Alfred .....	127
White Henry O'S. ....	171	Williams Arthur .....	216
White H. P. (F.C.S.) .....	170	Williams Allan .....	232
White Rev. James S. (L.L.D.) .....	227	Williams David .....	224
White Jethro .....	246	Williams David J. ....	219
White John .....	85	Williams Ernest Albert .....	224
White John .....	159	Williams Frank .....	241
White John .....	70	Williams Frederick Charles .....	194
White John .....	235	Williams Frederick .....	98
White John S. ....	215	Williams Frederick .....	235
White Joseph Bede .....	104	Williams Frederick Samuel .....	47, 94
White Joseph Bernard Murray .....	110	Williams George .....	223
White Oliver S. ....	133	Williams George Day .....	27, 205
White Robert T. ....	213	Williams G. F. ....	85
White Thomas .....	203	Williams Henry E. ....	215
White Thomas George .....	22	Williams Henry S. ....	59
White Rev. W. E. ....	226	Williams Henry T. M. ....	50, 202
White W. C. ....	130, 189	Williams James .....	54
White Walter D. ....	62	Williams James .....	211
White William .....	128	Williams James H. ....	83
White William H. ....	181	Williams James Leshe (B.A.) .....	132
Whitehand William .....	241	Williams T. M. ....	27
Whitehead Richard .....	184	Williams J. ....	186
Whitelegge T. ....	164	Williams John .....	241
Whitfield G. ....	27	Williams John .....	241
Whitfield George .....	26, 29, 102, 137,	Williams John L. ....	89
	141	Williams Llewellyn Preston .....	76, 244
Whiting J. ....	26	Williams Matthew .....	81
Whiting John. F. ....	112	Williams O .....	125
Whiting W. H. ....	139	Williams P. E. ....	68
Whitling Arthur .....	39	Williams Percy John .....	214
Whitlow J .....	152	Williams S. ....	79
Whitney William Franklin .....	183	Williams Samuel .....	50
Whittaker John .....	199	Williams Samuel Forster .....	71
Whittell Charles .....	31	Williams Thomas Makeig .....	141
Whittell E. C. ....	170	Williams Thomas Jefferson .....	71
Whitton John .....	241	Williams Vivian Wilham .....	53, 55
Whitty Charles Dowling .....	71	Williams Walter .....	241
Whysall Frank .....	220	Williams William .....	220
Whyte Wilham Henry .....	71	Williams Wilham D. C. (Lieut.-Col., L.R.C.P.) .....	36, 44, 163
Wiburd J. C. ....	170	Wilhamson Charles D. ....	130
Wickham Edgar W .....	32	Wilhamson Daniel .....	82
Wickham F. E. ....	124	Wilhamson Francis A. ....	218
Wickham Francis John .....	82	Wilhamson J. ....	112
Wickham George .....	27, 30, 102, 115,	Wilhamson J. W. ....	241
	135, 144	Wilhamson Thomas .....	241
Wickham George H. ....	84	Wilhamson W. ....	121
Wickham Mrs Jemima .....	232	Wilhamson William Cotter .....	41
Wicks George Edward .....	107	Withson George .....	241
Wigan George .....	34	Wills A. ....	88
Wightman William A. ....	74, 239	Wills J. A. C. ....	241
Wigram James Sven .....	47, 159	Wills James .....	85
Wikner F. A. V. ....	121	Wills Lous .....	246
Wikner M. E. ....	241	Wills Matthew .....	160
Wikner O .....	122	Willman Chas. G. ....	34
Wilberg C .....	124	Willoughby George Thomas .....	210
Wildash Charles C. ....	182, 241	Willows I. R. ....	76
Wildman Samuel .....	59	Wills F. C. ....	190
Wildridge John .....	77	Wills John W. ....	126
Wilkin Charles .....	86	Wills Richard C. ....	215
Wilkins G. L. ....	124	Willson John George .....	202
Wilkins W .....	60	Wilshire B. C. ....	174, 175, 176, 178
Wilkins Wilham .....	241	Wilshire Ernest H. ....	94
Wilkins W. R. ....	85	Wilshire Frederick Robertson (P.M.) .....	26, 141, 149, 173
Wilkinson Alexander (Lieut.-Col.) .....	44, 244	Wilshire J. M. ....	134
Wilkinson Edwin H. ....	59	Wilshire Osborne .....	58, 191
Wilkinson Henry Early .....	106	Wilshire Thomas H. ....	101
Wilkinson Henry .....	98	Wilson Arthur .....	216
Wilkinson J. A. ....	192	Wilson Charles Abraham .....	48
Wilkinson John .....	49	Wilson D. L. ....	121
Wilkinson John Henry .....	39, 74	Wilson Edward .....	138
Wilkinson L. A. ....	171	Wilson Edward J. ....	86
Wilkinson O .....	123	Wilson Edward .....	232
Wilkinson Rev. Samuel .....	45, 46	Wilson F. J. ....	170, 244
Wilkinson William Henry .....	245	Wilson Francis Henry .....	98
Wilkinson Thomas Henry (P.M.) .....	139, 146, 247	Wilson Frank G. K. ....	215
Wilkinson W. Camac (M.D.) .....	228	Wilson G. J. ....	186
Wilkinson Wilham Hattam, His Honor...	95, 110, 135	Wilson H. ....	138
Wilks J. ....	181	Wilson J. ....	170
Willans Obadiah .....	241	Wilson James Wilham .....	28
Willans Richard Conolly .....	204	Wilson James T. (M.A., M.B.) .....	228
Willans Oby A .....	102, 174, 177, 179	Wilson Jas. M'Farlane .....	50
Willard Frederick J. ....	148	Wilson J. H. ....	36
Willard J S .....	29, 246	Wilson John .....	241
Willcocks Wm .....	99	Wilson John E. ....	48
Willham George Richard .....	140	Wilson Rev. F. S. ....	150
Williams Alfred W. J. ....	216	Wilson Robert Edmund .....	217
Williams Alexander .....	216, 223	Wilson Robert James .....	70
Williams Alfred .....	90		



The number of Persons (Permanent and Temporary) employed by the State on 31st December, 1892; also the amount of Salaries, Fees, &c., Wages paid, during the same year.

Department.	Number of Persons (Permanent and Temporary) employed on 31 Dec., 1892.	Amount paid in Salaries, Fees, &c., Wages, during the year 1892.	Department.	Number of Persons (Permanent and Temporary) employed on 31 Dec., 1892.	Amount paid in Salaries, Fees, &c., Wages, during the year 1892.
	No.	£ s. d.		No.	£ s. d.
<b>Executive and Legislative Establishments—</b>			<b>Attorney-General—</b>		
Governor-in-Chief .....	10	8,989 7 6	Attorney-General .....	4	3,125 0 0
Executive Council .....	3	1,200 0 0	Parliamentary Draftsmen .....	4	1,376 12 2
Legislative Council .....	17	5,909 2 10	Crown Solicitor .....	24	7,895 7 11
Legislative Assembly .....	30	10,011 17 9	Quarter Sessions .....	16	7,118 7 7
Legislative Council and Assembly .....	19	3,493 14 5	Trade Disputes Council, &c. ....	7	591 18 10
Parliamentary Library .....	4	1,265 0 0		55	20,107 6 6
Parliamentary Reporting Staff .....	20	5,655 14 2			
	103	36,524 16 8	<b>Secretary for Lands—</b>		
<b>Branch Royal Mint, Sydney .....</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>9,320 13 8</b>	Lands .....	289	69,508 10 11
			Inspectors of Local Land Boards, &c. ....	3	1,525 0 0
<b>Colonial Secretary—</b>			Agents for Sale of Crown Lands .....	70	12,009 16 0
Colonial Secretary .....	49	12,079 10 9	Land Appeal Court .....	8	5,490 9 8
Agent-General .....	11	4,862 0 0	Survey of Lands .....	152	33,355 10 3
Government Statistician, &c. ....	16	5,287 0 0	Triangulation of the Colony .....	3	925 0 0
Census .....	19	8,323 0 0	Detail Survey .....	14	2,977 1 6
Registrar-General .....	303	26,712 7 3	Survey of Lands—Field .....	209	56,477 6 11
Audit Department .....	50	10,488 11 2	Triangulation of the Colony—Field .....	8	1,928 1 7
Inspector-General of Police .....	1,763	245,351 0 0	Detail Survey—Field .....	12	3,939 13 11
Immigration Agent .....	1	415 16 0	Licensed Surveyors (paid in fees) ...	.....	97,455 17 7
Medical Department .....	95	17,155 18 11	Court of Claims .....	4	24 16 0
Medical Board .....	2	120 0 0	Rabbit Branch .....	10	1,807 16 3
Lunacy .....	423	38,682 14 3	Public Parks .....	.....	18,337 0 0
Master in Lunacy .....	11	2,435 0 0		782	305,762 0 7
Charitable Institutions .....	93	15,649 19 7	<b>Secretary for Public Works—</b>		
Military Secretary .....	8	1,487 1 6	Public Works—Account Branch, &c. ....	91	27,908 0 0
Military Forces .....	700	105,325 6 7	Valuation of Land .....	5	2,150 0 0
Naval Defence Force, &c. ....	348	9,712 16 5	Roads and Bridges .....	2,046	275,330 0 0
Board of International Exchanges .....	6	249 3 6	Sewerage Construction Branch .....	101	21,597 18 0
Botanic Gardens, &c. ....	104	12,807 18 7	Railway .....	227	53,508 0 11
National Park .....	35	3,760 0 0	Tramway .....	21	3,035 14 0
Civil Service Board .....	6	2,070 0 0	Government Architect's .....	83	17,978 13 7
Aborigines Protection Board .....	9	311 17 2	Harbours and Rivers Navigation ...	1,645	254,910 14 5
City of Sydney Improvement Board .....	4	613 16 0	Water Conservation, &c. ....	56	9,241 14 4
Fisheries Department .....	35	4,174 6 8	Hunter District, Water Supply, &c. ....	43	3,001 2 0
Local Government .....	18	3,063 8 6		4,318	668,661 17 9
Board of Water Supply and Sewerage .....	402	76,749 2 1	<b>Minister of Justice—</b>		
Public Service Inquiry Commission .....	.....	169 5 11	Department of Justice .....	38	9,818 17 1
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board .....	55	*3,034 0 0	Supreme Court .....	28	24,766 0 0
Superintendent Fire Brigades .....	1	675 0 0	Department of Probates .....	7	2,280 18 5
Parliamentary Standing Committee .....	4	6,001 18 8	Equity Court .....	13	3,518 7 4
Royal Commission—Baldwin Locomotives .....	.....	1,801 7 3	Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court .....	§	200 0 0
Royal Commission—Military Service .....	.....	1,635 16 11	Curator of Intestate Estates .....	7	1,421 7 9
Eddy-Schey .....	.....	2,748 8 0	Sheriff .....	99	15,247 10 1
Government Labour Bureau .....	9	1,185 10 5	Bankruptcy Court .....	11	2,785 0 0
Commission, &c., Columbian Exposition .....	8	2,901 0 4	District Courts .....	175	15,578 15 4
Inspector of Scaffolding .....	1	200 0 0	Coroners .....	140	3,027 0 0
Sericulture .....	1	500 0 0	Petty Sessions .....	668	77,971 4 0
	4,591	628,740 2 5	Comptroller General of Prisons ...	635	76,577 16 10
<b>Colonial Treasurer—</b>			Registrar of Copyright .....	3	555 0 0
Treasury .....	95	25,030 16 2	Patents Office .....	9	1,711 8 10
Customs .....	379	68,616 0 0		1,833	235,459 5 8
Commissioners of Customs .....	5	663 0 0	<b>Minister of Public Instruction—</b>		
Stamp Duties .....	22	4,447 10 6	Department of Public Instruction ...	173	47,247 7 0
Stores and Stationery .....	37	7,465 3 8	Teachers .....	4,636	522,334 0 10
Government Printer .....	674	100,004 6 3	Technical Education Branch .....	145	19,989 14 3
Board of Health .....	36	5,601 6 11	Technological Museum .....	21	3,408 17 2
Board of Pharmacy .....	1	120 0 0	Public Schools Cadet Force .....	12	3,270 0 10
Marine Board .....	247	42,325 2 9	Industrial Schools .....	33	3,609 15 4
Shipping Masters .....	15	3,414 10 0	Observatory .....	14	2,996 18 4
Glebe Island Abattoir .....	44	6,056 15 7	Australian Museum .....	30	5,119 7 10
Public Wharfs .....	29	4,258 0 0	Church and School Lands .....	4	1,498 18 0
Wollongong Harbour Trust .....	13	2,913 10 1	National Art Gallery .....	6	1,064 14 2
Railways and Tramways .....	11,400	1,636,405 2 6	Free Public Library .....	33	5,669 12 9
	12,997	1,907,321 4 5		5,107	616,209 6 6

\* Approximate. † Not including Partially-paid Force, whose allowance, however, is included in the sum paid during the year.

§ Included in Supreme Court.

Department.	Number of Persons (Permanent and Temporary.) employed on 31 Dec., 1892.	Amount paid in Salaries, Fees, &c., Wages, during the year 1892.	Department.	Number of Persons (Permanent and Temporary.) employed on 31 Dec., 1892.	Amount paid in Salaries, Fees, &c., Wages, during the year 1892.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
<b>Mines and Agriculture—</b>			<b>Miscellaneous—</b>		
Department of Mines and Agriculture .....	156	33,890 19 3	<b>Ecclesiastical—</b>		
Mining Surveyors .....	192	59 3 8	Church of England.....	.....	5,009 13 3
Wardens, &c. ....	245	9,430 17 6	Roman Catholic .....	.....	2,333 13 0
Sheep Inspectors, &c. ....	81	4,585 9 0	Presbyterian.....	.....	760 10 0
Public Watering Places, &c. ....	100	16,768 11 1	Wesleyan Methodist .....	.....	750 0 0
Diamond Drill Branch .....	15	2,870 12 0	<b>University and Colleges—</b>		
Department of Agriculture .....	87	14,199 15 11	Sydney University .....	.....	17,500 0 0
Conservation of Forests.....	100	16,222 7 10	St. Paul's College .....	.....	500 0 0
Vine Diseases Board .....	5	1,614 19 10	St. John's College .....	.....	500 0 0
			St. Andrew's College .....	.....	500 0 0
			The Women's College.....	.....	452 11 8
	981	99,642 16 1	Sydney Grammar School .....	.....	2,800 0 0
			<b>Pensions—</b>		
<b>Postmaster-General—</b>			Schedule B .....	.....	3,500 0 0
Post Office ... ..	3,881	238,448 14 9	" .....	.....	8,830 0 0
Money Order Office, &c. ....	76	13,460 0 6	" (Supplement) .....	.....	598 8 5
Electric Telegraphs.....	1,575	165,767 1 8	Superannuation Act of 1864 .....	.....	3,668 0 10
	5,532	417,675 16 11	District Court Judges, &c.....	.....	1,440 14 6
			Government Railways Act of 1888 .....	.....	937 10 0
			Civil Service Superannuation Fund .....	.....	9,877 10 10
			Gratuities .....	.....	3,785 10 8
			Returning Officers .....	.....	1,384 2 1
				.....	65,128 5 3
			<b>Grand Total</b> .....	<b>36,340</b>	<b>£5,010,553 12 5</b>

\* Exclusive of persons receiving Fees as Medical Practitioners, Surveyors, Partially-paid and Unpaid Volunteers, &c.

NOTE.—The total, 36,340 as given, has been found to include, in some instances, the same persons more than once; the number overstated, however, is not readily obtainable

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BLUE BOOK,  
1892.

PART I.

Governors, Parliaments, &c.

SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
Governors ... ..	2
Parliaments ... ..	3
Ministries ... ..	4
Executive Council—Members of ... ..	11
Legislative Council—Succession of Presidents ... ..	11
Do           Members of... ..	12
Legislative Assembly—Succession of Speakers ... ..	13
Do           Members of General Election, 1891 ... ..	13

## BLUE BOOK OF

## GOVERNORS.

SUCCESSION OF GOVERNORS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, and the Dates on which they assumed and retired from the Government.

Names.	From	To
Captain A. Phillip, R.N. ....	26 January, 1788 ...	10 December, 1792.
Captain F. Grose (Lieutenant-Governor) .....	11 December, 1792 ...	12 December, 1794.
Captain Paterson, New South Wales Corps (Lieutenant-Governor) .....	13 December, 1794 ...	1 September, 1795.
Captain Hunter, R.N. ....	7 September, 1795 ...	27 September, 1800.
Captain P. G. King, R.N. ....	28 September, 1800 ...	12 August, 1806.
Captain W. Bligh, R.N. ....	13 August, 1806 ...	26 January, 1808.
During Governor Bligh's suspension the Government was successively administered by—		
Lieutenant-Colonel G. Johnstone .....	} All of the New South Wales Corps, afterwards 102nd Regiment .....	26 January, 1808 ... 28 December, 1809.
Lieutenant-Colonel Foreaux .....		
Colonel William Paterson .....		
Major-General L. Macquarie .....	1 January, 1810 ...	1 December, 1821.
Major-General Sir T. Brisbane, K.C.B. ....	1 December, 1821 ...	1 December, 1825.
Colonel Stewart, 3rd Regiment or Buffs (Acting Governor) .....	6 December, 1825 ...	18 December, 1825.
Lieutenant-General R. Darling .....	19 December, 1825 ...	21 October, 1831.
Colonel Lindsay, C.B. (Acting Governor) .....	22 October, 1831 ...	2 December, 1831.
Major-General Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B. ....	3 December, 1831 ...	5 December, 1837.
Lieutenant-Colonel K. Snodgrass (Acting Governor) .....	6 December, 1837 ...	23 February, 1838.
Sir George Gipps .....	24 February, 1838 ...	11 July, 1846.
Sir Maurice O'Connell (Acting Governor) .....	12 July, 1846 ...	2 August, 1846.
Sir Charles A. Fitzroy ...	3 August, 1846 ...	17 January, 1855.
Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B. ....	20 January, 1855 ...	22 January, 1861.
Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Kempt (Administrator) .....	23 January, 1861 ...	21 March, 1861.
The Right Honorable Sir John Young, K.C.B., G.C.M.G. {	Administrator .....	22 March, 1861 ... 15 May, 1861.
	Governor-in-Chief .....	16 May, 1861 ... 24 December, 1867.
Sir Trevor Chute, K.C.B. (Administrator) .....	25 December, 1867 ...	7 January, 1868.
The Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore, P.C. ....	8 January, 1868 ...	22 February, 1872.
Sir Alfred Stephen, Knt., C.B. (Administrator) .....	23 February, 1872 ...	2 June, 1872.
Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G., Governor-in-Chief .....	3 June, 1872 ...	19 March, 1877.
Sir Alfred Stephen, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor) .....	20 March, 1879 ...	3 August, 1879.
The Right Honorable Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, P.C., G.C.B. (commonly called Lord Augustus Loftus) .....	4 August, 1879 ...	9 November, 1885.
Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor) .....	10 November, 1885 ...	11 December 1885.
The Right Honorable Charles Robert Baron Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G. ....	12 December, 1885 ...	2 November, 1890.
Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor) .....	3 November, 1890 ...	14 January, 1891.
The Right Honorable Victor Albert George, Earl of Jersey, P.C., G.C.M.G. ....	15 January, 1891 ...	(Still in office.)



## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

## PARLIAMENTS.

RETURN showing the NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTS since the establishment of RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, with dates of opening and dissolution ; also, the NUMBER OF SESSIONS in each Parliament.

**FIRST PARLIAMENT.**

Opened, 22nd May, 1856.....Dissolved, 19th December, 1857.

SESSION 1.—(1856-7.)

22nd May, 1856, to 18th March, 1857.

SESSION 2.—(1857.)

11th August, 1857, to 18th December, 1857.

**SECOND PARLIAMENT.**

Opened, 23rd March, 1858.....Dissolved, 11th April, 1859.

SESSION 1.—(1858.)

23rd March, 1858, to 26th November, 1858.

SESSION 2.—(1858-9.)

8th December, 1858, to 9th April, 1859.

**THIRD PARLIAMENT.**

Opened, 30th August, 1859.....Dissolved, 10th November, 1860.

SESSION 1.—(1859-60.)

30th August, 1859, to 4th July, 1860.

SESSION 2.—(1860.)

25th September, 1860, to 8th November, 1860.

**FOURTH PARLIAMENT.**

Opened, 10th January, 1861.....Dissolved, 10th November, 1864.

SESSION 1.—(1861.)

10th January, 1861, to 11th May, 1861.

SESSION 2.—(1861-2.)

3rd September, 1861, to 20th January, 1862.

SESSION 3.—(1862.)

27th May, 1862, to 20th December, 1862.

SESSION 4.—(1863-4.)

23rd June, 1863, to 22nd April, 1864.

SESSION 5.—(1864.)

18th October, 1864, to 9th November, 1864.

**FIFTH PARLIAMENT.**

Opened, 24th January, 1865.....Dissolved, 15th November, 1869.

SESSION 1.—(1865.)

24th January, 1865, to 21st June, 1865.

SESSION 2.—(1865-6.)

24th October, 1865, to 7th April, 1866.

SESSION 3.—(1866.)

24th July, 1866, to 22nd December, 1866.

SESSION 4.—(1867-8.)

2nd July, 1867, to 27th April, 1868.

SESSION 5.—(1868-9.)

13th October, 1868, to 1st April, 1869.

SESSION 6.—(1869.)

28th September, 1869, to 13th November, 1869.

**SIXTH PARLIAMENT.**

Opened, 27th January, 1870.....Dissolved, 3rd February, 1872.

SESSION 1.—(1870.)

27th January, 1870, to 7th May, 1870.

SESSION 2.—(1870-1.)

11th August, 1870, to 22nd June, 1871.

SESSION 3.—(1871-2.)

14th November, 1871, to 1st February, 1872.

**SEVENTH PARLIAMENT.**

Opened, 30th April, 1872.....Dissolved, 28th November, 1874.

SESSION 1.—(1872.)

30th April, 1872, to 13th August, 1872.

SESSION 2.—(1872-3.)

5th November, 1872, to 25th April, 1873.

SESSION 3.—(1873-4.)

9th September, 1873, to 25th June, 1874.

SESSION 4.—(1874.)

3rd November, 1874, to 26th November, 1874.

**EIGHTH PARLIAMENT.**

Opened, 27th January, 1875.....Dissolved, 12th October, 1877.

SESSION 1.—(1875.)

27th January, 1875, to 11th August, 1875.

SESSION 2.—(1875-6.)

16th November, 1875, to 22nd August, 1876.

SESSION 3.—(1876-7.)

12th December, 1876, to 11th October, 1877.

**NINTH PARLIAMENT.**

Opened, 27th November, 1877.....Dissolved, 9th November, 1880.

SESSION 1.—(1877-8.)

27th November, 1877, to 21st May, 1878.

SESSION 2.—(1878-9.)

10th September, 1878, to 24th July, 1879.

SESSION 3.—(1879-80.)

28th October, 1879, to 13th July, 1880.

**TENTH PARLIAMENT.**

Opened, 15th December, 1880.....Dissolved, 23rd November, 1882.

SESSION 1.—(1880-81.)

15th December, 1880, to 6th April, 1881.

SESSION 2.—(1881.)

5th July, 1881, to 20th December, 1881.

SESSION 3.—(1882.)

22nd August, 1882, to 21st November, 1882.

**ELEVENTH PARLIAMENT.**

Opened, 3rd January, 1883.....Dissolved, 7th October, 1885.

SESSION 1.—(1883.)

3rd January, 1883, to 2nd May, 1883.

SESSION 2.—(1883.)

29th May, 1883, to 1st June, 1883.

SESSION 3.—(1883-4.)

9th October, 1883, to 1st November, 1884.

SESSION 4.—(1884.)

19th November, 1884, to 27th November, 1884.

SESSION 5.—(1885.)

17th March, 1885, to 26th March, 1885.

SESSION 6.—(1885.)

8th September, 1885, to 1st October, 1885.

**TWELFTH PARLIAMENT.**

Opened, 17th November, 1885.....Dissolved, 26th January, 1887.

SESSION 1.—(1885-6.)

17th November, 1885, to 25th October, 1886.

SESSION 2.—(1887.)

18th to 25th January, 1887.

**THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT.**

Opened, 8th March, 1887.....Dissolved, 17th January, 1889.

SESSION 1.—(1887.)

8th March, 1887, to 13th July, 1887.

SESSION 2.—(1887-8.)

20th September, 1887, to 24th July, 1888.

SESSION 3.—(1888-9.)

23rd October, 1888, to 16th January, 1889.

**FOURTEENTH PARLIAMENT.**

Opened, 27th February, 1889.....Dissolved, 6th June, 1891.

SESSION 1.—(1889.)

27th February to 10th October, 1889.

SESSION 2.—(1889.)

26th November to 21st December, 1889.

SESSION 3.—(1890.)

25th April to 20th December, 1890.

SESSION 4.—(1891.)

19th May, 1891, to 2nd June, 1891.

**FIFTEENTH PARLIAMENT.**

Opened, 14th July, 1891.....

SESSION 1.—(1891-2.)

14th July, 1891, to 1st April, 1892.

SESSION 2.—(1892-3.)

30 August, 1892, to

## BLUE BOOK OF

## MINISTRIES.

RETURN showing the different MINISTRIES since the establishment of RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT; also, Date of Appointment to and Retirement from Office.

Name.	Office.	From	To	Remarks.		
<b>DONALDSON MINISTRY—No. 1.</b>						
Stuart A. Donaldson <sup>1</sup> .....	Colonial Secretary .....	} 6 June, 1856 ...	} 25 Aug., 1856.	Premier.		
Thomas Holt .....	Colonial Treasurer .....					
William M. Manning <sup>1</sup> .....	Attorney-General .....					
John Bayley Darvall <sup>1</sup> .....	Solicitor-General .....					
George R. Nichols .....	Auditor-General .....					
William C. Mayne .....	.....	.....	.....	Also Secretary for Lands and Works during same period. Representative of Government in Legislative Council.		
<b>COWPER MINISTRY—No. 2.</b>						
Charles Cowper .....	Colonial Secretary .....	} 26 Aug., 1856...	} 2 Oct., 1856. ...	Premier.		
Robert Campbell .....	Colonial Treasurer .....					
Terence A. Murray .....	Secretary for Lands and Works .....					
James Martin .....	Attorney-General .....					
Alfred J. P. Lutwyche .....	Solicitor-General .....	12 Sept., 1856...	Ditto .....	Also Auditor-General, from 26 August to 17 September. Representative of Government in Legislative Council.		
<b>PARKER MINISTRY—No. 3.</b>						
Henry W. Parker .....	Colonial Secretary .....	} 3 Oct., 1856 ...	} 7 Sept., 1857.	Premier.		
Stuart A. Donaldson .....	Colonial Treasurer .....					
John Hay .....	Secretary for Lands and Works .....					
William M. Manning .....	Attorney-General .....	Ditto .....	25 May, 1857.	Representative of Government in Legislative Council—formerly Colonial Secretary.		
John Bayley Darvall .....	Solicitor-General .....	Ditto .....	Ditto.			
Edward Wise .....	Attorney-General .....	26 May, 1857...	7 Sept., 1857.			
Edward Deas-Thomson, C.B. <sup>2</sup> .....	Solicitor-General .....	Ditto .....	Ditto.			
.....	.....	.....	.....			
<b>COWPER MINISTRY—No. 4.</b>						
Charles Cowper .....	Colonial Secretary .....	7 Sept., 1857...	26 Oct., 1859...	Premier.		
Richard Jones .....	} Colonial Treasurer .....	Ditto .....	3 Jan., 1858.	Appointed Attorney-General.		
succeeded by Robert Campbell .....		} 4 Jan., 1858...	} 30 Mar., 1859.		} 26 Oct., 1859.	
succeeded by Elias C. Weekes .....						} 18 April, 1859...
Terence A. Murray .....		} 7 Sept., 1857...	} 30 Sept., 1859.		} 26 Oct., 1859.	
succeeded by John Robertson .....						} 13 Jan., 1858...
John Robertson .....		} 1 Oct., 1859...	} 8 Nov., 1858.			
Edward Flood .....					} 7 Sept., 1857...	} 28 Feb., 1859.
James Martin .....		} 15 Nov., 1858...	} 26 Oct., 1859.			
succeeded by Alfred J. P. Lutwyche .....					} 1 Mar., 1859...	} 11 Feb., 1859.
succeeded by Lytton H. Bayley .....		} 7 Sept., 1857...	} 26 Oct., 1859...			
Alfred J. P. Lutwyche .....					} 15 Nov., 1858...	} 26 Oct., 1859...
succeeded by William Bede Dalley .....		} 21 Feb., 1859...	} 26 Oct., 1859...			
succeeded by John F. Hargrave .....					.....	.....
John Dickson .....		.....	.....		.....	Reappointed 3 November, 1859. Representative of Government in Legislative Council.
<b>FORSTER MINISTRY—No. 5.</b>						
William Forster .....	Colonial Secretary .....	} 27 Oct., 1859...	} 8 Mar., 1860.	Premier.		
Saul Samuel .....	Colonial Treasurer .....					
John Black .....	Secretary for Lands .....					
Geoffrey Eagar .....	Secretary for Public Works .....					
Edward Wise .....	} Attorney-General .....	} Ditto .....	} 13 Feb., 1860...	Representative of Government in Legislative Council.		
succeeded by Sir W. M. Manning, Knt. .....				} 21 Feb., 1860...	} 8 Mar., 1860.	} Appointed Puisne Judge.
John F. Hargrave .....						

<sup>1</sup> Appointed Members of the Executive Council on the 29th April, 1856; but they did not take office until the 6th June, as some preliminary arrangements were necessary before they vacated their seats as Members of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Alexander Warren was also appointed a Member of the Executive Council on the 21st May, 1856, but resigned without entering upon the duties of the office. <sup>2</sup> Vice-President of the Executive Council.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

5

Name.	Office.	From	To	Remarks.	
<b>MINISTRIES—continued.</b>					
<b>ROBERTSON MINISTRY—No. 6. (To 9 January, 1861.)</b>					
John Robertson .....	Secretary for Lands.....	} 9 Mar., 1860... } 2 April, 1860...}	} Merged into } Cowper } Ministry.	Premier to 9 January, 1861.	
Charles Cowper .....	Colonial Secretary .....				
Elias C. Weekes .....	Colonial Treasurer .....				
William M. Arnold.....	Secretary for Public Works				
John F. Hargrave .....	Attorney-General.....			Representative of Government in Legislative Council.	
<b>COWPER MINISTRY—No. 7. (From 10 January, 1861.<sup>1</sup>)</b>					
Charles Cowper .....	Colonial Secretary .....	9 Mar., 1860...	15 Oct., 1863 ...	Premier from 10 January, 1861.	
Elias Carpenter Weekes } succeeded by Thomas Ware Smart ... }	Colonial Treasurer .....	9 Mar., 1860...	20 Mar., 1863.		
John Robertson .....	Secretary for Lands.....	21 Mar., 1863...	15 Oct., 1863.		
William M. Arnold.....	Secretary for Public Works	9 Mar., 1860...	15 Oct., 1863.		
John F. Hargrave .....	Attorney-General.....	2 April, 1860...	31 July, 1863 ...	Appointed Solicitor-General.	
John Bayley Darvall ... }					
John F. Hargrave .....	Solicitor-General .....	1 Aug., 1863...	15 Oct., 1863.	Representative of Government in Legislative Council.	
Charles Cowper, junr.....	Clerk of the Executive Council.	1 Aug., 1863...	15 Oct., 1863 ...	A Member of the Government, without a Seat in the Cabinet.	
<b>MARTIN MINISTRY—No. 8.</b>					
James Martin .....	Attorney-General.....	} 16 Oct., 1863...}	} 2 Feb., 1865.	Premier.	
William Forster .....	Colonial Secretary .....				
Geoffrey Eagar .....	Colonial Treasurer .....				
Peter Faucett .....	Solicitor-General .....				
John Bowie Wilson.....	Secretary for Lands .....				
Arthur T. Holroyd .....	Secretary for Public Works				
John Hubert Plunkett <sup>2</sup> ...	.....				
				Representative of Government in Legislative Council—formerly Attorney-General.	
<b>COWPER MINISTRY—No. 9.</b>					
Charles Cowper <sup>2</sup> .....	Colonial Secretary .....	3 Feb., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866.	Appointed Secretary for Public Works.	
Thomas Ware Smart ... }		3 Feb., 1865...	19 Oct., 1865 ...		
Saul Samuel .....	Colonial Treasurer .....	20 Oct., 1865...	3 Jan., 1866 ...	Resigned.	
Marshall Burdekin .....	Attorney-General.....	4 Jan., 1866...	21 Jan., 1866.		
John Bayley Darvall ... }			3 Feb., 1865...	20 June, 1865.	
John Hubert Plunkett... }			25 Aug., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866 ...	Formerly Attorney-General, for which he received a Pension of £1,200 per annum. Pension was in abeyance during occupancy of this office.
John Fletcher Hargrave...	Solicitor-General . .....	3 Feb., 1865...	21 June, 1865.		
John Robertson .....	Secretary for Lands.....	3 Feb., 1865...	19 Oct., 1865.		
William M. Arnold..... }			20 Oct., 1865...	31 Oct., 1865 ...	Elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
John Robertson .....	Secretary for Public Works	1 Jan., 1866...	21 Jan., 1866.		
William M. Arnold..... }			3 Feb., 1865...	19 Oct., 1865 ...	Appointed Secretary for Lands.
Thomas Ware Smart ... }			20 Oct., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866.	
James A. Cunneen .....	Postmaster-General.....	1 Oct., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866 ...	A Member of the Government without a Seat in the Cabinet.	
<b>MARTIN MINISTRY—No. 10.</b>					
The Honorable James Martin, Q.C. <sup>2</sup>	Attorney-General .....	22 Jan., 1866...	26 Oct., 1868.		
Henry Parkes .....	Colonial Secretary .....	22 Jan., 1866...	17 Sept., 1868 ...	Resigned.	
Joseph Docker .....			28 Sept., 1868...	26 Oct., 1868 ...	Representative of Government in the Legislative Council.
Geoffrey Eagar .....	Colonial Treasurer .....	} 22 Jan., 1866...}	} 26 Oct., 1868.	} Representative of Government in the Legislative Council.	
John Bowie Wilson.....	Secretary for Lands .....				
James Byrnes .....	Secretary for Public Works				
Robert Macintosh Isaacs...	Solicitor-General .....	} 22 Jan., 1866...}	} 27 Sept., 1868 ...	} Appointed Colonial Secretary. Representative of Government in the Legislative Council.	
Joseph Docker .....	Postmaster-General .....				
Atkinson Alfd. Pk. Tighe }		29 Sept., 1868...	26 Oct., 1868.		

<sup>1</sup> From which date Mr. Cowper took his Seat in the Legislative Assembly as Premier.    <sup>2</sup> Vice-President of the Executive Council.

Name.	Office.	From	To	Remarks
<b>MINISTRIES—continued.</b>				
<b>ROBERTSON MINISTRY—No. 11.</b>				
John Robertson .....	Colonial Secretary .....	27 Oct., 1868 ...	12 Jan., 1870 ...	Resigned.
Saul Samuel .....	Colonial Treasurer .....	27 Oct., 1868 ...	} See Cowper Ministry, No. 12.	A Member of the Government, without a Seat in the Cabinet. In receipt of a Pension of £800 per annum, but not drawn during tenure of office.
William Forster .....	Secretary for Lands .....	27 Oct., 1868 ...		
John Sutherland .....	Secretary for Public Works .....	27 Oct., 1868 ...		
Sir William Montagu Manning, Knt., Q.C.	Attorney-General .....	31 Oct., 1868 ...		
Joshua Frey Josephson } succeeded by Julian Emanuel Salomons }	Solicitor-General .....	27 Oct., 1868 ...	9 Sept., 1869 ...	Appointed District Court Judge.
Daniel Egan .....	Postmaster-General .....	27 Oct., 1868 ...	} See Cowper Ministry, No. 12.	Representative of Government in Legislative Council, with a Seat in the Cabinet.
Robert Owen .....	.....	27 Oct., 1868 ...		
<b>COWPER MINISTRY—No. 12.</b>				
Charles Cowper <sup>1</sup> .....	Colonial Secretary .....	13 Jan., 1870 ...	15 Dec., 1870 ...	Appointed Agent-General for the Colony, 6 December, 1870, but held office as Colonial Secretary till 15 December, 1870.
Saul Samuel .....	Colonial Treasurer .....	27 Oct., 1868 ...	15 Dec., 1870.	Resigned.
William Forster .....	.....	27 Oct., 1868 ...	14 April, 1870 ...	
John Robertson } succeeded by John Sutherland }	Secretary for Lands .....	13 Aug., 1870 ...	15 Dec., 1870.	A Member of the Government, without a Seat in the Cabinet. In receipt of a Pension of £800 per annum, but not drawn during tenure of office.
John Sutherland .....	Secretary for Public Works .....	27 Oct., 1868 ...	15 Dec., 1870.	
Sir William Montagu Manning, Knt., Q.C.	Attorney-General .....	31 Oct., 1868 ...	15 Dec., 1870 ...	
Julian Emanuel Salomons..	Solicitor-General .....	18 Dec., 1869 ...	15 Dec., 1870 ...	
Daniel Egan .....	Postmaster-General .....	27 Oct., 1868 ...	16 Oct., 1870 ...	Deceased.
Robert Owen .....	.....	27 Oct., 1868 ...	1 Aug., 1870 ...	Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council, with a Seat in the Cabinet. Resigned both offices, 1 August, 1870.
<b>MARTIN MINISTRY—No. 13.</b>				
The Honorable Sir James Martin, Knt., Q.C.	Attorney-General .....	} 16 Dec., 1870 ...	} 13 May, 1872.	Premier.
John Robertson .....	Colonial Secretary .....			
George William Lord .....	Colonial Treasurer .....			
The Honorable John Bowie Wilson.	Secretary for Lands .....			
James Byrnes .....	Secretary for Public Works .....			
William Charles Windeyer	Solicitor-General .....			
The Honorable Joseph Docker.	Postmaster-General .....			Representative of Government in the Legislative Council.
<b>PARKES MINISTRY—No. 14.</b>				
Henry Parkes .....	Colonial Secretary .....	14 May, 1872 ...	8 Feb., 1875.	Premier.
William Richman Piddington } succeeded by George Alfred Lloyd }	Colonial Treasurer .....	14 May, 1872 ...	} 8 Feb., 1875.	Also Secretary for Mines, from 9 May to 26 July, without salary.
James Squire Farnell .....	Secretary for Lands .....	5 Dec., 1872 ...		
Robert Palmer Abbott .....	Secretary for Mines .....	27 July, 1874 ...	} 8 Feb., 1875.	Resigned.
John Sutherland .....	Secretary for Public Works .....	15 May, 1872 ...		
Edward Butler .....	.....	15 May, 1872 ...	10 Nov., 1873 ...	
Joseph George Long Innes } succeeded by George Wigram Allen }	Attorney-General .....	20 Nov., 1873 ...	} 8 Feb., 1875.	Without a Seat in the Cabinet. From 9 December, 1873.
Joseph George Long Innes	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.	9 Dec., 1873 ...		
Joseph George Long Innes	Solicitor-General .....	14 May, 1872 ...	19 Nov., 1873 ...	Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council. Appointed Attorney-General.
George Alfred Lloyd } succeeded by Saul Samuel, C.M.G. }	Postmaster-General .....	14 May, 1872 ...	4 Dec., 1872 ...	Appointed Colonial Treasurer.
Saul Samuel, C.M.G. ....	.....	5 Dec., 1872 ...	} 8 Feb., 1875 }	Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of Government in Legislative Council.
		14 May, 1872 ...		

<sup>1</sup> Vice-President of the Executive Council from 11 January, 1870.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

7

Name.	Office.	From	To	Remarks.
<b>MINISTRIES—continued.</b>				
<b>ROBERTSON MINISTRY—No. 15.</b>				
John Robertson .....	Colonial Secretary .....	9 Feb., 1875...	21 Mar., 1877.	Premier. Appointed Agent-General for the Colony, resident in England.
William Forster .....	Colonial Treasurer .....	9 Feb., 1875...	7 Feb., 1876...	
succeeded by Alexander Stuart.....	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.....	8 Feb., 1876...	21 Mar., 1877.	Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council. Resigned.
Joseph Docker.....				
Thomas Garrett .....	Secretary for Lands.....	9 Feb., 1875...	.....	A Member of the Legislative Council; a Member of the Government without a Seat in the Executive Council.
succeeded by Ezekiel Alexander Baker		6 Feb., 1877..	21 Mar., 1877.	
John Lackey.....	Secretary for Public Works			
William Bede Dalley .....	Attorney-General .....	9 Feb., 1875...	21 Mar., 1877.	
John Lucas .....	Secretary for Mines.....			
John Fitzgerald Burns ...	Postmaster-General.....			
<b>PARKES MINISTRY—No. 16.</b>				
Henry Parkes .....	Colonial Secretary .....			Premier.
William Richman Piddington.	Colonial Treasurer .....			
Francis Bathurst Suttor ...	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.....	22 Mar., 1877...	16 Aug., 1877.	Member of the Government without a Seat in the Executive Council. Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.
Richard Driver.....	Secretary for Lands .....			
James Hoskins .....	Secretary for Public Works			
William Charles Windeyer	Attorney-General .....			
George Alfred Lloyd .....	Secretary for Mines .....			
Saul Samuel, C.M.G. ....	Postmaster-General .....			
<b>ROBERTSON MINISTRY—No. 17.</b>				
Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.	Colonial Secretary .....			Premier.
William Alexander Long..	Colonial Treasurer .....	17 Aug., 1877...	17 Dec., 1877.	
John Lackey .....	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.....			Resigned.
Thomas Garrett .....	Secretary for Lands .....	17 Aug., 1877...	19 Nov., 1877...	
succeeded by Ezekiel Alexander Baker		20 Nov., 1877.	17 Dec., 1877.	
Edward Combes .....	Secretary for Public Works	17 Aug., 1877.		
William Bede Dalley .....	Attorney-General .....	17 Aug., 1877...	19 Nov., 1877...	Appointed Secretary for Lands.
Ezekiel Alexander Baker		20 Nov., 1877...	17 Dec., 1877.	
succeeded by Archibald Hamilton Jacob.	Secretary for Mines.....			
John Davies .....	Postmaster-General .....	17 Aug., 1877...	17 Dec., 1877...	A Member of the Legislative Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.
Joseph Docker.....	Vice-President of the Executive Council.	17 Aug., 1877...	17 Dec., 1877...	
<b>FARNELL MINISTRY—No. 18.</b>				
James Squire Farnell .....	Secretary for Lands.....			Premier.
Michael Fitzpatrick .....	Colonial Secretary .....			
Henry Emanuel Cohen ...	Colonial Treasurer .....			In receipt of a pension of £426 13s. 4d. per annum, but not drawn during tenure of office.
Joseph Leary .....	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.....	18 Dec., 1877..	20 Dec., 1878.	
John Sutherland .....	Secretary for Public Works			A Member of the Legislative Council; appointed a Member of the Executive Council, 1 April, 1878.
William John Foster .....	Attorney-General.....			
William Henry Suttor ...	Secretary for Mines .....			
John Fitzgerald Burns ...	Postmaster-General .....			
NOTE.—John Marks, M.L.C., was appointed on the 14th January, 1878, Vice President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.				

## BLUE BOOK OF

Name.	Office.	From	To	Remarks.
<b>MINISTRIES—continued.</b>				
<b>PARKES MINISTRY—No. 19.</b>				
Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G. ....	Colonial Secretary.....	21 Dec., 1878...	4 Jan., 1883 .	Absent from the Colony on account of ill-health.
Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G. (Acting) ..		29 Dec., 1881 ..	19 Aug., 1882 ..	Also Secretary for Lands.
James Watson .....	Colonial Treasurer .....	21 Dec., 1878...	4 Jan., 1883.	In consequence of the passing of the "Public Instruction Act of 1880," the functions of this office were divided by the appointment of two Ministers.
Francis Bathurst Suttor .	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.	21 Dec., 1878...	30 April, 1880...	
Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G. ....	Vice-President of the Executive Council .... Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.....	21 Dec., 1878 ...	} 10 Nov., 1881.	
		1 May, 1880...		
Francis Bathurst Suttor .	Minister of Public Instruc- tion.	14 Nov., 1881...	4 Jan., 1883.	
Francis Bathurst Suttor succeeded by Sir Joseph George Long Innes, Knt. ....	Minister of Justice .....	1 May, 1880 ...	10 Aug., 1880...	Appointed Postmaster-General.
succeeded by William John Foster .....		11 Aug., 1880...	13 Oct., 1881...	Appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court.
William Charles Windeyer succeeded by Robert Wisdom .....	Attorney-General .....	14 Oct., 1881 ...	4 Jan., 1883.	Appointed a Temporary Judge of the Supreme Court.
James Hoskins .....		21 Dec., 1878...	10 Aug., 1879...	
succeeded by Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G. ....	Secretary for Lands .....	13 Aug., 1879	4 Jan., 1883.	Resigned.
John Lackey .....	Secretary for Public Works	21 Dec., 1878...	28 Dec., 1881..	
Saul Samuel, C.M.G. ....		Secretary for Public Works	29 Dec., 1881	4 Jan., 1883.
succeeded by Francis Bathurst Suttor.	21 Dec., 1878 ...		10 Aug., 1880..	
succeeded by Stephen Campbell Brown	Postmaster-General ...	21 Dec., 1878...	10 Aug., 1880..	Appointed Agent-General for the Colony.
succeeded by Alexander Campbell ...		11 Aug., 1880 ...	13 Nov., 1881 .	Appointed Minister of Public Instruction.
Ezekiel Alexander Baker..	Postmaster-General ...	14 Nov., 1881 .	22 Aug., 1882...	A Member of the Legislative Council.
Francis Bathurst Suttor... (Acting.)		30 Aug., 1882...	4 Jan., 1883 .	A Member of the Legislative Council.
Arthur Renwick, M.D. ...	Secretary for Mines .....	21 Dec., 1878	13 Aug., 1881 .	Resigned.
Frederick Matthew Darley, Q.C. ....		Vice-President of the Executive Council .. Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council ...	30 Aug., 1881	11 Oct., 1881...
	12 Oct., 1881 ...			
		14 Nov., 1881...	4 Jan., 1883.	
<b>STUART MINISTRY—No. 20.</b>				
Alexander Stuart .....	Colonial Secretary .....	5 Jan., 1883...	6 Oct., 1885 .	Absent from the Colony on account of ill-health.
George Richard Dibbs ...	Colonial Treasurer .....	5 Jan., 1883 ..	6 Oct., 1885...	Charged with the duties of Secretary for Public Works during the illness of Mr. Wright, from 10 June, 1884.
George Houston Reid .....	Minister of Public In- struction ... ..	5 Jan., 1883...	6 Mar., 1884...	Resigned.
succeeded by William Joseph Trickett .		2 May, 1884 ..	6 Oct., 1885.	Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council. Charged also with the duties of Colonial Secretary during the illness of Mr. Stuart, from 7 October, 1884, to 11 May, 1885.
Henry Emanuel Cohen ..	Minister of Justice .....	5 Jan., 1883...	6 Oct., 1885.	
William Bede Dalley, Q.C.	Attorney-General .....	5 Jan., 1883...	6 Oct., 1885...	
James Squire Farnell ...	Secretary for Lands .....	5 Jan., 1883 ..	6 Oct., 1885.	Resigned.
Henry Copeland .....	Secretary for Public Works .....	5 Jan., 1883...	28 Mar., 1883...	
Alexander Stuart..... (Acting.)		Secretary for Public Works .....	29 Mar., 1883...	27 May, 1883 ..
Francis Augustus Wright..	Secretary for Public Works .....		28 May, 1883 ..	6 Oct., 1885.
succeeded by Francis Augustus Wright..		5 Jan., 1883...	27 May, 1883 ..	
succeeded by William Joseph Trickett	Postmaster-General .....	28 May, 1883 ..	1 May, 1884...	Appointed Minister of Public Instruction.
succeeded by James Norton ... ..		28 May, 1883 ..		
Joseph Palmer Abbott ..	Secretary for Mines ... ..	2 May, 1884...	6 Oct., 1885 ..	A Member of the Legislative Council.
Sir Patrick Alfred Jennings, K.C.M.G.	Vice-President of the Executive Council.	5 Jan., 1883...	6 Oct., 1885.	Resigned.
		5 Jan., 1883...	31 July, 1883...	

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

Name.	Office.	From	To	Remarks.	
<b>MINISTRIES—continued.</b>					
<b>DIBBS MINISTRY—No. 21.</b>					
George Richard Dibbs ... succeeded by Sir Patrick Alfred Jennings, K.C.M.G. ....	Colonial Secretary .....	{	7 Oct., 1885 ...	9 Oct., 1885 ...	Premier. Appointed Colonial Treasurer.
George Richard Dibbs ... William Joseph Trickett...			10 Oct., 1885 ...	21 Dec., 1885.	Premier.
James Squire Farnell ..... succeeded by Thomas Michael Slattery	Minister of Justice .....	{	7 Oct., 1885 ...	9 Oct., 1885 ...	A Member of the Legislative Council. Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council. Resigned.
John Henry Want .....			2 Nov., 1885 ...	21 Dec., 1885.	
Joseph Palmer Abbott ...	Attorney-General.....	{	7 Oct., 1885 ...		31 Oct., 1885 ...
Henry Septimus Badgery succeeded by William John Lyne.....	Secretary for Lands.....	{	7 Oct., 1885 ...		
	Secretary for Public Works .....	{	7 Oct., 1885 ...	21 Dec., 1885.	
John See .....	Postmaster-General.....	{	2 Nov., 1885 ..	21 Dec., 1885.	
Francis Augustus Wright succeeded by George Thornton.....	Secretary for Mines .....	{	7 Oct., 1885 ...	21 Dec., 1885 ...	Resigned.
			13 Nov., 1885 ...	21 Dec., 1885 ...	
<b>ROBERTSON MINISTRY—No. 22.</b>					
Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.	Colonial Secretary .....	}	22 Dec., 1885...	25 Feb., 1886.	Premier.
John Fitzgerald Burns ...	Colonial Treasurer .....				
James Henry Young .....	Minister of Public Instruc- tion .....	}	22 Dec., 1885 ...	4 Feb., 1886 ...	Resigned.
Louis Francis Heydon ...	Minister of Justice .....				
George Bowen Simpson ...	Attorney-General .....	}	22 Dec., 1885...	25 Feb., 1886.	A Member of the Legislative Council. Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.
Gerald Spring .....	Secretary for Lands .....				
Jacob Garrard .....	Secretary for Public Works	{	22 Dec., 1885...	25 Feb., 1886.	
Daniel O'Connor .....	Postmaster-General .....	{			
Robert Matteson Vaughn	Secretary for Mines.....	}			
<b>JENNINGS MINISTRY—No. 23.</b>					
George Richard Dibbs ...	Colonial Secretary .....	}	26 Feb., 1886 ...	19 Jan., 1887.	Premier.
Sir Patrick Alfred Jen- nings, K.C.M.G.	Colonial Treasurer .....				
Arthur Renwick, M.D....	Minister of Public In- struction .....	}	26 Feb., 1886 ...	19 Jan., 1887.	Resigned.
James Patrick Garvan ...	Minister of Justice .....				
John Henry Want .....	Attorney-General.....	}	26 Feb., 1886...	23 Dec., 1886 ...	Resigned.
Henry Copeland .....	Secretary for Lands.....				
William John Lyne .....	Secretary for Public Works .....	{	26 Feb., 1886...	19 Jan., 1887 ...	A Member of the Legislative Council. Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.
Francis Bathurst Sutor...	Postmaster-General.....	{	24 Dec., 1886...		
James Fletcher .....	Secretary for Mines .....	{	26 Feb., 1886...	23 Dec., 1886 ...	
succeeded by Charles Kinnaird Mac- kellar, M.B., C.M.....			24 Dec., 1886...	19 Jan., 1887 ...	

Name.	Office.	From	To	Remarks.		
<b>MINISTRIES—continued.</b>						
<b>PARKES MINISTRY—No. 24.</b>						
Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G.	Colonial Secretary .....	25 Jan., 1887 ...	16 Jan., 1889 ...	Premier. Vice-President of the Executive Council, from 20 January, 1887, to 6 March, 1887.		
John Fitzgerald Burns ...	Colonial Treasurer .....	20 Jan., 1887 ...	16 Jan., 1889.	Resigned.		
William John Foster .....	} Attorney-General .....	20 Jan., 1887 ...	18 May, 1887 ...			
succeeded by Bernhard Ringrose Wise, B.A. ....		} Secretary for Lands .....	27 May, 1887 ...	7 Feb., 1888 ...	Resigned.	
succeeded by George Bowen Simpson, Q.C. ....	} Secretary for Public Works		10 Feb., 1888 ...	16 Jan., 1889 ...	A Member of the Legislative Council. Resigned.	
Thomas Garrett .....		} Minister of Justice .....	20 Jan., 1887 ...	19 July, 1888 ...		
Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G. (Acting).	} Minister of Public Instruction		26 July, 1888 ...	28 Aug., 1888 ...	Colonial Secretary.	
James Nixon Brunker .....		} Secretary for Mines .....	29 Aug., 1888 ...	16 Jan., 1889.		
John Sutherland .....	} Postmaster-General .....		} 20 Jan., 1887 ...	} 16 Jan., 1889.		
William Clarke .....		} Vice-President of the Executive Council; Government in the Legislative Council.				} 7 Mar., 1887 ...
James Inglis .....						
Francis Abigail .....						
Charles James Roberts, C.M.G.						
Julian Emanuel Salomons, Q.C.						
<b>DIBBS MINISTRY—No. 25.</b>						
George Richard Dibbs ...	Colonial Secretary .....	} 17 Jan., 1889 ...	} 7 Mar., 1889 ...	Premier.		
James Patrick Garvan .....	Colonial Treasurer .....			} A Member of the Legislative Council, and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.		
Edmund Barton .....	Attorney-General .....					
William John Lyne .....	Secretary for Lands .....			} A Member of the Legislative Council.		
James Fletcher .....	Secretary for Public Works					
Thomas Michael Slattery ..	Minister of Justice .....			} A Member of the Legislative Council.		
Francis Bathurst Suttor ..	Minister of Public Instruction					
John Moore Chanter .....	Secretary for Mines .....			} A Member of the Legislative Council.		
Henry Clarke .....	Postmaster-General .....					
John Lackey .....	Vice-President of the Executive Council .....					
<b>PARKES MINISTRY—No. 26.</b>						
Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G.	Colonial Secretary .....	8 Mar., 1889 ...	22 Oct., 1891 ...	Premier.		
William McMillan .....	} Colonial Treasurer .....	8 Mar., 1889 ...	27 July, 1891 ...	Resigned.		
succeeded by Bruce Smith .....		} Attorney-General .....	14 Aug., 1891 ...		} 22 Oct., 1891.	
George Bowen Simpson, Q.C.	} Secretary for Lands .....		8 Mar., 1889 ...	} 13 Aug., 1891 ...		A Member of the Legislative Council, and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council. Appointed Colonial Treasurer.
James Nixon Brunker .....		} Secretary for Public Works .....	8 Mar., 1889 ...			
Bruce Smith .....	} Minister of Justice .....		14 Aug., 1891 ...	} 22 Oct., 1891.	Appointed Secretary for Agriculture also, 28th February, 1890.	
succeeded by James Henry Young .....		} Minister of Public Instruction	8 Mar., 1889 ...			
Albert John Gould .....	} Secretary for Mines .....		8 Mar., 1889 ...	} 22 Oct., 1891.	A Member of the Legislative Council from 29th July, 1891.	
Joseph Hector Carruthers		} Postmaster-General .....	8 Mar., 1889 ...			
Sydney Smith .....	} Vice-President of the Executive Council.		8 Mar., 1889 ...	} 30 April, 1889 ...	A Member of the Legislative Council.	
Daniel O'Connor .....						
William Henry Suttor ...						
<b>DIBBS MINISTRY—No. 27.</b>						
Sir George Richard Dibbs, K.C.M.G.	Colonial Secretary .....	} 23 Oct., 1891 ...	} Still in office.	Premier.		
John See .....	Colonial Treasurer .....			} A Member of the Legislative Council. Charged also with the duties of Colonial Secretary during the absence of Sir George Dibbs, from the 30th April to the 13th September, 1892.		
Edmund Barton, Q.C. ...	Attorney-General .....					
Henry Copeland .....	Secretary for Lands .....			} Still in office.		
William John Lyne .....	Secretary for Public Works					
Richard Edward O'Connor	Minister of Justice .....			} A Member of the Legislative Council, and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.		
Francis Bathurst Suttor ...	Minister of Public In- struction .....					
Thomas Michael Slattery ..	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture .....			} Still in office.		
John Kidd .....	Postmaster-General .....				} 27 Oct., 1891 ...	} 23 Oct., 1891 ...
Sir Julian Salomons, Q.C.	Vice-President of the Executive Council.					



## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

RETURN of MEMBERS composing the EXECUTIVE COUNCIL from 1st January to the 31st December, 1892.

Name.	From	To	Whether holding any and what other Civil or Military Office.
The Right Honorable Victor Albert George Child Villiers, Earl of Jersey, P.C., G.C.M.G., Governor.	15 Jan., 1891 .....	Still in office .....	Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.
The Honorable Sir Julian E. Salomons, Q.C., M.L.C.	23 Oct., 1891 .....	" .....	Vice-President and Representative of the Government in the Upper House.
The Honorable Sir George Richard Dibbs, K.C.M.G.	23 " " .....	" .....	Premier and Colonial Secretary.
The Honorable John See .....	23 " " .....	" .....	Colonial Treasurer and Minister for Railways.
The Honorable Edmund Barton, Q.C.....	23 " " .....	" .....	Attorney-General.
The Honorable Henry Copeland .....	23 " " .....	" .....	Secretary for Lands.
The Honorable William John Lyne .....	23 " " .....	" .....	Secretary for Public Works.
The Honorable Francis Bathurst Suttor .....	23 " " .....	" .....	Minister of Public Instruction.
The Honorable Richard Edward O'Connor, M.L.C.	23 " " .....	" .....	Minister of Justice.
The Honorable John Kidd .....	23 " " .....	" .....	Postmaster-General.
The Honorable Thomas Michael Slattery ...	23 " " .....	" .....	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

## PRESIDENTS—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SUCCESSION of PRESIDENTS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, showing the dates on which they were appointed and ceased to hold office.

Name.	From	To
The Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, Knt. ....	20 May, 1856 .....	28 January, 1857.
afterwards The Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor) }		
The Honorable John Hubert Plunkett, Q.C. ....	29 January, 1857 .....	6 February, 1858.
The Honorable Sir William Westbrooke Burton, Knt. ....	9 February, 1858 .....	10 May, 1861.
The Honorable William Charles Wentworth .....	24 June, 1861 .....	9 October, 1862.
The Honorable Terence Aubrey Murray .....	14 October, 1862 .....	22 June, 1873.
afterwards The Honorable Sir Terence Aubrey Murray, Knt. ....		
The Honorable John Hay .....	8 July, 1873 .....	20 January, 1892.
afterwards The Honorable Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G. ....		
The Honorable John Lackey .....	26 January, 1892 .....	Still holds office.

## MEMBERS—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RETURN of MEMBERS composing the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL in the Year 1892.

Name.	Date of Appointment	Remarks.
The Honorable Richard Ryther Steer Bowker, M.D., F.R.C.S	30 December, 1887.	
The Honorable Alexander Brown	30 April, 1892.	
The Honorable William Robert Campbell	15 April, 1890.	
The Honorable Samuel Charles	31 August, 1885.	
The Honorable Edward Combes, C.M.G.	24 March, 1891.	
The Honorable George Henry Cox	17 June, 1863	
The Honorable John Mildred Creed, M.R.C.S.	31 August, 1885.	
The Honorable Thomas Dalton	30 April, 1892.	
The Honorable Henry Carey Dangar	18 September, 1883.	
The Honorable John Davies, C.M.G.	30 December, 1887.	
The Honorable George Day	22 February, 1889.	
The Honorable Leopold Fane De Salis	14 July, 1874.	
The Honorable Alexander Dodds	31 August, 1885	Decease reported, 10 February, 1892.
The Honorable John Eales	10 December, 1880.	
The Honorable James Cole Ellis	24 March, 1891.	
The Honorable Peter Faucett	19 April, 1888.	
The Honorable Andrew Garran, LL.D.	15 February, 1887	Resigned, 19 October, 1892.
The Honorable Charles Augustus Goodchap	30 April, 1892.	
The Honorable Edward Greville	30 April, 1892.	
The Honorable William Halliday	31 August, 1885	Decease reported, 30 August, 1892
The Honorable Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G.	26 June, 1867	President. Decease reported, 20 January, 1892.
The Honorable Louis Francis Heydon	22 February, 1889.	
The Honorable Richard Hill	10 December, 1880	
The Honorable James Hoskins	22 February, 1889.	
The Honorable Frederick Thomas Humphery	30 December, 1887.	
The Honorable Solomon Herbert Hyam	30 April, 1892.	
The Honorable Archibald Hamilton Jacob	18 September, 1883	Chairman of Committees.
The Honorable Sir Patrick Alfred Jennings, K.C.M.G., LL.D.	15 April, 1890.	
The Honorable Samuel Aaron Joseph	15 February, 1887.	
The Honorable Henry Edward Kater	22 February, 1889.	
The Honorable Andrew Taylor Kerr	30 December, 1887.	
The Honorable Philip Gidley King	10 December, 1880.	
The Honorable Edward Knox	29 December, 1881.	
The Honorable John Lackey	31 August, 1885	President, from 26 January, 1892.
The Honorable William Laidley	22 February, 1889.	
The Honorable Walter Lamb	22 February, 1889.	
The Honorable George Lee	29 December, 1881.	
The Honorable George Alfred Lloyd	15 February, 1887.	
The Honorable William Alexander Long	31 August, 1885.	
The Honorable Francis Lord	17 October, 1864.	
The Honorable John Lucas	10 December, 1880.	
The Honorable John Macintosh	29 December, 1881.	
The Honorable Charles Kinnaird Mackellar, M.B., C.M.	31 August, 1885.	
The Honorable Henry Norman MacLaurin, M.D., LL.D.	22 February, 1889.	
The Honorable Sir William Montagu Manning, Kt., K.C.M.G., LL.D.	30 December, 1887.	
The Honorable Charles Moore	10 December, 1880.	
The Honorable Henry Mort	29 December, 1881.	
The Honorable Henry Moses	31 August, 1885.	
The Honorable James Norton, LL.D.	7 October, 1879.	
The Honorable Daniel O'Connor	29 July, 1891	Resigned, 22 December, 1892.
The Honorable Richard Edward O'Connor	30 December, 1887	Minister of Justice
The Honorable William Hulson Pigott	15 February, 1887.	
The Honorable Charles Edward Pilcher, Q.C.	24 March, 1891.	
The Honorable Arthur Renwick, M.D., F.R.C.S.	30 December, 1887.	
The Honorable Alban Joseph Riley	24 March, 1891.	
The Honorable Charles James Roberts, C.M.G.	15 April, 1890.	
The Honorable Richard Hutchinson Roberts	29 December, 1881.	
The Honorable Jeremiah Brice Rundle	29 December, 1881.	
The Honorable Alexander Rynie	30 April, 1892.	
The Honorable Sir Julian Emanuel Salomons, Q.C.	7 March, 1887	Vice President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government
The Honorable Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd	30 December, 1887.	
The Honorable George Bowen Simpson, Q.C.	22 December, 1885	Resigned, 10 September, 1892; reappointed, 10 November, 1892.
The Honorable John Smith	10 December, 1880.	
The Honorable Robert Burdett Smith, C.M.G.	17 October, 1889.	
The Honorable Thomas Hawkins Smith	30 April, 1892.	
The Honorable Septimus Alfred Stephen	15 February, 1887.	
The Honorable John Stewart	7 October, 1879.	
The Honorable William Henry Suttor	10 December, 1880.	
The Honorable Harman John Tarrant, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	15 April, 1890	
The Honorable George Thornton	29 October, 1877	
The Honorable William Joseph Trickett	30 December, 1887.	
The Honorable John Thomas Toohey	30 April, 1892.	
The Honorable Ebenezer Vickery	15 February, 1887.	
The Honorable William Walker	30 December, 1887.	
The Honorable James Watson	15 February, 1887.	
The Honorable Edmund Webb	29 December, 1881.	
The Honorable Robert Hoddle Driberg White	30 December, 1887.	
The Honorable John Douglas Young	30 April, 1892.	

SPEAKERS—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SUCCESSION of SPEAKERS of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, and the dates on which they were elected, re-elected, and ceased to hold office.

Name.	Date when first elected.	Dates when re-elected.	Date of expiration of office.
The Honorable Sir Daniel Cooper, Knt...	22 May, 1856...	23 March, 1858; 31 August, 1859	31 January, 1860—Resigned.
The Honorable Terence Aubrey Murray	31 January, 1860...	10 January, 1861.....	14 October, 1862—Appointed President of the Legislative Council.
The Honorable John Hay .....	14 October, 1862...	24 January, 1865 .....	31 October, 1865—Resigned.
The Honorable William Munnings Arnold	1 November, 1865...	27 January, 1870; 30 April, 1872; 27 January, 1875.	1 March, 1875—Deceased.
The Honorable Sir George Wigram Allen, Knt.	23 March, 1875.	30 March, 1875; 27 November, 1877; 15 December, 1880.	23 November, 1882—Parliament dissolved.
The Honorable Edmund Barton .....	3 January, 1883...	17 November, 1885 .....	26 January, 1887—Parliament dissolved.
The Honorable James Henry Young	8 March, 1887..	27 February, 1889 .....	21 October, 1890—Resigned.
The Honorable Sir Joseph Palmer Abbett, Knt.	22 October, 1890	14 July, 1891 .....	Still in office.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Opened 14th July, 1891.)

RETURN of MEMBERS composing the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, with date of election, &c.

Electoral District.	Name.	Date when elected.	Remarks.
Albury .....	John Wilkinson .....	General Election, June-July, 1891.	Accepted office as Minister of Public Instruction, 26th October, 1891; re-elected 4th November, 1891. (See "Executive Council.") Died 6th April, 1892.
Argyle .....	Thomas Rose .....		
Balmain .....	William Hillier Holborow .....		
	James Johnston .....		
Balranald .....	William Alfred Murphy .....		
	George Daniel Clark .....		
Bathurst .....	Edward Darnley .....		
	James Newton .....		
The Bogan .....	Robert Bliss Wilkinson .....		
	The Hon. Francis Bathurst Suttor..		
Boorowa .....	James Morgan .....		
	George Edwin Cass .....		
Bourke .....	succeeded by		
	William Channing a'Beckett .....		
Braidwood .....	Robert Booth .....		
	The Hon. Thomas Michael Slattery		
Camden .....	Hugh Langwell .....		
	William Nicholas Willis .....		
Canterbury .....	Thomas Waddell .....		
	Austin Chapman .....		
Carcoar .....	William McCourt .....		
	The Hon. John Kidd .....		
Central Cumberland .....	William Portus Cullen, LL.D. ....		
	Joseph Hector Carruthers .....		
The Clarence .....	Thomas Bavister .....		
	Cornelius James Danahey .....		
Durham .....	James Eve .....		
	Denis Cornelius Joseph Donnelly...		
Eden .....	Charles Edward Jeanneret.....		
	Frank Farnell .....		
Forbes .....	John Nobbs .....		
	David Dale .....		
The Glebe.....	Jacob Garrard.....		
	John McFarlane .....		
Glen Innes .....	Herbert Harrington Brown .....		
	Henry Clarke .....		
Grafton.....	James Patrick Garvan .....		
	Albert Gardiner .....		
Grenfell .....	George Fairhurst Hutchinson .....		
	Bruce Smith .....		
Gundagai .....	Thomas John Houghton .....		
	Francis Augustus Wright .....		
Gunnedah .....	Alexander Hutchison .....		
	John Shadrach Hart .....		
The Gwydir .....	Leslie Thomas Hollis, M.B., Ch. M.		
	The Hon. John See .....		
Hartley .....	Robert Matteson Vaughn .....		
	John Frederick Barnes .....		
The Hastings and Manning .....	John Kirkpatrick .....		
	John Kirkpatrick .....		
The Hawkesbury .....	Thomas Henry Hasall .....		
	Joseph Cook .....		
The Hume .....	George Donald .....		
	James Henry Young .....		
	Hugh McKinnon .....		
	Alexander Bowman .....		
	succeeded by		
	Sydney Burdekin .....		
	The Hon William John Lyne .....		
	James Hayes .....		

## BLUE BOOK OF

RETURN of MEMBERS composing the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued.*

Electoral District	Name.	Date when elected.	Remarks.
The Hunter .....	Robert Scobie .....	General Election, June-July, 1891.	
The Upper Hunter. }	Robert George Dundas FitzGerald.		
	Thomas Henry Williams .....	3 October, 1891.	
Illawarra .....	John Barnes Nicholson .....		
	Archibald Campbell .....	3 October, 1891.	
Inverell .....	George Alexander Cruickshank ..		
Kiama .....	George Warburton Fuller .....	3 October, 1891.	
	Otho Orde Dangar .....		
The Macleay ..	Patrick Hogan .....	3 October, 1891.	
	Sydney Smith .....		
East Macquarie ...	James Ebenezer Tonkin .....	3 October, 1891.	Resigned 21st July, 1892; re-elected, 13th August, 1892.
West Macquarie .	William Patrick Crick .....		
East Maitland ....	James Nixon Brunker .....	3 October, 1891.	
West Maitland ..	John Gillies .....		
Molong .....	Andrew Ross, M.D. . . . .	3 October, 1891.	
	Gustave Thomas Carlisle Miller ..		
Monaro .....	Henry Dawson .....	3 October, 1891.	
	John Wesley Bowes .....		
Morpeth .....	John Haynes .....	3 October, 1891.	
	William Chandos Wall .....		
	Robert Jones .....	3 October, 1891.	
	John Moore Chanter .....		
The Murray ...	Robert Barbour .....	3 October, 1891.	
	James Gormly .....		
	Arthur Rae .....	3 October, 1891.	
The Murrumbidgee	The Hon. Sir George Richard Dibbs, K C M G.		
	Job Sheldon .....	3 October, 1891.	Accepted office as Colonial Secretary, 26th October, 1891; re-elected 4th November, 1891. (See "Executive Council.")
The Namoi ...	Charles Collins .....		
The Nepean .....	Samuel Edward Lees .....	3 October, 1891.	
	David Scott .....		
Newcastle .....	John Lionel Fegan .....	3 October, 1891.	
	William Grahame .....		
	James Inglis .....	3 October, 1891.	
New England .....	The Hon. Henry Copeland .....		
	Edmund Lonsdale .....	3 October, 1891.	Accepted office as Secretary for Lands, 26th October, 1891; re-elected 4th November, 1891. (See "Executive Council.")
	Francis Cotton .....		
	John Hindle .....	3 October, 1891.	
Newtown .....	Joseph Abbott .....		
	Edmund William Molesworth .....	3 October, 1891.	
	Thomas Walker .....		
Northumberland .	Ninian Melville .....	3 October, 1891.	Chairman of Committees.
	Alfred Edden .....		
	Henry William Newman .....	3 October, 1891.	
Orange .....	James Torpy .....		
	John Cash Neild .....	3 October, 1891.	
	John Henry Want .....		
Paddington .....	James Marks .....	General Election, June July, 1891.	
	Alfred Allen .....		
Parramatta .....	Hugh Taylor .....	General Election, June July, 1891.	
Patrick's Plains ...	Albert John Gould .....		
Queanbeyan ...	Edward William O'Sullivan .....	General Election, June July, 1891.	
	Henry Clement Hoyle .....		
	William Francis Schey .....	General Election, June July, 1891.	
Redfern... ..	James Sinclair Taylor M'Gowen ..		
	William Henry Sharp .....	General Election, June July, 1891.	
	Thomas Thomson Ewing .....		
The Richmond ..	Bruce Baird Nicoll .....	General Election, June July, 1891.	
	John Perry .....		
Shoalhaven .....	Philip Henry Morton .....	General Election, June July, 1891.	
	The Hon. Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G.		
St. Leonards ....	Joseph Francis Cullen .....	General Election, June July, 1891.	
	Edward Mann Clark .....		
Sturt .....	John Henry Cann .....	General Election, June July, 1891.	
	William McMillan .....		
	The Hon. Edmund Barton .....	General Election, June July, 1891.	Accepted office as Attorney-General, 26th October, 1891; re-elected 7th November, 1891. (See "Executive Council.")
East Sydney ..	Varney Parkes .....		
	George Houston Reid .....	General Election, June July, 1891.	
	William Henry Traill .....		
	Bernhard Ringrose Wise .....	General Election, June July, 1891.	
South Sydney ...	James Martin .....		
	James Matthew Toobey .....	General Election, June July, 1891.	
	John Daniel FitzGerald .....		
	George Black .....	General Election, June July, 1891.	
West Sydney ...	Andrew Joseph Kelly .....		
	Thomas Martin Davis .....	General Election, June July, 1891.	
	Robert Henry Levien .....		
Tamworth .....	William Springthorpe Dowel .....	General Election, June July, 1891.	
Tenterfield ..	Charles Alfred Lee .....		
Tumut .....	Edward George Brown .....	General Election, June July, 1891.	
Wellington ..	Thomas Henry York .....		
	The Hon. Sir Joseph Palmer Abbott, Knt	General Election, June July, 1891.	Speaker.
Wentworth .....	Edward Bulwer Lytton Dickens ..		
Wilcannia .....	Richard Stevenson .....	General Election, June July, 1891.	
Wollombi .....	Thomas Coils .....		
Yass Plains ..	James Archibald Mackinnon .....	General Election, June July, 1891.	
Young .....	John George Gough .....		

NOTE.—The amount paid to Members of the Legislative Assembly during the year 1892 was £38,521

## PART II.

## Executive and Legislative Establishments.

## SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
Governor-in-Chief ... ..	16
Executive Council ... ..	16
Legislative Council ... ..	16
Legislative Assembly ... ..	17
Legislative Council and Assembly ... ..	17
Parliamentary Library ... ..	17
Parliamentary Reporting Staff ... ..	18

## EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF.</b>					
His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	The Right Honorable Victor Albert George, Earl of Jersey, P.C., G.C.M.G. <sup>1</sup>	18 Aug., 1890 Entered upon official duty, 15 Jan., 1891	Her Majesty, by Commission ....	7,000 0 0	18 Aug., 1890.
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.	Sir Frederick Matthew Darley, Kt.	23 Nov., 1891	Ditto .....	.....	29 Nov., 1886
Private Secretary .....	George J. Goschen .....	15 Jan., 1891	Governor .....	400 0 0	15 Jan., 1891.
	succeeded by Henry Reginald Cholmondeley.	1 Dec., 1892	Ditto .....	.....	1 Dec., 1892.
Aide-de-Camp .....	The Honorable Rupert Leigh. <sup>2</sup>	15 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	358 0 0	15 Jan., 1891.
Extra Aides-de-Camp .....	The Right Honorable The Earl of Ancram. <sup>3</sup>	15 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	.....	15 Jan., 1891.
	Henry Reginald Cholmondeley. <sup>4</sup>	15 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	.....	15 Jan., 1891.
Clerk to Private Secretary..	William Byrnes .....	1 July, 1871	Governor and Executive Council	450 0 0	1 July, 1871.
Messenger <sup>5</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	170 0 0	.....
Mounted Orderlies:—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sergeant .....	.....	.....	.....	10/6 p diem.	.....
Orderlies (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at 8/- „ 2 at 7/6 „	.....
<sup>1</sup> Allowed a residence. Governor of Norfolk Island, without salary. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £146 per annum in lieu of forage and incidental expenses, and £175 per annum house allowance. Captain, 15th Hussars. <sup>3</sup> Late Lieutenant, Royal Scots Regiment. Died 16 June. <sup>4</sup> To 30 November. Lieutenant, Cheshire Regiment. <sup>5</sup> Allowed a house.					
The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—					
Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—		£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	10	Salaries.....	8,378 0 0	} £8,989 7 6	
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.		
		Wages .....	611 7 6		
<b>EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.</b>					
Clerk of the Executive Council.	Alexander Campbell Budge	16 Oct., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	1 Nov., 1858.
Clerk .....	William Sydney Goldfinch	1 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	240 0 0	7 Sept., 1885.
Messenger .....	.....	.....	.....	160 0 0	.....
The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—					
Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—		£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	3	Salaries.....	1,200 0 0	} £1,200 0 0	
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.		
		Wages .....	Nil.		
<b>LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.</b>					
President.....	Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G. <sup>1</sup>	8 July, 1873	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission under the Great Seal of the Colony.	1,200 0 0	3 Oct., 1856.*
	succeeded by	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chairman of Committees ...	John Lackey .....	26 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	1,200 0 0	9 Feb., 1875.*
	Archibald Hamilton Jacob	1 Dec., 1887	Elected by Legislative Council (Sessionally).	500 0 0	1 Jan., 1852.*
Clerk of the Council and Clerk of the Parliaments.	John Jackson Calvert <sup>2</sup> ...	1 April, 1871	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission under the Great Seal of the Colony.	800 0 0	1 Aug., 1853.
Clerk Assistant .....	Adolphus Philip Clapin <sup>3</sup> ..	1 April, 1871	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	1 Aug., 1850.
Usher of the Black Rod ...	Stewart Marjoribanks Mowle. <sup>4</sup>	1 Aug., 1883	{ Governor and Executive Council, by Commission under the Great Seal of the Colony .....	440 0 0	21 Aug., 1852.
1st Clerk .....	Leonard Smirnoff Cooper. <sup>5</sup>	1 Aug., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	450 0 0	17 Dec., 1858.
2nd Clerk .....	William Leonard Edwards <sup>5</sup>	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	400 0 0	21 June, 1864.
3rd Clerk .....	Edward Adam Garland ...	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	350 0 0	14 Oct., 1868.
4th Clerk .....	Francis Laurence Clapin... <sup>5</sup>	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Aug., 1883.
Temporary Clerk .....	Cecil Harnett Calvert.....	15 May, 1892	Ditto .....	150 0 0	15 May, 1892.
Principal Messenger .....	.....	1 Feb., 1879	The President .....	200 0 0	.....
Doorkeeper .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	160 0 0	.....
Assistant Messengers (4) ...	.....	.....	Ditto .....	145 0 0	each.
<sup>1</sup> Deceased, 20 January. <sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £300; allowed 12 months leave of absence from 15 May. <sup>3</sup> Appointed Acting Clerk of the Parliaments during Mr. Calvert's absence, by Commission under the Great Seal, 15 May. <sup>4</sup> Allowed £60 a year as Secretary to the Parliamentary Refreshment Committee. <sup>5</sup> Appointed Acting Clerk Assistant during Mr. Calvert's absence, 15 May. * Services not continuous.					
The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—					
Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—		£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	17	Salaries.....	5,800 9 6	} £5,909 2 10	
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.		
		Wages .....	108 13 4		

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

17

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.</b>					
Speaker .....	The Hon. Sir Joseph Palmer Abbott, Knt.	14 July, 1891	Elected by Legislative Assembly	1,500 0 0	6 Jan., 1883.
Chairman of Committees .....	Ninian Melville .....	6 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	800 0 0	2 April, 1889.
Clerk of Assembly .....	Frederick William Webb <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1888	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,000 0 0	20 Oct., 1851.
Clerk Assistant .....	Richard Aldous Arnold .....	1 Jan., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	750 0 0	3 Jan., 1867.
2nd Clerk Assistant .....	Richard Windeyer Robertson .....	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	625 0 0	13 Nov., 1866.
Sergeant-at-Arms .....	Laurence Joseph Harnett .....	7 May, 1873	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	550 0 0	25 Sept., 1860.*
Clerk of Records .....	Charles Broughton Boydell <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	490 0 0	1 Feb., 1873.
Clerk of Select Committees .....	Arthur Charles Logan <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	440 0 0	1 July, 1880.
	succeeded by				
	William Stewart Mowle .....	12 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	440 0 0	1 Jan., 1884.
Clerk of Printing Branch .....	William Stewart Mowle .....	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	390 0 0	1 Jan., 1884.
	succeeded by				
	William Sydney Christie .....	12 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	390 0 0	14 Oct., 1885.
Clerk in Charge of Printed Papers .....	William Sydney Christie .....	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	340 0 0	14 Oct., 1885.
	succeeded by				
	Frank Beaumont Turner .....	12 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	340 0 0	25 Mar., 1886.
Clerks .....	Frank Beaumont Turner .....	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	340 0 0	25 Mar., 1886.
	succeeded by				
	Arthur Charles Logan <sup>4</sup> .....	12 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 July, 1880.
	succeeded by				
	William Bligh Connell .....	20 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Sept., 1880.
	George Henry Monahan .....	1 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	265 0 0	17 Mar., 1890.
	Sydney Grant Boydell .....	1 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	26 Jan., 1886.*
Temporary Clerk .....	John Robert McGregor .....	1 Feb., 1891	Speaker .....	100 0 0	1 Feb., 1891.
Principal Messenger .....			Ditto .....	260 0 0	
Principal Doorkeeper .....			Ditto .....	190 0 0	
Assistant Messengers (13) .....			Ditto .....	1 at 180 0 0 8 at 160 0 0 4 at 140 0 0	each.
Lavatory Attendant .....			Ditto .....	75 0 0	"

<sup>1</sup> Gives security for £400.<sup>2</sup> Gives security for £200.<sup>3</sup> Reduced.<sup>4</sup> Exchanged with W. B. Connell, C.P.S. and Land Agent, Kiama.

\* Services not continuous.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31 December .....	30	Salaries .....	10,011 17 9	£10,011 17 9
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.**

Steward and Housekeeper .....	William George Cassidy <sup>1</sup> .....	23 Oct., 1875	Governor and Executive Council	325 0 0	23 Oct., 1875.
Assistant Housekeeper <sup>1</sup> .....			President of the Legislative Council and Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.	90 0 0	
Watchman .....			Ditto .....	160 0 0	
House Servant .....			Ditto .....	145 0 0	
Stableman <sup>1</sup> .....			Ditto .....	145 0 0	
Assistant Stableman .....			Ditto .....	145 0 0	
Outdoor Servant .....			Ditto .....	145 0 0	
Cook .....			Ditto .....	210 0 0	
Refreshment-room Waiters (3) .....			Ditto .....	2 at 175 0 0 1 at 160 0 0	each.
Female Servants (4) <sup>1</sup> .....			Ditto .....	80 0 0	"

<sup>1</sup> Allowed a house, fuel, and light.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31 December .....	19	Salaries .....	2,175 7 5	£3,493 14 5
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	1,318 7 0	

**PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY.**

Librarian .....	Frank Walsh <sup>1</sup> .....	11 Jan., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	490 0 0	4 Aug., 1874.
First Assistant .....	John Riley .....	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	375 0 0	14 Sept., 1863.
Second do .....	Ernest Etienne Wahlberg .....	8 Sept., 1881	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Mar., 1876.
Messenger .....			President of the Legislative Council and Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.	100 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £200.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31 December .....	4	Salaries .....	1,265 0 0	£1,265 0 0
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

## BLUE BOOK OF

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING STAFF.</b>					
Principal Shorthand Writer	Charles Robinson.....	20 Oct., 1879	Governor and Executive Council	900 0 0	7 July, 1874
Second Shorthand Writer...	John B. Laing .....	1 April, 1886	Ditto .....	700 0 0	3 July, 1878.
Shorthand Writers .....	B. Harry Friend .....	1 June, 1884	Ditto .....	550 0 0	28 Oct., 1879.
	Angelo J. Smith .....	1 June, 1884	Ditto .....	550 0 0	1 Dec., 1879.
	William Drake.....	1 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	550 0 0	1 Aug., 1884.
	S. K. Johnstone.....	1 April, 1886	Ditto .....	470 0 0	1 April, 1886.
	Edward Downey .....	23 Oct., 1888	Ditto .....	450 0 0	1 Mar., 1888.
	Arthur Blenkin .....	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	450 0 0	1 Oct., 1889.
	R. R. Carrington .....	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	450 0 0	1 Oct., 1889.
	Herbert Robinson .....	24 Sept., 1888	Ditto .....	350 0 0	24 Sept., 1888.
	J. R. Toplis .....	1 Sept., 1892	President of Legislative Council and Speaker of Legislative Assembly.	350 0 0	1 Sept., 1892.
Type-writer .....	Joseph Tracey .....	23 Sept., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	23 Sept., 1889.
The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—					
Persons employed:—		No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31 December.....		20	Salaries.....	5,424 7 4	£5,655 14 2
			Fees, &c. ....	231 6 10	
			Wages .....	Nil.	



## PART III.

## Branch Royal Mint.

## SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
Branch Royal Mint ... ..	20
Pensions under the Sydney Mint Act, 1865 ... ..	20

## BRANCH ROYAL MINT.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment to the Mint.
				£ s. d.	
<b>BRANCH ROYAL MINT.</b>					
Deputy Master <sup>1</sup> .....	Robert Hunt, C.M.G. <sup>2</sup> ...	1 Jan., 1878	Her Majesty, by Warrant under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual.	1,100 0 0	8 July, 1853.
Senior Clerk and Melter <sup>1</sup> ...	Edward Offord Heywood <sup>2</sup>	1 Oct., 1870	The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by Warrant.	600 0 0	11 Jan., 1859.
Senior Assayer .....	Dr. Adolph Leibius, M.A.	18 Aug., 1870	Ditto ditto .....	700 0 0	31 Mar., 1859.
Assayer .....	John Warner M'Cutcheon	1 Oct., 1870	Ditto ditto .....	600 0 0	22 Nov., 1853.
Registrar and Accountant...	E. H. S. von Arnheim.....	1 July, 1890	Ditto ditto .....	390 0 0	8 Jan., 1873.
Senior Clerks .....	Lyndon Bolton Carpenter <sup>4</sup> succeeded by D. J. K. Colley .....	1 Jan., 1869 1 Oct., 1892	The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury. Ditto .....	500 0 0 300 0 0	1 Jan., 1859. 1 July, 1875.
	John Ford Adams <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	500 0 0	1 Jan., 1861.
Bullion Clerk.....	David John Kirkwood Colley succeeded by Thomas E. Roseby, B.A....	1 Feb., 1879 1 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	300 0 0 227 10 0	1 July, 1875. 1 Jan., 1885.
Assay Clerk and Assistant...	John H. Campbell .....	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Jan., 1884.
Junior Clerks .....	Thomas E. Roseby, B.A....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	177 10 0	1 Jan., 1885.
	A. J. C. Christie .....	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 July, 1890.
Weigher and Balance Mechanician.	Charles Bolton.....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	250 0 0	14 May, 1855.
Engineer and Foreman of Coining Department.	William D. Newton.....	1 April, 1889	Ditto .....	250 0 0	6 Feb., 1871.
Foreman of Melting De- partment.	Thomas Gilchrist.....	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	250 0 0	8 Nov., 1858.
Second Foreman of Melting Department.	William Bannerman .....	1 April, 1885	Ditto .....	225 0 0	11 Oct., 1854.
Messenger and Office-keeper <sup>6</sup>	.....	.....	Ditto .....	150 0 0	.....
Housekeeper .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	50 0 0	.....
Artificers, Workmen, and Boys (25).	.....	.....	Ditto .....	From 2/6 to 12s. per diem.	.....

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters.    <sup>2</sup> To 27 Sept., deceased.    <sup>3</sup> Acting Deputy Master from 28 Sept.    <sup>4</sup> To 30 Sept., retired.    <sup>5</sup> To 31 Dec., retired.  
<sup>6</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

NOTE.—The Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint is under the immediate control of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31 December.....	41	Salaries.....	6,015 6 8	£9,320 13 8
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	3,305 7 0	

## PENSIONS.

PAID under the Sydney Mint Act of 1865.

Name.	Amount of Pension.	Authority under which the Pension was granted.	Date from which the Pension commenced.	Service for which the Pension was granted.
Charles Elouis.....	£ s. d. 671 13 4	The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.	1 Jan., 1878	Late Deputy Ma-ter.
Elliott Arthur Knipe.....	128 10 0	Ditto .....	1 March, 1863	Late Registrar and Accountant
Hugh Gilchrist .....	162 10 0	Ditto .....	1 April, 1872	Late Senior Clerk.
Lyndon Bolton Carpenter.....	275 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Oct., 1892	Do.
Archibald Gardner .....	140 0 0	Ditto .....	1 July, 1890	Late Registrar and Accountant.
Henry Bradstock .....	166 13 4	Ditto .....	1 April, 1889	Late Foreman.

## PART IV.

## Colonial Secretary,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

## SUMMARY.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Colonial Secretary .. .. .	22	Permanent, Partially-paid, and Volunteer	
Agent-General .. .. .	22	Military Forces— <i>continued</i> :—	
Government Statistician and Registrar		Commissariat and Transport Corps..	51
of Friendly Societies and Trade Unions	23	Medical Staff Corps .. .. .	51
Registrar-General .. .. .	23	Volunteer Reserve Corps .. .. .	51
Land Titles Branch .. .. .	23	Honorary Captains, Rifle Companies	52
Deeds Branch .. .. .	24	Military Works Branch .. .. .	53
Registration of Births, Deaths, and		Ordnance and Barrack Department..	53
Marriages .. .. .	25	Naval Defence Force—	
Account Branch .. .. .	25	Staff .. .. .	55
Correspondence Branch .. .. .	25	Naval Brigade.. .. .	55
Valuators under the Real Property		H.M.C.S. "Wolverene" .. .. .	55
Act .. .. .	25	Naval Artillery Volunteers .. .. .	55
District Registrars .. .. .	36	Torpedo Boats.. .. .	56
Department of Audit .. .. .	31	Board to act on behalf of the Govern-	
Inspector-General of Police .. .. .	32	ment in the matter of International	
Immigration Agent .. .. .	33	Exchanges of Literary and Scientific	
Medical Department .. .. .	33	Works, Official Publications, &c. ..	56
Analytical Branch .. .. .	34	Botanic Gardens, &c. .. .. .	56
Coast Hospital Branch .. .. .	34	Trustees of the National Park .. .. .	56
Medical Officers and Vaccinators ..	34	Civil Service Board .. .. .	57
Additional Vaccinators only.. ..	36	Aborigines Protection Board .. .. .	57
Medical Board .. .. .	37	City of Sydney Improvement Board ..	57
Lunacy—		Commissioners of Fisheries .. .. .	58
Official Board of Visitors to Hospitals		Fisheries Department .. .. .	58
and Licensed Houses for the Insane	37	Local Government .. .. .	58
Inspector-General of the Insane and		Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and	
Hospitals generally .. .. .	38	Sewerage .. .. .	59
Reception House for the Insane,		Public Service Inquiry Commission ..	60
Darlinghurst .. .. .	41	Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board ..	60
Master in Lunacy .. .. .	41	Superintendent of Fire Brigades and	
Department of Charitable Institutions—		Inspector of Kerosene .. .. .	60
State Children's Relief Board .. ..	42	Parliamentary Standing Committee on	
Children's Protection Branch .. ..	42	Public Works .. .. .	61
Government Asylums Branch .. ..	42	Royal Commission to inquire into the	
Defence Department—		alleged defectiveness and unsuitability	
Military Secretary's Office .. ..	43	of the Baldwin Locomotives .. .. .	62
Permanent, Partially-paid, and Volunteer		Royal Commission to inquire into the	
Military Forces—		Military Service of N.S.W. .. .. .	62
Staff .. .. .	44	Royal Commission to inquire into the	
Staff (Honorary) .. .. .	45	charges against Mr. E. M. G. Eddy,	
Permanent Artillery Force .. ..	45	preferred by Mr. W. F. Schey, M.L.A.	62
Partially-paid Cavalry .. .. .	46	Government Labour Bureau .. .. .	63
Do Artillery .. .. .	47	Commission for New South Wales for	
Do Engineers .. .. .	47	the World's Columbian Exposition,	
Do Submarine Miners .. .. .	47	Chicago, 1893 .. .. .	63
Do Mounted Infantry .. .. .	48	Inspector of Scaffolding .. .. .	65
Do Infantry .. .. .	48	Sericulture .. .. .	65

## COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY.</b>					
Colonial Secretary .....	Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G. succeeded by Sir George Richard Dibbs, K.C.M.G.	8 Mar., 1889 23 Oct., 1891	Governor, by Commission .....	2,000 0 0	14 May, 1861.*
Principal Under Secretary..	Critchett Walker, C.M.G., J.P.	7 April, 1879	Ditto .....	2,000 0 0	5 Jan., 1883.*
Assistant Under Secretary..	Edward Wise M'Kenny ..	1 Jan., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	1,100 0 0	28 Oct., 1856.†
Chief Clerk .....	James John Taylor .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	700 0 0	7 Nov., 1862.
Clerk of Records .....	John George Cohen .....	14 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	650 0 0	4 May, 1867.
Clerk-in-charge Miscellaneous Branch.	James Adam Brodie .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	500 0 0	1 Sept., 1868.
Clerk-in-charge of Correspondence Branch.	Wyndham Harry Patterson	1 May, 1886	Ditto .....	450 0 0	12 April, 1875.
Accountant .....	Sydney Fotheringham? ..	9 Nov., 1891	Ditto .....	420 0 0	1 April, 1878.
Clerks .....	Harry Addington Unwin <sup>3</sup> Charles Ignatius Callachor Frederick Wahab Stoddard Alfred Edward Hibble .....	1 Jan., 1886 1 May, 1886 1 Aug., 1886 1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	380 0 0	18 May, 1885.
	James John Kelly .....	1 May, 1886	Ditto .....	320 0 0	16 Mar., 1879.
	Alfred Patrick Albert Delany ..	1 May, 1886	Ditto .....	320 0 0	7 June, 1878.
	Tancred de Carteret Armstrong, B.A.	12 Nov., 1885	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.	310 0 0	16 July, 1885.
	William Abbott de Mouncey ..	1 Feb., 1888	Ditto .....	300 0 0	22 May, 1887.
	Charles Howard Helsham, B.A. <sup>4</sup>	1 Feb., 1888	Ditto .....	300 0 0	15 Nov., 1879.
	Thomas Henry Neely .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	280 0 0	1 Mar., 1879.
	Harold Deering .....	18 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	275 0 0	19 Nov., 1884.
	Henry Sinclair Campbell Budge	1 Jan., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	21 Dec., 1885.
	Henry Herbert Lewis .....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	6 Dec., 1886.
Probationer .....	Herbert Whittingdale Johnson..	18 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	190 0 0	11 Nov., 1884.
			Colonial Secretary .....	180 0 0	16 July, 1888.
				180 0 0	1 Dec., 1889.
				170 0 0	1 Nov., 1889.
				75 0 0	17 Aug., 1891.
				200 0 0	each.
Messengers (8) .....				1 at 160 0 0	
				1 at 150 0 0	
				1 at 130 0 0	
				1 at 125 0 0	
				2 at 65 0 0	"
Housekeeper .....				1 at 70 0 0	"
				1 at 130 0 0	"
Cleaners of corridors (6) ...				1 at 120 0 0	"
				2 at 110 0 0	"
				2 at 100 0 0	"
Office-cleaners (3) .....				3 at 60 0 0	"

<sup>1</sup> Gives security for £400.<sup>2</sup> Gives security for £500.<sup>3</sup> Transferred to Office of Military Secretary, 1 January.<sup>4</sup> Gives security for £100.<sup>5</sup> One allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

\* Services not continuous.

† A break in Service from 22 July, 1863, to 1 April, 1865.

The number of Persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31 December.....	49	Salaries.....	12,079 10 9	£12,079 10 9
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

**AGENT-GENERAL FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.  
(RESIDENT IN LONDON).**

Agent-General for N.S.W. (resident in London).	The Hon. Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.	12 Aug., 1880	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	2,000 0 0	27 Oct., 1859.*
Secretary .....	Samuel Yardley, J.P. ....	1 April, 1879	Governor and Executive Council	900 0 0	1 April, 1879.
Accountant and Chief Clerk	John Alfred Wade .....	1 July, 1872	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 July, 1872.
Clerk-in-charge of Indents..	Thomas Mason .....	1 Nov., 1880	Ditto .....	225 0 0	23 Oct., 1876.
Shorthand-writer and Clerk	Richard Thornton .....	9 Feb., 1885	Ditto .....	200 0 0	9 Feb., 1885.
Clerks .....	Henry Gordon .....	11 May, 1882	Ditto .....	120 0 0	11 May, 1882.
	Thomas George White .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1889.
Messengers .....	Thomas James Evans .....	21 April, 1883	Agent-General .....	104 0 0	21 April, 1883.
	Albert Edmund Page .....	20 Feb., 1885	Ditto .....	78 0 0	20 Feb., 1885.
<b>EMIGRATION BRANCH.</b>					
Emigration Officer .....	Thomas Hughes Phillips...	14 Dec., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	465 0 0	6 Mar., 1878.
Clerk .....	Edward Russell Wait .....	27 June, 1888	Agent-General .....	170 0 0	7 May, 1877.*

\* Services not continuous.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31 December.....	11	Salaries.....	4,862 0 0	£4,862 0 0
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>					
<b>GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN AND REGISTRAR OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND TRADE UNIONS.</b>					
Statistician and Registrar...	T. A. Coghlan .....	5 July, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	825 0 0	1 Oct., 1870.*
Chief Compiler.....	William Ridley .....	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	450 0 0	26 Aug., 1872.
Chief Clerk.....	Greville Tregarthen.....	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	425 0 0	1 May, 1886.
Compilers .....	E. Marin La Meslée.....	16 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	345 0 0	24 Nov., 1878.
	Michael J. Fitzpatrick <sup>1</sup> .....	19 Aug., 1889	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1877.*
	George H. Pitt.....	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	275 0 0	25 Mar., 1879.*
				to 29 Feb.	
				300 0 0	
				from 1 March.	
	Selby M. Cook.....	16 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	225 0 0	1 Sept., 1883.
	Edward B. Casey <sup>2</sup> .....	16 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	150 0 0	16 Aug., 1886.
	George C. Goodman .....	24 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	16 April, 1888.
	Mathew J. Gunning .....	20 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	50 0 0	20 Nov., 1889.
Additional Compilers .....	William J. Tarplee .....	1 Mar., 1890	Colonial Secretary .....	400 0 0	21 Nov., 1889.
	William H. P. Cherry.....	1 Mar., 1889	Ditto .....	240 0 0	—Sept., 1881.
	J. T. B. Wedderburn.....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Jan., 1891.
	Henry Spondly .....	12 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	0 15 0	12 Feb., 1890.
				per diem.	
	Reginald M. Mitchell.....	12 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	72 0 0	12 Jan., 1891.
Messenger .....	1 Jan., 1892	Statistician .....	120 0 0	1 Jan., 1892.	
Houskeeper .....	1 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	20 0 0	1 Dec., 1891.	
Assistant Actuary .....	Alfred Davis.....	1 Jan., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	275 0 0	12 May, 1890.
	<sup>1</sup> To 29 February, resigned.	<sup>2</sup> Deceased, 23 October.	* Services not continuous.		
<b>FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.</b>					
Registrar.....	Alexander Oliver, M.A. <sup>1</sup> ...	20 Jan., 1874	Governor and Executive Council	.....	1 Aug., 1865.
	succeeded by				
	T. A. Coghlan .....	29 July, 1892	Ditto .....	.....	1 Oct., 1870.*
Clerk in Charge of Records	E. Lewis Scott.....	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	500 0 0	1 July, 1878.
	<sup>1</sup> Resigned, 12 July. Appointed President Land Court.		* Services not continuous.		
<b>TRADE UNIONS.</b>					
Registrar.....	Alexander Oliver, M.A. <sup>1</sup> ...	.....	Appointed by Trades Union Act	.....	1 Aug., 1865.
	succeeded by		of 1881, 45 Vic. No. 12.		
	T. A. Coghlan .....	29 July, 1892	Governor and Executive Council	.....	1 Oct., 1870.*
	<sup>1</sup> Resigned, 12 July. Appointed President Land Court.		* Services not continuous.		
The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—					
Persons employed—		No.	Amount of money paid as—	£ s. d.	Total,
On 31 December—			Salaries .....	5,287 0 0	} £13,610 0 0
Staff .....	16	} 35	Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
Census .....	19		Wages—Census .....	8,323 0 0	
<b>REGISTRAR-GENERAL.</b>					
Registrar-General .....	Charles Hart Townley	25 Mar., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	7 Jan., 1862.
	Pinhey, J.P.				
<b>LAND TITLES BRANCH.</b>					
	Charles Hart Townley	25 Mar., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	7 Jan., 1862.
	Pinhey, J.P. (Chairman)				
Land Titles Commissioners	Richard Jones <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto .....	} Each allowed £3 3s. per sitting weekly.	7 Sept., 1857.
	The Honorable Edward Greville, M.L.C.	10 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....		10 Jan., 1884.
Examiners of Titles .....	Henry Austin, J.P. ....	27 July, 1892	Ditto .....		27 July, 1892.
Do (Senior)	Edmund Burton <sup>2</sup> .....	6 July, 1868	Ditto .....	860 0 0	—Mar., 1841.*
	Alfred Parry Long.....	23 July, 1886	Ditto .....	860 0 0	23 July, 1886.
	Edwin Augustus Cleever Smith.	14 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....	860 0 0	14 Nov., 1888.
Deputy Registrar-General...	Harry Bingham Thomas...	1 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	860 0 0	1 Sept., 1891.
	Henry Charles Edwin Newcombe.	14 April, 1882	Ditto .....	600 0 0	22 April, 1852.
Ditto ditto (Public Room).	Charles Hardwick Keele...	21 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 Mar., 1873.
Principal Draftsman .....	Robert Mead Pearson .....	1 April, 1866	Ditto .....	675 0 0	1 Oct., 1855.
Draftsmen .....	Wilfred De Courcy Lewis	1 July, 1874	Ditto .....	450 0 0	16 Mar., 1863.
	James Lyon Spark .....	23 July, 1874	Ditto .....	340 0 0	3 June, 1863.
	William Frederick Kloster	30 May, 1878	Ditto .....	290 0 0	30 May, 1878.
	Albert Newcombe .....	13 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	270 0 0	16 Oct., 1863.
	Joseph Nicholas Pyne ..	12 July, 1880	Ditto .....	270 0 0	12 July, 1880.
	Frederick George Melville	1 June, 1882	Ditto .....	230 0 0	1 June, 1882.
	Alexander Mark Solomon	18 Nov., 1882	Ditto .....	230 0 0	1 June, 1882.
	William Charles Barnston Parnell.	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	Ernest Edward Stacey Layton..	16 Nov., 1881	Ditto .....	220 0 0	16 Nov., 1881.
	Stephen Anthony .....	4 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	220 0 0	4 Aug., 1883.
	Edwin Arthur Pearson ..	13 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	220 0 0	13 Oct., 1884.
	Arthur Henry Prury .....	20 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....	170 0 0	16 Nov., 1886.
	Charles S. Cowdery .....	28 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	150 0 0	28 Nov., 1890.
	Fredk. John Ewens .....	14 Sept., 1891	Colonial Secretary .....	125 0 0	14 Sept., 1891.
	Fredk. C. Johnson .....	18 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	60 0 0	18 Mar., 1891.
	<sup>1</sup> To 19 July, resigned.	<sup>2</sup> To 31 January, retired.	* Services not continuous.		

## BLUE BOOK OF

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—REGISTRAR—GENERAL—continued.</b>					
<b>LAND TITLES BRANCH—continued.</b>					
Searcher .....	Christopher Williams Campion Hatton.	22 May, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	420 0 0	22 May, 1884.
Examiners' Clerk .....	Frederick A. Rossiter .....	1 April, 1890	Ditto .....	390 0 0	1 July, 1881.
Clerks .....	John Connery .....	19 Aug., 1875	Ditto .....	280 0 0	7 April, 1859.*
	Herbert Charles Shaw <sup>1</sup> .....	13 Mar., 1889	Ditto .....	250 0 0	13 Mar., 1889.
	Charles Henry Mallon ...	1 Sept., 1879	Ditto .....	235 0 0 to 29 Feb., 240 0 0 from 1 Mar.	1 Sept., 1879.
	Thomas Joseph M'Donald	7 June, 1880	Ditto .....	230 0 0 to 29 Feb., 235 0 0 from 1 Mar.	7 June, 1880.
	Walter Fitzgerald .....	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	220 0 0 to 29 Feb., 230 0 0 from 1 Mar.	1 June, 1880.
	John Walter Croker .....	21 May, 1884	Ditto .....	210 0 0	9 May, 1883.
	Henry Nisbet Armstrong..	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	175 0 0 to 29 Feb., 210 0 0 from 1 Mar.	1 July, 1880.*
	Samuel James Heuston ...	20 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....	175 0 0	10 May, 1884.
	Percy Herbert Coates .....	22 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	29 Aug., 1887.
	Arthur Edward Reeve ...	22 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1889.
	Reginald A. Barton.....	1 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	135 0 0 to 29 Feb., 150 0 0 from 1 March.	23 July, 1890.
	H. Hendy-Pooley .....	22 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	110 0 0 to 30 Sept., 120 0 0 from 1 Oct.	23 July, 1890.
	Arthur N. Miles .....	22 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	110 0 0	6 Aug., 1890.
	Rochfort Hull .....	1 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0 to 29 Feb., 110 0 0 from 1 March.	19 Feb., 1891.
	Edgar A. MacTaggart ...	1 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0 to 30 Sept., 110 0 0 from 1 Oct.	16 Mar., 1891.
	Thomas Trimble .....	1 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	80 0 0 to 29 Feb., 100 0 0 from 1 March.	29 June, 1891.
	Argyle Smith .....	1 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	75 0 0 to 29 Feb., 80 0 0 from 1 March, 100 0 0 from 1 Oct.	15 Aug., 1891.
Printer and Caretaker <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Registrar-General .....	190 0 0	
Stamper .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	140 0 0	
Housekeeper to the Department <sup>3</sup>	.....	.....	Ditto .....	100 0 0	
Junior Messenger .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	52 0 0	
Do .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	52 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Resigned, 18 Feb.	<sup>2</sup> Resides on the premises.	<sup>3</sup> Resides on the premises; allowed fuel and light.			* Services not continuous.
<b>DEEDS BRANCH.</b>					
Deputy Registrar-General	W. A. Abbott .....	7 Mar., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	16 Mar., 1859.
Chief Clerk of Branch ... }	H. W. Gillam .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	375 0 0	6 May, 1867.
Deputy Registrar of Deeds }	Robert W. Codrington ...	17 June, 1882	Governor, under Act 20 Vic. No. 27....		
Clerks .....	John C. de S. Mann .....	1 June, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	280 0 0	29 Sept., 1872.
	Alfred Jas. Napier .....	1 May, 1891	Ditto .....	175 0 0	27 Aug., 1884.
		1 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....	150 0 0 to 29 Feb., 160 0 0 from 1 March.	1 July, 1886.
	Clarence E. Campbell.....	1 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	75 0 0 to 30 Sept., 80 0 0 from 1 Oct.	6 Oct., 1891.
	F. P. J. Mc. C. Maguire...	1 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	75 0 0	16 Mar., 1892.
Record Attendant .....	.....	.....	Registrar-General .....	150 0 0	
Junior Messenger .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	52 0 0	

NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

COLONIAL SECRETARY—REGISTRAR-GENERAL—continued.

BRANCH FOR REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

Chief Clerk.....	William Lachlan Dawes ...	29 Jan., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	8 Sept., 1858.
Clerk in charge of Registration Room.	Edmund Conroy Hopkins	23 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	275 0 0	1 July, 1872.
Clerks .....	Wm. W. Bucknell .....	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	240 0 0	13 Mar., 1879.
	John Butler .....	1 June, 1880	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
				to 29 Feb., 220 0 0 from 1 March.	
	Osterley L. Thompson ...	1 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	120 0 0	28 Oct., 1889.
				to 29 Feb., 135 0 0 from 1 March.	
Storekeeper.....	.....	.....	Registrar-General .....	150 0 0	
Junior Messenger .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	52 0 0	

ACCOUNT BRANCH.

Accountant.....	Henry John Noble .....	1 May, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	12 July, 1875.
Cashier .....	Edward Tasman Deane ...	1 May, 1890	Ditto .....	300 0 0	30 Aug., 1878.
Assistant Cashiers .....	M. Cooper.....	1 May, 1890	Ditto .....	240 0 0	29 Oct., 1878.
				to 29 Feb., 250 0 0 from 1 March.	
	Arthur A. Hiddilston .....	1 May, 1890	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 Jan., 1884.
Clerk .....	Ernest S. Macdermott ...	10 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	160 0 0	17 Feb., 1885.
				to 29 Feb., 175 0 0 from 1 March.	

CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.

Corresponding and Record Clerk	Frederick Charles William Elyard	25 Mar., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	1 April, 1857.
Clerk .....	William Henry Young ...	1 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	210 0 0	20 Nov., 1882.

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS GIVE SECURITY:—

	Amount.		Amount.
Registrar-General.....	Charles Pinhey .....	£700	
<b>LAND TITLES BRANCH.</b>			
Deputy Registrar-General .....	Henry Newcombe .....	300	
Do Public Room ..	Charles H. Keele .....	250	
Counter Clerk .....	T. J. MacDonald .....	250	
Do .....	W. J. Fitzgerald .....	100	
Do .....	J. W. Croker .....	250	
Do .....	P. H. Coates .....	250	
Do .....	A. E. Reeve .....	100	
Do .....	R. A. Barton .....	100	
<b>DEEDS BRANCH.</b>			
Deputy Registrar-General .....	W. A. Abbott .....	£300	
Deputy Registrar of Deeds .....	H. W. Gillam .....	300	
<b>BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES BRANCH.</b>			
Chief Clerk .....	W. L. Dawes .....	300	
Collecting Clerk .....	E. C. Hopkins .....	250	
Examining Clerk .....	John Butler .....	100	
<b>ACCOUNT BRANCH.</b>			
Accountant .....	H. J. Noble .....	500	
Cashier .....	E. T. Deane .....	500	
Assistant Cashier .....	M. Cooper .....	250	
Do (Deeds) .....	A. A. Hiddilston .....	500	
Clerk .....	E. S. Macdermott .....	100	

VALUATORS UNDER THE REAL PROPERTY ACT.

Valuators .....	William Pritchard .....	9 Sept., 1880	Governor and Executive Council, under 26 Vic., sec. 21.	} Nil.	9 Sept., 1880.												
	John Oswald Gilchrist ...	12 Aug., 1880	Ditto .....		} Nil.	12 Aug., 1880.											
	Edward Compton Batt ..	6 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....			} Nil.	6 Jan., 1881.										
	Edward Wrench .....	26 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....				} Nil.	26 Oct., 1886.									
	John Henry Munro.....	17 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....					} Nil.	17 Jan., 1881.								
	John Taylor.....	15 April, 1887	Ditto .....						} Nil.	15 April, 1887.							
	John Francis King .....	22 April, 1887	Ditto .....							} Nil.	22 April, 1887.						
	Edward Johnston Sievers..	5 July, 1888	Ditto .....								} Nil.	5 July, 1888.					
	Savary Trebartha Rodd ...	20 Aug., 1888	Ditto .....									} Nil.	20 Aug., 1888.				
	Hugh Duff .....	30 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....										} Nil.	30 Nov., 1888.			
	William Alfred Brodie ...	29 May, 1891	Ditto .....											} Nil.	29 May, 1891.		
	William Boyce Allen .....	26 June, 1891	Ditto .....												} Nil.	26 June, 1891.	
	Alfred George Carruthers	16 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....													} Nil.	16 Oct., 1891.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also the amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31 December.....	80	Salaries.....	18,857 0 5	} £20,912 7 3
		Fees.....	2,055 6 10	
		Wages.....	Nil.	

District at	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—REGISTRAR-GENERAL—continued.</b>					
<b>DISTRICT REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.</b>					
Registrar-General—					
East Sydney.....	Charles Hart Townley	} 25 Mar., 1890	Governor and Executive Council		
South Sydney.....	Pinhey, J.P.....				
West Sydney.....					
Albury (Albury).....	Charles A. Conley.....	1 Feb., 1882	Registrar-General.....		
Argyle (Goulburn).....	W. Carson, C.P.S.....	6 June, 1887	Ditto.....		
" (Taralga).....	J. Whiting.....	4 June, 1887	Ditto.....		
	succeeded by				
	R. A. Thomson.....	19 Oct., 1892	Ditto.....		
" Crookwell.....	Percy Dewhurst.....	1 Oct., 1888	Ditto.....		
Balmain (Balmain).....	William Parker.....	1 April, 1881	Ditto.....		
" (Leichhardt).....	James S. Hellier.....	1 July, 1882	Ditto.....		
Balranald (Hay).....	F. G. Adrian, C.P.S.....	13 May, 1891	Ditto.....		
" (Mossgiel).....	Robert G. Jamieson, C.P.S.....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto.....		
" (Balranald).....	M. Longfield, C.P.S.*.....	14 Oct., 1891	Ditto.....		
	succeeded by				
	Harry Newman (Acting C.P.S.)	14 May, 1892	Ditto.....		
	succeeded by				
	Charles H. Davies (Acting C.P.S.)	30 May, 1892	Ditto.....		
" (Hillston).....	Duncan G. M'Dougall, C.P.S.....	17 June, 1887	Ditto.....		
" (Nymagee).....	John A. R. Elmslie.....	26 Feb., 1886	Ditto.....		
" (Mount Hope).....	Jasper Y. Tullia.....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto.....		
Bathurst (Bathurst).....	Charles Grant.....	1 April, 1883	Ditto.....		
The Bogan (Dubbo).....	William J. Martin, C.P.S.....	1 July, 1888	Ditto.....		
" (Nyngan).....	William Ovenden.....	10 Aug., 1888	Ditto.....		
	succeeded by				
	Thomas Rowe* (Council Clerk)	3 Oct., 1892	Ditto.....		
" (Coonamble).....	George Whitfield, C.P.S.....	30 Mar., 1889	Ditto.....		
	succeeded by				
	Andrew T. Cochrane, C.P.S.	15 Jan., 1892	Ditto.....		
	succeeded by				
	A. B. C. Burke, (Acting C.P.S.)	8 Mar., 1892	Ditto.....		
" (Coonabarabran).....	C. H. B. Primrose, C.P.S.....	24 Jan., 1891	Ditto.....		
	succeeded by				
	Sergeant W. Borthistle (Acting C.P.S.)	3 Oct., 1892	Ditto.....		
	succeeded by				
	A. R. Perry (Aig. C.P.S.)	8 Oct., 1892	Ditto.....		
" (Warren).....	Harold Stanford, C.P.S.....	31 Dec., 1891	Ditto.....		
" (Peak Hill).....	J. H. Cogdon.....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto.....		
Burrowa (Burrowa).....	Victor Cumming, C.L.A.....	1 Dec., 1891	Ditto.....		
Bourke (Bourke).....	R. M. Hughes.....	1 June, 1887	Ditto.....		
" (Barrington).....	Matthew J. Poett, C.P.S.....	10 Jan., 1889	Ditto.....		
" (Brewarrina).....	C. J. Robins.....	1 Oct., 1888	Ditto.....		
" (Cobar).....	Harcourt Holcombe, C.P.S.....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto.....		
" (Collarendabri).....	Angus M. Amos.....	7 July, 1891	Ditto.....		
Braidwood.....	John Kenny, C.P.S.....	25 July, 1883	Ditto.....		
Camden (Camden).....	Max Zliniski.....	12 Dec., 1887	Ditto.....		
" (Campbelltown).....	D. E. Troughton, C.P.S.....	7 June, 1887	Ditto.....		
	succeeded by				
	A. C. Fraser, junr., C.P.S.	24 Oct., 1892	Ditto.....		
" (Picton).....	Charles F. Butler.....	1 April, 1890	Ditto.....		
	succeeded by				
	W. Brown (Atng. C.P.S.)*	4 April, 1892	Ditto.....		
	succeeded by				
	R. T. MacNevin, C.P.S.....	29 April, 1892	Ditto.....		
" (Joadja Creek).....	W. Cairns.....	2 Jan., 1888	Ditto.....		
" (Berrima).....	F. R. Wilshire, C.P.S.....	1 April, 1881	Ditto.....		
" (Bowral).....	John D. Sherriff.....	2 Aug., 1889	Ditto.....		
	succeeded by				
	Henry J. Lee*.....	22 June, 1892	Ditto.....		
" (Robertson).....	Annie D. Moffitt.....	30 Sept., 1886	Ditto.....		
" (Mossvale).....	James R. Scroggie, C.P.S.....	13 Oct., 1891	Ditto.....		
Canterbury (Burwood).....	Mary Young.....	1 May, 1890	Ditto.....		
" (Ashfield).....	George Watson.....	1 May, 1884	Ditto.....		
" (Petersham).....	E. G. Fairman.....	28 Nov., 1891	Ditto.....		
" (St. Peter's).....	V. Pampillonia.....	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto.....		
" (Marrickville).....	John Cornish.....	2 July, 1888	Ditto.....		
" (Kogarah).....	William J. A. Hill.....	1 July, 1889	Ditto.....		
" (Hurstville).....	George Leeder.....	2 April, 1888	Ditto.....		
" (Canterbury).....	J. Slocombe.....	4 Oct., 1888	Ditto.....		

All District Registrars are allowed 2s. per entry; also all fees paid to them for searches, certified copies, and marriages, unless they occupy the position of C.P.S., when they revert to the Treasury, under the "Clerks of Petty Sessions Fees Act of 1887."

\* Acting.



## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

27

District at	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—REGISTRAR-GENERAL—continued.</b>					
<b>DISTRICT REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES—continued.</b>					
Canterbury (Rockdale) .....	H. W. Hardwick .....	1 Dec., 1888	Registrar-General .....		
" (Five Dock) † ..	Michael J. Adams .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....		
" (Drummoyne) ..	Percy J. H. Sewell .....	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	Alexander Grieves* .....	5 Dec., 1892	Ditto .....		
Carcoar (Carcoar) .....	John H. Louche, C.P.S. ...	13 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....		
" (Tuena) .....	T. F. Bell .....	2 July, 1888	Ditto .....		
" (Cowra) .....	B. P. P. Kemp, C.P.S. ...	17 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....		
" (Blayney) .....	W. Roche, C.P.S. ....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....		
" (Mt. Macdonald) ..	George A. Gunning .....	1 April, 1890	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	R. T. Muir .....	26 July, 1892	Ditto .....		
The Clarence (Maclean) ...	Henry A. Ledger, C.P.S.*	20 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	Sergeant John Tysoe* .....	1 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....		
" (Ulmarra) ...	A. J. Flanders .....	1 April, 1885	Ditto .....		
Central Cumberland (Parramatta)	George Wickham, C.P.S. ...	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
" (Ryde) .....	G. M. Pope, C.P.S. ....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
" (Liverpool) ...	William Long .....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
" (Granville) ...	John Rayner .....	8 Nov., 1886	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	Mrs. Annie Rayner* .....	13 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....		
" (Hurstville) ...	George Leeder .....	1 May, 1889	Ditto .....		
Darham (Clarence Town) ...	James Lyall .....	1 June, 1881	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	T. M. Williams, C.P.S. ...	20 April, 1892	Ditto .....		
" (Dungog) .....	H. S. Bingle, C.P.S. ....	31 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....		
" (Paterson) ...	W. L. Brown, C.P.S. ....	1885	Ditto .....		
Eden (Bega) .....	C. W. Thomas, C.P.S. ....	13 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	R. G. Payten, Acting C.P.S. ...	16 June, 1892	Ditto .....		
" (Eden) .....	Geo. W. H. Davies, C.P.S.*	10 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	S. G. Beaver, Atg. C.P.S.*	6 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	F. J. Keon, J.P., Atg. C.P.S.* ..	18 Dec., 1892	Ditto .....		
" (Lyttleton) .....	G. D. Williams .....	18 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....		
" (Moruya) .....	A. T. Cochrane, C.P.S. ...	21 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	H. Bragg Acting, C.P.S. ...	8 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	G. Whitfeld, Atg. C.P.S. ....	16 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....		
" (Candelo) .....	Charles H. Brooks .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....		
Forbes (Forbes) .....	Edmond A. T. Pery, C.P.S.	13 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	James Watt, Atg. C.P.S.*	13 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....		
" (Parkes) .....	James Millar .....	30 May, 1889	Ditto .....		
" (Condobolin) .....	R. T. Macnevin, C.P.S. ...	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	G. M. Marsh, Acting C.P.S.* ..	15 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	James Watt, Atg. C.P.S. ...	26 April, 1892	Ditto .....		
Glebe (Glebe) .....	Frederick W. Artlett .....	8 May, 1884	Ditto .....		
" (Leichhardt) .....	James S. Hellier .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....		
Glen Innes (Glen Innes) ...	George Stevenson .....	28 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....		
" (Emmaville) ...	F. F. Potts, C.P.S. ....	26 May, 1891	Ditto .....		
Gloucester (Stroud) .....	J. D. Walker, C.P.S. ....	31 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....		
" (Copeland) .....	Alfred Stone, C.P.S. ....	30 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	Senior-constable Charles Grimshaw.	24 July, 1892	Ditto .....		
" (Raymond Terrace) ...	C. R. Middleton, C.P.S. ...	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....		
Goulburn (Goulburn) .....	W. Carson, C.P.S. ....	6 June, 1887	Ditto .....		
Grafton (Grafton) .....	W. Clarke, C.P.S. ....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
Grenfell (Grenfell) .....	W. H. Hazelton .....	1 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....		
" (Temora) .....	Jas. Davoren, C.P.S. ....	1 July, 1886	Ditto .....		
" (Barmedman) .....	Thomas Love .....	9 June, 1887	Ditto .....		
" (Marsden) .....	G. Carolan .....	2 April, 1891	Ditto .....		
Gundagai (Gundagai) .....	Osman A. Edwards, C.P.S.	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	Charles W. Weekes, P.M.*	23 Dec., 1892	Ditto .....		
" (Cootamundra) ...	Charles John Lloyd, C.P.S.	5 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	W. J. M. Fincham, Acting C.P.S.	3 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....		

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\* Acting. † Closed, 1 July.

District at	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—REGISTRAR-GENERAL—continued.</b>					
<b>DISTRICT REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES—continued.</b>					
Gunnedah (Gunnedah).....	John J. Kingsmill, C.P.S.	4 Sept., 1888	Registrar-General .....		
" (Quirindi).....	R. H. V. Allnutt, C.P.S.	6 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....		
" (Boggabri).....	George Humphries .....	1 June, 1889	Ditto .....		
The Gwydir (Warialda).....	James C. Thornton, C.P.S.	31 Dec., 1889	Ditto .....		
" (Moree) .....	W. B. Geddes, Atg. C.P.S.*	10 Dec., 1892	Ditto .....		
	Charles E. Oslear, P.M. ....	31 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	A. R. Perry, C.P.S.* .....	6 April, 1892	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	A. R. Perry, C.P.S. ....	1 July, 1892	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	E. W. Fegan, Atg. C.P.S.	17 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	D. E. Troughton, P.M. ....	18 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....		
" (Bingara) .....	W. C. Lawson, C.P.S. ....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....		
Hartley (Lithgow).....	W. P. Macdermott .....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
" (Oberon).....	J. Metcalf.....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....		
" (Katoomba) .....	George T. Palmer .....	2 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	S. E. Hewett .....	5 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....		
Hastings and Manning (Taree) ..	J. A. Creagh, C.P.S. ....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
" (Port Macquarie)....	John T. Hobbes, P.M. ....	28 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	W. Brown, Atg. C.P.S.* ..	23 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	F. D. P. Meares, Acting P.M. .	14 May, 1892	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	C. E. Oslear, P.M. ....	19 July, 1892	Ditto .....		
Hawkesbury (Windsor) ...	Arthur Gates, C.P.S. ....	8 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....		
" (Richmond).....	C. E. Cotter, C.P.S. ....	7 July, 1891	Ditto .....		
" (Riverstone)....	F. Wheeler .....	2 April, 1888	Ditto .....		
" (Wiseman's Ferry)...	J. T. Marx .....	23 May, 1885	Ditto .....		
Hume (Albury).....	C. A. Conley.....	1 July, 1885	Ditto .....		
" (Corowa).....	S. J. Chenhall .....	19 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		
" (Tumbarumba) .....	William D. Bailey .....	1 April, 1890	Ditto .....		
" (Germantown).....	H. J. Chapman .....	3 April, 1891	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	S. H. Phillips .....	5 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....		
The Hunter (Greta) .....	Montgomery J. Sheppard..	1 April, 1890	Ditto .....		
" (East Maitland)....	C. C. Vindin, Acting C.P.S.* ..	21 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	W. F. Robertson, C.P.S....	11 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....		
" (West Maitland)....	T. Hughes.....	30 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....		
The Upper Hunter (Scone)...	H. J. Leary, C.P.S. ....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....		
" (Musselbrook) ..	James V. Foley, C.P.S. ....	24 June, 1889	Ditto .....		
" (Cassilis).....	D. C. S. Bruce, C.P.S. ....	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....		
" (Murrurundi) ..	G. R. Evans, C.P.S. ....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
" (Merriwa) .....	W. A. Read .....	26 May, 1887	Ditto .....		
Illawarra (Wollongong) ...	David R. Jamieson, C.P.S.	2 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....		
" (Woonoona).....	Edward Ramsay .....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
" (Helensburgh)....	G. T. Hawkins .....	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....		
Inverell (Inverell).....	K. T. Garland, C.P.S. ....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....		
Kiama (Kiama).....	F. W. Edwards, P.M.* ..	27 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....		
	A. C. Logan (Acting C.P.S.)	25 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	John F. Kenyon (Acting P.M.)	31 Dec., 1892	Ditto .....		
The Macleay (Kempsey) ...	James W. Wilson .....	20 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	Frederick Appleyard*.....	9 Dec., 1892	Ditto .....		
" (Boat Harbour) ..	Frank B. Treatt, C.P.S.* ..	17 June, 1889	Ditto .....		
" (Nambucca) .....	R. E. Done .....	23 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....		
East Macquarie (Bathurst)	C. Grant .....	1 April, 1883	Ditto .....		
" (Sunny Corner) ..	L. A. Tomlinson .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....		
" (Sofala).....	J. C. Hayes .....	19 June, 1881	Ditto .....		
" (Wattle Flat) ..	William Walters .....	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....		
" (Oberon).....	J. Metcalf.....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....		
West Macquarie (Bathurst)	C. Grant .....	1 April, 1883	Ditto .....		
East Maitland (Eas Maitland) ..	C. C. Vindin (Acting C.P.S.)* ..	21 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	W. F. Robertson, C.P.S....	11 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....		
" (Minmi) .....	Thomas Wells .....	17 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....		
West Maitland (West Maitland) ..	Thomas Hughes .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....		
Molong (Molong) .....	H. H. Chippindall, C.P.S. ....	15 Sept., 1888	Ditto .....		
" (Cargo).....	Nicholas B. May .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....		
" (Canowindra) .....	Arthur H. Costin.....	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	R. V. P. Flanagan*.....	4 April, 1892	Ditto .....		

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\* Acting.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

29

District at	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—REGISTRAR-GENERAL—continued.</b>					
<b>DISTRICT REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES—continued.</b>					
Monaro (Cooma) .....	Edward T. F. Gomm .....	4 May, 1890	Registrar-General .....		
„ (Bombala) .....	W. A. Dovers .....	31 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
„ (Nimitybelle) .....	F. B. Hales* .....	22 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....		
„ (Adaminaby) .....	Henry James Lea .....	2 Aug., 1889	Ditto .....		
„ (Kiandra) .....	James Waddell .....	24 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....		
Morpeth (Morpeth) .....	James M. Scott .....	22 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....		
Mudgee (Mudgee) .....	Charles F. Wakeley .....	29 Mar., 1889	Ditto .....		
	Hubert Dillon .....	8 July, 1891	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
„ (Gulgong) .....	Walterus Brown* .....	1 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....		
„ (Tambaroora) .....	H. De Boos, C.P.S. ....	4 Oct., 1883	Ditto .....		
„ (Hill End) .....	J. S. Willard .....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
„ (Rylstone) .....	Alfred Le Messurier, C.P.S. ....	30 Mar., 1889	Ditto .....		
	W. W. Armstrong, C.P.S. ....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
The Murray (Moulamein)	G. M. Marsh (Acting C.P.S.)* ..	4 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....		
„ (Moama) .....	Richard Hindson .....	1 Mar., 1889	Ditto .....		
„ (Jerilderie) .....	H. Evans, C.P.S. ....	12 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....		
„ (Deniliquin) .....	A. D. Fowler .....	1 Dec., 1882	Ditto .....		
„ (Tocumwal) .....	W. H. Hooper .....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
The Murrumbidgee (Wagga Wagga)	Peter A. Dunne .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....		
	Jim M'Kensey, C.P.S. ....	1 Dec., 1887	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
„ (Narrandera) .....	C. F. Butler, C.P.S. ....	7 April, 1892	Ditto .....		
„ (Urana) .....	succeeded by				
„ (Hillston) .....	H. Baylis, P.M.* .....	27 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....		
„ (Junee) .....	L. S. Donaldson, C.P.S. ....	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....		
The Namoi (Coonabarabran)	Percy R. Brett .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....		
	D. G. McDougall, C.P.S. ....	17 June, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Alfred Elliott, C.P.S. ....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....		
	C. H. B. Primrose, C.P.S. ....	24 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
„ (Coonamble) .....	Sergeant W. Borthistle (Acting C.P.S.) .....	3 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
„ (Narrabri) .....	A. R. Perry (Atg. C.P.S.) .....	28 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....		
„ (Walgett) .....	George Whitfield, C.P.S. ....	30 Mar., 1889	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
„ (Walgett) .....	Andrew T. Cochrane, C.P.S. ....	15 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....		
	A. B. C. Burke (Acting C.P.S.)* ..	8 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....		
	J. F. Kenyon, C.P.S. ....	30 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....		
	G. A. Hyde, C.P.S. ....	31 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....		
	W. L. Fawcett (Acting C.P.S.)* .....	4 April, 1892	Ditto .....		
The Nepean (Penrith) .....	J. K. Cleve, C.P.S. ....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
„ (Springwood) .....	J. S. Brown, C.P.S. ....	4 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....		
„ (St. Mary's) .....	J. D. Ewens .....	11 July, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Edward J. Robbins .....	1 July, 1889	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
Newcastle (Newcastle) .....	Arthur R. Faulkes* .....	4 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....		
„ (Hamilton) .....	Nelson B. Creer .....	1 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....		
	James Ray .....	1 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....		
	H. G. Wakeford (Acting C.P.S.) .....	13 April, 1892	Ditto .....		
„ (Stockton) .....	Charles Bruce .....	1 April, 1890	Ditto .....		
New England (Armidale) .....	Lambert S. Gordon .....	1 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
„ (Walcha) .....	A. D. Donnelly* .....	6 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....		
	Edward Marriott, C.P.S. ....	10 April, 1883	Ditto .....		
	T. W. C. Crane (Acting C.P.S.) .....	31 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
„ (Uralla) .....	Wm. D. Stafford, C.P.S. ....	20 Dec., 1892	Ditto .....		
	O. A. S. Fitzpatrick, C.P.S. ....	9 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....		
	H. Roman (Acting C.P.S.) .....	6 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....		
„ (Bundarra) .....	J. Reynolds .....	1 Feb., 1883	Ditto .....		
„ (Hillgrove) .....	E. A. Davies, C.P.S. ....	1 July, 1891	Ditto .....		
Newtown (Newtown) .....	Alfred Newman .....	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....		
Northumberland (Lambton)	W. F. Dent .....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
„ (West Wallsend) .....	James L. Gray .....	11 July, 1890	Ditto .....		
„ (Minmi) .....	Thomas Wells .....	17 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....		
„ (Adamstown) .....	William Lee .....	1 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
„ (Waratah) .....	Edward Hughes .....	18 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....		
„ (Merewether) .....	R. Simpson .....	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		
„ (Wallsend) .....	Thomas Alnwick .....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		

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\* Acting.

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—REGISTRAR-GENERAL—continued.</b>					
<b>DISTRICT REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES—continued.</b>					
Orange (Orange)	Stephen Murphy, C.P.S.	16 Jan., 1887	Registrar-General		
Paddington (Paddington)	Henry Gale	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
" (Randwick)	C. W. E. Bedford	1 April, 1886	Ditto		
" (Waverley)	Robert T. Orr	1 Feb., 1882	Ditto		
" (Woollahra)	Charles A. Vivian	1 July, 1889	Ditto		
Parramatta (Parramatta)	Geo. Wickham, C.P.S.	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
Patrick's Plains (Singleton)	F. J. Robinson	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
Queanbeyan (Queanbeyan)	Charles J. B. Helm, C.P.S.	30 July, 1887	Ditto		
" (Bungendore)	W. L. Davis (Acting C.P.S.)*	14 April, 1892	Ditto		
" (Captain's Flat)	J. J. M'Jannett	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto		
Redfern (Redfern)	C. L. T. M'Donagh	6 June, 1891	Ditto		
" (Waterloo)	John English	17 April, 1886	Ditto		
The Richmond (Casino)	James Skinner	12 Mar., 1884	Ditto		
" (Lismore)	J. Burnett, C.P.S.	24 April, 1891	Ditto		
" (Murwillumbah)	Cornelius Coghlan, C.P.S.	17 April, 1884	Ditto		
" (Ballina)	Edward A. Barrington, C.P.S.*	4 April, 1890	Ditto		
Shoalhaven (Nowra)	W. L. Fawcett (Atg. C.P.S.)	14 June, 1892	Ditto		
" (Milton)	T. W. Cohen, C.P.S.	1 April, 1890	Ditto		
" (Berry)	J. M. Sheahan, C.P.S.	30 July, 1891	Ditto		
St. Leonards (St. Leonards)	John Rainsford	30 Sept., 1889	Ditto		
" (Manly)	W. J. M. Fincham (Acting C.P.S.)*	10 Jan., 1892	Ditto		
Sturt (Silverton)	Henry Taylor	1 May, 1886	Ditto		
" (Milparinka)	James Edward Webber	15 Feb., 1890	Ditto		
" (Broken Hill)	H. T. Robey	8 Feb., 1888	Ditto		
" (Tibooburra)	John Saunders, C.P.S.	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto		
Tamworth (Tamworth)	Thomas W. Chambers	27 Jan., 1889	Ditto		
" (Barraba)	Richard M. Gibson, C.P.S.	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto		
" (Nundle)	Senior-con. Bartholomew Hynes	10 Sept., 1891	Ditto		
" (Manilla)	L. W. Broughton, C.P.S.	8 Dec., 1890	Ditto		
" (Quirindi)	succeeded by				
Tenterfield (Tenterfield)	G. F. Scott*	17 Nov., 1892	Ditto		
" (Drake)	Elijah Turner	4 June, 1887	Ditto		
Tumut (Adelong)	Frederick A. Abrams	25 Nov., 1889	Ditto		
" (Batlow)	R. E. Venes	1 July, 1882	Ditto		
" (Tumut)	D. H. V. Allnutt	9 April, 1892	Ditto		
Wellington (Wellington)	Frederick Burne, C.P.S.	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto		
Wentworth (Wentworth)	L. A. M'Dougall (Acting C.P.S.)*	16 Dec., 1891	Ditto		
" (Menindie)	J. P. Curran	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto		
Wilcannia (Wilcannia)	John James	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
Wollombi (Millfield)	R. C. Timmis	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto		
" (Gosford)	W. H. Hilton	13 Nov., 1884	Ditto		
" (Wollombi)	Fred. Marsh, C.P.S.	1 June, 1887	Ditto		
" (St. Albans)	succeeded by				
" (Wiseman's Ferry)	A. G. Chiplin, C.P.S.	1 Oct., 1892	Ditto		
Yass Plains (Yass)	Joseph S. Maitland, C.P.S.	29 Feb., 1890	Ditto		
" (Gunning)	J. Bear, C.P.S.	27 April, 1888	Ditto		
Young (Young)	Arthur W. R. Pratt, C.P.S.	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto		
" (Murrumburrah)	J. W. M. Laidlaw (Acting C.P.S.)*	26 Oct., 1892	Ditto		
Lord Howe Island	E. Hinchcliffe	1 July, 1883	Ditto		
	W. Hastings	9 Aug., 1887	Ditto		
	J. C. J. Smith	2 May, 1885	Ditto		
	T. J. Thompson	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
	John T. Marx	1 July, 1885	Ditto		
	G. Addison, C.P.S.	1 July, 1885	Ditto		
	A. Blix, C.P.S.	18 May, 1891	Ditto		
	Henry J. Jeffreys, C.L.A.	1 July, 1889	Ditto		
	W. C. O'Brien (Acting C.L.A.)*	28 April, 1892	Ditto		
	C. Cutcliffe, C.P.S.	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
	W. E. Langley	11 April, 1887	Ditto		
	T. G. C. Nichols*	12 Nov., 1892	Ditto		

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\*Acting.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December	223	Salaries	Nil	£5,800 0 0
		Fees, &c.	5,800 0 0	
		Wages	Nil	

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

31

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>							
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AUDIT.</b>							
Auditor-General .....	Edward Alexander Rennie	16 July, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	1,000	0	0	1 Sept., 1846.
Inspector of Accounts .....	David William Gregory...	16 July, 1883	Ditto .....	700	0	0	21 Feb., 1862.
Senior Assistant Inspector, Railway Accounts.	William Rooke Row .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	500	0	0	27 April, 1870.
Junior Assistant Inspectors, Railway Accounts.	James M'Kern .....	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	375	0	0	1 Aug., 1870.
Acting Junior Assistant In- spector, Railway Accounts.	Henry Eustace Notting ...	17 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	375	0	0	5 April, 1877.
	Thos. R. B. Moppett .....	1 Nov., 1891	Ditto .....	280	0	0	1 April, 1877.
Senior Examiners .....	Charles Whittell .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	400	0	0	1 Mar., 1863.
	Ambrose Freeman .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	400	0	0	1 June, 1866.
Junior Examiners .....	Alfred Farish Hindmarsh Stephen.	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	375	0	0	11 June, 1874.
	James Mitchell .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	375	0	0	14 Jan., 1870.
Correspondence Clerk and Clerk of Records.	Joseph Edward Scrutton..	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	375	0	0	1 Nov., 1870.
Clerks .....	George Gay Hole .....	1 Mar., 1879	Ditto .....	340	0	0	22 Oct., 1872.
	James Tracton Dennis ...	1 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....	315	0	0	1 June, 1870.
	William John Jordan .....	1 Jan., 1876	Ditto .....	300	0	0	1 Dec., 1856.*
	James Coates .....	1 June, 1875	Ditto .....	290	0	0	1 July, 1873.
	William Hunter Smith ...	17 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	280	0	0	9 May, 1881.*
	Andrew George M'Shane ...	1 Jan., 1876	Ditto .....	265	0	0	8 May, 1875.
	John Robinson .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	265	0	0	14 May, 1879.
	Thos. R. B. Moppett <sup>1</sup> .....	1 April, 1877	Ditto .....	240	0	0	1 April, 1877.
	Robert Hawkes Ellis .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	240	0	0	1 May, 1879.
	Francis Thorley Bolton ...	1 Mar., 1878	Ditto .....	225	0	0	6 April, 1877.
				240	0	0	
				from 1 Nov.			
	William Joseph Langley ..	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	225	0	0	1 June, 1882.
	John Thomas Eldridge ...	20 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	225	0	0	20 Jan., 1879.
	John Hiddilston .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 Mar., 1879.
				225	0	0	
				from 1 Nov.			
	James Byres Laing <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	200	0	0	15 April, 1882.
	Ernest Albert Ironside ...	1 Feb., 1881	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 July, 1879.
	Henry Kidd Harpur .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	200	0	0	26 Sept., 1881.
	Charles T. Derwent Norton	3 Dec., 1883	Ditto .....	190	0	0	3 Dec., 1883.
				200	0	0	
				from 22 May.			
	Henry Walter Champion ...	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	165	0	0	2 May, 1879.
	Alexander Bissett Amess...	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	165	0	0	28 May, 1883.
				190	0	0	
				from 1 Nov.			
	John Andrew Davis .....	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....	165	0	0	17 July, 1883.
				190	0	0	
				from 22 May,			
				200	0	0	
				from 1 Nov.			
	Wm. Arthur M'Crea .....	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	150	0	0	14 Sept., 1883.
				165	0	0	
				from 22 May.			
	Sydney W. Austin .....	1 Dec., 1888	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 Dec., 1884.
				165	0	0	
				from 1 Nov.			
	John T. Loftus .....	5 Feb., 1888	Ditto .....	125	0	0	5 Feb., 1886.
				150	0	0	
				from 22 May.			
	Francis P. Hurley .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	125	0	0	10 May, 1886.
				150	0	0	
				from 1 Nov.			
	Alexander C. K. Mackenzie	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	125	0	0	18 July, 1887.
	Robert E. Ranshaw .....	1 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	100	0	0	17 Sept., 1887.
				125	0	0	
				from 22 May.			
	Nicholas J. Mackenzie ...	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	100	0	0	4 May, 1888.
				125	0	0	
				from 1 Nov.			
Probationary Clerks .....	Arthur Coates .....	1 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	100	0	0	23 April, 1889.
	William Walker <sup>3</sup> .....	23 Sept., 1890	Lieut.-Governor and Executive Council.	100	0	0	23 Sept., 1889.
	Arthur B. Tress .....	1 Jan., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	75	0	0	1 Dec., 1889.
				100	0	0	
				from 22 May.			
	Frank Gribben .....	1 Apr., 1891	Ditto .....	75	0	0	21 May, 1890.
				100	0	0	
				from 1 Nov.			

<sup>1</sup> To 31 October; appointed Acting Junior Assistant Inspector, Railway Accounts, 1 November.    <sup>2</sup> To 21 May; transferred to Defence Department.

<sup>3</sup> To 13 June; transferred to Public Works Department.    \* Services not continuous.

## BLUE BOOK OF

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—DEPARTMENT OF AUDIT—continued.</b>					
Probationary Clerks .....	John G. Bisset.....	12 May, 1892	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0 75 0 0 from 12 Nov.	9 Feb., 1891.
	Edgar W. Wickham .....	1 Sept., 1890	Colonial Secretary .....	75 0 0 100 0 0 from 22 May.	1 Oct., 1889.
	Arthur W. Richards .....	14 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	50 0 0 75 0 0 from 15 Mar.	19 Oct., 1888.
Messenger .....	.....	.....	.....	104 0 0	
Housekeeper .....	.....	.....	.....	75 0 0	

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also the amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31 December.....	50	Salaries.....	10,488 11 2	£10,488 11 2
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil	
		Wages .....	Nil	

## INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

Inspector-General of Police	Edmund Fosbery <sup>1</sup> .....	7 Oct., 1874	Governor and Executive Council	1,000 0 0	1 April, 1862.
Secretary .....	Thomas Henry Goff <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	650 0 0	5 Mar., 1863.
First Clerk .....	David Robert M'Call .....	4 June, 1878	Ditto .....	325 0 0	7 Aug., 1876.
Clerks .....	Percy Sydney Oakes .....	12 July, 1883	Ditto .....	300 0 0	19 May, 1879.
	William Henry Cooke.....	12 July, 1883	Ditto .....	290 0 0	25 Aug., 1879.
	Adolphus Berckelman <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	215 0 0	1 Aug., 1883.
	Albert Frank Stephens .....	3 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	215 0 0	3 Mar., 1884.
Officekeeper .....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	.....
Superintendents <sup>5</sup> .....	John W. Orridge .....	1 Jan., 1864	Ditto .....	500 0 0	6 Oct., 1862.
	George Read .....	1 Jan., 1875	Ditto .....	500 0 0	13 Jan., 1855.
	Charles Sanderson .....	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	500 0 0	13 Jan., 1855.
	Edward M. Batty .....	15 Sept., 1880	Ditto .....	500 0 0	26 May, 1851.
	James Ryeland <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1883	Ditto .....	450 0 0	13 Jan., 1855.
	John D. Meares .....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	450 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
	Richard F. Craghe .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	400 0 0	5 Aug., 1862.
	Edward Grainger .....	1 Jan., 1850	Ditto .....	400 0 0	6 Nov., 1857.
	Thomas Garvin .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	400 0 0	27 Aug., 1862.
	George C. Carter .....	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	400 0 0	26 Aug., 1857.
Inspectors <sup>5</sup> .....	Patrick Brennan .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	325 0 0	— Sept., 1851.
	Nicholas Larkins .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	325 0 0	16 Feb., 1863.
	Martin Brennan .....	26 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	325 0 0	8 Dec., 1859.
	Walter C. Casey .....	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	325 0 0	1 April, 1860.
	Walter E. Lenthall <sup>6</sup> .....	1 S. pt., 1887	Ditto .....	325 0 0	{ 1 June, 1853.* 9 April, 1860.
	Alexander B. Walker .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	325 0 0	4 Mar., 1867.
	Mark E. D. Ford .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	325 0 0	18 Aug., 1862.
	Alexander Atwill .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	325 0 0	6 Oct., 1864.
	Philip Smith .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	325 0 0	23 July, 1860.
	Thomas Thompson .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	325 0 0	3 June, 1856.
	James Bremner .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	325 0 0	25 Mar., 1862.
Sub-Inspectors, 1st Class <sup>1</sup>	William T. Baker .....	1 May, 1882	Ditto .....	275 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
	Francis Duffy .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	275 0 0	8 Nov., 1858.
	William C. Lynch .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	275 0 0	4 Jan., 1860.
	Stephen Cotter .....	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	275 0 0	22 Feb., 1862.
	Edmund Lawless .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	275 0 0	14 June, 1866.
	George H. Hyem.....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	275 0 0	27 May, 1868.
	Alfred Potter .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	275 0 0	11 Aug., 1873.
	Roger Fenton .....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	250 0 0	22 Oct., 1856.
	Daniel Byrne .....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	250 0 0	8 May, 1862.
	Robert Latimer .....	1 May, 1885	Ditto .....	250 0 0	11 April, 1861.
	Miles Burns .....	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	250 0 0	8 Feb., 1863.
	Robert Barry .....	1 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....	250 0 0	23 Aug., 1870.
	William Long .....	1 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....	250 0 0	2 Dec., 1858.
	John Bell .....	1 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....	250 0 0	2 June, 1875.
	Thomas Cameron.....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	11 Sept., 1872.
	John Goff .....	26 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	31 Jan., 1867.
	James Cornett .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	250 0 0	15 Sept., 1861.
	William T. Langworthy .....	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Aug., 1863.
	Denis Carroll .....	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	250 0 0	2 Feb., 1864.
	William Scott .....	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	20 Nov., 1875.
	John Saunders.....	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	26 Feb., 1879.
	Denis M'Cartie .....	1 July, 1891	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Sept., 1863.
	James Smith .....	1 July, 1891	Ditto .....	250 0 0	15 Feb., 1868.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed a house; also forage in kind for two horses. Gives security to the amount of £2,000. Receives £2 for every meeting he attends as Transit Commissioner, provided only one meeting is held each week. Chairman of Aborigines Protection Board. Member of Health Board. Trustee of Savings' Bank.  
<sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £1,000. <sup>3</sup> Secretary Aborigines Protection Board. <sup>4</sup> Deceased 29 October. <sup>5</sup> Allowed quarters and light. Superintendents of Police give security to the amount of £500. <sup>6</sup> District Inspector under the Licensing Act, Metropolitan District. \* Services not continuous.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE—continued.</b>					
Sub-Inspectors, 2nd Class <sup>1</sup>	Isaac Morrow .....	1 July, 1891	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	17 June, 1867.
	Thomas Parker.....	1 June, 1892	Ditto .....	250 0 0	18 Dec., 1868.
	John Robinson.....	1 June, 1892	Ditto .....	250 0 0	13 July, 1866.
	Henry J. Hughes.....	1 June, 1892	Ditto .....	250 0 0	4 Sept., 1872.
	John Garland .....	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	250 0 0	11 Mar., 1867.
	William R. Elliott .....	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	250 0 0	21 Nov., 1878.
	John Sutherland .....	19 Feb., 1889	Ditto .....	250 0 0	18 Mar., 1872.
Police Storekeeper <sup>2</sup>					
<i>Mounted Police:—</i>					
Sergeants, 1st Class (31) ...	Average numbers. ....		Inspector-General of Police, under Police Regulation Act.	0 10 6	} per diem, each.
Sergeants, 2nd Class (50) ...			Ditto .....	0 9 3	
Senior Constables (134) ...			Ditto .....	0 8 0	
Constables, 1st Class (159) ...			Ditto .....	0 7 6	
Ordinary Constables (187) ...			Ditto .....	0 7 0	
Probationary Constables (53) ...			Ditto .....	0 6 0	
Trackers—28 at 4s., 28 at 3s.			Ditto .....	3s. and 4s.	
<i>Foot Police:—</i>					
Sergeants, 1st Class (30) ...	Average numbers. ....		Ditto .....	0 10 6	} per diem, each.
Sergeants, 2nd Class (47) ...			Ditto .....	0 9 3	
Senior Constables (123) ...			Ditto .....	0 8 0	
Constables, 1st Class (317) ...			Ditto .....	0 7 6	
Ordinary Constables (400) ...			Ditto .....	0 7 0	
Probationary Constables (157) ...			Ditto .....	0 6 0	
<i>Detective Branch:—</i>					
Inspector .....	William Camphin .....	18 Dec., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	325 0 0	13 May, 1858.
Sub-Inspector.....	Giles M'Dowell .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	11 May, 1868.
Sub-Inspector, Acting .....	William J. Tindall.....	1 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	per diem.	19 Sept., 1877.
<i>Detectives—</i>					
Senior 1st Class (2).....			Inspector-General of Police, under Police Regulation Act.	0 12 0	} per diem, each.
1st Class (3) ...			Ditto .....	0 11 0	
2nd Class (5) ...			Ditto .....	0 10 0	
3rd Class (5) ...			Ditto .....	0 9 0	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters and light. <sup>2</sup> Also Sub-Inspector of Police.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also the amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On the 31 December .....	1,763	Salaries.....	245,351 0 0	} £245,351 0 0
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

**IMMIGRATION AGENT.**

Immigration Agent .....	Francis Jacob Josephson <sup>1</sup> ..	21 June, 1878	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	21 June, 1878.*
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<sup>1</sup> Gives guarantee for £600. \* Services not continuous.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also the amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31 December .....	1	Salaries.....	400 0 0	} £415 16 0
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	15 16 0	

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**

Medical Adviser to the Government.	F. Norton Manning, M.D. <sup>1</sup>	6 Mar., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	1 Nov., 1867.
Secretary to the Medical Adviser to the Government	Edmund Sager <sup>2</sup> † .....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto ..	205 0 0	18 Aug., 1879.
Deputy Medical Adviser to the Government.	John Ashburton Thomp-son, M.D. <sup>2</sup>	1 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	300 0 0	23 July, 1884.
Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator, Sydney.	Robert Thomson Paton <sup>2</sup> ...	2 May, 1891	Ditto .....	675 0 0	1 Mar., 1887.
Clerk .....	Clarence Simms† .....	1 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 Oct., 1883.
Government Medical Officer, Parramatta.	William Bradley Violette <sup>4</sup>	1 June, 1887	Ditto .....	700 0 0	24 Feb., 1885.*
Surgeon and Dispenser, Trial Bay Prison.	George Henry Taylor <sup>5</sup> ...	1 May, 1890	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 Sept., 1889.
<i>Dispensers—</i>					
Sydney Gaol .....	Thomas Stapleton <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1880	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Nov., 1875.
	succeeded by				
	George Cunynghame .....	1 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	190 0 0	5 Feb., 1880.
Parramatta District .....	George Cunynghame .....	1 July, 1886	Ditto .....	270 0 0	5 Feb., 1880.
	succeeded by				
	Geo. A. Gaud .....	1 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Jan., 1890.
Biloela Gaol .....	W. F. Leeder <sup>7</sup> .....	1 July, 1888	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 July, 1888.
	succeeded by				
	Geo. A. Gaud <sup>7</sup> .....	1 July, 1892	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Jan., 1890.
	succeeded by				
	S. H. Hinder <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Oct., 1892.

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Manning also holds office as Inspector-General of the Insane; salary, £1,060 per annum. <sup>2</sup> Also Officer of the Board of Health. <sup>3</sup> House and office provided in the city. <sup>4</sup> Paid £100 per annum, forage allowance, and £100 per annum in lieu of quarters. <sup>5</sup> Allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light. <sup>6</sup> Allowed £75 per annum in lieu of quarters, and £25 per annum as Dispenser to the Reception House. Deceased, 16 Aug. <sup>7</sup> Allowed quarters on the Gaol premises. \* Services not continuous. † Gives security for £1,000. ‡ Gives security for £200.

## BLUE BOOK OF

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—continued.</b>					
Visiting Officers—					
Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, at Parramatta and Liverpool.	W. Odillo Maher, M.D.....	20 Feb., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	20 Feb., 1886.
Surgeon, N.S.S. "Vernon." H.M. Gaol, Biloela .....	} C. U. Carruthers .....	1 May, 1891	Ditto .....	{ 50 0 0 250 0 0 }	} 20 Nov., 1889.
Surgeon, Sydney Gaol, and Reception House for the Insane, also Shaftesbury Reformatory .....					
Surgeon and Dispenser, Berrima Gaol.	George Proud Lambert ...	10 May, 1876	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
Surgeon and Dispenser, Maitland Gaol.	Robt. Geo. Alcorn .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	28 June, 1881.
Surgeons and Dispensers—					
Albury Gaol .....	Arthur Andrews .....	4 Feb., 1876	Ditto .....	40 0 0	4 Feb., 1876.*
Armidale Gaol .....	George Wigan .....	18 Dec., 1883	Ditto .....	40 0 0	18 Dec., 1883.
Bathurst Gaol .....	William F. Bassett .....	10 Feb., 1870	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1851.*
Broken Hill Gaol .....	H. J. F. Groves .....	28 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	50 0 0	9 Nov., 1892.
Dubbo Gaol .....	Harry Tresidder .....	8 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	40 0 0	— Oct., 1888.*
Forbes Gaol .....	E. P. McDonnell .....	7 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	40 0 0	26 Sept., 1884.
Goulburn Gaol .....	Robert M'Killop .....	1 Nov., 1891	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 Nov., 1891.
Grafton Gaol .....	J. Houison .....	1888	Ditto .....	40 0 0	11 Nov., 1887.
Deniliquin Gaol .....	A. W. F. Noyes .....	1 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....	40 0 0	23 April, 1869.
Hay Gaol .....	J. W. Kennedy .....	24 April, 1890	Ditto .....	40 0 0	24 April, 1890.
Mudgee Gaol .....	H. Nickoll .....	23 May, 1890	Ditto .....	50 0 0	23 May, 1890.
Tamworth Gaol .....	Henry Louis Harris .....	12 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	40 0 0	12 Sept., 1891.
Yass Gaol .....	A. K. Hoets .....	1 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	40 0 0	1 Aug., 1884.
	succeeded by				
	Joseph English .....	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	40 0 0	— Mar., 1891.
Young Gaol .....	John T. Heeley .....	13 June, 1878	Ditto .....	40 0 0	13 June, 1878.
Wagga Wagga Gaol .....	Erasmus Wren .....	1 Aug., 1875	Ditto .....	40 0 0	1 Aug., 1875.
Wollongong Gaol .....	Timothy Wood Lee .....	1 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	40 0 0	23 Jan., 1891
Wilcannia Gaol .....	T. E. Atkins .....	21 April, 1892	Ditto .....	40 0 0	.....
Dispensers—					
Bathurst Gaol .....	H. H. Sutherland .....	28 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	100 0 0	28 Sept., 1883.
Goulburn Gaol .....	P. Alfred Richardson .....	1890	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Oct., 1889.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed £100 per annum for forage.      *Services not continuous.					
<b>ANALYTICAL BRANCH.</b>					
Government Analyst .....	W. M. Hamlet, F.C.S. ...	1 Jan., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.
Laboratory Assistant .....	William Doherty .....	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1887.
Messenger .....	Arthur Tunks .....	1 June, 1891	Medical Adviser .....	100 0 0	5 Oct., 1886.
<b>COAST HOSPITAL BRANCH</b>					
Medical Superintendent ...	William Peirce, M.D. <sup>1</sup> ...	1 July, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	20 Aug., 1883.
Assistant Medical Officer and Dispenser.	T. E. Franklin .....	13 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	200 0 0	13 Jan., 1890.
Assistant Superintendent and Storekeeper.	B. W. G. Heyelman <sup>2</sup> .....	24 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 May, 1884.
Matron .....	Jean McMaster <sup>3</sup> .....	16 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0	16 Mar., 1891.
Clerk and Storekeeper .....	Chas. G. Willman .....	1 July, 1892	Ditto .....	175 0 0	4 Jan., 1886.
Head Nurse .....	Jane M'Creedy .....	1 July, 1885	Medical Adviser .....	75 0 0	1 July, 1885.
Chief Wardsman and Clerk	Chas. G. Willman <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	110 0 0	4 Jan., 1886.
<p>NOTE.—All the officials at the Coast Hospital are allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light, or an allowance in lieu thereof. attending aborigines at La Perouse.      <sup>2</sup> Deceased, 27 June.      <sup>3</sup> Receives £20 per annum in lieu of uniform.      <sup>4</sup> Office abolished.</p>					
<b>GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS AND VACCINATORS.</b>					
Police Districts—					
Albury .....	Arthur Andrews .....	12 Jan., 1876	Governor and Executive Council	} Paid by fees	
	G. de V. Belson* <sup>1</sup> .....	23 Oct., 1888	Ditto .....		
	Charles Rooke* <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1889	Ditto .....		
	W. H. Lang* .....	18 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....		
Armidale .....	George Wigan .....	18 Dec., 1883	Ditto .....		
	Walter Atterbury .....	9 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	Wm. F. M. Shells .....	1 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....		
	George A. Boodle* .....	4 Dec., 1889	Ditto .....		
<p><sup>1</sup> On leave for twelve months from 9 May.      <sup>2</sup> Resigned, 1 June.      * Government Medical Officers and Vaccinators for the township only in which they reside.</p>					



## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

35

District.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—continued.</b>					
<b>GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS AND VACCINATORS—continued.</b>					
<i>Police Districts—contd.</i>					
Balranald .....	Jas. P. Kelly .....	8 Dec., 1891	Governor and Executive Council		
Bathurst .....	William Frederick Bassett	4 Oct., 1870	Ditto .....		
	J. F. Grady* .....	29 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....		
Bega .....	Montague Frederick Evershed.	13 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....		
	A. H. Meeke* .....	23 July, 1886	Ditto .....		
Berrima .....	G. P. Lambert .....	6 Feb., 1877	Ditto .....		
Bingera .....	W. G. Nagel .....	17 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....		
Burrowa .....	John Protheroe .....	14 May, 1886	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	V. A. J. Smith .....	9 Dec., 1892	Ditto .....		
Bombala .....	Robert Eddie .....	1 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....		
Bourke .....	Richard Sides .....	30 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....		
	F. W. Kane* <sup>1</sup> .....	20 May, 1890	Ditto .....		
Braidwood .....	Rees Llewellyn .....	2 Feb., 1875	Ditto .....		
Brisbane Water .....	G. L. L. Lawson .....	12 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....		
Camden .....	Robert E. Beattie .....	9 Mar., 1888	Ditto .....		
Campbelltown .....	D. G. Browne .....	29 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	T. E. Smyth .....	30 April, 1892	Ditto .....		
Carcoar .....	A. W. Hawthorne .....	10 June, 1890	Ditto .....		
	E. E. Griffiths* .....	4 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....		
Cassilis .....	A. J. O'Flanagan .....	3 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....		
Cooma .....	John Clifford .....	20 May, 1879	Ditto .....		
Coonamble .....	W. C. Ash .....	30 Aug., 1889	Ditto .....		
Cowra .....	E. R. Smith .....	23 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....		
Coonabarabran .....	F. G. Failes .....	4 April, 1888	Ditto .....		
Deniliquin .....	A. W. F. Noyes .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
	A. C. Robinson* .....	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....		
Dubbo .....	Harry I. Tresidder .....	19 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....		
Dungog .....	A. W. M'Math .....	6 Feb., 1885	Ditto .....		
Emmaville .....	J. D. Parry <sup>2</sup> .....	27 July, 1888	Ditto .....		
Forbes .....	E. P. M'Donnell .....	7 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....		
	J. J. G. Murray* .....	11 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....		
Glen Innes .....	F. H. Wrigley .....	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....		
Goulburn .....	Robert M'Killop .....	10 Nov., 1891	Ditto .....		
	A. E. Fitzpatrick* .....	19 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....		
Grafton .....	James Houston .....	11 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....		
	R. H. Todd* .....	30 Aug., 1889	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	H. H. Orr .....	1 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	R. W. Young .....	7 July, 1892	Ditto .....		
Grenfell .....	R. E. Rygate .....	3 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....		
Gundagai .....	Gerald Samuelson .....	12 April, 1892	Ditto .....		
	J. F. Anderson* .....	10 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....		
Gunnedah .....	Wm. A. Griffiths .....	15 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....		
Hartley .....	Morris Asher .....	1 Feb., 1884	Ditto .....		
Hay .....	J. W. Kennedy .....	22 April, 1890	Ditto .....		
Hillston .....	C. C. Cocks .....	31 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	T. H. Tennant .....	6 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....		
	J. C. L. Colpe* .....	5 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	H. R. H. Peare .....	20 Dec., 1892	Ditto .....		
Inverell .....	W. B. Knowles* .....	27 May, 1885	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	Thomas Lane .....	15 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....		
Kiama .....	Caleb Terrey .....	29 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....		
Liverpool .....	J. A. Beattie .....	21 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....		
Macleay River .....	B. N. Casement .....	13 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....		
	Josiah Corlis .....	7 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....		
Manning River .....	H. M. Curtayne .....	11 June, 1886	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	N. R. House .....	22 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....		
	M. L. Cameron* .....	13 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....		
Maitland .....	R. F. Blackwell .....	27 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....		
	F. A. Bennett* .....	17 Aug., 1888	Ditto .....		
	W. H. Rogers* .....	8 Mar., 1889	Ditto .....		
Metropolitan .....	S. C. Watkins* .....	21 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....		
	C. D. Clark* .....	3 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....		
	George Read <sup>4</sup> .....	23 Mar., 1888	Ditto .....		
Mitchell .....	Thos. E. Atkins* .....	3 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....		
	John Thomson* .....	11 July, 1884	Ditto .....		
	H. J. F. Groves* .....	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....		
Moama .....	G. R. Bakins .....	27 May, 1887	Ditto .....		

Paid by fees

<sup>1</sup> Left in April.<sup>2</sup> Resigned, 4 May.<sup>3</sup> Name removed, 9 February, and succeeded by Thomas Lane, 15 March.<sup>4</sup> Resigned 7 January.

\* Government Medical Officers and Vaccinators for the township only in which they reside.

District	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—continued.</b>					
<b>GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS AND VACCINATORS—continued</b>					
<i>Police Districts—contd.</i>					
Molong .....	Stanislaus Maguire .	15 Feb, 1884	Governor and Executive Council		
	succeeded by				
	Harold Browne .....	29 Dec., 1892	Ditto .....		
Moree .....	Henrich Lihe .....	28 Aug, 1885	Ditto .....		
	Stuart Herriot .....	20 Dec, 1892	Ditto .....		
Moruya .....	Edw Boot .....	27 Oct, 1892	Ditto .....		
Mudgee .....	Harvey Nickoll .....	23 May, 1889	Ditto .....		
Murrurundi .....	H. R. Bell .....	13 May, 1881	Ditto .....		
	Rivis E. Meade* .....	24 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....		
Muswellbrook & Merton	R. H. Grigson .....	10 Nov., 1875	Ditto .....		
Narrabri .....	C. M. de Lepervanche ..	15 Dec., 1870	Ditto .....		
Newcastle .....	John Harris .....	1 Mar., 1888	Ditto .....		
	J. B. Nash* .....	24 Dec, 1885	Ditto .....		
	J. J. Stapleton* .....	26 Feb, 1886	Ditto .....		
Nyngan .....	W. A. Westrum .....	12 July, 1889	Ditto .....		
Orange .....	George Goode .....	1 Mar., 1888	Ditto .....		
Patrick's Plains .....	Richard Read .....	7 Sept., 1880	Ditto .....		
Penrith .....	O. C. Brady .....	25 July, 1879	Ditto .....		
	John Spark .....	30 April, 1892	Ditto .....		
Picton .....	A. E. Mills .....	28 July, 1891	Ditto .....		
Port Macquarie .....	C. E. F. Scanlon .....	31 May, 1892	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	E. S. Stokes .....	16 Aug, 1892	Ditto .....		
Port Stephens .....	Sinclair Finlay .....	1 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
Queanbeyan .....	S. L. Richardson .....	21 Mar, 1884	Ditto .....		
Raymond Terrace .....	J. B. Meredith .....	3 May, 1889	Ditto .....		
Richmond River .....	L. Bernstein .....	17 July, 1879	Ditto .....		
	Armitage Forbes .....	26 Jan, 1892	Ditto .....		
	C. E. Crommeln* .....	12 May, 1891	Ditto .....		
Ryde .....	H. S. Lloyd .....	16 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....		
Rylstone .....	James Struthers .....	29 Nov, 1892	Ditto .....		
Scone .....	H. J. H. Scott .....	22 April, 1890	Ditto .....		
Shoalhaven .....	J. P. Breton .....	4 May, 1877	Ditto .....		
	T. R. Levers* .....	24 July, 1883	Ditto .....		
Tamworth .....	H. L. Harris .....	6 Oct, 1891	Ditto .....		
Tenterfield .....	Robert J. Morice .....	24 Nov, 1891	Ditto .....		
Tumut .....	H. W. Mason .....	10 Oct, 1884	Ditto .....		
	W. M. Lytleton* .....	4 May, 1883	Ditto .....		
Wagga Wagga .....	Erasmus Wren .....	5 Dec, 1876	Ditto .....		
	Jas. Mitchell* .....	6 Feb., 1885	Ditto .....		
	C. M. MacKnight* .....	7 Sept, 1891	Ditto .....		
	E. R. Kavanagh* .....	13 July, 1888	Ditto .....		
Walgett .....	C. D. H. Rygate .....	7 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....		
Warialda .....	J. T. Henry .....	23 May, 1889	Ditto .....		
Wellington .....	Robert Rygate .....	27 Oct, 1869	Ditto .....		
Wentworth .....	Henry Breton .....	22 Aug, 1879	Ditto .....		
Windsor .....	John Gibson .....	5 Mar., 1889	Ditto .....		
Wollongong .....	T. W. Lee .....	20 Jan, 1891	Ditto .....		
	Clifton Sturt* .....	14 Jan, 1890	Ditto .....		
Warren .....	J. H. Wilson .....	18 Aug, 1891	Ditto .....		
Yass .....	A. K. Hoets .....	16 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	Joseph English .....	19 April, 1892	Ditto .....		
Young .....	J. T. Heeley .....	8 Feb., 1878	Ditto .....		
	V. A. J. Smith* .....	13 Jan, 1888	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	C. S. Bowker .....	21 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....		
* Government Medical Officers and Vaccinators for the township only in which they reside					
<b>ADDITIONAL VACCINATORS ONLY.</b>					
Albury .....	Wm. C. Woods .....	26 Sept, 1884	Governor and Executive Council		
Armidale .....	William Murray .....	14 Aug, 1885	Ditto .....		
Hillston .....	S. H. Seecombe .....	1 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....		
Maitland .....	R. G. Alcorn .....	28 June, 1881	Ditto .....		
Metropolitan .....	G. F. Dansey .....	23 June, 1871	Ditto .....		
	W. H. Goode .....	28 June, 1881	Ditto .....		
	W. F. Ewington .....	14 Sept, 1883	Ditto .....		
	T. M. Kendall .....	26 Sept, 1884	Ditto .....		
	W. D. C. Williams .....	26 Sept, 1884	Ditto .....		
	Alex. Phillip .....	31 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....		
	Alex. MacCormick <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan, 1887	Ditto .....		
	A. W. Munro .....	12 July, 1889	Ditto .....		
Paid by fees 2s. 6d and 3s. 6d. per successful case.					
<sup>1</sup> Resigned, 12 December.					

NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

District and Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

COLONIAL SECRETARY—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

ADDITIONAL VACCINATORS ONLY—*continued.*

Police Districts—*contd.*

Metropolitan	C. P. B. Clubbe	5 Aug., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	Paid by fees. 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. per successful case.
	R. T. Jones	25 Aug., 1875	Ditto	
	C. U. Carruthers	28 June, 1881	Ditto	
	Joseph Parker	22 July, 1881	Ditto	
	George Miles	19 July, 1890	Ditto	
	R. D. Ward	27 Sept., 1853	Ditto	
	C. A. Edwards	12 April, 1892	Ditto	
Newcastle	J. L. Beeston	26 Sept., 1884	Ditto	
	V. E. Ludlow	5 Mar., 1889	Ditto	
	R. H. Treloar	26 Feb., 1886	Ditto	
Parramatta	Walter Brown	5 Nov., 1863	Ditto	
	Charles Johnston <sup>1</sup>	25 July, 1879	Ditto	
	Isaac Waugh	28 June, 1881	Ditto	
	G. H. Phillips	26 Sept., 1884	Ditto	
Paterson	C. E. Rowling	11 Oct., 1892	Ditto	
Penrith	J. F. Bond	30 May, 1876	Ditto	
Queanbeyan	T. J. M'Coy	18 Mar., 1890	Ditto	
Yass	P. T. Thane	21 Nov., 1884	Ditto	

<sup>1</sup> Left district.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also the amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31 December.....	96	Salaries.....	10,549 7 11	£10,617 18 11
		Fees, &c. ....	68 11 0	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

Fees to the amount of £6,538 were also paid to 442 Medical Practitioners throughout New South Wales.

MEDICAL BOARD.

Members	Charles M'Kay, M.D. (President)	8 Nov., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	8 Dec., 1865. 27 Sept., 1853. 20 Aug., 1873. 18 Oct., 1875. 19 Mar., 1877. 14 June, 1883. ..... ..... ..... ..... 1 July, 1878.		
	Robert Dalzell Ward, M.R.C.S.E.	20 Aug., 1873	Ditto				
	Arthur Renwick, M.D.	20 Aug., 1873	Ditto				
	Frederick Milford, M.D.	18 Oct., 1875	Ditto				
	Cosby W. Morgan, M.D.	19 Mar., 1877	Ditto				
	Thomas Peter Anderson Stuart, M.D., Professor	14 June, 1883	Ditto				
	W. H. Goode, M.D.	31 Mar., 1886	Ditto				
	H. G. A. Wright, M.R.C.S.E.	31 Mar., 1886	Ditto				
	P. Sydney Jones, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.	17 Nov., 1886	Ditto				
	Maurice John O'Connor, L.R.C.S. Irel., L. K. et Q.C.P. Irel.	17 Jan., 1890	Ditto				
Secretary	Andrew Houson, M.B., C.M.	2 Nov., 1877	Ditto			100 0 0	2 Nov., 1877.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also the amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On the 31st December .....	2	Salaries.....	120 0 0	£120 0 0
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

LUNACY.

OFFICIAL VISITORS TO HOSPITALS AND LICENSED HOUSE FOR THE INSANE.

Official Visitors, Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville and Callan Park, and Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River.	Sir Alfred Roberts, Knt., M.R.C.S.E. (Chairman) <sup>1</sup>	7 June, 1867 30 Mar., 1876, as President.	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	7 Mar., 1867.
	A. Nugent Robertson (Barrister-at-law)	23 Feb., 1891	Ditto	150 0 0	26 Feb., 1890.
Official Visitors, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta.	James Charles Cox, M.D.	16 Jan., 1883	Ditto	150 0 0	16 Jan., 1883.
	Walter Brown, M.D. (Chairman) <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	50 0 0	20 Dec., 1860.
	Louis Ralston Huxtable, M.B.	11 May, 1892	Ditto	50 0 0	11 May, 1892.
	A. Nugent Robertson (Barrister-at-law)	26 Feb., 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	26 Feb., 1890.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £50 per annum for clerical assistance.    <sup>2</sup> Allowed £10 per annum for clerical assistance.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

COLONIAL SECRETARY—LUNACY—continued.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE GENERALLY.

Inspector-General of the Insane.	Frederic Norton Manning, M.D. <sup>1</sup>	1 July, 1879	Governor and Executive Council	1,060 0 0	1 Nov., 1867.
Clerk and Accountant	Ethelred Bennett	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto	410 0 0	24 April, 1874.
Messenger and Boatman (1)			Inspector-General of the Insane	118 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Gives security for £500

The number of Persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also the amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were —

Persons employed —	No.	Amount of money paid as —	£ s. d.	Total.
On the 31st December ...	3	Salaries .....	1,588 0 0	£1,588 0 0
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE.

Medical Superintendent	Eric Sinclair <sup>1</sup>	1 Sept., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	650 0 0	9 Jan., 1882.
Senior Medical Officer	Herbert Crichton M'Douall <sup>2</sup>	1 Sept., 1891	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Sept., 1891.
Junior Medical Officer	Gavin Morton <sup>3</sup>	16 Sept., 1891	Ditto	300 0 0	16 Sept., 1891.
Assistant Superintendent	Edward Marsden Belts <sup>4</sup>	1 Dec., 1872	Ditto	410 0 0	23 May, 1859.*
Clerk	William Thomas Roberts <sup>5</sup>	1 Oct., 1892	Ditto	200 0 0	31 Jan., 1891.
Assistant Clerk	Hugh R. B M'Gill <sup>6</sup>	1 Feb., 1886	Ditto	120 0 0	1 June, 1880.
Matron	Bessie Ann Simpson <sup>7</sup>	17 June, 1881	Ditto	160 0 0	17 June, 1881.
Chief Attendant	Thomas Folkard <sup>8</sup>	1 July, 1864	Medical Superintendent	160 0 0	14 Nov., 1859.
Attendant in-Charge, Hill Branch.	David Meppom	25 April, 1881	Ditto	130 0 0	
Attendants in-charge <sup>9</sup>	(8)		Ditto	108 0 0	each.
Senior Attendants <sup>9</sup>	(2)		Ditto	102 0 0	"
	(11)		Ditto	90 0 0	"
	(1)		Ditto	84 0 0	"
Junior Attendants <sup>10</sup>	(6)		Ditto	78 0 0	"
	(9)		Ditto	72 0 0	"
	(10)		Ditto	66 0 0	"
Nurses-in charge <sup>11</sup>	(3)		Ditto	64 0 0	"
	(4)		Ditto	60 0 0	"
Senior Nurses <sup>11</sup>	(5)		Ditto	52 0 0	"
	(3)		Ditto	48 0 0	"
Junior Nurses <sup>11</sup>	(2)		Ditto	44 0 0	"
	(8)		Ditto	40 0 0	"
Needlewoman <sup>11</sup>			Ditto	60 0 0	"
Artisan Attendants <sup>12</sup>	(1)		Ditto	0 8 0	per diem.
	(3)		Ditto	0 7 6	" each.
Grounds Attendant <sup>13</sup>			Ditto	90 0 0	"
Store Attendant <sup>9</sup>			Ditto	108 0 0	"
	(1) <sup>9</sup>		Ditto	114 0 0	"
Cooks	(1) <sup>9</sup>		Ditto	102 0 0	"
	(1) <sup>11</sup>		Ditto	72 0 0	"
Out-door Attendants	(1) <sup>10</sup>		Ditto	90 0 0	"
	(1) <sup>10</sup>		Ditto	66 0 0	"
	(1) <sup>13</sup>		Ditto	78 0 0	"
Gatekeepers	(1) <sup>13</sup>		Ditto	72 0 0	"
	(2) <sup>11</sup>		Ditto	50 0 0	each.
Gardener <sup>13</sup>			Ditto	90 0 0	"
Carter <sup>9</sup>			Ditto	84 0 0	"
Laundresses <sup>14</sup>	(2)		Ditto	50 0 0	"
	(2)		Ditto	46 0 0	"
Housemaid <sup>11</sup>			Ditto	44 0 0	"
Cook, Female <sup>11</sup>			Ditto	40 0 0	"
Engineers	(1) <sup>15</sup>		Ditto	0 9 0	per diem.
	(1)		Ditto	3 3 0	per week.
Assistant at Gasworks			Ditto	9 0 0	per month.
Chaplains—					
Church of England	Rev. William Eumsdame	16 Oct., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	
Roman Catholic	Rev. Zephairn Muraire	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto	50 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters; also £45 per annum in lieu of provisions and fuel. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters and £45 per annum in lieu of provisions and fuel. <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters; also £45 per annum in lieu of provisions and fuel. <sup>4</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel and light. <sup>5</sup> Allowed a house, and £30 per annum in lieu of provisions and fuel. <sup>6</sup> Allowed £30 per annum in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light. <sup>7</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel and light, and £23 per annum in lieu of provisions. <sup>8</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel and light, and rations of provisions, fuel and light, and uniform clothing. <sup>9</sup> Allowed rations of provisions, fuel and light, and uniform clothing. <sup>10</sup> Twenty two allowed quarters, all allowed provisions, one allowed quarters. <sup>11</sup> Allowed quarters, rations, fuel and light, and uniform clothing. <sup>12</sup> All allowed rations of fuel and light. <sup>13</sup> Allowed a house. <sup>14</sup> Allowed a house. <sup>15</sup> Allowed a house.

NOTE—Married Attendants allowed £12 each per annum towards house rent \* Services not continuous.

The number of Persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also the amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were —

Persons employed —	No.	Amount of money paid as —	£ s. d.	Total.
On the 31st December	110	Salaries .....	9,299 17 10	£10,295 8 10
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	995 11 0	

NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—LUNACY—continued.</b>					
<b>HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, PARRAMATTA.</b>					
Medical Superintendent	Edwin Godson <sup>1</sup>	1 Sept, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	650 0 0	1 Oct., 1881.
Chaplains—					
Church of England	Rev. John Done	6 June, 1889	Ditto	50 0 0	
Roman Catholic	Rev. Thomas O'Reilly	6 June, 1889	Ditto	50 0 0	
Senior Medical Officer	Robert U. Russell <sup>1</sup>	6 May, 1890	Ditto	400 0 0	13 Jan., 1890.
Junior Medical Officer	John M. Scott <sup>1</sup>	3 June, 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	3 June, 1890.
Assistant Superintendent	Reginald J Millard..... Henry Colley <sup>1</sup>	1 Sept, 1892 25 June, 1877	Ditto Ditto	300 0 0 360 0 0	1 Sept, 1892. 1 Feb., 1872.
Clerk	John Henry Wilkinson ..	3 July, 1892	Ditto	360 0 0	1 Dec, 1882.
Assistant Clerk	Leslie Clement Rowling <sup>2</sup>	22 Dec, 1884	Ditto	215 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
Matron	Sidney Charles Mayo Jane Burn <sup>3</sup>	22 Dec, 1884 1 June, 1865	Ditto Ditto	165 0 0 160 0 0	20 April, 1884. 1 June, 1865.
Chief Attendant	Frances G Spencer .. James Wharf <sup>3</sup>	1 Sept, 1892 20 Sept., 1877	Ditto Ditto	160 0 0 160 0 0	1 Sept., 1892. 1 June, 1864.
Attendants in Charge (6) <sup>3</sup> .			Medical Superintendent	120 0 0	each.
Do (4) <sup>4</sup> .			{ 1 at { 5 at Ditto	108 0 0	
Senior Attendants (12) <sup>4</sup>			Ditto	102 0 0	
Junior Attendants (13) <sup>4</sup>			Ditto	90 0 0	
Do (6) <sup>4</sup>			Ditto	84 0 0	
Do (7) <sup>4</sup>			Ditto	78 0 0	
Do (1) <sup>4</sup>			Ditto	72 0 0	
Nurse-in-charge (1) <sup>4</sup>			Ditto	66 0 0	
Do (2) <sup>4</sup>			Ditto	72 0 0	
Nurses (5) <sup>4</sup>			Ditto	64 0 0	
Senior Nurses (6) <sup>4</sup>			Ditto	60 0 0	
Junior Nurses (6) <sup>4</sup>			Ditto	52 0 0	
Do (8) <sup>4</sup>			Ditto	48 0 0	
Do (2) <sup>4</sup>			Ditto	44 0 0	
Cooks (3) <sup>5</sup>			Ditto	40 0 0	
Store Attendants (2) <sup>5</sup>			Ditto	102 0 0	
Gardener <sup>5</sup>			Ditto	84 0 0	
Carters (2) <sup>5</sup>			Ditto	96 0 0	
Gate-keepers (2) <sup>5</sup>			Ditto	84 0 0	
Out-door Attendants (2) <sup>5</sup>			Ditto	90 0 0	
Messengers (2) <sup>5</sup>			Ditto	84 0 0	
Laundresses (4) <sup>7</sup>			Ditto	66 0 0	
Housemaid <sup>8</sup>			Ditto	50 0 0	
Needlewoman <sup>7</sup>			Ditto	50 0 0	
Grounds Attendant <sup>8</sup>			Ditto	46 0 0	
Artisan Attendants (3) <sup>8</sup>			Ditto	42 0 0	
Engine-drivers (2) <sup>9</sup>			Ditto	60 0 0	
			Ditto	102 0 0	
			Ditto	0 8 0	
			Ditto	0 7 6	
			Ditto	0 7 6	
			Ditto	0 10 0	
			Ditto	0 8 0	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, and £45 per annum in lieu of provisions and fuel   <sup>2</sup> Allowed £45 per annum in lieu of quarters and £30 per annum in lieu of provisions and fuel   <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light, and £23 per annum in lieu of provisions   <sup>4</sup> Allowed quarters, provisions, fuel, light, and uniform clothing.  
<sup>5</sup> Allowed quarters, provisions, fuel, light, and uniform clothing   <sup>6</sup> Allowed a cottage, provisions, fuel, light, and uniform clothing   <sup>7</sup> Allowed quarters, provisions, fuel, and light   <sup>8</sup> One allowed quarters, provisions, fuel, and light, and two allowed provisions only.   <sup>9</sup> One allowed cottage, provisions, fuel, and light, and one allowed provisions only.

The Medical Superintendent gives security to the amount of £500.   The Assistant Superintendent gives security to the amount of £200.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were —

Persons employed —	No.	Amount of money paid as —	£ s d	Total
On 31st December	115	Salaries .....	9,641 18 10	£10,389 4 4
		Fees, &c .....	Nil	
		Wages .....	747 5 6	

<b>HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CALLAN PARK</b>					
Medical Superintendent	Herbert Blaxland <sup>1</sup>	9 Dec, 1881	Governor and Executive Council	650 0 0	5 June, 1879
Senior Medical Officer	George E Miles <sup>2</sup>	19 July, 1886	Ditto	415 0 0	19 July, 1886.
Junior Medical Officer	Arthur G Henry <sup>2</sup>	5 Dec, 1889	Ditto	300 0 0	5 Dec., 1889.
Assistant Superintendent	Arthur Whiting <sup>2</sup>	22 Dec, 1884	Ditto	360 0 0	24 April, 1869. <sup>3</sup>
Clerk	Charles H. Richardson <sup>3</sup>	22 Dec, 1884	Ditto	215 0 0	1 Sept., 1879.
Dispenser	John T. Floyd <sup>4</sup>	11 Aug, 1885	Ditto	170 0 0	11 Aug, 1885.
Matron	Marron A Fairbairn <sup>4</sup>	12 Oct, 1885	Ditto	160 0 0	9 Dec, 1884.
Chief Attendant	Wm. Lattle <sup>4</sup>	13 Oct, 1877	Inspector-General of the Insane	160 0 0	6 May, 1863.
Attendants in Charge (9) <sup>5</sup>			Medical Superintendent	108 0 0	each.
Senior Attendants (11) <sup>5</sup>			{ 7 at { 2 at Ditto	102 0 0	
Junior Attendants (6) <sup>5</sup>			Ditto	90 0 0	
Do (9) <sup>5</sup>			Ditto	84 0 0	
Do (12) <sup>5</sup>			Ditto	78 0 0	
			Ditto	72 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed a house, and £15 per annum in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light   <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, and £45 per annum in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light  
<sup>3</sup> Allowed £35 per annum for house rent, and £30 per annum in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light   <sup>4</sup> Allowed quarters, and £30 per annum in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light  
<sup>5</sup> Allowed quarters, provisions, fuel, light, and uniform clothing, and married attendants £12 per annum towards house rent  
Medical Superintendent gives security for £500, and Assistant Superintendent for £200.   <sup>6</sup> Services not continuous.

Office,	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

COLONIAL SECRETARY—LUNACY—continued.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CALLAN PARK—continued.

Nurses in Charge (7) <sup>1</sup> ...	.....	.....	Medical Superintendent ...	60 0 0	each.
Senior Nurses (4) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	52 0 0	"
Junior Nurses (9) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	48 0 0	"
Do (8) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	44 0 0	"
Do (7) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	40 0 0	"
Store Attendant <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	102 0 0	
Grounds do <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	84 0 0	
Gardener <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	90 0 0	
Farm Attendant <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	84 0 0	
Needlewoman <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	60 0 0	
Housemaid <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	40 0 0	
Cooks (5) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	72 0 0	
			Ditto .....	60 0 0	
			Ditto .....	50 0 0	
			Ditto .....	46 0 0	"
Carter <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	84 0 0	
Messenger <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	66 0 0	
Gatekeepers (2) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	84 0 0	
			Ditto .....	50 0 0	
			Ditto .....	56 0 0	
Laundresses (4) <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	46 0 0	"
			Ditto .....	40 0 0	
Artisans (3) <sup>5</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 7 6	per diem.
			Ditto .....	0 7 0	" each.
Engine-drivers (2) <sup>6</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 10 0	"
			Ditto .....	0 8 0	"
Chaplains—					
Church of England	Rev. John Dixon	1 Dec, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	1 Dec, 1887.
Roman Catholic	Rev. John P. Moynagh	1 June, 1889	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 June, 1889.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, provisions, fuel, light, and uniform clothing <sup>2</sup> Allowed a cottage and a ration of provisions, fuel, light, and uniform clothing.  
<sup>3</sup> Allowed a cottage and a ration of provisions, fuel, light, and uniform clothing <sup>4</sup> Allowed quarters, provisions, fuel, light, and uniform clothing  
<sup>5</sup> Carpenter allowed a cottage and a ration of provisions, fuel, and light, tailor allowed a ration of provisions, fuel, and light <sup>6</sup> One engine driver allowed a cottage and a ration of provisions, fuel, and light, and one allowed quarters and ration of provisions, fuel, and light

The number of Persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also the amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were —

Persons employed—	No.	Amount of money paid as—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December	116	Salaries	9,444 13 10	£10,167 10 10
		Fees, &c.	Nil.	
		Wages	722 17 0	

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, NEWCASTLE

Medical Superintendent <sup>1</sup> ..	Chisholm Ross. ..	1 Sept, 1891	Governor and Executive Council	335 0 0	12 Feb., 1884.
Matron .....	Mary Agnes Watson <sup>2</sup> ..	6 Dec, 1890	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	6 Dec., 1890.
Chief Attendant and Storekeeper	Edwin Waller <sup>2</sup> ..	11 Jan, 1874	Inspector General of the Insane	160 0 0	1 Jan., 1859.
Attendants-in-Charge (2) <sup>3</sup> ..	.....	.....	Medical Superintendent ...	108 0 0	
			Ditto .....	102 0 0	
Senior Attendants (3) <sup>3</sup> ..	.....	.....	Ditto .....	90 0 0	each.
			Ditto .....	84 0 0	
Junior Attendants (3) <sup>3</sup> ..	.....	.....	Ditto .....	78 0 0	
			Ditto .....	60 0 0	
Nurses-in-Charge (2) <sup>3</sup> ..	.....	.....	Ditto .....	64 0 0	
			Ditto .....	60 0 0	
Senior Nurse <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	52 0 0	
			Ditto .....	50 0 0	
Junior Nurses (5) <sup>3</sup> ..	.....	.....	Ditto .....	48 0 0	"
			Ditto .....	44 0 0	"
Needlewoman .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	55 0 0	"
			Ditto .....	84 0 0	"
Male Servants (4) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	78 0 0	
			Ditto .....	72 0 0	
Female Servants (3) ..	.....	.....	Ditto .....	50 0 0	
			Ditto .....	46 0 0	"
Artisan Attendants (2)	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 7 6	per diem.
			Ditto .....	0 7 0	"
Chaplains—					
Church of England	Rev. Arthur E Selwyn	1 Jan., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	30 0 0	1 Jan., 1853
Roman Catholic	Rev. Peter Meagher	5 Nov, 1883	Ditto ..	30 0 0	5 Nov, 1883

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, and £45 per annum in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, and £30 per annum in lieu of provisions <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters, and a ration of provisions, fuel, and light. <sup>4</sup> Allowed quarters, and a ration of provisions, fuel, and light, and uniform clothing. Married attendants allowed £12 per annum towards house rent

NOTE.—The Medical Superintendent gives security to the amount of £250

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also the amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were —

Persons employed—	No	Amount of money paid as—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December	31	Salaries	2,292 14 7	£2,557 7 1
		Fees, &c.	Nil.	
		Wages	264 12 6	

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—LUNACY—continued.</b>					
<b>HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, RYDALMERE.</b>					
Medical Superintendent <sup>1</sup>	Wm. C. Williamson	1 Sept, 1891	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	18 Jan, 1882.*
Chaplains—					
Church of England	John Done	1 July, 1892	Ditto	26 0 0	1 May, 1889.
Roman Catholic	Michael Rohan	1 July, 1892	Ditto	26 0 0	
Dispenser and Chief Attendant. <sup>2</sup>	Wm. Peterson	1 April, 1892	Ditto	210 0 0	22 Feb., 1882.
Senior Attendants-in-Charge of Wards (2) <sup>3</sup> .			Medical Superintendent	{ 1 at 108 0 0 1 at 102 0 0	
Senior Attendant <sup>2</sup>			Ditto	90 0 0	
Junior Attendants (14) <sup>3</sup>			Ditto	{ 1 at 84 0 0 2 at 78 0 0 3 at 72 0 0 8 at 66 0 0	each.
Grounds Attendant <sup>3</sup>			Ditto	78 0 0	"
Artisan Attendants (2) <sup>4</sup>			Ditto	0 7 0	per diem each.
Cooks (2) <sup>3</sup>			Ditto	{ 1 at 50 0 0 1 at 46 0 0	
Laundresses (2) <sup>4</sup>			Ditto	{ 1 at 50 0 0 1 at 46 0 0	
Gardener <sup>3</sup>			Ditto	78 0 0	
Carter <sup>3</sup>			Ditto	72 0 0	
Messenger <sup>3</sup>			Ditto	60 0 0	
Gatekeeper <sup>3</sup>			Ditto	72 0 0	
Out-door Attendant <sup>3</sup>			Ditto	72 0 0	
Needlewoman <sup>4</sup>			Ditto	50 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, also £45 per annum in lieu of provisions and fuel; gives security to the amount of £400. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters; also £30 per annum in lieu of provisions and fuel. <sup>3</sup> Allowed rations of provisions, fuel, and light, and uniform clothing. <sup>4</sup> Allowed rations of provisions, fuel, and light

\* Services not continuous.

NOTE—Married attendants allowed £12 each per annum towards house-rent

The number of Persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also the amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were—

Persons employed.—	No.	Amount of money paid as—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December	34	Salaries	2,303 6 1	£2,515 15 1
		Fees, &c.	Nil	
		Wages	212 9 0	

**RECEPTION-HOUSE FOR THE INSANE, DARLINGHURST**

Superintendent	Frederick Fowler <sup>1</sup>	1 July, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	8 Jan, 1862.*
	to 30 September.				
	John Edington Moore	1 Oct., 1892	Ditto	240 0 0	27 May, 1872.
Matron	Eliza Ann Fowler <sup>2</sup>	17 Mar., 1882	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	75 0 0	1 April, 1872.
	to 30 September				
	Jane Moore	1 Oct., 1892	Governor and Executive Council	60 0 0	1 Aug, 1868.*
Attendants in Charge (3)			Inspector-General of the Insane.	{ 1 at 108 0 0 2 <sup>3</sup> at 102 0 0	each.
Senior Attendants (2)			Ditto	90 0 0	"
Junior Attendant			Ditto	to 30 Sept, 84 0 0	"
Junior Attendants (2)			Ditto	{ 1 at 66 0 0 2 at 66 0 0	"
Nurse in Charge			Ditto	from 4 June to 30 Sept, 64 0 0	"
Junior Nurses (3)			Ditto	from 1 Oct. 40 0 0	"

<sup>1</sup> Gives security for £200. Allowed £20 per annum in lieu of provisions. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £20 per annum in lieu of provisions. <sup>3</sup> One appointed 1 October. \* Services not continuous. NOTE—With the exception of the Medical Visitor, all inside in the building, and the attendants and nurses are allowed rations of provisions, fuel, and light, and uniform clothing, and in addition the married attendants receive £12 towards house rent

The number of Persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also the amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were—

Persons employed.—	No.	Amount of money paid as—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December	14	Salaries	1,169 8 1	£1,169 8 1
		Fees, &c.	Nil.	
		Wages	Nil.	

**MASTER IN LUNACY.**

Master in Lunacy	Henry Francis Barton	30 Jan, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	350 0 0	30 Jan, 1885.
Chief Clerk	Henry Edwards	1 July, 1879	Ditto	550 0 0	22 Oct, 1877.
Accountant	Arthur John Mason	4 Feb, 1887	Ditto	390 0 0	4 Oct., 1880.
Second Clerk	Charles Henry Bennett	1 June, 1888	Ditto	290 0 0	4 Aug, 1879.
Third Clerk	Henry Dexter Cannan	1 July, 1879	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council	225 0 0	13 April, 1871.
Fourth Clerk	Alfred Edwin Hellyer	1 June, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	190 0 0	1 Nov, 1882.
Fifth Clerk	Edward Charles Frederick Rowling.	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	140 0 0	19 April, 1888.
Sixth Clerk	Alexander Reid	*1 Jan., 1892	Ditto	120 0 0	7 May, 1890.
Temporary Clerk	William Joseph Skinner	8 Oct, 1889	Colonial Secretary	100 0 0	8 Oct., 1889.
Probationer	Ethelred Hopewell Palmerston Bennett.	2 May, 1892	Ditto	50 0 0	2 May, 1892.

The number of Persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also the amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were—

Persons employed.—	No.	Amount of money paid as—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December	11	Salaries	2,425 0 0	£2,435 0 0
		Fees, &c.	Nil.	
		Wages	30 0 0	

BLUE BOOK OF

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Director of Government Asylums for Infirm and Destitute and Boarding-out Officer.	Sydney Maxted <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	700 0 0	1 Aug., 1878.
Secretary, Assistant Boarding-out Officer and Inspector.	Alfred W. Green <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	450 0 0	21 Oct., 1872.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light, and £30 per annum in lieu of rations; gives security for £1,000  
<sup>2</sup> Allowed £30 per annum in lieu of rations; gives security for £500.

STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF BOARD.

President .....	The Hon. Arthur Renwick, M.D., M.L.C. succeeded by The Hon. W. J. Trickett, M.L.C. Appointed to Board, 23 Oct., 1885	19 April, 1881	Governor and Executive Council			
Members of State Children's Relief Board.	Lady Allen .....	19 April, 1881	Ditto .....		} Nil.	
	Mrs. Mary Ischam Garran <sup>1</sup>	19 April, 1881	Ditto .....			
	The Hon. Thomas Michael Slattery, M.P.	20 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....			
	Lady Manning .....	4 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....			
	Mrs. Goodlet .....	13 April, 1887	Ditto .....			
	Mrs. Fanny Mary Austen..	6 Dec., 1889	Ditto .....			
	Lady Windeyer .....	6 Dec., 1889	Ditto .....			
	The Hon. L. F. Heydon, M.L.C.	8 July, 1892	Ditto .....			
Senior Inspector .....	William R. Eury .....	13 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	350 0 0		22 Dec., 1882.
Inspector .....	Joseph Wing .....	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	275 0 0		1 July, 1886
Do .....	Samuel Edward Treseder	1 Aug., 1888	Ditto .....	275 0 0	17 Dec., 1881.	
Do .....	Robert Goldrick <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	225 0 0	11 Jan., 1882.	
Chief Clerk .....	John S. Creagh .....	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	200 0 0	28 July, 1885.	
Clerk .....	Alphonse J. Turner .....	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	125 0 0	17 April, 1886.	
Do .....	Walter A. Newcombe ..	1 Aug., 1888	Ditto .....	75 0 0	1 Aug., 1888.	
Matron .....	Sophia Amy Maxted <sup>2</sup>	23 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	110 0 0	23 Aug., 1884.	
Sub-Matron .....	Mary Jowett <sup>3</sup> .....	23 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	100 0 0	12 Oct., 1863.	

<sup>1</sup> Resigned, 3 July. <sup>2</sup> Transferred to Asylums Branch, 1 July. <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light, and £30 per annum in lieu of rations.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—

Persons employed —	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	32	Salaries .....	3,078 9 6	} £3,078 9 6
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

CHILDREN'S PROTECTION BRANCH.

Chief Officer .....	Sydney Maxted .....	28 April, 1892	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	1 Aug., 1888.
Senior Officer .....	Alfred W. Green .....	28 April, 1892	Ditto .....	50 0 0	21 Oct., 1872.
Officer .....	H. P. Dawson .....	16 May, 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	
Do .....	J. F. Plunkett .....	1 June, 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	
Do .....	W. R. Eury .....	9 June, 1892	Ditto .....	25 0 0	22 Dec., 1882.
Do .....	Jos. Wing .....	9 June, 1892	Ditto .....	25 0 0	1 July, 1886.
Do .....	S. E. Treseder .....	9 June, 1892	Ditto .....	25 0 0	17 Dec., 1881.
Do .....	Robt. Goldrick .....	9 June, 1892	Ditto .....	25 0 0	11 Jan., 1882.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed —	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	2*	Salaries .....	£414 0 0	} £414 0 0
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

\* Exclusive of those Officers who are included in other branches of the Department of Charitable Institutions.

GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS BRANCH.

Chief Clerk .....	William Shirley Muddle <sup>1</sup>	1 April, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Acting Clerk .....	Robert Goldrick .....	1 July, 1892	Ditto .....	275 0 0	11 Jan., 1882.
First Clerk .....	Francis George Corcoran <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	9 June, 1883.
	succeeded by F. A. Thorpe .....	29 Dec., 1892	Ditto .....	250 0 0	20 June, 1878.
Clerk .....	James Forsythe Porter ..	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	200 0 0	31 Aug., 1886.
Do .....	John Sutton Gilmore <sup>3</sup> ..	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1886.
Do .....	Thomas Coghlan .....	1 Sept., 1891	Colonial Secretary .....	175 0 0	3 Mar., 1881.*
Do .....	Harry Ormiston <sup>2</sup> .....	27 Feb., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	26 Aug., 1887.
	succeeded by G S May .....	1 June, 1892	Colonial Secretary .....	150 0 0	11 Jan., 1892.
Do .....	H. H. Cutter .....	21 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	50 0 0	21 Aug., 1887.
Office-cleaner .....				80 c 0	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters. On leave from 1st July Department, December. <sup>2</sup> Services dispensed with, 22nd April. <sup>3</sup> Transferred to Harbours and Rivers Department, December. \* Services not continuous.



## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

43

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

COLONIAL SECRETARY—DEPARTMENT OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*

## NEWINGTON ASYLUM.

Nurse-Superintendent .....	E. L. Murray <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1888.
Sub-Matron .....	Margaret Gorman <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	85 0 0	1 Mar., 1886.
Storekeeper and Dispenser..	A. E. Brackenbury <sup>1</sup> .....	13 Nov., 1891	Colonial Secretary .....	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1888.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light, and £30 per annum in lieu of rations.

## PARRAMATTA ASYLUMS.

Medical Superintendent ...	Isaac Waugh <sup>1</sup> .....	1 May, 1892	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	1 May, 1892.
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<sup>1</sup> Allowed £150 for rent, fuel, light, and rations.

## GEORGE-STREET ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA.

Matron-Superintendent ...	C. H. M. Dennis <sup>1</sup> .....	13 Mar., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	13 Mar., 1862.
Sub-Matron .....	E. R. L. Dennis <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1880	Ditto .....	95 0 0	1 Jan., 1880.
Assistant Sub-Matron .....	K. Dennis <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1886	Colonial Secretary .....	60 0 0	1 Jan., 1886.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light, and £30 per annum in lieu of rations.

## MACQUARIE-STREET ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA.

Matron-Superintendent ...	A. M. Brooke <sup>1</sup> .....	22 Nov., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	190 0 0	22 Nov., 1888.
Nurse .....	Lily Le Jeune <sup>1</sup> .....	16 Feb., 1891	Colonial Secretary .....	60 0 0	16 Feb., 1891.
Clerk .....	Alfred Lake <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1891	Director of Asylums .....	75 0 0	1 Aug., 1881*
				to 31 Aug.,	
				100 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light, and £30 per annum in lieu of rations.<sup>2</sup> Allowed £65 per annum for rations and rent to 31 August; from 1 September,

allowed quarters and rations. \* Services not continuous.

## LIVERPOOL ASYLUM.

Surgeon-Superintendent ...	Joseph A. Beattie, M.D. <sup>1</sup> ...	1 Oct., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	1 Sept., 1877.
Dispenser .....	J. P. Lawlor <sup>2</sup> .....	15 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....	150 0 0	15 Oct., 1886.
Matron-Superintendent.....	Mary Burnside <sup>3</sup> .....	13 Mar., 1862	Ditto .....	240 0 0	13 Mar., 1862.
Sub-Matron .....	Jane Burnside <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1881	Colonial Secretary .....	95 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.
Assistant Sub-Matron .....	Alice Burnside <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	60 0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
Clerk .....	J. V. Connolly <sup>2</sup> .....	20 April, 1891	Director of Asylums .....	100 0 0	20 April, 1891.
	succeeded by				
	J. C. McNab .....	12 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	150 0 0	12 Aug., 1892.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £100 rent, also fuel and light, and £30 per annum in lieu of rations.<sup>2</sup> Allowed £55 per annum for rations and rent.<sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and

light, and £30 per annum in lieu of rations.

The number of Persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were :—

Persons employed :—	No.	Amount of money paid as :—	£ s. d.	} Total.
On 31st December .....	59	Salaries .....	* 6,010 11 6	
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	6,146 18 7	

\*Includes gratuities to inmates.

## DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

## MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Military Secretary.....	Colonel Charles Fysshe Roberts, C.M.G. <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1892	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	1 Jan., 1873.
Chief Clerk.....	Harry Addington Unwin...	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	400 0 0	16 Mar., 1879.
Examiner of Accounts .....	James Byres Laing .....	9 May, 1892	Ditto .....	300 0 0	15 April, 1882.
Record Clerk .....	John Macmaster .....	9 May, 1892	Ditto .....	220 0 0	10 May, 1892.
Corresponding Clerk.....	William James Sherbon...	9 May, 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	23 May, 1892.
Probationer .....	George Frederick Swanson Dansey.	1 June, 1892	Colonial Secretary .....	£1 per week	1 June, 1892.
Messenger .....	.....	11 May, 1892	Ditto .....	per annum.	
Caretaker .....	.....	13 May, 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	11 May, 1892.
				20 0 0	13 May, 1892.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £200, house allowance.

The number of Persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also the amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year were :—

Persons employed :—	No.	Amount of money paid as :—	£ s. d.	} Total.
On 31st December .....	8	Salaries .....	1,487 1 6	
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

Office	Name	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>					
<b>MILITARY FORCES.</b>					
<b>GENERAL STAFF.</b>					
Commanding Military Forces.	Major-General John Soame Richardson, C.B. <sup>1</sup>	15 Aug., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	1,095 0 0	17 Feb., 1865.
Acting Commandant ...	Colonel Warner Spalding*	9 Dec., 1892	Ditto ... ..	(See next page)	1 Aug., 1871.
Assistant Adjutant General	Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Douglas Mackenzie <sup>2</sup>	29 Mar., 1885	Ditto ... ..	560 0 0	31 July, 1877.
Deputy-Assistant Quarter-master-General.	Lieut.-Colonel James Edward Doidge Taunton. <sup>2</sup>	18 July, 1885	Ditto ... ..	474 0 0	31 July, 1877.
Brigade Surgeon, Principal Medical Officer.	Lieut.-Colonel Wm Daniel Campbell Williams <sup>2 14</sup>	8 May, 1889	Ditto ... ..	472 0 0	1 Oct., 1883.
Chief Clerk .....	Lieut. William Holmes <sup>4</sup>	8 Oct., 1887	Ditto ... ..	250 0 0	18 Oct., 1860.
Quartermaster ... ..	Lieutenant James Little <sup>4</sup>	8 Oct., 1887	Ditto ... ..	238 0 0	10 Sept., 1860.
Record Clerk .....	Arthur Holmes <sup>5</sup>	1 Jan., 1892	Major-General Commanding...	9/- $\Psi$ diem	1 Mar., 1886.
A.A.-G.'s Department—					
Superintending Clerk ...	William Smith <sup>6</sup> .....	24 Feb., 1888	Ditto ... ..	9/6 "	7 May, 1877.
Assistant do ..	John Chamberlain <sup>7</sup> ..	21 Feb., 1891	Ditto ... ..	8/- "	21 Feb., 1891.
Do do ..	Charles Edward Walker <sup>8</sup>	30 Sept., 1891	Ditto ... ..	7/6 "	30 Sept., 1891.
Cadet do ..	Edward Bennett ... ..	31 Aug., 1891	Ditto ... ..	5/- "	31 Aug., 1891.
D.A.Q.M.G.'s Department—					
Superintending Clerk .	William Granger <sup>6</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto ... ..	9/6 "	6 July, 1887.
Assistant do ..	Alexander L. M'Intyre <sup>7</sup> ..	26 Aug., 1885	Ditto ... ..	8/- "	26 Aug., 1885.
Do do ..	Samuel Thos. Blakeley <sup>7</sup>	9 Feb., 1886	Ditto ... ..	8/- "	9 Feb., 1886.
Do do ..	Isaac Benson <sup>8 17</sup>	1 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	7/6 "	17 July, 1891.
Store do	William W. Boor <sup>8</sup> ..	13 July, 1892	Ditto ... ..	7/6 "	13 July, 1892
	Joseph Murphy <sup>5</sup> ..	15 April, 1885	Ditto ... ..	7/6 "	15 April, 1885.
<b>DEPARTMENTAL STAFF.</b>					
Pay Department—					
Paymaster .....	Claude Solomon <sup>9</sup> .....	5 Mar., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	11 May, 1886.
Accountant ... ..	Rowland Evelyn Waddington <sup>10</sup>	13 Mar., 1889	Ditto .....	250 0 0	2 Mar., 1882.
Superintending Clerk ...	Alexander J. Brady <sup>6</sup> ..	13 Mar., 1889	Major-General Commanding ..	9/6 $\Psi$ diem	9 July, 1874.
Assistant do ..	Gore Willock Loney <sup>5</sup>	13 Mar., 1889	Ditto .....	9/- "	11 Aug., 1875.
Do do ..	Albert Gibson <sup>7</sup> ..	19 July, 1888	Ditto .....	8/- "	6 Mar., 1885.
Do do ..	John Campbell Ormiston <sup>8</sup>	20 May, 1890	Ditto .....	7/6 "	18 May, 1887.
Commanding Engineer's Department—					
Commanding Engineer ..	Colonel Henry Waugh Renny Tullyour, R.E. <sup>2</sup>	16 Dec., 1891	Ditto ..	850 0 0	16 Dec., 1891.
Superintending Clerk and Surveyor.	Charles S. E. Murray <sup>6 18</sup>	29 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	10/- "	29 Sept., 1885
Firemaster's Department—					
Chief Artillery Instructor and Firemaster	Lieutenant Colonel Walter Stanbury Churchward, R.A. <sup>2 15</sup>	15 Feb., 1889	Ditto .....	550 0 0	15 Feb., 1889.
Clerk and Instructor	George W. Brigham <sup>8 19</sup> ..	23 May, 1890	Ditto .....	7/- "	23 May, 1890.
	succeeded by Charles Hiscock <sup>8</sup> .....	24 Nov., 1892	Acting Commandant .....	7/- "	24 Nov., 1892.
Musketry Department—					
Instructor of Musketry ...	Captain William Andrew Cuthell. <sup>3 15</sup>	1 May, 1885	Ditto .....	392 0 0	1 Mar., 1885.
Clerk and Bugle-Major	James W. Green <sup>7</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1891	Major-General Commanding ..	7/6 "	25 June, 1885.
<b>PERMANENT STAFF.</b>					
Commanding Reserves—					
Metropolitan, Western, and Southern Districts	Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas M. B. Eden <sup>2 20</sup>	21 May, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	21 May, 1885.
Northern District ...	Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Wilkinson. <sup>11 20</sup>	26 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	100 0 0	28 Jan., 1863.
Adjutants—					
Cavalry Regiment .	Captain Malcolm M'Neill, 4th Hussars <sup>2 21</sup>	28 June, 1889	Ditto .....	350 0 0	28 June, 1889
N.S.W. Regiment P. P. Artillery.	Captain Robert A. Nathan <sup>12</sup>	12 Nov., 1885	Ditto ..	300 0 0	2 Aug., 1871.
N.S.W. Regiment P. P. Mounted Infantry	Captain Henry G. B. Sparrow <sup>12</sup>	26 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	300 0 0	18 July, 1885.
N.S.W. 1st Regiment P. P. Infantry.	Major Charles F. Bartlett <sup>13</sup>	22 Nov., 1883	Ditto .....	378 0 0	12 Mar., 1875
N.S.W. 2nd Regiment P. P. Infantry.	Captain Montagu W. Bayly. <sup>12</sup>	18 July, 1885	Ditto ... ..	300 0 0	13 May, 1885
N.S.W. 3rd Regiment P. P. Infantry.	Captain James Hill <sup>12</sup> ..	28 Oct., 1878	Ditto ..	300 0 0	8 June, 1865.
N.S.W. 4th Regiment P. P. Infantry	Captain Morris M. Boam <sup>12</sup>	29 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	300 0 0	23 Jan., 1875.
Metropolitan, Western, and Southern Reserves.	Captain Charles W. P. Bouverie. <sup>12</sup>	18 July, 1885	Ditto ... ..	300 0 0	18 Nov., 1878.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters £100 a year stabling, £52 a year servant, £128 a year forage for two horses, rations of provisions, fuel and light Retired, 9 December  
<sup>2</sup> Allowed £150 a year lodging, £50 stabling, £52 servant, £64 forage, rations, fuel, and light <sup>3</sup> £93 a year lodging, and other allowances as <sup>2</sup>  
<sup>4</sup> Allowed £63 a year lodging, £52 servant, rations, fuel and light <sup>5</sup> Allowed 17s a week lodging, and other allowances as in <sup>6</sup> Allowed 18s 8d a week  
<sup>7</sup> Allowed £63 a year lodging, £52 servant, rations, fuel and light, and £5 for uniform <sup>8</sup> Allowed 15s a week lodging, and other allowances as in <sup>9</sup> Allowed 12s 6d a week lodging,  
and other allowances as in <sup>6</sup> <sup>9</sup> Allowed £120 a year lodging, £52 a year servant, rations, fuel, and light <sup>10</sup> Allowed £65 a year lodging, and rations, fuel, and  
light. <sup>11</sup> Allowed £64 a year forage <sup>12</sup> Allowed £50 a year lodging, £50 a year stabling, £52 a year servant, and £54 a year forage <sup>13</sup> Allowed £120 a  
year lodging, £50 a year stabling, £52 a year servant, and £54 a year forage <sup>14</sup> Allowed £100 a year as Instructor to Medical Staff Corps <sup>15</sup> Resigned  
28 November. <sup>16</sup> Engagement terminates, 28 February, 1892 <sup>17</sup> Services dispensed with, 12 July <sup>18</sup> Is paid additional salary by Military  
Works Branch <sup>19</sup> Services dispensed with, 23 November <sup>20</sup> Corps disbanded, 31 December <sup>21</sup> Returned to England, 27 April <sup>22</sup> In receipt of  
difference of pay and allowances between O.C.A.F. and Acting Commandant, in addition (See next page)

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—MILITARY FORCES—continued.</b>					
<b>PERMANENT STAFF—continued.</b>					
Instructors—					
Garrison Sergeant-Major <sup>1</sup>	.....	.....	Major-General Commanding .	10/- per diem.	
Warrant Officers (14) ...	{ (1) <sup>2</sup> ..... (1) <sup>3</sup> ..... (1) <sup>4</sup> ..... (3) <sup>4</sup> ..... (8) <sup>5</sup> ..... (2) <sup>6</sup> ..... (5) <sup>7</sup> (2 of these act as Bandmasters.)	.....	Ditto ..... 14	{ 5 at 10/- 1 at 9/6 8 at 9/- 3 at 9/- 6 at 8/6 4 at 8/4	each. " " " " "
Quartermaster-Sergeants (13)	{ (3) <sup>4</sup> ..... (8) <sup>5</sup> ..... (2) <sup>6</sup> ..... (5) <sup>7</sup> (2 of these act as Bandmasters.)	.....	Ditto . . . . . 13	{ 6 at 8/6 4 at 8/4	" " "
Orderly-room Clerks (7)	{ (1) <sup>7</sup> ..... (1) <sup>8</sup> (Acts as Bandmaster)	.....	Ditto . . . . . 7	{ 5 at 8/- 1 at 7/6 1 at 7/-	" " "
Colour-Sergeants (43) ..	{ (18) <sup>5</sup> ..... (10) <sup>7</sup> ..... (15) <sup>8</sup> ..... Captain Henry Le Patourel	4 Feb, 1892	Ditto .... . 43	{ 18 at 8/- 13 at 7/6 12 at 7/-	" " "
Rifle Range—					
Officer-in-Charge .....	Captain Henry Le Patourel	4 Feb, 1892	Colonial Secretary .....	200 0 0	9 April, 1875.
Caretaker <sup>9</sup> .....	.....	.....	Major-General Commanding ..	8/- per diem	
Markers (2) <sup>10</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	7/-	each.
Miscellaneous—					
General Storeman <sup>11</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	8/-	"
Messengers (3) <sup>11</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	8/-	"
Artillery Storeman <sup>12</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	7/-	"
Torpedo Storeman <sup>13</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	8/-	"
Labourers (5) .....	{ (3) <sup>8</sup> ..... (2) <sup>14</sup> .....	.....	Ditto ..... {	{ 3 at 7/- 2 at 6/-	" "
Caretakers, Staff and Regimental Offices. (2) <sup>13</sup>	.....	.....	Ditto .....	40 0 0	"

<sup>1</sup> Allowed 18s 8d. a week lodging, rations, fuel, and light, and £5 a year uniform. <sup>2</sup> Receives £54 forage and £50 a year stabling, in addition to 1. <sup>3</sup> Receives £64 a year forage, in addition to 1. <sup>4</sup> Allowed 17s 7 a week lodging, and £5 a year uniform. <sup>5</sup> Allowed 15s a week lodging, and £5 a year uniform. <sup>6</sup> Receives £64 a year forage, in addition to 3. <sup>7</sup> Allowed 12s 6d. a week lodging, £64 a year forage, and £5 a year uniform. <sup>8</sup> Allowed 12s 6d. a week lodging, and £5 a year uniform. <sup>9</sup> Allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light, and £5 a year uniform. <sup>10</sup> Allowed quarters and £5 a year uniform. <sup>11</sup> Allowed 15s. a week lodging, rations, fuel and light, and £5 a year uniform. <sup>12</sup> Allowed quarters and £5 a year uniform. <sup>13</sup> Allowed quarters. <sup>14</sup> Allowed 10s. a week lodging and £5 a year uniform.

N B—Each Clerk, Instructor, &c., on the Staff, receives 6d. a day extra pay after ten years' service, and a further 6d. a day after fifteen years' continuous service. Orderly-room Clerks acting as Bandmasters receive 1s a day extra pay. Musketry Instructors, when employed with Permanent Forces, receive 6d. a day extra pay.

**HONORARY STAFF.**

Chaplains—					
Church of England ...	Rev. Herbert John Rose ...	22 Oct., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	22 Oct., 1885.
Wesleyan .....	Rev. Samuel Wilkinson ..	2 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	Nil.	2 Sept., 1884.
Presbyterian.....	Rev. Alexander Osborne...	20 April, 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	20 April, 1887.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	
On 31st December, exclusive of Honorary		Salaries .....	24 287 14 6	} Total. £24,287 14 6
Chaplains .....	133	Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

**PERMANENT, PARTIALLY-PAID, AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES.**

**PERMANENT MILITARY FORCE—ARTILLERY.**

Commanding New South Wales Artillery Forces.	Colonel Charles Fysche Roberts, C.M.G. <sup>1</sup> † succeeded by Colonel Warner Wright Spalding, C.M.G. <sup>1*</sup>	28 Aug., 1876	Governor and Executive Council	730 0 0	1 Jan., 1873.
Lieut.-Colonel Commanding New South Wales Artillery.	George John Airey (Bt.-Col.) <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	450 0 0	1 Aug., 1871.
Majors .....	Frederick Thomas Bendge Baynes. <sup>3</sup>	27 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	383 5 0	28 Aug., 1876.
Captains .....	Pembroke Lathrop Murray <sup>4</sup>	18 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	383 5 0	16 Jan., 1874.
	Henry Park Airey, D.S.O. <sup>4</sup> Brevet Major	29 Mar., 1885 29 June, 1887	Ditto .....	312 0 0	31 July, 1877.
(Adjutant) .....	Augustus Geo. Harington Morris <sup>5</sup>	9 Dec., 1889	Ditto .....	275 0 0	29 Sept., 1883.
	Arthur Henry Patrick Savage <sup>6</sup>	24 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	275 0 0	25 Nov., 1878.
	William Throsby Bridges <sup>7</sup>	27 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	275 0 0	19 May, 1885.
	Leslie Herbert Kyngdon <sup>7</sup>	12 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	275 0 0	12 Nov., 1885.
Lieutenants .....	Haviland Le Mesurier <sup>8</sup>	12 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	238 0 0	12 Nov., 1885.
	Augustus Henry Sandford <sup>7</sup>	7 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	238 0 0	10 Sept., 1887.
	Alexander Popham Luscombe <sup>9</sup>	7 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	200 0 0	7 Nov., 1889.
	Horace William Dangar <sup>7</sup>	7 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	200 0 0	7 Nov., 1889.
	Chas. Alex. Granville Close <sup>7</sup>	7 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	200 0 0	7 Nov., 1889.

<sup>1</sup> Quarters, with rations of provisions, fuel and light, forage and stabling for two horses, and £10 for uniform. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, rations, fuel and light, forage for one horse, £10 for uniform, as also temporary command pay at the rate of £50 per annum. <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters, rations of provisions, fuel and light, forage for a horse, command-pay, 1s. 6d per day, and £10 for uniform. <sup>4</sup> Allowed quarters, rations of provisions, fuel and light, and forage for one horse, command pay, 1s. 6d per diem, and £10 for uniform. <sup>5</sup> Allowed quarters, rations of provisions, fuel and light, forage for one horse, staff allowance, 3s. 6d. per day, and £10 for uniform. <sup>6</sup> Allowed quarters, rations of provisions, fuel and light, forage for one horse, and £10 for uniform. <sup>7</sup> Allowed quarters, rations of provisions, fuel and light, forage for a horse, and £10 for uniform. <sup>8</sup> Allowed quarters, rations of provisions, fuel and light, forage for one horse, £10 for uniform, and £37 as Acting Adjutant. <sup>9</sup> Allowed quarters or £65 in lieu, rations, fuel and light, and £10 for uniform. <sup>†</sup> Appointed Acting Commandant, 1 December

† Appointed Military Secretary and Superintendent of Military Stores and Explosives, 30 April.

N.B.—All officers of N.S.W. Artillery have soldier servants.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—PERMANENT, PARTIALLY-PAID, AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—continued.</b>					
<b>PERMANENT MILITARY FORCE—ARTILLERY—continued.</b>					
Lieutenants .....	Richard Lewis Hay Blake Jenkins. <sup>1</sup>	26 June, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	26 June, 1890.
	Cecil Walter Lamb <sup>1</sup> .....	26 June, 1890	Ditto .....	200 0 0	26 June, 1890.
	Edward A. Antill .....	16 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	16 Mar., 1891.
	Herbert J. C. Taylor .....	16 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	16 Mar., 1891.
	Charles A. Owen .....	16 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	27 Dec., 1889.
Veterinary Surgeon .....	William Scott .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	150 0 0	4 Oct., 1887.
Inspector of Ordnance Machinery.	R. J. Thorpe .....	.....	Colonial Secretary .....	400 0 0	
Civilian Surgeon, Newcastle	Dr. R. Harris .....	.....	Ditto .....	75 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, rations of provisions, fuel and light, and £10 for uniform.					
<b>PERMANENT SUBMARINE MINERS.</b>					
Officer Commanding.....	Captain John Henry Alex- ander Lee. <sup>1</sup>	24 Sept., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	350 0 0	27 Mar., 1884.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, rations, fuel and light.					
<b>PERMANENT MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.</b>					
Surgeon Captain .....	Charles Swanston <sup>1</sup> .....	21 July, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	365 0 0	12 Nov., 1889.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters or lodging allowance £90 a year, in lieu £102a stabling and groom's allowance, rations, fuel and light, and forage for a horse.					
<b>CHAPLAINS.</b>					
Dawes Point— Church of England.....	Rev. Robert Lethbridge King.	3 Mar., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	Each allowed 10s. per annum for each officer and man of their respective persua- sions in the locali- ties they are posted to.	3 Mar., 1881.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. Pierre Piquet .....	12 July, 1881	Ditto .....		12 July, 1881.
Victoria Barracks— Church of England.....	Rev. Zachary Barry.....	11 Oct., 1876	Ditto .....		11 Oct., 1876.
Wesleyan .....	Rev. S. Wilkinson .....	2 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....		2 Sept., 1884.
Presbyterian.....	Rev. Archibald Gilchrist...	10 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....		10 Dec., 1885.
South Head— Church of England.....	Rev. Henry Wallace Mort	10 Sept., 1877	Ditto .....		10 Sept., 1877.
Batteries North side of Harbour— Church of England.....	Rev. Arthur Edward Selwyn.	23 Aug., 1888	Ditto .....		23 Aug., 1888.
Ditto .....	Rev. Ernest Claude Beck..	25 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	25 Mar., 1890.	
<b>PARTIALLY-PAID CAVALRY REGIMENT.</b>					
Lieut.-Col. Commanding ...	Malcolm Melville Macdonald <sup>1</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	80 0 0	5 Feb., 1885.
Adjutant.....	See page 44.				
Quarter-Master .....	John Mitchell Purves (Lt.)	8 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	30 0 0	16 Mar., 1886.
<b>SYDNEY TROOP.</b>					
Captains .....	Alexander James Dodds ...	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	40 0 0	29 Sept., 1885.
	Thomas Forster Knox .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	40 0 0	29 Sept., 1885.
1st Lieutenant .....	Walter Liberty Vernon ...	10 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	30 0 0	16 Mar., 1886.
2nd Lieutenant .....	Walter Liberty Vernon ... (Promoted.)	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	25 0 0	16 Mar., 1886.
	James Hay Clarke .....	26 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	25 0 0	26 Feb., 1891.
<b>ILLAWARRA TROOP.</b>					
Captain .....	Henry Arthur Pringle.....	22 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	40 0 0	19 June, 1890.
	Henry Arthur Pringle..... (Promoted.)	27 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	30 0 0	19 June, 1890.
1st Lieutenant .....	Charles E. Eglese .....	28 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	30 0 0	28 Mar., 1892.
<b>WEST CAMDEN TROOP.</b>					
Captain .....	John James Walters .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	40 0 0	8 Dec., 1886.
1st Lieutenant .....	Richard McEvilly .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	30 0 0	22 Jan., 1889.
2nd Lieutenant .....	Robt. Mansfield Graham	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	25 0 0	18 Mar., 1889.
<b>HUNTER RIVER TROOP.</b>					
Captain .....	Walter Cracknell.....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	40 0 0	2 July, 1887.
1st Lieutenant .....	William Charles Markwell	12 June, 1891	Ditto .....	30 0 0	12 June, 1891.
2nd Lieutenant .....	George Leonard Lee .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	25 0 0	4 Oct., 1889.
	(Seconded.)				
	Chas. Ed. Nicholson .....	12 June, 1891	Ditto .....	25 0 0	12 June, 1891.
<b>RICHMOND RIVER TROOP.</b>					
Captain .....	Francis Grant Fanning ...	8 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	40 0 0	29 May, 1891.
1st Lieutenant .....	Francis Grant Fanning ... (Promoted.)	29 May, 1891	Ditto .....	30 0 0	29 May, 1891.
	Christopher J. M'Rae.....	28 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	30 0 0	28 Oct., 1892.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed forage for a horse.					

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

47

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—PERMANENT, PARTIALLY-PAID, AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—continued.</b>					
<b>CAVALRY (PARTIALLY-PAID)—continued.</b>					
<b>MURRUMBIDGEE TROOP.</b>					
Captain .....	Patrick Wm. Lorimer..... (Commission cancelled.)	27 July, 1891	Governor and Executive Council	40 0 0	20 Nov., 1889.
<b>LISMORE TROOP.</b>					
Captain .....	Ed. Charles Taylor .....	17 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	40 0 0	13 Sept., 1890.
1st Lieutenant .....	George T. Hindmarsh ...	24 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	30 0 0	24 Sept., 1892.
2nd Lieutenant .....	John Alston Perry .....	21 July, 1891	Ditto .....	25 0 0	21 July, 1891.
	(Resigned, Sept., 1892.)				
	John Cameron .....	24 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	25 0 0	24 Sept., 1892.
<b>PARRAMATTA TROOP.</b>					
Captain .....	James Burns .....	17 July, 1891	Ditto .....	40 0 0	17 July, 1891.
1st Lieutenant .....	John Sulman .....	8 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	30 0 0	8 Oct., 1891.
2nd Lieutenant .....	James Houston .....	28 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	25 0 0	28 Mar., 1892.
<b>PARTIALLY-PAID ARTILLERY.</b>					
Commanding Artillery Forces.	Col. C. F. Roberts, C.M.G. succeeded by	28 Aug., 1876	Governor and Executive Council	(See p. 45.)	1 Jan., 1873.
	Colonel Warner Wright Spalding, C.M.G.	1 May, 1892	Ditto .....	ditto	1 Aug., 1871.
Commanding N.S.W. Regt.	Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Wells <sup>1</sup> .	19 Dec., 1881	Ditto .....	100 0 0	28 Mar., 1859.
	(Brevet-Colonel, 21 Dec., 1835.)				
Majors .....	John Cochrane Remington <sup>2</sup>	14 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Aug., 1871.
	Percy Owen <sup>2</sup>	23 Feb., 1885	Ditto .....	50 0 0	15 June, 1871.
Captains .....	Henry Chapman .....	4 Oct., 1880	Ditto .....	40 0 0	11 Aug., 1873.
	(Brevet-Major, 26 June, 1890.)				
	James Sven Wigram .....	11 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	40 0 0	31 Jan., 1876.
	James Kirkaldy .....	29 July, 1882	Ditto .....	40 0 0	30 Nov., 1872.
	Adam Mackinlay .....	29 July, 1882	Ditto .....	40 0 0	25 Nov., 1873.
	Henry Osborne MacCabe..	25 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	40 0 0	25 Jan., 1884.
	Walter Graham Robertson	22 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	40 0 0	7 Feb., 1874.
	Charles Bourne Airey.....	8 May, 1886	Ditto .....	40 0 0	26 July, 1876.
	Thomas Steel Phillips.....	7 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	40 0 0	10 Sept., 1885.
1st Lieutenants .....	Chas. John Lester .....	8 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	40 0 0	23 Nov., 1881.
	John Ebenezer Aggar.....	29 July, 1882	Ditto .....	30 0 0	13 April, 1874.
	John Moore Smail .....	8 April, 1884	Ditto .....	30 0 0	18 April, 1882.
	Adam Thompson Pringle..	2 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	30 0 0	22 Sept., 1882.
	James Davis Dunne.....	7 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	30 0 0	10 Sept., 1885.
	Archibald Beatson .....	25 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	30 0 0	4 April, 1887.
	John Cook .....	25 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	30 0 0	25 Jan., 1889.
	Henry John Ash .....	18 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	30 0 0	4 April, 1887.
	Richard Macdonald Sey- mour Wells.	8 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	30 0 0	14 Oct., 1886.
2nd Lieutenants .....	Frederick Samuel Williams	8 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	30 0 0	20 Mar., 1886.
	George M'Rae .....	5 Feb., 1889	Ditto .....	25 0 0	5 Feb., 1889.
	Percy Thomas Owen .....	30 Mar., 1889	Ditto .....	25 0 0	30 Mar., 1889.
	Alfred Stanley Blake .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	25 0 0	22 Dec., 1885.
	Edward Albin Amphlett..	16 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	25 0 0	16 Jan., 1890.
	William Neill Jordan Lyne	19 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	25 0 0	19 Mar., 1890.
	Herbert Clarke .....	9 June, 1890	Ditto .....	25 0 0	9 June, 1890.
	Fred. William Dowland Dansey	29 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	25 0 0	29 Aug., 1890.
Quartermaster .....	John Henry R. King .....	8 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	25 0 0	13 Feb., 1891.
	Edwd. Thos. Davis (2nd Lieutenant).	24 Oct., 1888	Ditto .....	25 0 0	24 Oct., 1888.
	<sup>1</sup> Allowed forage for a horse and £30 command pay. <sup>2</sup> Allowed forage for a horse.				
<b>PARTIALLY-PAID ENGINEERS.</b>					
Commanding Engineer Corps.	Major Thomas Rowe <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	80 0 0	28 Mar., 1872.
	(Brevet Lieut.-Col., 6 April, 1886)				
Captains .....	Thomas Samuel Parrott ...	8 April, 1884	Ditto .....	50 0 0	20 Aug., 1874.
	(Brevet-Major, 18 July, 1885.)				
1st Lieutenants .....	Chas. Stuart Cansdell .....	8 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	50 0 0	4 Nov., 1874.
	Henry Paul Ramsay Cope- land.	19 May, 1885	Ditto .....	35 0 0	19 May, 1885.
2nd Lieutenants .....	Stanley Frederick Stokes...	21 July, 1890	Ditto .....	35 0 0	21 July, 1890.
	Alfred Spain .....	21 July, 1890	Ditto .....	30 0 0	21 July, 1890.
	Arthur Herbert Sealy Griffin.	21 July, 1890	Ditto .....	30 0 0	21 July, 1890.
	<sup>1</sup> Allowed £20 command pay and forage for a horse.				
<b>PARTIALLY-PAID SUBMARINE MINERS.</b>					
Major Commanding .....	Edward Charles Cracknell <sup>1</sup>	8 Oct., 1877	Governor and Executive Council	130 0 0	1 Jan., 1858.
	(Brevet Lieut.-Col., 6 April, 1886)				
Captain .....	Philip Billingsley Walker.	6 Feb., 1878	Ditto .....	70 0 0	18 Feb., 1858.
	(Brevet-Major, 27 June, 1835.)				
Captain .....	Alfred Broughton .....	18 Dec., 1889	Ditto .....	70 0 0	10 Aug., 1880.
1st Lieutenants .....	John Yates Nelson .....	9 July, 1885	Ditto .....	50 0 0	9 July, 1885.
	John Sinclair Alexander...	9 July, 1885	Ditto .....	50 0 0	9 July, 1885.
2nd Lieutenants.....	Alfred Talbot .....	31 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	35 0 0	31 Jan., 1887.
	Arthur C. F. Webb.....	22 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	35 0 0	22 Sept., 1891.
	<sup>1</sup> Allowed £30 a year command pay.				

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—PERMANENT, PARTIALLY-PAID, AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—continued.</b>					
<b>PARTIALLY-PAID MOUNTED INFANTRY REGIMENT.</b>					
Major Commanding .....	Harry Beauchamp Lassetter (1)	12 April, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	12 April, 1889.
Adjutant. (See page 44)					
Quarter-master (2nd Lieut.)	Charles F. Butler .....	12 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	25 0 0	7 Mar., 1889.
<b>TENTERFIELD CORPS.</b>					
Captain .....	Charles Henry Edward Chauvel.	16 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	40 0 0	16 Mar., 1886.
1st Lieutenant .....	Charles Arthur Cameron Chauvel.	17 May, 1886	Ditto .....	30 0 0	17 May, 1886.
2nd Lieutenant .....	James Francis Thomas ...	4 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	25 0 0	4 Feb., 1891.
<b>INVERELL CORPS.</b>					
Captain .....	Arthur Stuart Menzies ...	13 June, 1887	Ditto .....	40 0 0	13 June, 1887.
1st Lieutenant .....	Cornelius W. Donnelly ... (Resigned.)	23 July, 1891	Ditto .....	30 0 0	25 Mar., 1890.
2nd Lieutenant .....	Wm. Chas. Hanwell-Allen. (Resigned.)	29 June, 1891	Ditto .....	25 0 0	29 June, 1891.
<b>CAMPBELLTOWN CORPS.</b>					
Captain .....	William Lyttle Moore ... (Resigned.)	23 Oct., 1888	Ditto .....	40 0 0	2 Mar., 1886.
1st Lieutenant .....	Arthur F. Lloyd .....	21 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	40 0 0	21 Mar., 1892.
	Gerald Bede Newman ... (Resigned.)	19 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	30 0 0	6 Nov., 1888.
	Joseph Newman .....	18 June, 1892	Ditto .....	30 0 0	18 June, 1892.
<b>BEGA CORPS.</b>					
Captain .....	Frederick Bland .....	23 Oct., 1888	Ditto .....	40 0 0	11 Dec., 1885.
1st Lieutenant .....	John M. Lee .....	2 April, 1892	Ditto .....	30 0 0	2 April, 1892.
2nd Lieutenant .....	Alfred Edmond Irvine Given. (Resigned.)	3 June, 1889	Ditto .....	25 0 0	3 June, 1889.
	Richard D. Neilly .....	2 April, 1892	Ditto .....	25 0 0	2 April, 1892.
<b>QUEANBEYAN CORPS.</b>					
Captain .....	George Tompsitt .....	6 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....	40 0 0	14 Oct., 1886.
1st Lieutenant .....	Herbert Joseph Dixie .....	9 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	40 0 0	25 Oct., 1886.
	Herbert Joseph Dixie ... (Promoted.)	6 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....	30 0 0	25 Oct., 1886.
2nd Lieutenant .....	James Dunlop .....	9 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	30 0 0	27 May, 1890.
	James Dunlop .....	27 May, 1890	Ditto .....	25 0 0	27 May, 1890.
	William D. Downing .....	23 May, 1892	Ditto .....	25 0 0	23 May, 1892.
<b>PICTON CORPS.</b>					
Captain .....	John Macquarie Antill ...	19 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	40 0 0	13 Feb., 1886.
1st Lieutenant .....	David Barclay Mellis Clark	7 Mar., 1889	Ditto .....	30 0 0	7 Mar., 1889.
2nd Lieutenant .....	Willie Larkin .....	12 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	25 0 0	12 Dec., 1891.
<b>LIVERPOOL CORPS.</b>					
Captain .....	Gerald B. Newman .....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	40 0 0	6 Nov., 1888.
	(Resigned.)				
1st Lieutenant .....	John E. Wilson .....	28 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	40 0 0	28 Mar., 1892.
	John E. Wilson .....	28 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	30 0 0	28 Mar., 1892.
	(Promoted.)				
2nd Lieutenant .....	Lewis D. Bull .....	28 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	25 0 0	28 Mar., 1892.
	(Resigned.)				
<b>CAMDEN CORPS.</b>					
Captain .....	James W. M. Ouslow .....	19 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	40 0 0	19 Feb., 1892.
1st Lieutenant .....	A. J. O. Thompson .....	19 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	30 0 0	19 Feb., 1892.
2nd Lieutenant .....	George L. Bell .....	19 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	25 0 0	19 Feb., 1892.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed forage for a horse.					
<b>PARTIALLY-PAID INFANTRY.</b>					
Commanding 2nd Regiment	Lieut.-Colonel John Hay Goodlet. <sup>1</sup> (Brevet-Colonel, 6 April, 1886.)	16 Dec., 1875	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	4 Dec., 1860.
Commanding 3rd Regiment	Lieut.-Colonel William Hillier Holborow. <sup>1</sup> (Brevet-Colonel, 24 June, 1890.)	1 Jan., 1880	Ditto .....	100 0 0	12 Jan., 1870.
Commanding 4th Regiment	Lieut.-Colonel Charles Frederick Stokes. <sup>1</sup> (Brevet-Colonel, 25 Janry, 1892.)	28 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	100 0 0	18 Dec., 1873.
Commanding 1st Regiment	Lieut.-Colonel William Thomas Farrell. <sup>1</sup>	11 Nov., 1886	Ditto .....	100 0 0	23 April, 1861.
<b>Majors—</b>					
1st Regiment .....	Charles Abraham Wilson <sup>2</sup>	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	50 0 0	23 April, 1861.
2nd " .....	Wm. Fredk. Longfield <sup>2</sup> ...	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	50 0 0	17 Oct., 1868.
4th " .....	Charles Mark Ranelaud <sup>2</sup> ...	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	50 0 0	3 Mar., 1882.
4th " .....	Albert John Gould <sup>2</sup> .....	5 July, 1886	Ditto .....	50 0 0	9 May, 1873.
3rd " .....	George Walker Waddell <sup>2</sup> ...	17 June, 1887	Ditto .....	50 0 0	8 Aug., 1883.
2nd " .....	William Burnet <sup>2</sup> .....	14 May, 1888	Ditto .....	50 0 0	17 April, 1867.
1st " .....	John Humphrey Morris <sup>2</sup> ...	15 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....	50 0 0	14 Feb., 1871.
3rd " .....	George Davidson .....	8 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	50 0 0	31 July, 1874.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed £30 command pay and forage for a horse. <sup>2</sup> Allowed forage for a horse.					

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

49

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—PERMANENT, PARTIALLY-PAID, AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—continued.</b>					
<b>PARTIALLY-PAID INFANTRY—continued.</b>					
Captains— 3rd Regiment .....	William Farmer Linsley... (Brevet-Major, 17 June, 1887.)	3 June, 1876	Governor and Executive Council	40 0 0	30 Jan., 1869.
2nd .....	Henry Blackshaw .....	4 Oct., 1880	Ditto .....	40 0 0	12 Sept., 1874.
2nd .....	William Millard .....	27 Feb., 1884	Ditto .....	40 0 0	11 July, 1869.
4th .....	Richard Anderson Waddy .....	8 April, 1884	Ditto .....	40 0 0	8 April, 1884.
2nd .....	Thomas Honey .....	9 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	40 0 0	6 April, 1872.
1st .....	Harry Berkeley Fitzhardinge .....	31 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	40 0 0	31 Mar., 1885.
4th .....	John Brady Nash .....	19 May, 1885	Ditto .....	40 0 0	19 May, 1885.
3rd .....	Charles Henry Evans .....	7 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	40 0 0	7 Oct., 1885.
	(Commission cancelled.)				
2nd .....	Donald Fraser .....	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	40 0 0	4 Dec., 1873.
2nd .....	Alexander Fraser .....	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	40 0 0	4 Dec., 1873.
4th .....	Granville John Burnage .....	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	40 0 0	14 Feb., 1883.
4th .....	William John Sloan .....	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	40 0 0	17 May, 1869.
1st .....	John Warner M'Cutcheon .....	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	40 0 0	1 Oct., 1870.
3rd .....	James Cassidy .....	7 July, 1886	Ditto .....	40 0 0	29 April, 1874.
3rd .....	William James Hill .....	21 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....	40 0 0	10 Aug., 1880.
1st .....	Robert George .....	11 Nov., 1886	Ditto .....	40 0 0	3 Oct., 1872.
4th .....	William Henry Moulton .....	4 April, 1887	Ditto .....	40 0 0	14 Aug., 1885.
2nd .....	Fred. Huleat Galbraith .....	19 April, 1887	Ditto .....	40 0 0	23 Oct., 1885.
	(Retired.)				
1st .....	William John Ferris .....	2 July, 1887	Ditto .....	40 0 0	22 Feb., 1881.
3rd .....	Chas. Septimus Guest .....	27 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	40 0 0	30 Oct., 1874.
2nd .....	George Bagot Stack .....	14 May, 1888	Ditto .....	40 0 0	14 Jan., 1863.
1st .....	Henry Charles Lennox Anderson .....	15 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....	40 0 0	20 Nov., 1882.
	(Retired.)				
3rd .....	Chas. Hampdon Barton .....	15 Dec., 1888	Ditto .....	40 0 0	15 Dec., 1888.
4th .....	Morton Hyde Fitzhardinge .....	7 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	40 0 0	7 Jan., 1885.
2nd .....	Thos. Wren Faulkner .....	7 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	40 0 0	18 Jan., 1886.
4th .....	John Moore .....	7 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	40 0 0	20 Jan., 1886.
	(Retired.)				
2nd .....	Stephen Mallarky .....	7 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	40 0 0	23 Oct., 1885.
1st .....	James Henry Watson .....	7 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	40 0 0	24 Oct., 1885.
	(Retired.)				
1st .....	John Wilkinson .....	7 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	40 0 0	22 June, 1888.
4th .....	James D'Arcy .....	13 April, 1889	Ditto .....	40 0 0	13 April, 1889.
3rd .....	William Bendetto Bernasconi .....	12 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	40 0 0	6 Jan., 1887.
1st .....	Alton Kingsley Hoets .....	30 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	40 0 0	30 Nov., 1889.
	(Resigned.)				
4th .....	Archibald Langwill .....	20 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	40 0 0	10 Jan., 1885.
3rd .....	Horace Edwd. Seymour Bracey .....	19 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	40 0 0	19 Mar., 1890.
2nd .....	Henry Frederick Chilcott .....	19 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	40 0 0	10 April, 1876.
1st .....	Victor Le Gay Brereton .....	29 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....	40 0 0	30 June, 1883.
4th .....	Edward Bowman .....	4 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	40 0 0	22 Feb., 1886.
4th .....	Robert Wm. Arnott .....	17 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	40 0 0	7 Jan., 1889.
3rd .....	Wm. Fred. Woods .....	19 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	40 0 0	27 Feb., 1884.
	(Retired.)				
3rd .....	Ernest Wm. Reading Soane .....	12 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	40 0 0	26 May, 1887.
2nd .....	John Napier .....	14 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	40 0 0	10 Sept., 1889.
1st .....	William S. Millard .....	15 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	40 0 0	18 Jan., 1886.
1st .....	Alfred Weeks .....	19 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	40 0 0	7 Aug., 1885.
3rd .....	James G. Tedder .....	21 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	40 0 0	13 Feb., 1891.
1st .....	William Leggatt .....	23 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	40 0 0	7 Dec., 1885.
1st Lieutenants— 3rd Regiment .....	James Anderson .....	14 Nov., 1883	Ditto .....	30 0 0	22 Feb., 1881.
2nd .....	James Cork .....	27 Feb., 1884	Ditto .....	30 0 0	2 Feb., 1875.
1st .....	George Shepherd .....	1 May, 1885	Ditto .....	30 0 0	1 May, 1885.
4th .....	Wm. Francis Xavier Byrne .....	14 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	30 0 0	14 Aug., 1885.
2nd .....	Alexander Gilchrist .....	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	30 0 0	18 May, 1874.
4th .....	James Warren Scobie .....	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	30 0 0	8 April, 1884.
2nd .....	Henry Honey .....	22 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	30 0 0	21 May, 1885.
1st .....	William Alfred Leggatt .....	11 Nov., 1886	Ditto .....	30 0 0	7 Dec., 1885.
	(Promoted.)				
3rd .....	Richard Philip Martin .....	7 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	30 0 0	7 Mar., 1887.
2nd .....	Jno. Stuart Edwards Mason .....	4 April, 1887	Ditto .....	30 0 0	30 June, 1883.
1st .....	Thomas John O'Reilly .....	8 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	30 0 0	8 Nov., 1887.
3rd .....	William Henry Hudson .....	9 Aug., 1888	Ditto .....	30 0 0	21 Sept., 1886.
1st .....	William James Norman Oldershaw.	15 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....	30 0 0	22 Feb., 1886.
3rd .....	Frank Herbert Judges .....	29 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....	30 0 0	29 Nov., 1888.
	(Resigned.)				
2nd .....	Edwd. Thos. Farquhar Gomm.	7 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	30 0 0	13 Feb., 1886.
1st .....	William Samuel Millard .....	7 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	30 0 0	18 Jan., 1886.
	(Promoted.)				
1st .....	Alfred Weeks .....	7 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	30 0 0	7 Aug., 1885.
	(Promoted.)				

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—PERMANENT, PARTIALLY-PAID, AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—continued.</b>							
<b>PARTIALLY-PAID INFANTRY—continued.</b>							
<b>1st Lieutenants—continued.</b>							
3rd Regiment	John Lamrock, jun.....	7 Mar., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	30	0	0	7 Mar., 1889.
3rd "	Charles Kennard .....	10 April, 1889	Ditto .....	30	0	0	10 April, 1889.
1st "	Walter Howard Russel ...	10 April, 1889	Ditto .....	30	0	0	10 April, 1889.
2nd "	John Napier .....	10 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....	30	0	0	10 Sept., 1889.
	(Promoted)						
4th "	John Paton .....	4 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	30	0	0	3 Dec., 1887.
3rd "	William Lamrock .....	12 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	30	0	0	8 Nov., 1887.
1st "	Glentworth Addison .....	30 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	30	0	0	30 Nov., 1889.
2nd "	William Charles Shipway..	19 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	30	0	0	31 Jan., 1886.
3rd "	Jasper Gaze Wiseman ...	25 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	30	0	0	23 Mar., 1890.
4th "	Cornelius William Donnelly	25 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	30	0	0	25 Mar., 1890.
	(Resigned)						
4th "	William Scott .....	19 June, 1890	Ditto .....	30	0	0	19 June, 1890.
2nd "	Walter Baxter .....	13 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	30	0	0	22 Aug., 1888.
4th "	Cohn James Ross... ..	8 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	30	0	0	8 Nov., 1890.
2nd "	Timothy James Cremen	27 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	30	0	0	20 April, 1886.
	(Quarter-master, 1st Lt.)						
2nd "	John Walter Croker ...	23 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....	30	0	0	10 April, 1889.
1st "	William Holmes, jun ..	29 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....	30	0	0	22 Feb., 1886.
4th "	Henry Thomas Mandy Williams	10 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	30	0	0	4 April, 1887.
4th "	Thos. Ellerton .....	13 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	30	0	0	19 June, 1889.
1st "	John Norbert Mason ...	26 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	30	0	0	20 April, 1887.
1st "	William Foskett ...	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	30	0	0	17 Aug., 1886.
	(Quartermaster)						
3rd "	James George Tedder ..	29 June, 1891	Ditto .....	30	0	0	13 Feb., 1891.
	(Promoted)						
2nd "	Robert M. C. Anderson .	22 Sept., 1891	Ditto ..	30	0	0	13 Dec., 1886.
4th "	Chas. Rattray Donaldson..	8 Oct., 1891	Ditto ..	30	0	0	19 June, 1890.
4th "	James M. F. Wilson .....	8 Oct., 1891	Ditto ..	30	0	0	17 Mar., 1891.
4th "	Arthur Kemmis ... ..	16 Oct., 1891	Ditto ..	30	0	0	17 Mar., 1891.
3rd "	Chas. Edward Towl .....	12 Dec., 1891	Ditto ..	30	0	0	11 Aug., 1890.
3rd "	William Abernethy... ..	21 Mar., 1892	Ditto ..	30	0	0	12 Sept., 1891.
3rd "	Frank de Meyrick .....	21 Mar., 1892	Ditto ..	30	0	0	8 Nov., 1890.
1st "	Robert William Lenehan .	2 April, 1892	Ditto ..	30	0	0	20 Oct., 1890.
1st "	James Gordon Legge .....	27 June, 1892	Ditto ..	30	0	0	12 Oct., 1887.
1st "	Leslie E. Tilney ..	26 Nov., 1892	Ditto ..	30	0	0	26 Nov., 1892.
2nd "	Richard A. Bissaker .....	28 Dec., 1892	Ditto ..	30	0	0	28 Dec., 1892.
<b>2nd Lieutenants—</b>							
4th Regiment	Samuel Williams .....	7 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	25	0	0	7 Aug., 1885.
4th "	Alfred Beckett... ..	27 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	25	0	0	27 Nov., 1885.
3rd "	David Dick Pye. ....	19 June, 1886	Ditto .....	25	0	0	19 June, 1886.
	(Retired)						
2nd "	Charles Moore Stevenson	25 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....	25	0	0	25 Oct., 1886.
2nd "	Samuel Robert Geddes .	15 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	25	0	0	15 Aug., 1887.
1st "	James Gordon Legge ..	12 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	25	0	0	12 Oct., 1887.
	(Resigned)						
2nd "	William Edwd. Stanford	14 Sept., 1888	Ditto ..	25	0	0	14 Sept., 1888.
1st "	Dowell Philip O'Reilly	29 Sept., 1888	Ditto ..	25	0	0	29 Sept., 1888.
	(Resigned)						
4th "	John Alex. Martin ..	16 April, 1889	Ditto ..	25	0	0	16 April, 1889.
3rd "	Fred. Forsyth Cheffins ..	13 May, 1889	Ditto ..	25	0	0	13 May, 1889.
3rd "	Fred. Wm. Linsley .....	19 June, 1889	Ditto ..	25	0	0	19 June, 1889.
	(Quarter-master)						
2nd "	Charles Arthur Cork ...	6 Aug., 1889	Ditto ..	25	0	0	6 Aug., 1889.
1st "	Laurens Frederick	13 Sept., 1889	Ditto ..	25	0	0	13 Sept., 1889.
	Matthews Armstrong.						
3rd "	Alwyn Julian Maude .....	12 Oct., 1889	Ditto ..	25	0	0	16 Oct., 1889.
	(Resigned)						
4th "	John Bede Byrne .....	14 Nov., 1889	Ditto ..	25	0	0	14 Nov., 1889.
1st "	Francis Alfred Whitmore	18 Nov., 1889	Ditto ..	25	0	0	18 Nov., 1889.
	Thomas. (Resigned)						
2nd "	James Campbell Thom ..	20 Feb., 1890	Ditto ..	25	0	0	20 Feb., 1890.
4th "	Matthew Rogerson ...	19 May, 1890	Ditto ..	25	0	0	19 May, 1890.
4th "	Edward Burns ..	27 June, 1890	Ditto ..	25	0	0	27 June, 1890.
3rd "	James Joseph Quirk ..	8 July, 1890	Ditto ..	25	0	0	8 July, 1890.
2nd "	Herbert Henry Mawson	8 Sept., 1890	Ditto ..	25	0	0	8 Sept., 1890.
2nd "	Gustavo Ramaciotte	19 Sept., 1890	Ditto ..	25	0	0	19 Sept., 1890.
2nd "	Arthur Nichols Badoek	19 Sept., 1890	Ditto ..	25	0	0	19 Sept., 1890.
1st "	Robert William Lenchan	20 Oct., 1890	Ditto ..	25	0	0	20 Oct., 1890.
	(Promoted)						
3rd "	Frank de Meyrick .	8 Nov., 1890	Ditto ..	25	0	0	8 Nov., 1890.
	(Promoted)						
4th "	Sydney Ernest Christian	10 Feb., 1891	Ditto ..	25	0	0	10 Feb., 1891.
3rd "	George Edward Machattie	10 Feb., 1891	Ditto ..	25	0	0	10 Feb., 1889.
	(Resigned)						
1st "	John Hubert Plunket	10 Feb., 1891	Ditto ..	25	0	0	10 Feb., 1891.
	Murray. (Resigned)						
2nd "	George Henry Holland	17 Feb., 1891	Ditto ..	25	0	0	17 Feb., 1891.
4th "	Charles Thos. Champion	26 Feb., 1891	Ditto ..	25	0	0	26 Feb., 1891.
4th "	Edward Reginald White	4 Mar., 1891	Ditto ..	25	0	0	4 Mar., 1891.
	(Resigned.)						



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—PERMANENT, PARTIALLY-PAID, AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—continued.</b>					
<b>PARTIALLY-PAID INFANTRY—continued.</b>					
2nd Lieutenants— <i>continued</i>					
4th Regiment .....	Lionel Van Praagh (Q.-M.) (Resigned.)	5 Sept., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	25 0 0	5 Sept., 1891
3rd " .....	William Abernethy..... (Resigned.)	12 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	25 0 0	12 Sept., 1891.
2nd " .....	Charles Francis Airey ...	22 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	25 0 0	22 Sept., 1891.
4th " .....	William Beach Thomas ...	6 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	25 0 0	6 Oct., 1891.
1st " .....	Walter Fairfax Richardson	23 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	25 0 0	23 Oct., 1891.
1st " .....	Thomas Spring .....	28 Nov., 1891	Ditto .....	25 0 0	28 Nov., 1891.
4th " .....	Kenneth Hugh Sweetland (Resigned.)	12 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	25 0 0	12 Dec., 1891.
3rd " .....	Gerald L. G. Soane .....	21 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	25 0 0	21 Mar., 1892.
3rd " .....	John J. Paine .....	2 April, 1892	Ditto .....	25 0 0	2 April, 1892.
1st " .....	Edward J. Witt .....	2 April, 1892	Ditto .....	25 0 0	2 April, 1892.
4th " .....	Fredk. H. Galbraith .....	9 April, 1892	Ditto .....	25 0 0	23 Oct., 1892.
3rd " .....	Marwood H. Cleeve .....	18 June, 1892	Ditto .....	25 0 0	18 June, 1892.
1st " .....	James F. Elphinstone.....	22 July, 1892	Ditto .....	25 0 0	22 July, 1892.
3rd " .....	James W. J. Torpy .....	26 July, 1892	Ditto .....	25 0 0	26 July, 1892.
1st " .....	John S. Creagh .....	8 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	25 0 0	8 Aug., 1892.
1st " .....	Pembroke L. Murray, junr.	20 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	25 0 0	20 Aug., 1892.
3rd " .....	Hubert Dillon .....	20 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	25 0 0	20 Aug., 1892.
1st " .....	Arthur P. Kean .....	4 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	25 0 0	4 Oct., 1892.
4th " .....	William Henderson .....	26 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	25 0 0	26 Nov., 1892.
<b>COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT CORPS.</b>					
Captain .....	David Miller <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	45 0 0	21 May, 1885.
1st Lieutenant .....	Arthur Tower .....	17 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	30 0 0	17 Feb., 1892.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed £25 a year for hire of horse.					
<b>MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.</b>					
Surgeon-Major .....	George Frederick Dansey <sup>1</sup>	17 July, 1875	Governor and Executive Council	70 0 0	21 May, 1867.
Surgeons .....	James M'Leod <sup>1</sup> .....	21 May, 1885	Ditto .....	40 0 0	21 May, 1885.
	Stanhope Hastings MacCulloch <sup>1</sup>	3 June, 1885	Ditto .....	40 0 0	3 June, 1885.
	Edward Johnston Jenkins. <sup>1</sup>	12 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	40 0 0	12 Nov., 1889.
	Robt. Vandeleur Kelly <sup>1</sup> ...	12 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	40 0 0	12 Nov., 1889.
	Alexander Jarvie Hood <sup>1</sup> ...	19 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	40 0 0	19 Mar., 1890.
	L. R. Huxtable <sup>1</sup> .....	29 May, 1891	Ditto .....	40 0 0	29 May, 1891.
	W. L. Eames <sup>1</sup> .....	17 Nov., 1891	Ditto .....	40 0 0	17 Nov., 1891.
Acting Surgeons .....	J. Harris .....	17 Feb., 1888	Ditto .....	40 0 0	17 Feb., 1888.
	(Resigned.)				
	T. H. Tennant.....	10 April, 1889	Ditto .....		10 April, 1889.
	(Resigned.)				
	W. Murray .....	29 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....		26 Aug., 1890.
	L. Bernstein .....	19 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....		19 Sept. 1890.
	Clifton Sturt .....	8 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....		8 Nov., 1890.
	G. R. Alcorn .....	26 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	Nil.	26 Feb., 1891.
	H. Fiaschi .....	24 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....		24 Mar., 1891.
	J. L. Beeston .....	28 Nov., 1891	Ditto .....		28 Nov., 1891.
	J. Marshall .....	29 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....		29 Aug., 1892.
	W. J. Shirlow .....	5 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....		5 Sept., 1892.
	G. A. Marshall.....	26 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....		26 Nov., 1892.
	W. F. Garrett .....	28 Dec., 1892	Ditto .....		28 Dec., 1892.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed £25 a year for hire of horse.					
The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—					
Persons employed:—		No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31 December.....		4,798	Salaries.....	65,987 10 11	£66,176 7 5
			Fees, &c. ....	188 16 6	
			Wages .....	Nil.	
<b>VOLUNTEER (RESERVE) CORPS.</b>					
<b>INFANTRY—METROPOLITAN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.</b>					
<b>SCOTTISH RIFLES.</b>					
Captains .....	Gerald Ross Campbell ...	16 Mar., 1886	Governor and Executive Council		16 Mar., 1886.
	Richard Bendge Baynes...	22 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....		22 Mar., 1886.
1st Lieutenants .....	William Henry Pearce ...	2 July, 1887	Ditto .....		2 July, 1887.
	(Resigned.)				
	William Robertson .....	2 July, 1887	Ditto .....		2 July, 1887.
	Tom Burton Dibbs .....	4 July, 1889	Ditto .....		14 May, 1888.
	<i>Hon. Captains.</i>				
CADET CORPS.				Nil.	
Sydney Grammar School ...	Albert Bythessea Weigall..	28 Nov., 1871	Ditto .....		28 Nov., 1871.
Windsor Grammar School...	Rev. Bernard Keenan.....	11 June, 1886	Ditto .....		11 June, 1886.
St. Ignatius College .....	Rev. Thomas Gartlan .....	26 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....		26 Aug., 1886.
Newington College.....	Fredk. Morley .....	16 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....		16 Feb., 1891.
Coerwull Academy .....	William S. Page .....	16 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....		28 May, 1889.
King's School.....	William Stewart Corr.....	28 May, 1889	Ditto .....		28 May, 1889.
The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, exclusive of Cadet Corps, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—					
Persons employed:—		No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	
On 31 December.....		62	Salaries.....	Nil.	
			Fees, &c. ....		
			Wages .....		

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—VOLUNTEER RESERVE CORPS—continued.</b>					
<b>HONORARY CAPTAINS, RIFLE COMPANIES.</b>					
Bathurst .....	The Hon. William Henry Suttor	22 Nov., 1888	Governor and Executive Council		22 Nov., 1888.
Parramatta.....	Thomas James Barnett ..	29 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....		29 Nov., 1888.
Sydney .....	Fred. Rudolf Barlee ..	29 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....		29 Nov., 1888.
Picton .....	George Bradbury, J. P. ..	29 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....		29 Nov., 1888.
St. Leonards .....	William Henry Howard	29 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....		29 Nov., 1888.
Shellharbour .....	Henry Hicks, junior .....	29 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....		29 Nov., 1888.
Kangaroo Valley .....	Robert Richard Hetherington	29 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....		29 Nov., 1888.
West Maitland .....	Percy Clay .....	29 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....		29 Nov., 1888.
Quirindi .....	Edward Grimes Underwood	29 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....		29 Nov., 1888.
Dungog .....	Sydney Polden Day.....	29 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....		29 Nov., 1888.
Tamworth .....	Gerard H. C. M'Douall ..	29 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....		29 Nov., 1888.
Singleton.....	Albert Augustus Dangar ..	29 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....		29 Nov., 1888.
Newcastle.....	George Walter Mulvey ..	29 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....		29 Nov., 1888.
Adamini by .....	Alexander Anderson M'Keahne	6 Dec., 1888	Ditto .....		6 Dec., 1888.
Germantown .....	George Bruce .....	15 Dec., 1888	Ditto .....		15 Dec., 1888.
Molong .....	Robert Sydney Stokes .....	15 Dec., 1888	Ditto .....		15 Dec., 1888.
	(Resigned)				
	A. S. Bridekirk .....	3 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....		3 Mar., 1892.
Balmoral .....	George Richard Eastway..	9 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....		9 Jan., 1889.
Bombala .....	William Armstrong Dovers	9 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....		9 Jan., 1889.
Mount Victoria .....	Charles William Prott ..	9 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....		9 Jan., 1889.
Adelong .....	James Moon .....	15 Feb., 1889	Ditto .....		15 Feb., 1889.
Wentworth Falls .....	John C. Smith .....	15 Feb., 1889	Ditto .....		15 Feb., 1889.
Campbelltown .....	Alexander Munro .....	15 Feb., 1889	Ditto .....		15 Feb., 1889.
Dubbo .....	John W. Sillar .....	15 Feb., 1889	Ditto .....		15 Feb., 1889.
Berry .....	Henry L. Lovegrove .....	15 Feb., 1889	Ditto .....		15 Feb., 1889.
Moss Vale .....	Henry E. Kater .....	15 Feb., 1889	Ditto .....		15 Feb., 1889.
Smithfield .....	Fras. Aikin Kenyon .....	22 Feb., 1889	Ditto .....		22 Feb., 1889.
Mulgoa .....	Hon. Geo. Henry Cox.....	22 Feb., 1889	Ditto .....		22 Feb., 1889.
Lithgow .....	William Foxton Hayley ..	22 Feb., 1889	Ditto .....		22 Feb., 1889.
Narrandera .....	Chas. Hardy Hunt .....	22 Feb., 1889	Ditto .....		22 Feb., 1889.
Murrurundi .....	John Wall Brodie .....	4 Mar., 1889	Ditto .....		4 Mar., 1889.
Lismore .....	Conly Dickey .....	4 Mar., 1889	Ditto .....		4 Mar., 1889.
Nullamanna .....	George Arthur .....	4 Mar., 1889	Ditto .....		4 Mar., 1889.
Walcha .....	Michael John Walsh .....	4 Mar., 1889	Ditto .....		4 Mar., 1889.
Jamberoo .....	Henry Frederick Noble	29 May, 1889	Ditto .....		29 May, 1889.
Grenfell .....	Albert Wood .....	29 May, 1889	Ditto .....		29 May, 1889.
	(Resigned)				
	J. M'Kensey .....	24 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....		24 Sept., 1892.
Queanbeyan .....	James William Nugent	29 May, 1889	Ditto .....		29 May, 1889.
Taree .....	Edwd. Johnson Whitbread	1 July, 1889	Ditto .....		1 July, 1889.
Little Plain .....	John Moore .....	1 July, 1889	Ditto .....		1 July, 1889.
Glen Innes .....	Henry Barnes M'Kie .....	1 July, 1889	Ditto .....		1 July, 1889.
Haydonton .....	Geo. Moorcroft Moxham..	1 July, 1889	Ditto .....		1 July, 1889.
Ballina .....	Edgar Fitzjames Little ..	1 July, 1889	Ditto .....		1 July, 1889.
	(Resigned)				
	W. Jones .....	16 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....		16 Mar., 1892.
Inverell .....	A. Fred. Vyner Caswell ..	1 July, 1889	Ditto .....		1 July, 1889.
Cootamundra .....	William Hall Matthews..	20 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....		20 Nov., 1889.
Manly .....	George Badmington .....	20 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....		20 Nov., 1889.
Bateman's Bay .....	George Thomas Guy .....	20 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....		20 Nov., 1889.
Grafton .....	William Clarke .....	18 Dec., 1889	Ditto .....		18 Dec., 1889.
Tenterfield .....	John Coxall .....	18 Dec., 1889	Ditto .....		18 Dec., 1889.
Stroud .....	Leslie Macquarie James Butler	18 Dec., 1889	Ditto .....		18 Dec., 1889.
Branxton .....	Eggart Holm .....	5 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....		5 Feb., 1890.
	(Resigned)				
	J. Brown .....	4 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....		4 Aug., 1892.
Uralla .....	Herbert Henry Small .....	5 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....		5 Feb., 1890.
Wagga Wagga .....	Henry Betteley Jefferson.	30 April, 1890	Ditto .....		30 April, 1890.
Katoomba .....	John Walter Fletcher....	30 April, 1890	Ditto .....		30 April, 1890.
Bull and Woonona .....	Henry Thomas Hicks .....	30 April, 1890	Ditto .....		30 April, 1890.
Blackheath .....	James Joseph Daley .....	30 April, 1890	Ditto .....		30 April, 1890.
	(Resigned)				
	D. H. Love .....	3 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....		3 Mar., 1892.
Jindabyne .....	Edmund Cuthbert Body..	30 April, 1890	Ditto .....		30 April, 1890.
Condobolin .....	John Bamford Harton .....	30 April, 1890	Ditto .....		30 April, 1890.
	(Resigned)				
	D. Scott .....	3 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....		3 Mar., 1892.
Alexandria .....	J. P. Howe .....	30 April, 1890	Ditto .....		30 April, 1890.
	(Resigned)				
	James C. Coates .....	21 April, 1892	Ditto .....		21 April, 1892.
Cassilis .....	George Piper .....	23 July, 1890	Ditto .....		23 July, 1890.
Wellington.....	Alexander Chrystal .....	23 July, 1890	Ditto .....		23 July, 1890.
Merriwa .....	William Geo. Armstrong..	3 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....		3 Sept., 1890.
	(Resigned)				
	A. Buchanan .....	29 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....		29 Jan., 1892.
Bega .....	William Scott .....	3 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....		3 Oct., 1890.
Fairfield .....	Albert Francis Jacob .....	3 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....		3 Oct., 1890.
Hill End .....	Jacob Edward Gustafson	3 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....		3 Oct., 1890.
Gerringong .....	James Sharpe .....	3 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....		3 Oct., 1890.
Willoughby .....	William Thomas Muston.	3 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....		3 Oct., 1890.
	(Disbanded)				
Burrawang .....	Issac Allen .....	3 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....		3 Oct., 1890.

Office	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£ s d	

COLONIAL SECRETARY—VOLUNTEER RESERVE CORPS—*continued.*

HONORARY CAPTAINS, RIFLE COMPANIES—*continued*

Broken Hill	Zabina Lane	3 Oct, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	3 Oct, 1890.
Forbes	Reginald Weston Dawson	27 Nov, 1890	Ditto		27 Nov., 1890.
Gundagai	Walter Tremehere Griffin	27 Nov, 1890	Ditto		27 Nov., 1890.
Cobar	Thos Chas Kerr McKell (Resigned)	22 Jan, 1891	Ditto		22 Jan, 1891.
	J Colton	21 July, 1892	Ditto		21 July, 1892.
Braidwood	Richd M Higgins	22 Jan, 1891	Ditto		22 Jan, 1891.
Goulburn	W Montagu Hardy Quirk (Resigned)	22 Jan, 1891	Ditto		22 Jan, 1891.
Leichhardt	Alex Shaw	29 Jan, 1891	Ditto		29 Jan, 1891.
Orange	John Henry Gain	11 Feb, 1891	Ditto		11 Feb, 1891
Wingham	Joseph Andrews	12 Feb, 1891	Ditto		12 Feb, 1891
Scone	Wm Ed Abbott	26 Mar, 1891	Ditto		26 Mar, 1891
Nowra	Thos Marriott	2 April, 1891	Ditto		2 April, 1891.
Camden	Wm Robt Cowper	15 April, 1891	Ditto		15 April, 1891.
Little River	John Buckley	28 May, 1891	Ditto		28 May, 1891
Narrabri	Geo S E Dale	28 May, 1891	Ditto		28 May, 1891.
Tingha	George Dart	19 Aug, 1891	Ditto		19 Aug, 1891
Armidale	Chas Albert Jackes	15 Aug, 1891	Ditto		15 Aug, 1891
Wardell	John Guy Bagot	16 Sept, 1891	Ditto	16 Sept, 1891	
Railway No 1	John Reilly	6 Oct, 1891	Ditto	6 Oct, 1891.	
Oberon	W Minehan	26 June, 1892	Ditto	26 June, 1892.	

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were —

Persons employed —	No	Amount of money paid as —	£ s d
On 31st December,	4,884	Salaries	} Nil
		Fees, &c	
		Wages	

MILITARY WORKS BRANCH.

Commanding Engineer	Colonel H W Renny Taylor, R E (Major R E)	23 Oct, 1891	Governor and Executive Council	Paid by Military Department (See page 44)	23 Oct, 1891
Assistant Engineer	Percy T Owen	1 June, 1892	Colonial Secretary	400 0 0	31 Dec, 1889
Accountant	C. E S Murray <sup>1</sup>	1 May, 1891	Minister for Works	100 0 0	29 Sept, 1885
Assistant Accountant	P W C Drage	1 Oct, 1891	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Oct, 1891
Correspondence Clerk	G Hoisley	7 July, 1891	Ditto	200 0 0	7 July, 1891
Mechanical Draftsman	C G Anderson	4 July, 1890	Ditto	16/ per diem	1 Aug, 1885
Draftsman	G C Stevenson	24 April, 1891	Ditto	250 0 0	24 April, 1891
Draftsman and Surveyor	J H R King	1 Oct, 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	30 Aug, 1889.
Clerk of Works	D Watson	1 Oct, 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	4 Oct, 1881.
	A J Pinchen	1 Oct, 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	27 Jan, 1890
	A J Green	1 July, 1891	Ditto	250 0 0	1 July, 1891
	R E Page	4 June, 1892	Colonial Secretary	250 0 0	1 June, 1892
Office cleaner	J Chalker	1 May, 1892	Ditto	50 0 0	2 July, 1886

<sup>1</sup> Gives security for £600 See also "Commanding Engineer" Mr Murray paid by Military Department as Superintending Clerk (see page 44), and the £100 a year shown in this return is paid by Colonial Secretary's Department

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were —

Persons employed —	No	Amount of money paid as —	£ s d	Total
On 31st December	16	Salaries	2,725 0 0	} £3,518 0 0
		Fees, &c	Nil	
		Wages	793 0 0	

ORDNANCE AND BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

STAFF (ORDNANCE OFFICE)

Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance	Major Julien Thomas Blanchard <sup>1</sup>	20 Feb, 1891	Governor and Executive Council	450 0 0	15 Dec, 1862.
Deputy Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance	Captain Robert Pearce Olpherts <sup>2</sup>	20 Feb, 1891	Ditto	300 0 0	27 Oct., 1882
Assistant Ordnance Storekeeper	Vivian William Williams	1 Jan, 1887	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Dec, 1876.
Inspector of Magazines	Thomas Rodgers <sup>3</sup>	1 Oct, 1876	Ditto	300 0 0	30 Sept, 1868.
1st Clerk	Walter Chapman Paton	20 Feb, 1891	Ditto	225 0 0	10 Sept, 1877.
2nd Clerk	William James Burns	20 Feb, 1891	Ditto	200 0 0	1 July, 1881.
3rd Clerk	Arthur Edward Clarke	20 Feb, 1891	Ditto	175 0 0	12 Nov., 1884
4th Clerk	Samuel Baker	20 Feb, 1891	Ditto	150 0 0	15 May, 1888
5th Clerk	Algernon Hy Harper	20 Feb, 1891	Ditto	125 0 0	19 June, 1890
6th Clerk (temporary)	George Victor Delany	1 Sept, 1891	Colonial Secretary	75 0 0	1 Sept., 1891.
Messenger	...		Colonial Treasurer	75 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, rations, fuel and light, servant, and 3s 6d per day in lieu of forage <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, rations, fuel and light, and servant <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters

ARTIFICERS AND LABOURERS, ORDNANCE STORES, CIRCULAR QUAY

Superintending Store Clerk	Henry Stuart Robertson	1 July, 1892	Ministerial	175 0 0	1 July, 1892
Overseer	Daniel Reilly	1 May, 1880	Governor and Executive Council	7s per diem	— July, 1868.
Labourers (8)	.....	.. ..	Ministerial	7s ,, each	
Tinsmith	William M'Hugh	1 Jan, 1892	General Officer Commanding	7s ,,	1 Jan, 1892.
Sailmaker	Frederick Spencer	1 Jan, 1892	Ditto	7s ,,	1 Jan, 1892.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, rations, fuel and light <sup>2</sup> Allowed fuel and light <sup>3</sup> Allowed £5 per annum in lieu of uniform

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—ORDNANCE AND BARRACK DEPARTMENT—continued.</b>					
<b>ARMOURY, CIRCULAR QUAY.</b>					
Warrant Officer and Superintending Clerk.	William Horn <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1891	General Officer Commanding ...	156 0 0	12 Aug., 1885.
Chief Staff Armourer Sergeant.	Peter Burn <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto	185 0 0	14 June, 1879.
Staff Armourer Sergeant ...	Eduard Cayzer <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto	183 0 0	4 April, 1877.
Assistant Staff Armourer Sergeant.	William A. Murray <sup>2</sup>	29 June, 1892	Ditto	7s. per diem	29 June, 1892.
Labourers (6) <sup>3</sup>		1 Jan., 1891	Ditto	7s. per diem each	
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, rations, fuel and light, and £5 per annum in lieu of uniform. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, and £5 per annum in lieu of uniform. <sup>3</sup> Allowed £5 per annum in lieu of uniform.					
<b>BARRACK BRANCH, VICTORIA BARRACKS.</b>					
Barrack Sergeant	William Gildea <sup>1</sup>	5 Nov., 1889	Colonial Secretary	146 0 0	5 Nov., 1889.
Labourer <sup>2</sup>			Colonial Treasurer	7s. per diem	
Lamplighter <sup>3</sup>			Ditto	1s. 6d. per diem.	
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, rations, fuel and light, and £5 per annum in lieu of uniform. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel and light. <sup>3</sup> This duty is performed by a labourer of the A.A.-G's Department, for which the allowance shown is paid.					
<b>MAGAZINE, GOAT ISLAND.</b>					
Foreman of Magazines	William Weldon <sup>1</sup>	22 Aug., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	275 0 0	27 Jan., 1871.
Foreman in charge of Government Explosives.	William James Brown <sup>1</sup>	20 Feb., 1891	Ditto	240 0 0	17 May, 1880.
Cooper	Vice R. P. Olfherts, promoted. James Williams <sup>1</sup>	11 Aug., 1876	Colonial Treasurer	8s. per diem	11 Aug., 1876.
Laboratory Overseer	Henry Turner <sup>1</sup>	20 Feb., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	8s. "	28 Dec., 1871.
Magazine Warders	Joseph Hanson <sup>1</sup>	5 Oct., 1876	Colonial Treasurer	7s. "	5 Oct., 1876.
	John Timbrell	1 Nov., 1880	Ditto	7s. "	1 Nov., 1880.
	Henry Arnemann	8 May, 1883	Ditto	7s. "	8 May, 1883.
	Charles Bengston <sup>1</sup>	2 June, 1883	Ditto	7s. "	2 June, 1883.
	James Curran <sup>2</sup>	22 Aug., 1870	Ditto	7s. "	22 Aug., 1870.
	Henry Hooper <sup>2</sup>	1 April, 1884	Ditto	7s. "	— June, 1883.
	Thomas Pierce <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1875	Ditto	7s. "	1 Jan., 1875.
	Joseph Reynolds <sup>2</sup>	4 Jan., 1884	Ditto	7s. "	— 1858.
	J. M'Isaacs <sup>2</sup>	1 Nov., 1889	Colonial Secretary	7s. "	1 Nov., 1889.
	Richard C. Tunncliffe <sup>2</sup>	5 Mar., 1879	Colonial Treasurer	7s. "	— 1877.
Magazine Warder (temp.)	H. W. Looker	— Mar., 1891	Ministerial	7s. "	— Mar., 1891.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light. <sup>2</sup> Allowed rations, fuel, and light.					
<b>LIGHTERAGE AND STEAM TRANSPORT.</b>					
Master of Steam Vessel "Kate."	Henry Bellett <sup>1</sup>	8 Dec., 1884	Colonial Treasurer	160 0 0	8 Dec., 1884.
Engineer, ditto	T. Crowley <sup>2</sup>	1 May, 1891	Governor and Executive Council	160 0 0	9 Feb., 1887.
Boatman and Deck-hand on "Kate."				8s. per diem.	
Coxswain on Steam Launch "Pearl."	Peter Henderson <sup>3</sup>	9 Nov., 1883	Colonial Treasurer	7s. "	9 Nov., 1883.
Engineer, ditto	William Beger <sup>3</sup>	7 Nov., 1883	Ditto	7s. "	7 Nov., 1883.
Boatmen, Goat Island	Philip Kelly <sup>1</sup>	28 Sept., 1876	Ditto	8s. "	28 Sept., 1876.
	Joseph Love <sup>2</sup>	28 Sept., 1876	Ditto	8s. "	28 Sept., 1876.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed fuel and light, medical attendance, medicines, and quarters. <sup>2</sup> Allowed fuel, light, medical attendance, and medicines. <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters, rations fuel, and light.					
<b>DEPOT MAGAZINE, MIDDLE HARBOUR.</b>					
Foreman of Magazines	Charles Mackinnon <sup>1</sup>	23 Oct., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	23 Oct., 1882.
Warders and Magazine Assistants.	Wm. Jno. Weldon <sup>1</sup>	1 Aug., 1888	Ministerial	7s. per diem.	1 Aug., 1888.
	Peter Francis <sup>1</sup>	3 Sept., 1884	Ditto	7s. "	3 Sept., 1884.
	Robert Magee <sup>1</sup>	15 Aug., 1883	Ditto	7s. "	15 Aug., 1883.
	James Mitchell <sup>1</sup>	13 Aug., 1885	Ditto	7s. "	13 Aug., 1885.
	R. Johnstone <sup>1</sup>	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto	7s. "	1 Dec., 1885.
	Chas. Kirkpatrick <sup>1</sup>	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto	7s. "	1 Feb., 1890.
Cook	J. W. Atkins <sup>1</sup>	1 Nov., 1886	Ditto	7s. "	1 Nov., 1886.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and 1s. per day for rations.					
<b>DYNAMITE MAGAZINE, BROKEN BAY.</b>					
Overseer of Magazine	William Aitken <sup>1</sup>	20 Oct., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	10 Feb., 1879.
Warders and Magazine Assistants.	Walter Joller <sup>1</sup>	5 Jan., 1892	Ministerial	7s. per diem	20 Jan., 1891.
	C. S. M'Carthy <sup>1</sup>	1 Dec., 1886	Ditto	7s. "	1 Dec., 1886.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light, and 1s. per day for rations.					
<b>MAGAZINE, NEWCASTLE.</b>					
Overseer and Clerk	Charles Dunn <sup>1</sup>	14 July, 1873	Colonial Treasurer	200 0 0	1 Nov., 1872.
Warders and Magazine Assistants.	Thomas Parker <sup>2</sup>	7 May, 1883	Ditto	7s. per diem.	7 May, 1883.
	George M'Kean <sup>2</sup>	16 July, 1883	Ditto	7s. "	16 July, 1883.
	T. Butler <sup>2</sup>	5 June, 1885	Ditto	7s. "	5 June, 1885.
	Thos. Georgesen	20 Oct., 1882	Ditto	7s. "	20 Oct., 1882.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light, and £12 per annum as Forest Ranger. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light, and 1s. per day for rations. The employees at the Magazine are allowed medical attendance and medicines					
<b>VISITING SURGEON TO MAGAZINE.</b>					
Surgeon	Charles Ulick Carruthers, L.K. & Q.C.P., Irel., L.R.C.S., Irel.	25 July, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	25 July, 1890.
Analyst	Charles A. Smith, F.I.C.F.C.S.	29 May, 1891	Ditto	Fees.....	29 May, 1891.
NOTE.—The Floating Magazine at Newcastle is placed under Captain Newton, who receives £50 per annum for supervision.					
The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—					
Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—		£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December	44	Salaries	11,182	0 2	£11,343 4 8
		Fees, &c.	161	4 6	
		Wages	Nil.		

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>					
<b>NAVAL DEFENCE FORCE.</b>					
Captain Commanding Naval Forces.	Francis Hixson, R.N. <sup>1</sup> .....	3 Oct., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	12/- per diem	20 Sept., 1861.
Paymaster, Naval Forces ...	Ernest H. Llewelyn.....	3 Oct., 1888	Ditto .....	103 17 6	17 Oct., 1876.
<b>NAVAL BRIGADE.</b>					
Senior Commander .....	Geo. S. Lindeman, R.N. <sup>1</sup> .....	8 Sept., 1879	Governor and Executive Council	4/7 <sup>p</sup> diem each.	26 April, 1872.
Commander .....	E. R. Connor, R.N. <sup>2</sup> .....	20 June, 1891	Ditto .....	each.	1 May, 1885.
Lieutenant Commander .....	F. Gardiner .....	1 Feb., 1885	Ditto .....	each.	1 Jan., 1872.
Lieutenants .....	V. Cohen .....	1 May, 1885	Ditto .....	each.	1 July, 1867.
	A. G. Milson .....	1 May, 1885	Ditto .....	each.	30 June, 1871.
	H. Gilfillan .....	1 June, 1889	Ditto .....	each.	5 April, 1871.
	W. T. Broomfield .....	1 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	each.	27 Aug., 1879.
	J. F. Church .....	1 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	each.	15 April, 1873.
Sub-Lieutenants .....	H. H. Cross .....	1 Feb., 1885	Ditto .....	each.	2 June, 1882.
	F. W. Hixson .....	1 May, 1885	Ditto .....	each.	20 June, 1877.
	H. O. N. Hixson .....	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	each.	24 Jan., 1881.
	H. L. Hixson .....	1 June, 1889	Ditto .....	each.	1 July, 1882.
	S. W. Spain .....	1 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	each.	20 May, 1880.
	F. J. L. Hitchens.....	1 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	each.	16 April, 1884.
Acting Sub-Lieutenants ...	G. Banks .....	1 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	each.	16 April, 1885.
	H. Binnie .....	1 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	each.	2 April, 1884.
Staff Surgeon.....	Samuel T. Knaggs, M.D. ....	1 May, 1889	Ditto .....	each.	8 Feb., 1872.
Surgeon .....	T. M. Kendall .....	1 May, 1889	Ditto .....	each.	30 May, 1885.
	A. MacCormick .....	1 July, 1889	Ditto .....	each.	1 July, 1889.
	W. J. R. Nickson .....	30 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	each.	30 Aug., 1890.
Midshipmen .....	R. S. Lambton .....	1 Mar., 1888	Ditto .....	each.	11 April, 1885.
	W. L. Thompson .....	17 April, 1889	Capt. Commanding Naval Forces	each.	17 April, 1889.
	F. F. Milford .....	1 Dec., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	each.	16 May, 1885.
	C. Jackson .....	1 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	each.	1 Jan., 1888.
	Y. G. Lindeman .....	1 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	each.	1 July, 1888.
Cadets .....	H. F. Milford .....	1 Oct., 1890	Capt. Commanding Naval Forces	each.	1 Oct., 1890.
	G. H. Airey .....	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	each.	1 Nov., 1890.
	Thos. H. Ivey .....	1 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	each.	1 Aug., 1891.
	S. J. Houston .....	15 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	each.	15 Oct., 1891.
	John G. Broomfield .....	16 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	each.	16 Mar., 1892.
Gunnery Instructor, Sydney	W. G. Rickwood .....	1 Mar., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1885.
Assistant Do.	W. Baxter .....	8 May, 1885	Ditto .....	25 0 0	8 May, 1885.
Warrant Officers (12) .....	.....	.....	Captain Commanding Naval Forces	18 0 0	each.
Petty Officers (12).....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	15 0 0	"
A.B.'s (276) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	12 0 0	"

<sup>1</sup> Receives £52 per annum as Commander of "Wolverene." <sup>2</sup> Receives £26 per annum as Navigating Officer of "Wolverene."

**H. M. C. S. "WOLVERENE."**

PERMANENT STAFF.

Chief Engineer .....	John Walker .....	10 Sept., 1888	Colonial Secretary .....	300 0 0	10 Sept., 1888.
Boatswain .....	.....	.....	Capt. Commanding Naval Forces	182 10 0	
Stoker Mechanic .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	146 0 0	
Leading Stoker .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	127 15 0	
Cook .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	109 10 0	
Seamen (4) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	109 10 0	each.

<sup>\*</sup> The "Wolverene" is manned by the Naval Brigade, under the command of the Senior Officer on board, when training or for service.

**NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.**

Commander .....	Geo. S. Bosanquet, R.N. ....	20 Sept., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	5 Mar., 1885.
Secretary .....	Ebenezer J. Thomas .....	8 Dec., 1888	Ditto .....	25 0 0	16 Jan., 1882.
Lieutenants 1st .....	M. J. Keating .....	29 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	50 0 0	29 Mar., 1884.
Do 2nd .....	W. H. Bell .....	29 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	40 0 0	29 Mar., 1884.
Do 3rd .....	A. W. Walsh .....	23 April, 1886	Ditto .....	40 0 0	23 April, 1886.
Do 4th .....	V. W. Williams .....	23 April, 1886	Ditto .....	40 0 0	23 April, 1886.
Do 5th .....	F. H. Brownlow .....	1 June, 1889	Ditto .....	40 0 0	1 June, 1889.
Surgeon (Staff) .....	Wm. B. Violette .....	1 June, 1889	Ditto .....	30 0 0	1 June, 1889.
Do .....	Devereaux Gwynne Hughes	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto .....	Nil.	1 Aug., 1889.
Sub-Lieutenant .....	E. Falk .....	1 June, 1889	Ditto .....	30 0 0	1 June, 1889.
Do .....	M. A. Roberts .....	1 June, 1889	Ditto .....	30 0 0	1 June, 1889.
Do .....	F. J. Ives .....	1 June, 1889	Ditto .....	30 0 0	1 June, 1889.
Do .....	F. W. Woolcott Waley ...	1 June, 1889	Ditto .....	30 0 0	1 June, 1889.
Do .....	A. F. Stephens .....	1 July, 1892	Ditto .....	25 0 0	1 July, 1892.
Do .....	W. Alcock .....	1 July, 1892	Ditto .....	25 0 0	1 July, 1892.
Do .....	C. Coggins .....	1 July, 1892	Ditto .....	25 0 0	1 July, 1892.
Do .....	C. Gillham .....	1 July, 1892	Ditto .....	25 0 0	1 July, 1892.
Instructor .....	John Rolfe .....	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....	182 10 0	1 Nov., 1884.
Band (20) .....	.....	.....	.....	18 at 18 0 0	
Chief Petty Officers (6) ...	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	each.
1st Class Petty Officers (8)	.....	.....	.....	11 0 0	"
Bugler (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	16 0 0	"
Leading Seamen (6) .....	.....	.....	.....	6 0 0	"
A.B.'s (170) .....	.....	.....	.....	9 0 0	"
	.....	.....	.....	8 0 0	"

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31 December.....	566	Salaries.....	8,993 9 8	£9,712 16 5
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	719 6 9	

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what instrument	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.

TORPEDO-BOATS, "ACHERON" AND "AVERNUS."\*

Officer-in-Charge .....	Commander G. S. Bosanquet, R.N. <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1888	Governor and Executive Council.	300 0 0	5 Mar., 1885.
Engineer for Torpedoes ...	Wm. Ames <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Mar., 1888.
Artificer .....	.....	.....	Capt. Commanding Naval Forces.	208 0 0	
Stokers (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	132 0 0	each.

\* These boats are manned by the Naval Artillery Volunteers, the Senior Officer on board taking charge.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £150 per annum in lieu of quarters, £18 5s per annum in lieu of rations, and £24 12s 4d per annum for fuel and light

<sup>2</sup> Allowed £127 per annum in lieu of quarters, rations, fuel, and light

NOTE.—For number of persons employed, Salaries, &c, see statement at foot of page 55.

BOARD TO ACT ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE MATTER OF INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES OF LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC WORKS, OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS, &c.

	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what instrument	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
Chairman .....	Robert Cooper Walker ..	25 July, 1890	Governor and Executive Council.	100 0 0	1 April, 1855.
Members .....	John Rae, A.M. ....	25 July, 1890	Ditto .....	60 0 0	1 Jan., 1854.
	E. Marin La Meslée, J.P.	25 July, 1890	Ditto ..	60 0 0	24 Nov., 1878.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31 December .....	6	Salaries .....	Nil.	£249 3 6
		Fees, &c .....	220 0 0	
		Wages .....	29 3 6	

BOTANIC GARDENS, ETC.

Director .....	Charles Moore, F.L.S., &c. <sup>1</sup>	7 May, 1847	Secretary of State .	550 0 0	7 May, 1847.
Secretary and Accountant...	John M'Lachlan <sup>2</sup> ..	27 July, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	330 0 0	18 Mar., 1876.
Superintendent .....	George Harwood <sup>3</sup> ..	11 Nov., 1891	Ditto ..	250 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Bailiff .....	.....	.....	Director .....	120 0 0	
Botanical Collector .....	.....	.....	Ditto ..	0 10 0	} per diem.
Carpenter ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	0 8 6	
Propagator ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	0 8 0	
Gardeners (19) ..	.....	.....	Ditto ..	0 7 0	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed a house and fuel, also half forage for a horse Gives security to the amount of £400

<sup>2</sup> Allowed a house

<sup>3</sup> Allowed a house Gives security to the amount of £250.

GOVERNMENT DOMAINS

Overseer .....	James Jones <sup>1</sup> .....	1 June, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	1 June, 1884.
Bailiff ..	Finlay M'Kay <sup>1</sup> ..	1 Oct., 1875	Director .....	120 0 0	1 Oct., 1875.
Workmen (12) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 7 0	per diem, each

<sup>1</sup> Allowed a house

NURSERY GARDEN, CAMPBELLTOWN

Superintendent .....	John M'Ewen <sup>1</sup> ..	1 June, 1884	Colonial Secretary ..	200 0 0	1 June, 1884.
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<sup>1</sup> Allowed a house.

CENTENNIAL PARK

Officer-in-charge ..	Charles Moore .....	30 June, 1891	Governor and Executive Council	.....	7 May, 1847.
Secretary .....	John M'Lachlan ..	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto ..	50 0 0	18 Mar., 1876.
Overseer .....	William Forsyth <sup>1</sup> ..	1 Sept., 1891	Ditto ..	175 0 0	1 Sept., 1891.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed a house

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	104	Salaries.....	1,970 0 0	£12,807 18 7
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	10,837 18 7	

TRUSTEES OF NATIONAL PARK.

Area, about 36,320 acres.

Trustees .....	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what instrument	Annual Salary.	Date of Dedication of Park.
	Joseph Graham, J.P. ...	26 April, 1879	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	Original— 26 Apl., 1879. Extended— 3 Aug., 1880. Addition— 24 Apl., 1883.
	Walter Bradley .....				
	Charles Moore, F.L.S.				
	Angus Cameron .....				
	James Patrick Garvan, M.P.				
	Frank Farnell, M.P. ..				
	Critchett Walker, C.M.G.				
	Joseph H Carruthers, M.P.				
	M. O'Connor, M.R.C.P. & L.R.C.S.I.				
	Charles Alfred Lee, M.P.				
	Hon. John Davies, C.M.G., M.L.C.	21 Oct., 1891	Ditto ..		
	Francis Abigail, J.P. <sup>1</sup> ..	21 Oct., 1891	Ditto ..		
	succeeded by Hon Sir Julian E Salamons, Q.C., M.L.C.	8 Nov., 1892	Ditto ..		
Secretary ..	Thomas Young... ..	11 Feb., 1892	Trustees .....	50 0 0	
Manager .....	Michael Maloney .....	.....	Ditto .....	75 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Resigned, 3 November

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as —	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	35	Salaries .....	106 0 0	£3,760 0 0
		Fees, &c. ..	Nil.	
		Wages .....	3,654 0 0	

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

57

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>					
<b>CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.</b>					
Chairman .....	Alexander Oliver, M.A. <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	1 Aug., 1865.
Members.....	John Rae, M.A., J.P. ....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1889.
	Joseph H. Storey .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1891.
	Archibald C. Fraser <sup>2</sup> .....	6 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0	11 Dec., 1854.
	James Powell <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Aug., 1881.
Secretary.....	Edward Gillett Worcester Palmer.	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	600 0 0	2 Mar., 1876.
	Robert William Bachlor.....	15 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	450 0 0	1 June, 1877.
Accountant.....	Robert Ashley Gilfillan ...	1 Feb., 1885	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Aug., 1883.
Clerks .....	Henry Shiers Rishworth....	8 Feb., 1889	Ditto .....	100 0 0	8 Feb., 1889.
Messenger <sup>4</sup> .....				140 0 0	
Office-cleaner <sup>4</sup> .....				30 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> President of the Land Court.<sup>2</sup> Under Secretary for Justice.<sup>3</sup> Collector of Customs.<sup>4</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	6	Salaries.....	1,570 0 0	£2,070 0 0
		Fees, &c. ....	*500 0 0	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

\* This amount was paid to the Members of the Board.

**ABORIGINES PROTECTION BOARD.**

Chairman .....	Edmund Fosbery.....	5 June, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.				
Members.....	The Honorable Richard Hill, M.L.C.	5 June, 1883						
	The Honorable Philip Gidley King, M.L.C.	5 June, 1883						
	Sydney Burdekin, M.L.A.	27 May, 1887						
	A. M. Hutchinson .....	26 Aug., 1887						
Secretary.....	G. O'Malley Clarke, S.M.	24 April, 1889				Colonial Secretary .....	80 0 0	1 Aug., 1883.
	The Honorable William Henry Suttor, M.L.C.	25 July, 1890						
	Thomas Colls, M.L.A.....	11 Nov., 1891						
	Adolphus Berckelman <sup>1</sup> .....	30 April, 1888						

<sup>1</sup> See also "Department of Inspector-General of Police." Gives security for £200.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also the amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	9	Salaries.....	251 16 11	£311 17 2
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	60 0 3	

**CITY OF SYDNEY IMPROVEMENT BOARD.**

Chairman .....	William Bailey, J.P. ....	24 Sept., 1879	Governor and Executive Council	(Paid by fees (derived from amounts received from persons appealing, and from owners whose buildings are referred to the Board), at the rate of £1 1s. per member each meeting when present; if occupied more than one hour, then £2 2s. each Per annum.	24 Sept., 1879.
	Benjamin Backhouse, Hon. Associate R.I.B.A. <sup>1</sup>	21 Aug., 1879			
Members.....	Frank Senior, J.P. ....	21 Aug., 1879	Ditto .....		21 Aug., 1879.
	Craig Dixon, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin.	2 Sept., 1880	Ditto .....		2 Sept., 1880.
	George Evans .....	25 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....		25 Jan., 1883.
Acting Member .....	B. Clarence Backhouse F.I.A., N.S.W. <sup>2</sup>	21 July, 1891	Ditto .....		21 July, 1891.
Registrar and Board Officer	Frederic Charles Rooke <sup>3</sup> ...	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	£380	1 Aug., 1870.
Clerk .....	John D. Nelson .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	200	16 April, 1882.

<sup>1</sup> Absent from the Colony on leave to 9 March.<sup>2</sup> To 9 March, then retired upon the return to the Colony of Mr. Benjamin Backhouse.<sup>3</sup> Secretary to the Board, 21 June, 1882, to 31 December, 1885.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also the amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	4*	Salaries.....	580 0 0	£613 16 0
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	33 16 0	

\* Exclusive of Chairman and Members of the Board who are not remunerated by the State.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>					
<b>COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES.</b>					
President .....	James C. Cox, M.D. ....	20 Oct., 1892	Governor and Executive Council	} Nil.	18 Oct., 1882.
Commission .....	S. H. Hyam .....	14 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....		11 June, 1886.
	Edward P. Ramsay, F.L.S.	5 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....		30 Oct., 1882.
	James R. Hill .....	5 May, 1890	Ditto .....		3 Jan., 1885.
	Hon. William Robert Campbell, M.L.C.	5 May, 1890	Ditto .....		5 May, 1890.
<b>DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES.</b>					
Chief Inspector of Fisheries and Secretary.	Lindsay G. Thompson.....	1 May, 1881	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	8 Feb., 1853.
Clerks .....	Edward J. Ellis .....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	290 0 0	5 June, 1879.
	John O'Grady .....	1 April, 1882	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 April, 1882.
Draftsman .....	Livingston F. Mann .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	23 Nov., 1885.
Travelling Inspector .....	F. W. Smithers .....	6 Dec., 1882	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 Feb., 1877.
Assistant Inspectors .....	Thos. Mulhall .....	18 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....	200 0 0	18 Jan., 1848.
	A. Gylser .....	19 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....	150 0 0	19 Aug., 1881.
	Hy. Curan .....	19 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....	150 0 0	19 Aug., 1881.
	Peter Smith .....	19 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....	150 0 0	19 Aug., 1881.
	Chas. Gordon .....	19 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....	150 0 0	19 Aug., 1881.
	Wm. Boyd .....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	150 0 0	10 May, 1882.
	J. D. Grant .....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	150 0 0	14 Dec., 1882.
	W. N. Cain .....	12 July, 1887	Ditto .....	150 0 0	9 Dec., 1884.
	D. W. Benson .....	23 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	150 0 0	— Jan., 1882.
	O. Wilshire .....	20 Mar., 1883	Ditto .....	75 0 0	12 Oct., 1877.
	R. Seymour .....	14 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	75 0 0	14 Jan., 1882.
	Bourne Russell <sup>1</sup> .....	26 Feb., 1884	Ditto .....	20 0 0	1 Aug., 1860.
	succeeded by				
	Peter Newton <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	20 0 0	1 Aug., 1892.
	A. Sutherland <sup>2</sup> .....	21 May, 1884	Ditto .....	20 0 0	28 Mar., 1884.
	William M'Gregor <sup>3</sup> .....	16 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....	20 0 0	17 June, 1870.
	J. A. Jamieson <sup>4</sup> .....	16 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....	20 0 0	1 May, 1879.
	A. H. Kendall <sup>5</sup> .....	15 Nov., 1883	Ditto .....	20 0 0	6 June, 1883.
	Thos. Stewart <sup>6</sup> .....	13 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....	20 0 0	24 July, 1868.
	succeeded by				
	Thos. Radcliffe <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	20 0 0	1 Aug., 1892.
	W. J. Whites <sup>7</sup> .....	16 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....	20 0 0	23 May, 1874.
	H. Laman <sup>8</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1889	Colonial Secretary .....	50 0 0	1 July, 1888.
	Robt. A. Fraser <sup>9</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	1 Mar., 1890.
	John A. Manton <sup>10</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1889	Colonial Secretary .....	75 0 0	22 Sept., 1875.
Messenger .....	W. Lannan .....	21 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	120 0 0	21 Jan., 1882.
Boatmen .....	Richard Hellings .....	19 June, 1882	Ditto .....	140 0 0	19 June, 1882.
	George Glading .....	28 Aug., 1882	Ditto .....	140 0 0	28 Aug., 1882.
	Frank Aldrich .....	17 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....	140 0 0	7 Nov., 1884.
	John F. Hespe .....	3 May, 1885	Ditto .....	140 0 0	3 May, 1885.
	Jas. Massingham .....	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Aug., 1886.
	John Cain .....	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	20 0 0	1 Oct., 1892.
<p><sup>1</sup> Pilot, at Eden, £150 per annum. <sup>2</sup> Pilot, Moruya. Salary, £215. <sup>3</sup> Pilot, Tweed River. Salary, £215. <sup>4</sup> Pilot and Customs Officer, Macleay River. Salary, £267. <sup>5</sup> Pilot, Cape Hawke. Salary, £215. <sup>6</sup> Pilot, Bellinger River, £150 per annum. <sup>7</sup> Pilot, Nambucca. Salary, £215. <sup>8</sup> Preventive Officer, Port Stephens. Salary, £86. <sup>9</sup> Pilot and Customs Officer, Richmond River. Salary, £202. <sup>10</sup> Forest Ranger, Moama. Salary, £265, and £20 office rent.</p>					
<p>The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—</p>					
Persons employed:—		No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....		35	Salaries.....	4,174 6 8	} £4,174 6 8
			Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
			Wages .....	Nil.	
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT.</b>					
District Government Officer	George Lewis .....	1 July, 1887	Colonial Secretary .....	600 0 0	— Oct., 1862.
Draftsmen .....	Wm. M'Intyre .....	1 June, 1887	Ditto .....	350 0 0	— Aug., 1875.
	Fredk. M'Roberts .....	1 June, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	28 Oct., 1882.
	Walter D. Loveridge .....	1 June, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	21 Jan., 1884.
	Jas. R. Shaw .....	16 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	12 July, 1883.
	N. R. Gordon .....	1 May, 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	4 Sept., 1886.
	D. F. Holmes .....	17 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	200 0 0	20 Nov., 1881.
In charge of Accounts .....	F. Bender .....	22 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	10 Jan., 1891.
Temporary Clerk .....	Horace C. Halloran .....	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 July, 1890.
Temporary Assistant .....	B. Herbert Fawcett .....	7 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	120 0 0	— July, 1882.
Probationers .....	Edgar Miller .....	19 July, 1887	Ditto .....	100 0 0	19 July, 1887.
	A. J. Buchanan .....	7 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	100 0 0	7 Jan., 1890.
Temporary Clerks .....	W. G. J. Dent .....	16 July, 1889	Ditto .....	72 0 0	16 July, 1889.
	Chas. van Heuckelum .....	23 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	72 0 0	23 Jan., 1891.
	G. E. B. Cass .....	30 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	60 0 0	30 Jan., 1892.
Probationer .....	Edgar A. Lewis .....	19 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	50 0 0	19 Mar., 1892.
Office-cleaner (1) .....				60 0 0	
<p>The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—</p>					
Persons employed:—		No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....		18	Salaries.....	3,014 8 6	} £3,063 8 6
			Fees, &c. ....	49 0 0	
			Wages .....	Nil.	



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>					
<b>BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.</b>					
President .....	Thomas Rowe .....	26 Mar., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	1,000 0 0	
	succeeded by				
	Cecil W. Darley .....	25 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	500 0 0	
Vice-President .....	Benjamin Palmer				
	re-elected .....	22 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....		
Members of Board .....	Robert R. P. Hickson				
	reappointed .....	24 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....		
	Cecil W. Darley .....	26 Mar., 1888	Ditto .....		
	appointed President ..	25 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....		
	John D. Young				
	re-elected .....	22 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....		
	George W. Lander				
	re-elected .....	22 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....		
	Joseph Graham				
	re-elected .....	22 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....		
	Walter L. Vernon .....	25 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....		
Secretary .....	Reginald Bloxome .....	26 Mar., 1888	Ditto .....	600 0 0	20 Mar., 1879*
Solicitor .....	Henry S. Williams .....	3 July, 1888	Board .....	350 0 0	3 July, 1888.
Chief Clerk and Paymaster	William Holmes .....	20 April, 1888	Ditto .....	350 0 0	24 June, 1878
Examiner of Accounts ...	Thomas Kennedy .....	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Aug., 1889
Clerks .....	William C. Seale .....	12 July, 1888	Ditto .....	200 0 0	12 July, 1888.
	Ernest Parker .....	6 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	150 0 0	6 Aug., 1890.
Book-keeper .....	Thomas H. Bailey .....	5 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	200 0 0	5 Feb., 1890.
Clerk .....	James Roberts .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	150 0 0	12 Oct., 1888.
Ranger, Water Reserve	H. O. Rotton .....	1 May, 1890	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 July, 1882
Accountant .....	Melbourne Green .....	20 April, 1888	Ditto .....	500 0 0	20 April, 1888
Sub-Accountant .....	John R. Norris .....	12 June, 1888	Ditto .....	300 0 0	12 June, 1888.
Rate Ledger Keeper ..	Thomas H. Fraser .....	14 Sept., 1888	Ditto .....	200 0 0	14 Sept., 1888.
	Alexander Buckle .....	28 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	150 0 0	28 Jan., 1890.
Receiving Clerk .....	Arthur P. H. Kippax .....	29 May, 1888	Ditto .....	225 0 0	29 May, 1888.
Assistant Rate Ledger keeper	Thomas Armstrong .....	29 May, 1888	Ditto .....	150 0 0	29 May, 1888.
Clerks .....	George F. Windon .....	3 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	150 0 0	3 Feb., 1890.
	(Resigned 31 August, 1892)				
	John Parker .....	15 May, 1888	Ditto .....	200 0 0	15 May, 1888.
Bookkeeper .....	James A. Bird .....	17 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	29 Mar., 1889.
Junior Clerk .....	Ferdinand J. Herry .....	17 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....	100 0 0	17 Nov., 1888.
Assessor .....	Herbert J. Beaumont .....	14 Sept., 1888	Ditto .....	300 0 0	14 Sept., 1888.
Assistant Assessor .....	Kelson Vaughan .....	21 May, 1890	Ditto .....	200 0 0	21 May, 1890.
District Clerks .....	Reginald C. Grain .....	14 Sept., 1888	Ditto .....	175 0 0	14 Sept., 1888.
	John de V. Tyndall .....	14 Sept., 1888	Ditto .....	175 0 0	14 Sept., 1888.
	Samuel Wildman .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 June, 1889.
	Robert H. Harris .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	175 0 0	9 Oct., 1888.
	Fred Green .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	175 0 0	15 Oct., 1888.
	Henry C. Langford .....	11 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	175 0 0	6 Sept., 1888.
	Louis E. Thomas .....	19 Mar., 1889	Ditto .....	175 0 0	19 Mar., 1889.
Clerk .....	Joseph C. Docker .....	25 Oct., 1888	Ditto .....	156 0 0	25 Oct., 1888.
Register Clerk .....	Thomas Sinclair .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	150 0 0	6 Sept., 1888.
Counter Clerk .....	Thomas J. Roseby .....	14 Sept., 1888	Ditto .....	150 0 0	14 Sept., 1888.
Engineer for Water Supply	John Trevor Jones .....	26 Mar., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	26 Mar., 1888.
Superintendent .....	William Wakeford .....	1 Jan., 1892	Board .....	500 0 0	1 Jan., 1892
Assistant Engineer for	Joshua B. Henson .....	26 Mar., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	26 Mar., 1888.
Water Supply.	succeeded by				
	Charles W. Smith .....	1 July, 1892	Board .....	500 0 0	1 July, 1892.
Clerk .....	George A. Pasfield .....	18 May, 1888	Ditto .....	175 0 0	18 May, 1888.
Inspector of Pipe-laying	David C. Robertson <sup>1</sup> .....	26 Mar., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	350 0 0	26 Mar., 1888.
Assistant Inspector of Pipe laying	Thomas A. Playfair <sup>1</sup> .....	22 May, 1888	Board .....	250 0 0	22 May, 1888.
	Peter Smith <sup>1</sup> .....	7 April, 1891	Ditto .....	225 0 0	15 May, 1888.
Inspector of Plumbing	James Wood .....	20 June, 1890	Ditto .....	218 8 0	22 May, 1889.
Draftsmen .....	James L. Saddington .....	4 May, 1888	Ditto .....	175 0 0	4 May, 1888.
	Edwin H. Wilkinson .....	4 May, 1888	Ditto .....	175 0 0	4 May, 1888.
Water Meter Clerk .....	Edward R. Absell .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	175 0 0	29 Aug., 1888.
Assistant Water Meter Clerk	William O'G. Hughes .....	3 April, 1890	Ditto .....	150 0 0	3 Dec., 1889.
Water Meter Tester .....	William J. Adams .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	225 0 0	20 Aug., 1888.
Chief Engineer, Crown-st.	John Fyfe <sup>2</sup> .....	26 Mar., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	350 0 0	26 Mar., 1888.
Comptroller of Stores ..	A. W. Ellice Flint .....	5 Mar., 1889	Board .....	300 0 0	5 Mar., 1889.
Storekeeper .....	Lancelot Iredale .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	150 0 0	26 Oct., 1888.
Engineer for Sewerage ..	John M. Smail .....	8 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	800 0 0	20 Aug., 1875.
Assistant Engineer for Sewerage	William D. Campbell .....	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	400 0 0	30 Aug., 1889.
	succeeded by				
	Thomas Griffiths .....	1 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 Nov., 1889.
Superintendent of Contracts	John O. Gibbes .....	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	350 0 0	19 Sept., 1889.
	Walter E. Cook .....	27 May, 1890	Ditto .....	325 0 0	1 Nov., 1889.
Draftsmen .....	Thomas Griffiths .....	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Nov., 1889.
	succeeded by				
	William D. Campbell .....	1 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	300 0 0	30 Aug., 1889.
Surveyors and Draftsmen	Henry E. Riggs .....	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	275 0 0	1 Nov., 1889.
	John Beveridge .....	6 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	275 0 0	6 Feb., 1890.
	George A. Harris .....	6 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	234 0 0	6 Feb., 1890.
	C. Aug. Stirling .....	26 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	234 0 0	26 Aug., 1890.
	(Discharged)				
	James B. Wood .....	14 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	234 0 0	14 Oct., 1890.
	(Resigned)				

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £22 per annum for forage

<sup>2</sup> Allowed residence, fuel, and light

\* Services not continuous

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

COLONIAL SECRETARY—BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE—continued.

Assistant Draftsmen .....	Henry Husband .....	1 Nov., 1889	Board .....	175 0 0	1 Nov., 1889.
	Walter G. Geekie .....	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto.....	150 0 0	1 Nov., 1889.
	Thomas M. Mailler .....	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto.....	125 0 0	1 Nov., 1889.
	Alexander A. Watson.....	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto.....	125 0 0	1 Nov., 1889.
Clerk .....	John R. Macdonald.....	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto.....	175 0 0	17 Feb., 1873.*
Junior Clerk .....	James A. Long .....	19 Feb., 1891	Ditto.....	125 0 0	7 Aug., 1890.

\* Services not continuous.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were :—

Persons employed :—	No.	Amount of money paid as :—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31 December.....	402	Salaries.....	23,911 0 2	£76,749 2 1
		Fees, &c. ....	2,083 17 4	
		Wages .....	50,754 4 7	

PUBLIC SERVICE INQUIRY COMMISSION.\*

President .....	J. Garrard, M.P.....	19 Dec., 1887	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	Nil.	
Commissioners .....	T. A. Dibbs .....	.....	Ditto .....	3 3 0	each sitting.
	R. D. Fitzgerald .....	.....	Ditto .....	3 3 0	each sitting.
	B. R. Wise .....	17 Aug., 1888	Ditto .....	Nil.	
	W. Wilkins .....	19 July, 1890	Ditto .....	3 3 0	each sitting.
	E. W. Lamb .....	19 July, 1890	Ditto .....	3 3 0	each sitting.
Secretary .....	E. G. W. Palmer.....	9 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	300 0 0	2 Mar., 1876.
Shorthand-writer .....	E. Blackwall .....	— July, 1889	Ministerial .....	400 0 0	— July, 1889.

\* This Inquiry lapsed, 23 January.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were :—

Persons employed :—	No.	Amount of money paid as :—	£ s. d.	Total.
At date when Commission lapsed...	9	Salaries.....	46 8 11	£169 5 11
		Fees, &c. ....	122 17 0	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES' BOARD.

Chairman .....	Charles Bown, J.P.....	4 April, 1884	Governor, section 1, "Fire Brigades Act 1884."	260 0 0	4 April, 1884.
Vice-Chairman .....	Walter Church, J.P. ....	18 Mar., 1892	} Elected by Insurance Cos., sec 1, "Fire Brigades Act 1884."	} Paid by fees.	
Members.....	W. C. Goddard, J.P. ....	18 Mar., 1892			
	Alderman J. C. Beare, J.P.	10 Mar., 1892			
	Charles Hellmrich, J.P. ...	19 Mar., 1892	Elected by Sydney Municipal Council under section 1, F.B. Act 1884.....		
	Edward J. Love .....	18 Mar., 1892	Elected by Suburban Municipal Councils under section 1, F.B. Act 1884.....		
Secretary .....	Zachary Collis Barry .....	1 Sept., 1890	Elected by Volunteer Fire Cos., under section 1, F.B. Act.....		
			Fire Brigades Board, F.B. Act, sec. 6.		Paid by the Board.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were :—

Persons employed :—	No.	Amount of money paid as :—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31 December.....	55	Salaries, Wages, &c.....	6,666 3 7	£9,101 16 11*
		Fees, &c. ....	300 0 0	
		Subsidies, &c., to Volunteer Fire Cos. ....	2,135 13 4	

\* Approximately one-third of this amount was paid by the State.

SUPERINTENDENT OF FIRE BRIGADES, AND INSPECTOR OF KEROSENE.

Superintendent of Fire Brigades, and Inspector of Kerosene.	William Douglas Bear <sup>1</sup> ...	2 May, 1884	Governor, section 8, "Fire Brigades' Act 1884."	675 0 0	2 May, 1884.
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<sup>1</sup> Also allowed quarters, fuel, light, equipment, and travelling expenses.

The amount of salary paid to the Superintendent during the year 1892 was £675.

Office]	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>					
<b>PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.</b>					
Legislative Council— Chairman .....	Hon. John Lackey ..... Hon. George Campbell ... Hon. William Henry Suttor Hon. James Watson ..... Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery.	13 June, 1888	Legislative Council.....		
Legislative Assembly— Vice-Chairman .....	Joseph Palmer Abbott, Esq. *James Nixon Bruncker, Esq. Henry Copeland, Esq. .... Alexander Kethel, Esq. ... John Rendell Street, Esq. Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq. Jacob Garrard, Esq. .... Sydney Smith, Esq.....	12 June, 1888	Legislative Assembly.....		
Legislative Council— Chairman .....	succeeded by Hon. John Lackey ..... Hon. George Campbell ... Hon. William Henry Suttor Hon. James Watson ..... Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery.	24 Oct., 1888	Legislative Council.....		
Legislative Assembly— Vice-Chairman .....	Joseph Palmer Abbott, Esq. Henry Copeland, Esq. .... Jacob Garrard, Esq. .... Alexander Kethel, Esq. . Sydney Smith, Esq. .... Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq. John Rendell Street, Esq. . Daniel O'Connor, Esq. ...	25 Oct., 1888	Legislative Assembly .....		
Legislative Council— Chairman .....	succeeded by †Hon. John Lackey ..... Hon. Andrew Garran ..... Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery. Hon. William Joseph Trickett. †Hon. James Watson ..... †Hon. George Henry Cox...	12 June, 1889	Legislative Council.....		
Legislative Assembly— Chairman .....	†Joseph Palmer Abbott, Esq.				
Vice-Chairman.....	†Jacob Garrard, Esq. .... Henry Copeland, Esq. .... James Ebenezer Tonkin, Esq. ... William Springthorpe Dowel, Esq. §John Sutherland, Esq. ... Edwd. William O'Sullivan, Esq.   John Hurley, Esq. .... §Charles Alfred Lee, Esq....   William McCourt, Esq. ... †James Patrick Garvan, Esq.	7 June, 1889	Legislative Assembly .....		
Legislative Council— Vice-Chairman .....	succeeded by Hon. William Henry Suttor Hon. James Hoskins ... Hon. Frederick Thomas Humphery. **Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D. Hon. John Davies, C M G **Hon. William Joseph Trickett	31 Mar., 1892	Legislative Council .....		
Legislative Assembly— Chairman .....	Jacob Garrard, Esq. .... Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq. William Chandos Wall, Esq. William McCourt, Esq. . John Cash Neild, Esq. .... Edward William O'Sulli- van, Esq. Charles Collins, Esq. .... Henry Dawson, Esq. ....	31 Mar., 1892	Legislative Assembly .....		

Chairman of Committee, 4 guineas for each sitting; each other Member, 3 guineas for each sitting; Members of Sectional Committees, engaged inspecting and taking evidence in relation to proposed public works outside the County of Cumberland, 3 guineas per day as sitting fee, and 30s. per day travelling expenses.

\* James Nixon Bruncker, Esq., by reason of his accepting the office of Minister for Lands did not take his seat as a Member of the Committee. † Joseph Palmer Abbott, Esq., who occupied the position of Chairman, resigned from the Committee on 22 October, 1890, by reason of his being elected to the office of Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. On 30 October, 1890, the Hon. John Lackey was appointed Chairman, and Jacob Garrard, Esq., Vice-Chairman; and on 6 November, 1890, James Patrick Garvan, Esq., was appointed to fill Mr. Abbott's place on the Committee. ‡ The Honorable James Watson resigned his seat on the Committee on 24 July, 1890, and the Honorable George Henry Cox was appointed in his place on 27 September, 1889. § Shortly after the first meeting of the third Committee, John Sutherland, Esq., died, and his place was filled by the appointment of Charles Alfred Lee, Esq., on 3 July, 1889. || The seat of John Hurley, Esq., as a member of the Committee became vacant by reason of his resignation from the Legislative Assembly, and William McCourt, Esq., was appointed to fill the vacancy on 16 July, 1890. \*\* On October 5, 1892, the Honorable Andrew Garran, LL.D., resigned his seat on the Committee, in consequence of having accepted the position of President of the Council of Arbitration under the Trades Disputes Conciliation and Arbitration Act; and on October 12, 1892, the Honorable William Joseph Trickett was appointed in Dr. Garran's place.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

COLONIAL SECRETARY—PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

Secretary... ..	Charles Lyne . . . . .	1 Aug, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	750 0 0	6 July, 1870.
Clerk and Examiner of Printed Matter.	Walter D. White . . . . .	10 Mar., 1890	Colonial Secretary ... ..	325 0 0	10 Mar., 1890.
Temporary Clerk ... ..	Hedley V. O'Meagher ..	17 July, 1889	Ditto ... ..	£3 per week to 31 May, £200 per annum from 1 June.	17 July, 1889.
Messenger ... ..	.....	.....	.....	75 0 0	.....

The number of Persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were —

Persons employed —	No.	Amount of money paid as —	£ s d	Total.
On 31st December .. .. .	4	Salaries . . . . .	1,331 16 2	£6,001 18 8
		Fees, &c. . . . .	4,670 2 6	
		Wages, &c. . . . .	Nil.	

ROYAL COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THE ALLEGED DEFECTIVENESS AND UNSUITABILITY OF THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES.\*

President .....	Francis Edward Rogers, Q.C.	15 Mar, 1892	Governor and Executive Council	10 10 0	
Members . . . . .	William Henry Warren, M.I.C.E.	15 Mar, 1892	Ditto ... ..	per sitting	
	Alexander Brown, J.P.	15 Mar, 1892	Ditto ... ..	7 7 0	per sitting
Secretary . . . . .	Ernest Blackwell.....	4 April, 1892	Colonial Secretary .....	£6 per week	
Shorthand-writer .....	T. B. Clegg . . . . .	4 April, 1892	Ditto .....	2 2 0	per sitting, and 1/ per folio for evidence

\* The Commissioners furnished their Report on 4 July

The number of Persons engaged on the Commission, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid during the year 1892, were —

Persons employed —	No.	Amount of money paid as —	£ s d	Total.
At date when Commission lapsed	7	Salaries . . . . .	186 12 0	£1,801 7 3
		Fees, &c. . . . .	1,614 15 3	
		Wages.....	Nil.	

ROYAL COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THE MILITARY SERVICE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.\*

President .....	Major-General Alexander Bruce Tulloch, C.B.	10 June, 1892	Governor and Executive Council	5 5 0	
Members.....	Mahlon Clarke Cowlshaw, J.P.	10 June, 1892	Ditto ... ..	per sitting.	
	William Patrick Manning	10 June, 1892	Ditto .....	3 3 0	per sitting.
	Alfred William Meeks	10 June, 1892	Ditto .....		
	James Landley Mort, J.P.	10 June, 1892	Ditto .. . . .		
Secretary .. . . .	Major Arthur Carew Hunt	11 June, 1892	Colonial Secretary .....	250 0 0	
Shorthand writer .....	J. Drayton .....	11 June, 1892	Ditto .....	3 3 0	per sitting, and 1/ per folio for evidence

\* The Commissioners furnished their Report on 19 September.

The number of Persons engaged on the Commission, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid during the year 1892, were —

Persons employed —	No.	Amount of money paid as —	£ s d	Total.
At date when Commission lapsed ...	8	Salaries . . . . .	107 7 11	£1,635 16 11
		Fees, &c. . . . .	1,451 15 0	
		Wages . . . . .	76 14 0	

ROYAL COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. E. M. G. EDDY, REFERRED BY MR. W. F. SCHEY, M.L.A.\*

President .....	The Honorable William Owen	26 April, 1892	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	
Members ... ..	Alexander Kethel, J.P. ...	26 April, 1892	Ditto ... ..	7 7 0	per sitting.
	John Young, J.P. ... .	26 April, 1892	Ditto .....		
Secretary . . . . .	George V Allen . . . . .	28 April, 1892	Colonial Secretary . . . . .	6 0 0	per week.
Shorthand-writer .....	E. W. Hine ... ..	28 April, 1892	Ditto .....	£2 2s per sitting, and 1s per folio for evidence	

\* The Commissioners furnished their Report on 16 August

The number of Persons engaged on the Commission, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid during the year 1892, were —

Persons employed —	No.	Amount of money paid as —	£ s d	Total
At date when Commission lapsed	6	Salaries, &c. . . . .	1,845 8 0	£2,748 8 0
		Fees, &c. . . . .	903 0 0	
		Wages ... ..	Nil.	

Office, &c.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
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COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.

GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU.

Superintendent .....	Joseph Creer .....	18 Feb., 1892	Colonial Secretary .....	400 0 0	each.
Secretary.....	Frank E. Bloxham ..	18 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	300 0 0	
Temporary Clerks (5) ...	.....	.....	.....	133 0 0	
Messenger .....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	
				91 5 10	

The number of Persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were :—

Persons employed :—	No.	Amount of money paid as :—	£ s. d.	Total,
On 31st December .....	9	Salaries .....	1,185 10 5	} £1,185 10 5
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

COMMISSION FOR THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.  
CHICAGO, 1893.

President .....	William McMillan, Esq., M.P.	29 Sept., 1891	Governor and Executive Council.	} Nil.
Vice-Presidents .....	The Hon. Sir Joseph Palmer Abbott, Knt, M.P.	29 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	
	The Right Worshipful William Patruick Manning, J.P.	29 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	
	John Fitzgerald Burns Esq., J.P. <sup>1</sup>	17 June, 1892	Ditto .....	
Executive Commissioner ..	The Hon. Arthur Renwick M D., F R.C.S.E., M L C	20 Oct., 1891	Ditto ...	} Nil.
Members of Commission ... (In New South Wales.)	Joseph Abbott, Esq., M.P.	} 29 Sept., 1891	} Ditto .....	
	Robert Dudley Adams, Esq.			
	John Edmie Brown, Esq., J.P.			
	John Spencer Brunton, Esq.			
	Alexander Cameron, Esq			
	Joseph Hector Carruthers Esq., M.P.			
	Neville David Cohen, Esq			
	The Hon. Edward Combes, C.M.G., M.L.C.			
	The Hon. George Henry Cox, M L C.			
	James Charles Cox, M.D., F R C.S.E.			
	Joseph Creer, Esq., J.P.			
	The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G., M.L.C.			
	Henry Dawson, Esq., M.P.			
	William Springthorpe Dowel, Esq., M.P.			
	John Daniel FitzGerald, Esq., M.P.			
	Henry Chrichard Fraser, Esq.			
	Charles Launcelot Garland, Esq.			
	Jacob Garrard, Esq., M.P.			
	George Henry Greene, Esq., J.P.			
	John Hindle, Esq., M.P.			
	James Inghs, Esq., M.P.			
	Francis Edward Joseph, Esq.			
	Alexander Kethel, Esq., J.P.			
	The Hon. William John Lyne, M.P.			
	George Maiden, Esq., J P			
	Donald Manson, Esq., J P.			
	James Martin, Esq., M.P.			
	William McCourt, Esq., M.P.			
	Alfred William Meeks, Esq., J.P.			
	Charles - Moore, Esq. F.L.S., J P.			

<sup>1</sup> Member of Commission from 29 September, 1891.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.																																																																													
				£ s. d.																																																																														
COLONIAL SECRETARY—COMMISSION FOR THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION— <i>continued.</i>																																																																																		
Members of Commission (In New South Wales)	Henry William Newman,	20 Sept., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.																																																																														
	Esq., M.P. . . . .				Edward William O'Sullivan,	Esq., M.P. . . . .	William Henry Paling,	Esq., J.P. . . . .	James Paterson, Esq.	Louis Phillips, Esq., J.P.	The Hon. Charles James	Roberts, C.M.G., M.L.C.	The Hon. John See, M.P.	Bruce Smith, Esq., M.P.	The Hon. Robert Burdett	Smith, C.M.G., M.L.C.	Sydney Smith, Esq., M.P.	Joseph Henry Storey,	Esq., J.P. . . . .	The Hon. William Henry	Suttor, M.L.C.	The Hon. George Thorn-	ton, M.L.C. . . . .	James Torpy, Esq., J.P.	John Young Esq., J.P.	Frederick Earl Winchcombe,	Esq. . . . .	Andrew Howard Moore,	Esq. . . . .	William Frederick Bu-	chanan, Esq., J.P. . . . .	James Ley Row, Esq., . . . .	Mahlon Clarke Cowlshaw,	Esq. . . . .	Octavius Charles Beale,	Esq. . . . .	Alexander Brown, Esq.,	J.P. . . . .	Charles Collins, Esq., M.P.	Wilhelm Carl Fischer, Esq.	William Henderson, Esq.,	J.P. . . . .	The Hon. Solomon Herbert	Hyam, M.L.C.	Stewart Keightley, Esq. . . . .	Lloyd Alonzo Kimball, Esq.	Joseph Marks, Esq., J.P. . . . .	William Bethel Sharp, Esq.	Francis A. Wright, Esq.,	M.P. . . . .	Carl F. Fischer, Esq.,	M.D., M.R.C.S., &c.	The Hon. Charles Augustus	Goodchap, M.L.C.	Niman Melville, Esq., M.P.	Bruce Baird Nicoll, Esq.,	M.P. . . . .	Joseph Benj. Ohffe, Esq.,	J.P. . . . .	George Russell, Esq.,	W. A. Hutchinson, Esq.,	J.P. . . . .	Fred. Wm. Jackson, Esq.,	J.P. . . . .	John Jackson Calvert, Esq.	J.P. . . . .	Frank Farnell, Esq., M.P.	Fred. Augustus Franklin,	Esq., C.E., J.P. . . . .	The Hon. Philip Gidley	King, M.L.C.	James Alfred Roberts,	Esq., J.P. . . . .	James Rutherford, Esq.	J.P. . . . .	Thomas Saywell, Esq.	C. Carleton Skarratt, Esq.,	J.P. . . . .	Richard Threlfall, Esq.,	M.A., Professor of	Physics at the University	of Sydney . . . . .
	23 Nov., 1891				11 Feb., 1892	26 Feb., 1892	26 Feb., 1892	21 Mar., 1892	26 April, 1892																																																																									
	Ditto . . . . .				Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .																																																																									
	Nil.				Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.																																																																									

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—COMMISSION FOR THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION—continued.</b>					
Members of Commission ... (In New South Wales.)	Thomas Robert Allt, Esq., J.P. .... Austin Chapman, Esq., M.P. .... Frederick George Crouch, Esq., J.P. .... Charles D'Arcy, Esq. .... John Bloyd Donkin, Esq., J.P. .... John Hardie, Esq., J.P. .... William Henry Hinton, Esq., J.P. .... Louis H. Hyman, Esq., J.P. Thomas Jessep, Esq., J.P. John Nobbs, Esq., M.P. .... Walter Hussey Vivian, Esq., J.P. .... Benjamin Francis Marks, Esq., J.P. .... Alexander Martin, Esq., J.P. ....	22 June, 1892.	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	
(In America) .....	Sir Roderick W. Cameron, Kt. .... Henry A. Peabody, Esq. ....	29 Sept., 1891 1 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	Nil. Nil.	
Secretary of Commission ...	Alex. Cumming .....	16 Oct., 1891	Commission .....	500 0 0	— Jan., 1879.
Clerk to Secretary .....	John Roxburgh Martin ...	2 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	2 Mar., 1892.
The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by the Department during the same year, were :—					
Persons employed :—	No.	Amount of money paid as :—		£ s. d.	Total,
On 31st December .....	8	Salaries .....	2,115 4 2	}	£2,901 0 4
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.		
		Wages .....	785 16 2		
<b>INSPECTOR OF SCAFFOLDING.</b>					
Inspector .....	Richard Charles Luscombe	1 Dec., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 Dec., 1891.
The amount of salary paid to Inspector of Scaffolding during the year, 1892, was £200.					
<b>SERICULTURE.</b>					
Officer in connection with Sericulture.	Reginald Champ .....	30 Jan., 1891	Colonial Secretary .....	500 0 0	30 Jan., 1891.
The amount of salary paid to the officer in connection with Sericulture during the year, 1892, was £500.					





## PART V.

## Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

## SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
Treasury ... ..	68
Imperial Pension Office ... ..	69
Gold Receivers ... ..	69
Customs ... ..	69
Distilleries, Refineries, Breweries, and Tobacco Factories ... ..	71
Board of Commissioners of Customs ... ..	73
Stamp Duties ... ..	74
Stores and Stationery ... ..	74
Government Printer ... ..	75
Board of Health ... ..	76
Board of Pharmacy ... ..	76
Marine Board ... ..	77
Shipping-masters ... ..	80
Glebe Island Abattoir ... ..	80
Public Wharfs ... ..	80
Wollongong Harbour Trust ... ..	81
Commissioners for Railways—	
Commissioners' Staff... ..	82
Chief Accountant's Branch ... ..	82
Traffic Auditor's Branch ... ..	83
Engineer for Existing Lines Branch ... ..	83
Locomotive Engineer's Branch ... ..	86
Chief Traffic Manager's Branch ... ..	88
Comptroller of Stores' Branch ... ..	90
Property and Estate Branch... ..	91
Electrical Engineer ... ..	91
Tramways—Locomotive Branch ... ..	91
Tramways—Traffic Branch ... ..	91

COLONIAL TREASURER.

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government	
				£	s.	d.		
<b>TREASURY.</b>								
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.	John See .....	23 Oct., 1891	Governor, by Commission .....	1,500	0	0	23 Oct., 1891.	
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.	Francis Kirkpatrick <sup>1</sup> ..	1 Mar., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	1,000	0	0	10 Nov., 1858.	
Inspectors of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts.	N. Lockyer .....	7 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	700	0	0	16 April, 1868.	
	P. E. Williams .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	600	0	0	1 Oct., 1872.	
	George E. Brodie .....	26 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	550	0	0	1 Jan., 1870.	
	R. H. Reilly .....	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	500	0	0	2 Oct., 1877.	
Acting Inspector .....	W. Husband .....	22 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	450	0	0	15 Oct., 1877.	
	H. N. Ellis .....	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	400	0	0	8 July, 1878	
Accountant .....	James Pearson <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1876	Ditto .....	800	0	0	4 Jan., 1859.	
Chief Inspector and Accountant.	J. J. Hinchy .....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	800	0	0	8 July, 1864.	
Sub-Accountant .....	James N. Oatley ..	1 Sept., 1876	Ditto .....	500	0	0	1 June, 1862.	
Principal Bookkeepers .....	Thomas P. Brennan ..	1 Sept., 1876	Ditto .....	435	0	0	28 June, 1857.	
	C. L. Boyce .....	21 Dec., 1882	Ditto .....	435	0	0	1 Aug., 1874.	
Clerks .....	James W. Meikle ..	22 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....	350	0	0	1 Dec., 1870.	
	Edward Cleland ..	1 Sept., 1875	Ditto .....	340	0	0	1 Mar., 1875.	
	Thomas Gamford ..	16 Dec., 1875	Ditto .....	325	0	0	16 Dec., 1875.	
	W. A. Lesley .....	13 Dec., 1877	Ditto .....	300	0	0	13 Dec., 1877.	
	William Paige .....	3 Oct., 1877	Ditto .....	290	0	0	3 Oct., 1877.	
	H. N. Ellis <sup>3</sup> .....	8 July, 1878	Ditto .....	280	0	0	8 July, 1878.	
	A. Lynch .....	21 Dec., 1882	Ditto .....	280	0	0	2 Jan., 1882	
	C. S. Trouton .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	260	0	0	1 Jan., 1883.	
	F. Baylis .....	1 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 Dec., 1883	
	H. Macpherson ..	19 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	180	0	0	19 Jan., 1885.	
	G. A. Heath .....	25 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	180	0	0	25 Jan., 1886.	
	R. C. Hargrave .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	175	0	0	14 Aug., 1885.	
	C. B. Read .....	18 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	170	0	0	18 Jan., 1886.	
	Probationers .....	R. P. Walker .....	1 Dec., 1891	Colonial Treasurer .....	75	0	0	1 Dec., 1891
		S. F. Davies .....	3 June, 1892	Ditto .....	75	0	0	3 June, 1892.
		D. B. Newman .....	1 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	50	0	0	1 Oct., 1892.
	Receiver .....	William Newcombe ..	20 Dec., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	800	0	0	1 Feb., 1849.
Registrar of Conditional Purchases.	W. H. Barraclough <sup>4</sup> ..	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	500	0	0	3 Nov., 1873.	
Registrar of Leases .....	E. Hanson .....	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	500	0	0	19 Aug., 1872.	
Clerks .....	F. C. Levinge .....	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	375	0	0	1 July, 1864.	
	A. S. Maddocks ..	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	350	0	0	22 June, 1878.	
	Charles M'Kern .....	22 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	325	0	0	7 May, 1875.	
	C. E. F. Robberds ..	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	325	0	0	24 Mar., 1879.	
	James Robson .....	22 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	325	0	0	14 Jan., 1880.	
	C. H. Carter .....	22 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	280	0	0	21 July, 1879.	
	D. Smith .....	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	275	0	0	1 Dec., 1883.*	
	S. T. Cox .....	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	260	0	0	22 Dec., 1884.	
	V. Horniman .....	7 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	250	0	0	23 Jan., 1882.	
	L. P. Brennand .....	7 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 July, 1880	
	Wilham Parr .....	7 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	240	0	0	25 Oct., 1880.	
	W. A. Thomson .....	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	240	0	0	20 Oct., 1884	
	F. Stonier .....	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 Jan., 1884.	
	E. G. Hayes .....	1 June, 1889	Ditto .....	175	0	0	22 Sept., 1882.	
	E. H. Palmer .....	21 April, 1890	Ditto .....	140	0	0	21 April, 1890.	
	Probationer .....	G. Schauer .....	1 Mar., 1891	Colonial Treasurer .....	75	0	0	1 Mar., 1891.
		R. O. Hogg .....	1 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	50	0	0	22 July, 1890.
	Paymaster .....	James Daniel Cronin ..	1 Aug., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	800	0	0	18 Feb., 1854.
		Thomas W. Nicholl ..	12 Oct., 1875	Ditto .....	435	0	0	16 July, 1866.
	Ditto (Assistant) .....	W. R. Pownall .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	400	0	0	9 Feb., 1874.
Chief Clerk .....	H. B. Brewer .....	19 Aug., 1878	Ditto .....	325	0	0	19 Aug., 1878	
Clerks .....	H. M. Cozens .....	10 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....	300	0	0	15 Aug., 1879	
	Robert Cleland .....	23 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	220	0	0	9 April, 1883	
	E. J. Thomas .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	210	0	0	16 Jan., 1882.*	
	D. M'Kav .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	210	0	0	15 Dec., 1875.	
	S. R. Corkhill .....	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	600	0	0	13 April, 1871.	
	Assistant Examiner .....	A. P. Pearson .....	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	350	0	0	2 Sept., 1878.
	Clerk .....	J. Graham .....	1 Dec., 1883	Ditto .....	260	0	0	1 Dec., 1883.
Registrar of Funded Stock, Clerk of Correspondence, and Secretary to Tender Board.	J. M'Carthy .....	23 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	100	0	0	23 Sept., 1890.	
	Robert Mander Ross ..	28 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	660	0	0	1 April, 1873*	
	Deputy Registrar of Funded Stock.	F. H. Galloway .....	28 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	350	0	0	18 April, 1883
Clerk, Correspondence Branch.	Leonard J. Pooley .....	1 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	250	0	0	4 May, 1885.	
	T. G. Jeffery .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	160	0	0	1 April, 1889.	
Registrar .....	J. S. Walford .....	8 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	450	0	0	26 Aug., 1867.	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £50 per annum for special services

<sup>2</sup> Retired, 6 April

<sup>3</sup> Promoted to Acting Inspector from 1 April.

<sup>4</sup> Deceased, 9 December

\* Services not continuous.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—TREASURY—continued.</b>					
Clerks . . . . .	Robert Rutherford . . . . .	23 Dec, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	325 0 0	15 Feb., 1875.
	J. H. Robinson . . . . .	8 Nov., 1885	Ditto . . . . .	270 0 0	21 Jan., 1879.
	Percy Swire . . . . .	25 Jan, 1886	Ditto . . . . .	160 0 0	25 Jan., 1886.
	R. J. Colvin . . . . .	1 Dec, 1891	Ditto . . . . .	100 0 0	1 Dec, 1890.
	J. C. Gray . . . . .	18 May, 1892	Colonial Treasurer... . . . .	75 0 0	18 May, 1892.
Emergency Clerk . . . . .	Thos Godbolt . . . . .	1 June, 1891	Governor and Executive Council	350 0 0	10 July, 1870.
Collector and Depositor of Public Moneys.	W. F. Crimstone . . . . .	12 Aug, 1878	Ditto . . . . .	320 0 0	12 Aug., 1878.
				1 at 200 0 0	
Messengers (4) . . . . .			Minister . . . . .	1 at 125 0 0	
				1 at 120 0 0	
				1 at 70 0 0	
Housekeepers (2) <sup>1</sup> . . . . .			Ditto . . . . .	1 at 95 0 0	
				1 at 95 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light, and one allowed £25 per annum for additional work

The following Officers give security :—

	Name	Amount of Security		Name	Amount of Security
Under Secretary . . . . .	F. Kirkpatrick . . . . .	£2,000	Clerk (Revenue Branch) . . . . .	W A Thomson . . . . .	100
Receiver . . . . .	William Newcombe . . . . .	2,000	Do do . . . . .	F Stoner . . . . .	100
Clerk (Revenue Branch) . . . . .	W H Baraclough . . . . .	750	Do do . . . . .	E G Hayes . . . . .	100
Do do . . . . .	E. Hanson . . . . .	750	Do do . . . . .	E H Palmer . . . . .	100
Do do . . . . .	F C Levinge . . . . .	250	Paymaster . . . . .	J D Cronin . . . . .	2,000
Do do . . . . .	A S Maddocks . . . . .	250	Assistant Paymaster . . . . .	T W Nicholl . . . . .	1,000
Do do . . . . .	C M'Kern . . . . .	250	Clerk . . . . .	Wm R Pownall . . . . .	1,000
Do do . . . . .	C E F Robberds . . . . .	1,000	Do . . . . .	H B Brewer . . . . .	250
Do do . . . . .	J Robson . . . . .	150	Do . . . . .	H M Cozens . . . . .	250
Do do . . . . .	C H Carter . . . . .	150	Do . . . . .	Robert Cleland . . . . .	250
Do do . . . . .	D Smith . . . . .	150	Do . . . . .	E J Thomas . . . . .	100
Do do . . . . .	S T Cox . . . . .	150	Do . . . . .	D M'Kay . . . . .	100
Do do . . . . .	V Horniman . . . . .	150	Do . . . . .	W M Middleton . . . . .	100
Do do . . . . .	L P Brannan . . . . .	150	Collector and Depositor of Public Moneys	W. F. Crimstone . . . . .	1,500
Do do . . . . .	William Parr . . . . .	100			

IMPERIAL PENSION OFFICE.

Paymaster . . . . .	E. W. Amphlett <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	21 Feb, 1891	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	21 Feb., 1891.
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<sup>1</sup> Gives security, £500.

GOLD RECEIVERS

Receivers at Goulburn, Orange, Gundagai, Forbes, Tumut, Adelong, Sofala, Braidwood, Carcoar, Temora, Mount McDonald, Cootamundra, Hill End, Tumberumba, and Bathurst, at £10 each.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were —

Persons employed :—	No.	Amount of money paid as —	£ s. d	
On 31 December . . . . .	95	Salaries . . . . .	23,034 18 11	Total. £25,030 16 2
		Fees, &c. . . . .	Nil.	
		Wages . . . . .	1,395 17 3	

CUSTOMS.

Collector of Customs, Registrar of Shipping, and Chief Inspector of Distilleries and Refineries.	James Powell . . . . .	1 Aug, 1881	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,000 0 0	1 Aug, 1881.
Inspector, Indoor Branch	John Baxter . . . . .	1 Jan, 1892	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	8 Feb, 1865.
Chief Clerk . . . . .	William Henry Burton . . . . .	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto . . . . .	500 0 0	13 April, 1870.
Cashier . . . . .	James Edward Powell . . . . .	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto . . . . .	450 0 0	1 April, 1882.
				to 31 Aug, 500 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	
2nd Clerk . . . . .	John Joseph Madden . . . . .	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto . . . . .	440 0 0	22 Feb., 1864.
4th ditto . . . . .	John Joseph Hill . . . . .	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto . . . . .	390 0 0	1 Jan, 1864.
5th ditto . . . . .	John Joseph Coates . . . . .	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto . . . . .	340 0 0	1 July, 1865.
6th ditto . . . . .	Thomas Rhomer Miller . . . . .	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto . . . . .	290 0 0	5 April, 1875.
7th ditto . . . . .	John Lappin . . . . .	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto . . . . .	290 0 0	2 Aug, 1877.
8th ditto . . . . .	John Lister M'Lantock . . . . .	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto . . . . .	290 0 0	13 Sept, 1879.
9th ditto . . . . .	Frederick Hugh Elliott . . . . .	1 Mar, 1891	Ditto . . . . .	265 0 0	2 Feb, 1876.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what instrument	Annual Salary			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—CUSTOMS—continued.</b>							
10th Clerk	Bertram Harker	1 Mar, 1891	Governor and Executive Council	265	0	0	2 Jan, 1882.
11th ditto	Sidney Arnold Stanley	1 July, 1891	Ditto	265	0	0	1 July, 1884.
12th ditto	Alfred Strangman Taylor	1 July, 1891	Ditto	240	0	0	12 July, 1884.
13th ditto	Howard Stanley Morgan	1 July, 1891	Ditto	240	0	0	1 Sept, 1883.
14th ditto	George Guild Hill	1 July, 1891	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Mar, 1882
15th ditto	John Musgrave	1 July, 1891	Ditto	200	0	0	1 May, 1884.
16th ditto	Arthur Redmond Baury	1 July, 1891	Ditto	150	0	0	1 Aug., 1885.
17th ditto	Eugene Sylvestre Thomas	1 July, 1891	Ditto	150	0	0	23 Oct, 1885
18th ditto	Thomas Hedley Dearden	1 Oct, 1891	Ditto	130	0	0	6 Nov, 1885
19th ditto	George Lockhart Anderson	1 Oct, 1891	Ditto	120	0	0	1 June, 1887
20th ditto	Percy Conrad Mowle	1 Oct, 1891	Ditto	110	0	0	1 June, 1889.
21st ditto	John O'Neill	1 Oct, 1891	Ditto	110	0	0	8 Aug., 1889
22nd ditto	John Watson Brown	1 Oct, 1891	Ditto	90	0	0	20 Sept., 1886
23rd ditto	Henry Charles Nicholson Lawson	1 Oct., 1891	Ditto	90	0	0	1 Oct., 1890.
24th ditto	Evan Henry Davies	1 Mar., 1892	Ditto	75	0	0	1 Mar., 1889.
Assistant Clerk	Francis Boyer Brown	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	190	0	0	7 May, 1884.
Ditto	William Howard Jones	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	190	0	0	6 July, 1885.
Inspector	Charles Edward Gordon	1 Aug, 1887	Ditto	600	0	0	1 April, 1853
Gaugers, Examining Officers, and Timber Measurers	David Howell	1 Jan, 1882	Ditto	390	0	0	16 July, 1869.
	Robert Christison	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	390	0	0	12 April, 1866.
	Richard Joseph Griffin	1 Jan, 1883	Ditto	390	0	0	16 Mar, 1861.
	Harry Passmore	1 June, 1890	Ditto	390	0	0	26 Nov., 1877.
1st Landing-waiter	Samuel Harper	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	405	0	0	14 Nov, 1862.*
2nd ditto	John Borghurst Spencer	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto	350	0	0	18 Dec, 1862.
3rd ditto	Thomas Carrick	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto	350	0	0	4 Mar, 1865.
4th ditto	Robert Joseph Curran	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto	350	0	0	9 May, 1867
5th ditto	Albany Clement Doutry	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto	350	0	0	29 Dec, 1870.
6th ditto	Hamilton L Low	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto	350	0	0	24 June, 1856.*
7th ditto	John Francis McDonall	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto	350	0	0	5 Mar., 1863.*
8th ditto	Elijah Keating	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto	350	0	0	17 Jan., 1868.
9th ditto	Samuel Matthew Beard	1 Sept, 1891	Ditto	350	0	0	26 Aug., 1868.
10th ditto	John Kennedy	1 Sept., 1891	Ditto	350	0	0	24 Dec, 1870.
11th ditto	Jacob Cloudy	1 Sept, 1891	Ditto	350	0	0	1 Feb., 1884.
12th ditto	William Hamburger	1 Sept, 1891	Ditto	325	0	0	12 July, 1880.
13th ditto	Edward Linder	1 Sept., 1891	Ditto	350	0	0	21 April, 1882
14th ditto	Cornelius M'Auliffe	1 Sept, 1891	Ditto	290	0	0	16 Dec, 1876.
15th ditto	David Pringle	1 Sept, 1891	Ditto	290	0	0	6 May, 1884
16th ditto	Augustus H.W deBerenger	1 Sept, 1891	Ditto	290	0	0	12 Dec., 1882
17th ditto	James Cecil Fussell	1 Sept., 1891	Ditto	290	0	0	25 Nov, 1876.
18th ditto	Walter Hamilton Anson	1 Sept, 1891	Ditto	290	0	0	7 Mar, 1872
19th ditto	Hamilton Deere Elrington	1 Sept, 1891	Ditto	270	0	0	22 Oct, 1879
21st ditto	Edward James Flaherty	1 Sept., 1891	Ditto	245	0	0	10 July, 1875
22nd ditto	Thomas Marshall Fancourt	1 Sept, 1891	Ditto	245	0	0	1 Dec, 1884.
23rd ditto	Robert James Wilson	1 Sept, 1891	Ditto	245	0	0	21 April, 1882
24th ditto	Sydney Reginald Dibbs	1 Sept., 1891	Ditto	180	0	0	19 Sept, 1883.
1st Tide Surveyor	William Smyth	25 Sept, 1876	Ditto	415	0	0	7 Feb, 1864.
2nd ditto	Lion Henry Walford	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	375	0	0	19 Aug., 1870.
Warehouse-keeper and Inspector of Warehouses	William Bethune	1 Feb, 1887	Ditto	500	0	0	1 Feb., 1871.
Inspecting Locker	Charles Wesley Caldwell	1 June, 1891	Ditto	325	0	0	11 Feb, 1874.
1st Locker	John Bourne Crego	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto	290	0	0	23 Oct, 1879.
2nd ditto	James Shaughnessy	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	290	0	0	9 Dec, 1870.
3rd ditto	John Charles Beer	1 Aug, 1891	Ditto	275	0	0	16 Mar, 1877.
4th ditto	Philip Brophy	1 Aug, 1891	Ditto	275	0	0	17 June, 1867.
5th ditto	John Cunningham	1 Aug, 1891	Ditto	240	0	0	16 Mar., 1868.*
6th ditto	Patrick Rooney	1 Aug, 1891	Ditto	240	0	0	19 Feb., 1876.
7th ditto	Pierce Nihill	1 Aug, 1891	Ditto	240	0	0	11 July, 1861.
8th ditto	John Bruton	1 Aug, 1891	Ditto	240	0	0	18 Aug., 1864.
9th ditto	Patrick Joseph McMahon	1 Aug, 1891	Ditto	240	0	0	23 May, 1866.
10th ditto	Robert James Somerville	1 Aug, 1891	Ditto	240	0	0	26 Nov., 1877.
11th ditto	Matthew E. Robson	1 Aug, 1891	Ditto	240	0	0	12 July, 1880.
12th ditto	George Henry Hewit Dixon	1 Aug, 1891	Ditto	240	0	0	4 Mar, 1884.
13th ditto	Patrick James Gorman	1 Aug, 1891	Ditto	240	0	0	3 Sept., 1874.
14th ditto	Thomas Tayton Farris	1 Aug, 1891	Ditto	220	0	0	1 May, 1866.
15th ditto	William Gordon	1 Aug., 1891	Ditto	220	0	0	17 May, 1883.
16th ditto	George Findlay	1 Aug, 1891	Ditto	220	0	0	20 Sept, 1882
Assistant Locker	Thomas O'Brien	1 May, 1886	Ditto	200	0	0	30 Dec, 1882.
Ditto	William Cunningham	1 May, 1886	Ditto	185	0	0	10 April, 1884.
Ditto	William Edward Bladon	1 May, 1886	Ditto	185	0	0	21 April, 1881.
Ditto	John Wallace Lovett	1 May, 1886	Ditto	170	0	0	1 Dec, 1881.
Ditto	John Tierney	1 May, 1886	Ditto	170	0	0	1 Jan, 1882.
Ditto	Stephen Dwyer	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	180	0	0	12 Mar, 1884.
Ditto	William Reynolds	1 Mar, 1891	Ditto	180	0	0	31 Mar, 1884.
Ditto	Thomas Bernard Walsh	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	180	0	0	29 May, 1884
Ditto	Thomas Henry Norrie	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	180	0	0	30 Aug, 1884.
Ditto	James Frederick Mulholland	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	180	0	0	9 Sept, 1884.
Ditto	Peter Colliver	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	180	0	0	20 Mar, 1885.
Ditto	John White	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	180	0	0	1 July, 1885.
Ditto	Frederick William Spencer	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	180	0	0	1 July, 1886.
Ditto	Henry Frederick Parker	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	180	0	0	22 Sept, 1886.

\* Services not continuous.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

71

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—CUSTOMS—continued.</b>					
Senior Inspector of Distilleries, Refineries, Breweries, & Tobacco Factories.	Frank Alexander Eagar ...	1 Oct., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	30 April, 1868.
Assistant Inspector	John Charles Robert Brown	1 April, 1884	Ditto	390 0 0	14 May, 1868.
Bookkeeper	James Jones	1 June, 1887	Ditto	390 0 0	1 Aug., 1869.
1st Inspector of Distilleries	Dalway Bell	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	450 0 0	5 Mar., 1867.
2nd ditto	Ernest Gustavus L. Lumsdaine	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	350 0 0	18 Dec., 1877.
3rd ditto	James Price	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto	250 0 0	8 Jan., 1883.
Inspector of Refineries	William Butler Simpson	1 July, 1886	Ditto	340 0 0	1 June, 1857.
Clerk and Acting Inspector of Distilleries & Refineries.	Samuel Forster Williams	11 Dec., 1883	Ditto	300 0 0	14 May, 1883.
Locker at Tobacco Factory	Julius Besnard Evans	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	200 0 0	26 Nov., 1877.
Ditto	William Benson	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	200 0 0	6 Dec., 1862.*
Sub-Inspector of Breweries (country).	Henry Brookes	1 June, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	31 Mar., 1886.
Ditto	Albert Strangman Taylor	1 June, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	8 Oct., 1884.
Ditto	James D'Arcy	1 June, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	12 July, 1880.
Ditto (town)	John Fleeming	1 June, 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	5 July, 1884.
Ditto	George Henry Downing	1 Sept., 1891	Ditto	200 0 0	31 Oct., 1882.
Gatekeeper, Pymont Refinery.			Colonial Treasurer	120 0 0	
Watchman, ditto			Ditto	108 0 0	
Collector's Messenger			Collector of Customs	150 0 0	
Warrant Messenger			Governor and Executive Council	170 0 0	
Porter, Queen's Warehouse			Collector of Customs	135 0 0	
Boy Messengers (14)			Ditto	50 0 0	each.
Engine-driver				40 0 0	"
Coxswains (2)			Colonial Treasurer	145 0 0	
Boatmen (6)			Ditto	145 0 0	"
Housekeeper <sup>1</sup>			Ditto	133 0 0	"
Watchmen (2)			Ditto	90 0 0	"
			Ditto	120 0 0	"
		<sup>1</sup> Allowed £40 per annum for house rent.	<sup>*</sup> Services not continuous.		
<b>OUT-PORT BRANCH.</b>					
<b>BROKEN BAY.</b>					
Acting Temporary Coast-waiter.	William Champion <sup>1</sup>	1 Sept., 1890	Colonial Treasurer	200 0 0	16 July, 1889.
Boatmen (2)			Ditto	118 0 0	each.
<b>NEWCASTLE.</b>					
Sub-Collector	William Robert Logan	1 April, 1870	Governor and Executive Council	700 0 0	1 Feb., 1847.
Tide Surveyor	William Henry Whyte	1 April, 1882	Ditto	415 0 0	19 Jan., 1869.
Landing-waiter	Thomas Bartle	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto	290 0 0	14 June, 1873.
Locker	John Halbert	9 July, 1874	Ditto	290 0 0	14 Oct., 1870.
Assistant Locker	Ephraim Alexander Collins	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	180 0 0	13 Mar., 1875.
Ditto	William James Cotter	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	180 0 0	1 July, 1880.
Clerk	William Clay Rush	9 July, 1874	Ditto	290 0 0	24 Oct., 1871.
Ditto	William Henry Barkley	1 Sept., 1892	Ditto	240 0 0	4 Mar., 1883.
Ditto	Harry Ferdinand William Fletcher.	1 Mar., 1892	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Oct., 1887.
Messenger and Officekeeper			Colonial Treasurer	108 0 0	
Engine-driver			Ditto	145 0 0	
Coxswain			Ditto	133 0 0	
Boatmen (3)			Ditto	126 0 0	each.
Housekeeper			Ditto	26 0 0	
<b>MORPETH.</b>					
Sub-Collector	Edwin Arthur Brunker <sup>2</sup>	5 Oct., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	325 0 0	1 April, 1882.
<b>GRAFTON.</b>					
Sub-Collector	Frederick William Twine <sup>1</sup>	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	300 0 0	24 Feb., 1868.
Acting Officer of Customs (Clarence Heads).	Henry M'Auley	1 Mar., 1883	Ditto	52 0 0	28 Jan., 1883.
<b>TWEED RIVER.</b>					
Sub-Collector	Charles Dowling Whitty <sup>1</sup>	1 Oct., 1891	Ditto	325 0 0	25 Oct., 1882.
Boatman <sup>1</sup>			Colonial Treasurer	118 0 0	
<b>ACTING OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS.</b>					
Kiama	William Fraser	15 Sept., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	1 Sept., 1885.
Shoalhaven	Thomas Bishop	21 May, 1887	Ditto	52 0 0	4 Feb., 1881.
Macleay River	John A. Jamieson	1 Oct., 1883	Ditto	25 0 0	1 May, 1879.
Bateman's Bay	James M'Carthy	16 Feb., 1877	Ditto	52 0 0	16 Feb., 1877.
Tathra	John Van Hemert	27 Feb., 1880	Ditto	25 0 0	15 Oct., 1879.
Richmond River	Robert Adie Fraser	1 Mar., 1890	Ditto	52 0 0	1 Mar., 1890.
Port Macquarie	Edward St. A. Kingsford	18 July, 1884	Ditto	25 0 0	26 June, 1858.
Nambucca River	William J. Whaites	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	25 0 0	13 May, 1874.
		<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters.	<sup>2</sup> Receives £50 per annum for forage, and £20 per annum for office rent.		

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—CUSTOMS—continued.</b>					
<b>OUT-PORT BRANCH—continued.</b>					
<b>ACTING OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS—continued.</b>					
Bellinger River .....	Thomas Stewart .....	1 Mar., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	25 0 0	23 July, 1868.
	succeeded by				
	Thomas Radcliffe .....	1 Aug., 1892	Colonial Treasurer .....	25 0 0	1 Aug., 1892.
Port Kembla .....	George Sinclair .....	25 Aug., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	25 Aug., 1887.
Byron Bay .....	John Hocquard .....	1 July, 1889	Ditto .....	26 0 0	1 July, 1889.
Bermagui .....	James C. Frampton .....	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	26 0 0	1 Oct., 1889.
Manning River .....	William Scott Murray .....	1 Aug., 1892	Colonial Treasurer .....	25 0 0	1 Aug., 1892.
Bellambi .....	Archibald Blundell .....	1 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	20 0 0	1 Sept., 1892.
Woolgoola .....	James Joseph Eather .....	10 Nov., 1891	Ditto .....	20 0 0	10 Nov., 1891.
<b>EDEN.</b>					
Sub-Collector .....	Thomas Venn Smith <sup>1</sup> .....	1 June, 1891	Governor and Executive Council	325 0 0	19 Feb., 1884.
<b>WOLLONGONG.</b>					
Preventive Officer .....	Frederick Reynolds Cole <sup>†</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1883	Ditto .....	186 0 0	1 Sept., 1865.
	succeeded by				
Acting Preventive Officer .....	Edmund Potts <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1891	Colonial Treasurer .....	186 0 0	25 Aug., 1884.
<b>PORT STEPHENS.</b>					
Preventive Officer .....	Henry Laman <sup>1</sup> .....	1 July, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	186 0 0	1 July, 1888.
<b>BOTANY.</b>					
Preventive Officer .....	Peter Clark <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1882	Ditto .....	160 0 0	1 Mar., 1867.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters. <sup>†</sup> Mr. Cole had six months leave of absence from 1 September, 1891.    Retired, 1 March.					
<b>BORDER BRANCH.</b>					
<b>MURRAY RIVER.</b>					
<i>Moama.</i>					
Sub-Collector .....	Charles Chatfield Pope <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	19 Feb., 1864.
Assistant Officer .....	Walter Davies .....	3 April, 1880	Ditto .....	325 0 0	31 Jan., 1872.
Temporary Officer (Barham Crossing) .....	Paul Mira .....	1 July, 1891	Colonial Treasurer .....	200 0 0	11 April, 1882.
Messenger .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	52 0 0	
Bridge Watchman .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	120 0 0	
<i>Albury.</i>					
Sub-Collector .....	Malcolm Scrymgeour .....	1 Dec., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	15 July, 1875.
Assistant Clerk .....	William Henry Barkley <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Mar., 1883.
	succeeded by				
Assistant Locker .....	Michael J. Horan .....	1 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 Nov., 1888.
Bridge Watchman .....	Robert Gustavus Wallace .....	1 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	180 0 0	24 May, 1877.
Messenger .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	120 0 0	
	.....	.....	Ditto .....	39 0 0	
<i>Howlong.</i>					
Sub-Collector .....	William Augustus Hunt <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1873	Governor and Executive Council	325 0 0	12 July, 1852.*
Bridge Watchman .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	120 0 0	
<i>Wentworth.</i>					
Sub-Collector .....	Richard Mooney <sup>4</sup> .....	1 July, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	14 Mar., 1876.
Assistant Clerk .....	Thomas Jefferson Williams .....	1 May, 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	8 Dec., 1885.
Acting Officer, "Murthoo," South Australia. .....	Albert Arthur Sims .....	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	40 0 0	1 Jan., 1888.
Messenger .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	52 0 0	
<i>Swan Hill.</i>					
Sub-Collector .....	John Wyse <sup>5</sup> .....	18 Aug., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	325 0 0	1 Aug., 1862.
<i>Euston.</i>					
Sub-Collector .....	Mark King .....	19 May, 1881	Ditto .....	325 0 0	1 April, 1866.
<i>Corowa.</i>					
Sub-Collector .....	Anthony George Morley .....	1 April, 1885	Ditto .....	390 0 0	20 Sept., 1877.
<i>Tocumwal.</i>					
Acting Sub-Collector .....	John Foster <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1891	Colonial Treasurer .....	250 0 0	14 Nov., 1885.
<i>Cobram.</i>					
Acting Sub-Collector .....	John Banks .....	1 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Aug., 1888.
<i>Mulwala.</i>					
Sub-Collector .....	Geo. Beauchamp St. John .....	1 July, 1891	Governor and Executive Council	325 0 0	29 July, 1881.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters. <sup>2</sup> To 31 Aug.—appointed Clerk at Newcastle. <sup>3</sup> Allowed £20 per annum for office rent. <sup>4</sup> Receives £50 per annum allowance for quarters. <sup>5</sup> Allowed £20 per annum for office rent.    * Services not continuous.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

COLONIAL TREASURER—CUSTOMS—continued.

BORDER BRANCH—continued.

QUEENSLAND BORDER.					
<i>Boggabilla.</i>					
Acting Sub-Collector.....	Joshua T. O'Connor*	13 April, 1891	Colonial Treasurer .....	200 0 0	1 July, 1882.
<i>Barrington.</i>					
Locker .....	Alexander Ross <sup>1</sup>	1 Aug., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	290 0 0	15 Feb., 1884.
Acting Locker .....	James Dickson† succeeded by	1 Oct., 1892	Colonial Treasurer .....	250 0 0	30 Aug., 1889.
<i>Wallangarra.</i>					
Officer of Customs .....	James Edward Smith .....	1 April, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	325 0 0	26 June, 1873.
Assistant Officer.....	George Henry Tindale <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 April, 1888.
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BORDER.					
<i>Thackaringa and Silvertown.</i>					
Sub-Collector .....	David M'Monnies .....	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	325 0 0	31 July, 1883.
Assistant Officer .....	William Gillies <sup>2</sup>	1 May, 1891	Ditto .....	190 0 0	23 Nov., 1885.
Acting Officer, Milparinka..	Henry C. Schweicker .....	18 Nov., 1886	Ditto .....	25 0 0	18 Nov., 1886.
Messenger .....			Colonial Treasurer .....	50 0 0	
<i>Willyama.</i>					
Sub-Collector .....	Oswald Septimus Maddocks	1 Jan., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	18 Mar., 1879.
Assistant Officer.....	George Frederick Davies <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	190 0 0	26 May, 1884.
Ditto .....	Vincent Somers Wilson <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	190 0 0	6 May, 1886.
Messenger .....			Colonial Treasurer .....	50 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> To 8th July—disrated.

<sup>2</sup> Receives £50 per annum special Border allowance.

\* Allowed £20 per annum for office rent.

† Allowed quarters.

INLAND BONDED WAREHOUSES.

BOURKE.					
Sub-Collector .....	Allen Ford ..	1 Mar., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	18 Mar., 1879.
Assistant Officer.....	Andreas Harders.....	1 Jan., 1887	Colonial Treasurer .....	75 0 0	1 Jan., 1887.
DENILIQUIN.					
Locker.....	John Montgomery Duncan	1 Aug., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	325 0 0	1 Aug., 1875.
WILCANNIA.					
Sub-Collector .....	Michael John D'Arcy .....	11 July, 1876	Ditto .....	390 0 0	10 Dec., 1875.
COBAR.					
Locker.....	Henry Duncan Brown <sup>1</sup>	1 June, 1891	Ditto .....	325 0 0	7 Sept., 1878.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £20 per annum for office rent.

NOTE.—The following Officers give security:—Collector of Customs and Chief Inspector of Distilleries and Refineries, £3,000; Cashier, £2,000; Inspectors of Customs and Sub-Collector, Newcastle, each £1,000; Chief Clerk, Senior Inspector of Distilleries, Refineries, Breweries and Tobacco Factories, Assistant Inspector, 1st and 2nd Inspectors of Distilleries, Inspector of Refineries, Landing-waiters, Tide Surveyors, Warehouse-keeper, Sub-Collectors at Albury, Bourke, Eden, Wilcannia, Boggabilla, Morpeth, Grafton, Tweed River, Moama, Tocumwall, Swan Hill, Wentworth, Euston, Corowa, Howlong, Mulwala, Silvertown, and Willyama, Lockers at Deniliquin, Cobar, and Barrington, and Officer of Customs Wallangarra, each £500; 3rd Inspector of Distilleries, Clerk and Acting Inspector of Distilleries and Refineries, each £30; Inspecting Locker, Sydney, £250; Clerks, Assistant Clerks, Lockers, Assistant Lockers, Book-keeper, Sub-Inspectors of Breweries, Coast-waiter, Broken Bay, Preventive Officers, Wollongong, Port Stephens, and Botany, Acting Sub-Collector, Cobram, and Assistant Officers, each £100.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	379	Salaries.....	66,103 0 0	£68,616 0 0
		Fees, &c. ....	2,513 0 0	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS.

Commissioners of Customs	Boulton Molineaux .....	1 July, 1879, reappointed 9 Dec., 1884 reappointed 11 Jan., 1888, reappointed 11 Jan., 1891.	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council. Governor and Executive Council	} £600 per annum divisible among the Commissioners as fees.	1 July, 1879.	
	Edward Lee .....	8 Feb., 1887, reappointed 8 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....		8 Feb., 1887.	
	Joseph Henry Storey .....	20 May, 1890	Ditto .....		20 May, 1890.	
Secretary.....	William Henry Burton .....	19 Aug., 1879	Ditto .....		50 0 0	13 April, 1870.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	5	Salaries.....	50 0 0	£663 0 0
		Fees, &c. ....	600 0 0	
		Wages .....	13 0 0	

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.																		
				£ s. d.																			
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—continued.</b>																							
<b>STAMP DUTIES.</b>																							
Commissioner.....	Richard Nicholas Johnson	17 Mar., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	650 0 0	1 July, 1867.*																		
Deputy Commissioner.....	Edward John Smith	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	400 0 0	1 July, 1880.																		
Accountant.....	Thomas Joseph Sullivan	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Sept., 1881.																		
Cashier.....	Frederick William Walther	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	275 0 0	1 July, 1880.																		
Entry and Issue Clerk.....	Frederick William Fligg <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	250 0 0	21 Sept., 1876.																		
Sales Clerk.....	James St. George George	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	25 April, 1878.																		
Clerks.....	John Louis Cosgrove	1 Nov., 1890	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.	165 0 0	9 Oct., 1882.																		
	Francis Charles Bauer	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto	125 0 0	11 Mar., 1885.																		
	Edmund Arthur Westcott.	7 Jan., 1891	Colonial Treasurer.....	110 0 0	10 Feb., 1890.																		
	Daniel White	3 Nov., 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	3 Nov., 1890.																		
	Charles Rabone	19 Jan., 1891	Ditto	100 0 0	19 Jan., 1891.																		
Clerk in charge of Stampers	William Foskett	1 July, 1880	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	24 Jan., 1865.																		
Foreman of Stampers.....	Harry Thornthwaite	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto	190 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.																		
Stampers.....	John Byers	1 July, 1880	Ditto	175 0 0	1 July, 1880.																		
	Charles Lea	1 July, 1880	Ditto	150 0 0	1 July, 1880.																		
	George Hall	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.																		
	Charles Moore	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.																		
	Sydney Cummings	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.																		
	John G. H. F. Brunner	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.																		
	John Barry	28 May, 1888	Colonial Treasurer.....	150 0 0	28 May, 1888.																		
	Charles Jesson	23 May, 1892	Ditto	150 0 0	23 May, 1892.																		
Messenger <sup>2</sup> .....			Ditto	120 0 0																			
Houskeeper <sup>2</sup> .....			Ditto	95 0 0																			
<p><sup>1</sup> Dismissed 24 November.    <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.    * Services not continuous.</p> <p>The following Officers give security:—Commissioner, £2,000; Deputy Commissioner, £500; Accountant, £500; Cashier, £500; Entry and Issue Clerk, £500; Sales Clerk, £200; Clerks—Messrs. Cosgrove and F. C. Bauer, £200 each; Clerk in charge of Stampers, £500; Foreman of Stampers, £400; Stampers—Messrs. Byers, Lea, Hall, Moore, Cummings, Brunner, and Barry, £200 each; Messenger, £200.</p> <p>The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;">Persons employed:—</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">No.</td> <td style="width: 30%;">Amount of money paid as:—</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">£ s. d.</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>On 31st December.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">22</td> <td>Salaries.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,447 10 6</td> <td rowspan="3" style="vertical-align: middle;">} Total. £4,447 10 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Fees, &amp;c.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Nil.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Wages.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Nil.</td> </tr> </table>						Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.		On 31st December.....	22	Salaries.....	4,447 10 6	} Total. £4,447 10 6			Fees, &c.....	Nil.			Wages.....	Nil.
Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.																				
On 31st December.....	22	Salaries.....	4,447 10 6	} Total. £4,447 10 6																			
		Fees, &c.....	Nil.																				
		Wages.....	Nil.																				
<b>STORES AND STATIONERY.</b>																							
Superintendent and Inspector of Stores.	William Oliver Hopkins <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	1 Feb., 1879.																		
Assistant Superintendent and Inspector of Stores.	Joseph Morrow.....	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto.....	400 0 0	1 Sept., 1890.																		
Accountant.....	Arthur Edward Harper.....	1 Aug., 1880	Ditto.....	390 0 0	1 Aug., 1880.																		
Record Clerk.....	Edmund Scanlan.....	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto.....	240 0 0	6 May, 1878.																		
Clerks.....	John Richard Evans.....	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto.....	240 0 0	28 Feb., 1870.																		
	Joseph Cohen.....	23 Dec., 1884	Ditto.....	240 0 0	1 Sept., 1878.																		
	Charles Streat.....	18 Oct., 1880	Ditto.....	240 0 0	1 Nov., 1878.																		
	Maxwell Thomson.....	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto.....	240 0 0	15 Sept., 1875.																		
	David McLachlan.....	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto.....	240 0 0	1 July, 1869.																		
	Edwin Tunks.....	18 Oct., 1880	Ditto.....	240 0 0	11 April, 1878.																		
	Louis F. Saclier.....	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto.....	240 0 0	1 Sept., 1878.																		
	Alfred John Smith.....	21 Dec., 1885	Ditto.....	200 0 0	21 Dec., 1885.																		
	John J. Shying.....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto.....	200 0 0	17 Aug., 1885.																		
	succeeded by																						
	William Black.....	4 Nov., 1892	Colonial Treasurer.....	200 0 0	20 June, 1892.																		
	Richard Weaver.....	17 Sept., 1881	Ditto.....	175 0 0	17 Sept., 1881.																		
Stock-keeper.....	John Henry Wilkinson <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	290 0 0	1 Dec., 1882.																		
	succeeded by																						
	John J. Shying.....	1 July, 1892	Ditto.....	240 0 0	17 Aug., 1885.																		
Assistant Stock-keeper.....	Robert Younger.....	15 Nov., 1884	Colonial Treasurer.....	200 0 0	13 Dec., 1880.																		
Stationer.....	William T. Cork <sup>3</sup> .....	3 June, 1884	Ditto.....	250 0 0	3 June, 1884.																		
	succeeded by																						
	Thomas H. Deane.....	1 Sept., 1892	Ditto.....	240 0 0	13 Mar., 1883.																		
Assistant Stationer.....	Thomas H. Deane.....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto.....	200 0 0	13 Mar., 1883.																		
	succeeded by																						
	Alfred B. Campbell <sup>4</sup> .....	23 Aug., 1892	Ditto.....	200 0 0	23 Aug., 1892.																		
Supervisor, Fuel and Light.	Thomas N. Parsons.....	21 Dec., 1891	Ditto.....	200 0 0	21 Dec., 1891.																		
Packer.....	Sydney Smith.....	12 Sept., 1882	Ditto.....	200 0 0	12 Sept., 1882.																		
Messenger <sup>1</sup> .....			Ditto.....	120 0 0																			
Carter.....			Ditto.....	140 0 0																			
Labourers (5).....			Ditto.....	127 0 0	each.																		
Watchmen (2).....			Ditto.....	0 7 6	per diem each.																		
<p><sup>1</sup> Allowed £100 per annum in lieu of quarters, fuel, and light.    <sup>2</sup> Resigned.    <sup>3</sup> Deceased.    <sup>4</sup> Acting.    <sup>5</sup> Allowed £30 per annum in lieu of quarters, fuel, and light.</p> <p>The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;">Persons employed:—</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">No.</td> <td style="width: 30%;">Amount of money paid as:—</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">£ s. d.</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>On 31st December.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">37</td> <td>Salaries.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7,048 3 7</td> <td rowspan="3" style="vertical-align: middle;">} Total. £7,465 3 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Fees, &amp;c.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Nil.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Wages.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">417 0 1</td> </tr> </table>						Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.		On 31st December.....	37	Salaries.....	7,048 3 7	} Total. £7,465 3 8			Fees, &c.....	Nil.			Wages.....	417 0 1
Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.																				
On 31st December.....	37	Salaries.....	7,048 3 7	} Total. £7,465 3 8																			
		Fees, &c.....	Nil.																				
		Wages.....	417 0 1																				



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—continued.</b>					
<b>GOVERNMENT PRINTER.</b>					
Government Printer, and Inspector of Stamps ...	Charles Potter, J.P. <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	15 Dec., 1851.*
Superintendent .....	George Stephen Chapman	6 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....	550 0 0	12 Jan., 1852.
Chief Clerk and Cashier ...	George Kellick <sup>2</sup> .....	18 Nov., 1875	Ditto .....	450 0 0	1 April, 1851.
Accountant.....	Charles W. Bloomfield <sup>3</sup> ...	4 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	400 0 0	— June, 1854.
Overseer .....	Charles Griffiths .....	1 May, 1888	Ditto .....	400 0 0	7 Jan., 1852.
Foreman of Bookbinding Branch.	Henry Roberts.....	1 Sept., 1887	Colonial Treasurer.....	375 0 0	23 Aug., 1871.
Foreman of Press Branch	James Swift .....	1 Jan., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	325 0 0	26 Feb., 1861.
Sub-Overseers .....	James Small.....	1 July, 1890	Colonial Treasurer .....	350 0 0	24 Dec., 1855.
	William M'Kern .....	1 May, 1888	Ditto .....	350 0 0	9 Nov., 1857.
	John Mercer.....	27 Nov., 1876	Ditto .....	345 0 0	7 May, 1855.
	James Steward.....	6 Nov., 1879	Ditto .....	270 0 0	15 Feb., 1854.
	Nathan Hollingworth.....	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	330 0 0	5 Dec., 1859.
	William Hayes <sup>4</sup> .....	1 July, 1880	Ditto .....	300 0 0	6 Jan., 1857.
Warehouseman .....	Henry Martyn <sup>5</sup> .....	7 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	335 0 0	2 Mar., 1852.
	succeeded by				
	James Durning .....	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	300 0 0	4 Jan., 1869.
Clerk in charge (Publishing Branch).	Charles Moore Kellick ...	7 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	300 0 0	20 Jan., 1860.
Clerks .....	(Sale) Charles Sydney Ormiston	2 May, 1873	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Oct., 1856.
	Gilbert Johnston .....	1 June, 1870	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 June, 1870.
	Frederick Carvosso Dowsett	26 Sept., 1878	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 June, 1858.
Computer .....	Henry M'Kern.....	6 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	350 0 0	3 Jan., 1862.
Readers .....	(First) Frederick James Ironside..	1 Aug., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	350 0 0	— Aug., 1847.*
	Peter Rice.....	19 Jan., 1879	Colonial Treasurer.....	300 0 0	12 Nov., 1860.
Reviser .....	Robert Fairweather.....	1 July 1890	Ditto .....	315 0 0	8 Oct., 1860.
Entry Clerk & Storekeeper..	James Dutton .....	8 Feb., 1877	Ditto .....	350 0 0	— July, 1854.
Engineer, Compositors, Machinists, Pressmen, Bookbinders, Assistants, and others.....	(218) .....	.....	Ditto .....	At rates varying from £320 a year to 9s. per diem.	
Improvers, Apprentices; Folders and Sewers ...	(155) .....	.....	Ditto .....	At rates varying from 1s. 6d. to 8s. per diem, according to length of service.	
<b>STAMP BRANCH.</b>					
Foreman .....	Abraham Western Chapman <sup>6</sup>	1 Jan., 1857	Governor and Executive Council	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1857.
	succeeded by				
	Allan Robertson .....	1 April, 1892	Colonial Treasurer .....	350 0 0	29 Oct., 1867.
Sub-Overseer .....	Allan Robertson .....	1 July, 1880	Ditto .....	320 0 0	29 Oct., 1867.
	succeeded by				
	Alexander Edward .....	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1871.
Assistants .....	(8) .....	.....	Ditto .....	2 at 200 0 0 each.	
				1 at 0 12 0 per diem.	
				1 at 0 10 0 "	
				3 at 0 9 0 "	each.
				1 at 0 6 0 "	
<b>TICKET PRINTING.</b>					
Foreman .....	James Ball .....	15 June, 1857	Commissioners under Railway Act	350 0 0	15 June, 1857.
Printer.....	James Huthnance .....	1 Jan., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	225 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
Assistants .....	(5) .....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	1 at 190 0 0	
				1 at 180 0 0	
				1 at 0 11 0 per diem.	
				1 at 0 9 0 "	
				1 at 0 8 0 "	
<b>PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY, PHOTOGRAPHY, DRAFTING, AND PHOTO-MECHANICAL BRANCH.</b>					
Manager .....	John Sharkey .....	1 Jan., 1869	Colonial Treasurer .....	400 0 0	17 Aug., 1863.
Sub-Overseer .....	A. E. Dyer .....	26 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 July, 1872.
Draftsman .....	Stephen Mallarky.....	1 April, 1870	Ditto .....	315 0 0	1 Nov., 1864.
Draftsman and Operators (5)	.....	.....	Ditto .....	1 at 290 0 0	
				1 at 270 0 0	
				2 at 200 0 0 each	
				1 at 170 0 0	
Printers (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	2 at 0 11 0 per diem each.	
				1 at 0 9 0 "	
Assistants .....	(13) .....	.....	Ditto .....	6 at 0 8 0 "	
				5 at 0 7 0 "	
				1 at 0 4 0 "	
<p><sup>1</sup> Gives security as Inspector of Stamps to the amount of £1,000.    <sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £500.    <sup>3</sup> Gives security to the amount of £250.</p> <p><sup>4</sup> To 31 December—retired.    <sup>5</sup> To 31 July—retired.    <sup>6</sup> To 31 March—deceased.    * Services not continuous.</p>					
<p>The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—</p>					
Persons employed:—		No.	Amount of money paid as:—		£ s. d.
On 31st December .....		674	Salaries .....	42,116 4 5	Total.
			Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	£100,004 6 3
			Wages .....	57,888 1 10	

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	

COLONIAL TREASURER—continued.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

President and Health Officer for Port Jackson.	F. Norton Manning, M.D. <sup>1</sup>	6 Mar., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	1 Nov., 1867.	
Members.....	The Mayor of Sydney.....	5 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	Nil.	} per sitting.	
	The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.		Ditto .....	Nil.		
	The Inspector-General of Police.		Ditto .....	Nil.		
	The Hon. C. K. Mackellar, M.B., M.L.C.		Ditto .....			
	The Hon. H. N. MacLaurin, M.D., LL.D., M.L.C.		Ditto .....			
	Sir Alfred Roberts, Knt., M.R.C.S., Eng.		Ditto .....			
	Samuel T. Knaggs, M.D.....		10 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....		
	E. W. Knox .....		22 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....		
	T. P. A. Stuart, M.D.....		31 July, 1891	Ditto .....		
	Edmund Sager <sup>2†</sup> .....		28 Aug., 1882	Ditto .....		300 0 0
Inspector .....	J. Ashburton Thompson, M.D. <sup>3</sup>	1 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	550 0 0	1 Aug., 1885.	
Government Veterinarian...	Edwd. Stanley, F.R.C.V.S.	19 May, 1885	Ditto .....	355 0 0	23 Dec., 1884.	
Clerks .....	Arthur R. Gullick .....	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	150 0 0	10 July, 1885.	
	James J. Potter .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	100 0 0	6 Jan., 1887.	
	Geo. Blades .....	13 Jan., 1891	President .....	108 0 0	3 Mar., 1889.	
Special Quarantine Officer <sup>5</sup>	David Davidson .....	1 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	130 0 0	12 July, 1881.	
Messenger <sup>5</sup> .....	Isabella Davidson .....		Ditto .....	60 0 0		
Office-keeper .....	J. C. Sibley, M.D .....	24 Nov., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	16 April, 1880.*	
Assistant Health Officer at Watson's Bay. <sup>4</sup>			President.....	120 0 0		
Coxswain of Launch <sup>5</sup> .....			Ditto .....	120 0 0		
Driver of Launch <sup>5</sup> .....			Ditto .....	120 0 0		
Boatman <sup>5</sup> .....	J. F. Vincent .....	2 June, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	2 Mar., 1884.	
Superintendent, Quarantine Station. <sup>5</sup>	C. E. Cornelius .....	1 Jan., 1891	President.....	150 0 0	21 June, 1881.	
Assistant Storekeeper <sup>5</sup> .....			Ditto .....	120 0 0		
Wardsman, ditto <sup>5</sup> .....			Ditto .....	120 0 0		
Coxswain of Tender <sup>5</sup> .....			Ditto .....	120 0 0		
Quarantine Officers <sup>5</sup> ..... (5)			Ditto .....	108 0 0	each.	
Driver of Tender <sup>5</sup> .....			Ditto .....	120 0 0		
Health Officer, Newcastle...	Chisholm Ross, M.D. <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	2 Feb., 1884.	
Quarantine Officer and Boatman at Newcastle. <sup>5</sup>			President.....	120 0 0		

<sup>1</sup> Also Emigration Officer, and Medical Adviser to the Government. <sup>2</sup> Inspector-General of the Insane. <sup>3</sup> Also Secretary to the Medical Adviser. <sup>4</sup> Also Deputy Medical Adviser. <sup>5</sup> Allowed quarters, and £25 per annum in lieu of fuel and light. <sup>6</sup> Allowed quarters and uniform. <sup>7</sup> Also Officer of the Lunacy Department. \* Services not continuous. † Gives security for £1,000.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£	s.	d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	36	Salaries .....	4,867	12	5	£5,601 6 11
		Fees, &c. ....	562	16	0	
		Wages .....	170	18	6	

BOARD OF PHARMACY.

President .....	Charles McKay, M.D.....	22 Dec., 1882	Governor and Executive Council		8 Dec., 1865.		
Members.....	Medical Adviser to the Government.		Under 40 Vict. No. 9, section 9..				
	Thomas Boucher Melhuish	6 July, 1886	Ditto .....	} Nil.	6 July, 1886.		
	R. T. Bellemey .....	7 May, 1889	Ditto .....		7 May, 1889.		
	W. H. McCarthy .....	7 May, 1889	Ditto .....		7 May, 1889.		
	Charles Butcher .....	7 May, 1889	Ditto .....		7 May, 1889.		
	H. S. Brothwood.....	7 May, 1889	Ditto .....		7 May, 1889.		
	George S. C. Wells .....	1 April, 1890	Ditto .....		1 April, 1890.		
	Llewellyn P. Williams, J.P.	1 April, 1890	Ditto .....		1 April, 1890.		
	I. R. Willows .....	20 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....		20 Oct., 1891.		
	Ryder Horton .....	22 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....		22 Dec., 1891.		
	N. B. Pollard .....	2 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....		2 Aug., 1892.		
	W. G. Jones.....	5 July, 1892	Ditto .....		5 July, 1892.		
	Secretary and Registrar... ..	Wm. Townley Pinhey, J.P. <sup>1</sup>	6 Sept., 1878		Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	19 Sept., 1876.

<sup>1</sup> Also Deputy City Crieron.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£	s.	d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	1	Salaries .....	120	0	0	£120 0 0
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.			
		Wages .....	Nil.			

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—continued.</b>					
<b>MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES.</b>					
President .....	Francis Hixson, R.N. <sup>1</sup> ...	2 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	800 0 0	20 Sept., 1861.
Vice-President .....	John Broomfield .....	2 April, 1878	Elected by Shipowners .....	109 4	2 April, 1872.
Members.....	Archibald M'Lean .....	1 April, 1878	Ditto .....	109 4	1 Oct., 1873.
	Benjamin Jenkins .....	1 Aug., 1878	Ditto .....	109 4	1 Aug., 1878.
	R. T. Moodie .....	15 Feb., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	109 4	15 Feb., 1884.
	John Wildridge .....	21 June, 1889	Ditto .....	109 4	21 June, 1889.
	T. O'Sullivan .....	16 May, 1892	Ditto .....	109 4	16 May, 1892.
Secretary.....	George S. Lindeman, R.N.	1 Mar., 1875	Ditto .....	500 0 0	26 April, 1872.
Accountant .....	Ernest H. Llewelyn .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	240 0 0	17 Oct., 1876.
Engineer, Surveyor, and Inspector.	William Cruickshank .....	1 June, 1881	Ditto .....	600 0 0	13 May, 1874.
Assistant Engineer, Surveyor, and Inspector.	H. Selve .....	1 June, 1881	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	1 June, 1881.
Ditto .....	A. D. Marshall .....	24 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	320 0 0	24 Mar., 1885.
Shipwright Surveyor and Inspector.	Wm. M'Ritchie .....	14 June, 1886	Ditto .....	340 0 0	14 June, 1886.
Examiner in Navigation, Pilotage, and Seamanship.	J. H. Bedford .....	20 July, 1885	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.
Inspector and Surveyor ..	E. B. Maides .....	14 May, 1885	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Nov., 1876.
Inspector .....	Wm. Newton .....	1 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 May, 1887.
Water Bailiff .....	Wm. Newton .....	1 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 May, 1887.
Clerk .....	Francis Rule .....	15 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	150 0 0	15 Jan., 1886.
Messenger .....	John Parsonage .....	2 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
<b>CLARENCE RIVER.</b>					
Engineer Surveyor.....	W. E. Benson ..	1 Oct., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	48 6	1 Oct., 1890.
Shipwright ditto .....	J. N. Schwanberg .....	18 Aug., 1875	Ditto .....	40 5	18 Aug., 1875.
<b>MACLEAY RIVER.</b>					
Engineer Surveyor .....	J. L. Grant .....	17 Oct., 1889	President.....	12 12	
Shipwright ditto .....	J. G. May.....	30 June, 1865	Governor and Executive Council	9 0	30 June, 1865.
<b>NEWCASTLE.</b>					
Engineer Surveyor.....	Jas. Rorison .....	1 Sept., 1878	Ditto .....	111 6	1 May, 1870.
Shipwright ditto .....	Thos. Brooks .....	15 Feb., 1871	Ditto .....	79 13	15 Feb., 1871.
<b>MORPETH.</b>					
Shipwright Surveyor .....	Jas. Gillan ..	1 Jan., 1889	President.....	Nil.	1 Jan., 1889.
<b>MANNING RIVER.</b>					
Engineer Surveyor.....	W. C. Bennett.....	1 April, 1889	Ditto .....	Nil.	14 Oct., 1862.
Shipwright ditto .....	Geo. Fotheringham.....	15 Aug., 1888	Ditto .....	6 0	15 Aug., 1888.
<b>RICHMOND RIVER.</b>					
Engineer Surveyor.....	D. B. Farmer .....	1 June, 1880	Governor and Executive Council	48 6	1 June, 1880.
Shipwright ditto .....	J. Storey .....	1 May, 1880	Ditto .....	15 0	1 May, 1880.
<b>BELLINGER RIVER.</b>					
Engineer Surveyor .....	D. Lawson .....	26 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	14 Aug., 1883.
<b>TWEED RIVER.</b>					
Engineer Surveyor.....	W. Jones .....	12 Nov., 1889	President .....	Nil.	1 Oct., 1886.
Shipwright Surveyor.....	William M'Gregor .....	12 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	7 10	17 June, 1870.
<b>SYDNEY.</b>					
Harbour Master.....	Henry Pettit.....	8 Dec., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	1 June, 1877.
Assistant Harbour Masters	F. H. Bracegirdle.....	8 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	340 0 0	8 Dec., 1884.
	T. R. Thompson .....	1 June, 1885	Ditto .....	290 0 0	1 June, 1885.
Clerk to Harbour Master...	John Lawrence .....	21 Oct., 1864	Ditto .....	240 0 0	21 Oct., 1864.
Boatswain .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	192 0 0	
Boatmen (14).....	.....	.....	President .....	2 at 144 0 0	each.
	.....	.....	.....	9 at 138 0 0	"
	.....	.....	.....	3 at 128 0 0	"
<b>LIGHT-HOUSE, SOUTH HEAD.</b>					
Superintendent .....	R. Hall .....	3 Nov., 1891	Colonial Treasurer.....	167 0 0	1 Mar., 1866.
Lightkeepers (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	1 at 157 0 0	
	.....	.....	Ditto .....	1 at 120 0 0	
Engineer, Electric Light ..	H. Patterson.....	1 June, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	270 0 0	1 June, 1883.
Assistant, ditto ..	W. H. Thomas .....	1 June, 1883	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 June, 1883.
<b>HORNBY LIGHT-HOUSE.</b>					
Superintendent .....	William May .....	1 Feb., 1875	Ditto .....	240 0 0	12 May, 1874.
Lightkeepers (2) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	1 at 141 0 0	
	.....	.....	.....	1 at 120 0 0	
<b>LIGHT-SHIP "BRAMBLE."</b>					
Superintendent .....	J. Leddra .....	18 Mar., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	9 Dec., 1879.
Lightkeepers (4) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	3 at 120 0 0	each.
	.....	.....	.....	1 at 96 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters and gas.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES—continued.</b>					
LIGHT-HOUSE, CAPE ST. GEORGE.					
Superintendent .....	Wm. Parker .....	1 Aug., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	187 0 0	23 June, 1869.
Lightkeepers (2) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer ..... { 1 at	141 0 0	
			Colonial Treasurer ..... { 1 at	120 0 0	
LIGHT-HOUSE, PORT STEPHENS.					
Superintendent .....	G. C. Priest .....	15 Feb., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	167 0 0	1 Aug., 1880.
Lightkeepers (2) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer ..... { 1 at	127 0 0	
			Colonial Treasurer ..... { 1 at	101 0 0	
LIGHT-HOUSE, NEWCASTLE.					
Superintendent .....	J. Johnson .....	1 Jan., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	230 0 0	1 Jan., 1857.
Lightkeepers (2) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer ..... { 1 at	157 0 0	
			Colonial Treasurer ..... { 1 at	120 0 0	
LIGHT-SHIP "NEWCASTLE."					
Lightkeeper .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	157 0 0	
FORT DENISON LIGHT.					
Lightkeeper .....	Daniel Maley .....	9 June, 1885	Ditto .....	157 0 0	
BARRENJOBY LIGHT.					
Superintendent .....	W. J. Steere .....	1 Sept., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	167 0 0	14 July, 1881.
Lightkeepers (2) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer ..... { 1 at	134 0 0	
			Colonial Treasurer ..... { 1 at	101 0 0	
ULLADULLA LIGHT.					
Lightkeeper .....	William Gamble .....	1 Mar., 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	158 0 0	1 Mar., 1872.
NELSON'S BAY LIGHT.					
Lightkeeper .....	H. E. Lambourne .....	1 Aug., 1892	Colonial Treasurer.....	127 0 0	2 Nov., 1883.
SEAL ROCKS LIGHT-HOUSE.					
Superintendent .....	D. Watson .....	5 Nov., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	5 Nov., 1878.
Lightkeepers (2) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer..... { 1 at	157 0 0	
			Colonial Treasurer..... { 1 at	120 0 0	
SMOKY CAPE.					
Superintendent .....	R. Crossingham .....	1 Aug., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	177 0 0	1 July, 1888.
Lightkeepers (2) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer ..... { 1 at	127 0 0	
			Colonial Treasurer ..... { 1 at	96 0 0	
LIGHT-HOUSE, SOUTH SOLITARY.					
Superintendent .....	R. Kelly .....	1 Nov., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	24 Aug., 1881.
Lightkeepers (2) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer ..... { 1 at	127 0 0	
			Colonial Treasurer ..... { 1 at	101 0 0	
LIGHT-HOUSE, MONTAGUE ISLAND.					
Superintendent .....	J. Burgess .....	1 Aug., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	9 Sept., 1879.
Lightkeepers (2) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer ..... { 1 at	141 0 0	
			Colonial Treasurer ..... { 1 at	120 0 0	
LIGHT-HOUSE, GREEN CAPE.					
Superintendent .....	J. Skelton .....	12 Sept., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	9 Sept., 1879.
Lightkeepers (2) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer ..... { 1 at	157 0 0	
			Colonial Treasurer ..... { 1 at	101 0 0	
SYDNEY.					
Sea Pilots .....	Andrew W. Jack.....	20 Aug., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	410 0 0	20 Aug., 1870.
	William Firth .....	1 Feb., 1879	Ditto .....	410 0 0	24 June, 1876.
	H. Chudleigh .....	1 July, 1886	Ditto .....	410 0 0	1 July, 1886.
	W. Tyler .....	1 May, 1887	Ditto .....	410 0 0	1 May, 1887.
	F. W. Morris .....	1 June, 1888	Ditto .....	410 0 0	1 June, 1888.
PILOT STEAMER "CAPTAIN COOK."					
Master .....	Joseph Creer.....	1 Feb., 1879	Ditto .....	440 0 0	1 Nov., 1873.
1st Mate .....	G. Place .....	1 May, 1888	Ditto .....	205 0 0	1 May, 1888.
2nd Mate .....	Jas. Fotheringham .....	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto .....	165 0 0	1 Aug., 1889.
1st Engineer .....	E. Broderick .....	1 Feb., 1877	Ditto .....	280 0 0	1 Feb., 1877.
2nd Engineer .....	H. B. Irwin .....	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
Firemen (3) .....	.....	.....	President .....	{ 1 at 120 0 0	each.
				{ 2 at 144 0 0	
				{ 1 at 116 0 0	
A.B.'s and Boatmen (10) ..	.....	.....	Ditto .....	{ 2 at 118 0 0	"
				{ 2 at 113 0 0	"
				{ 5 at 138 0 0	"
Lookout-men (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	138 0 0	"
Cook and Provodore .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	138 0 0	"
TWOFOLD BAY.					
Pilot .....	Peter S. Newton .....	1 Aug., 1892	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Aug., 1892.
Boatmen (4) .....	.....	.....	President .....	{ 3 at 126 0 0	each.
				{ 1 at 111 0 0	
MARINE BOARD, NEWCASTLE.					
Chairman .....	H. R. Cross .....	26 Feb., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	109 4 0	4 July, 1873.
Members.....	H. Newton .....	3 Mar., 1888	Ditto .....	54 12 0	1 Aug., 1881.
	R. B. Wallace .....	4 July, 1873	Ditto .....	54 12 0	4 July, 1873.
	C. F. Stokes.....	5 Feb., 1875	Ditto .....	54 12 0	18 Dec., 1873.
	J. Reid .....	1 Dec., 1879	Ditto .....	54 12 0	1 Dec., 1879.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES—continued.</b>					
<i>MARINE BOARD, NEWCASTLE—continued.</i>					
Secretary and Inspector	W. F. Weatherill	18 July, 1873	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	18 July, 1873.
Inspector and Surveyor	A. Bertram	1 Oct., 1877	Ditto	310 0 0	1 Oct., 1877.
Boatman			President	144 0 0	
Messenger			Ditto	130 0 0	
Harbour Master	H. Newton <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	440 0 0	1 Oct., 1873.
Assistant Do & Inspector	J. Bain	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	390 0 0	12 May, 1873.
Pilots	G. Melville	1 Aug., 1873	Ditto	360 0 0	1 Aug., 1873.
	Alex. Hacking	1 Nov., 1881	Ditto	360 0 0	1 Nov., 1881.
	J. Romney	1 Mar., 1885	Ditto	360 0 0	1 Mar., 1885.
	F. Cumming	9 Feb., 1888	Ditto	360 0 0	9 Feb., 1888.
	W. D. Wood	1 Sept., 1888	Ditto	360 0 0	1 Sept., 1888.
	J. L. Sweet	1 Sept., 1891	Ditto	210 0 0	1 Sept., 1891.
	C. W. Warner	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1892.
Carpenter			President	162 0 0	
				2 at 154 0 0	each.
				13 at 126 0 0	"
Boatmen (24)			Ditto	5 at 121 0 0	"
				1 at 116 0 0	"
				2 at 111 0 0	"
				1 at 101 0 0	"
Pilot, Richmond River	R. A. Fraser	1 Mar., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	170 0 0	1 Mar., 1890.
				2 at 126 0 0	each.
Boatmen (6)			President	1 at 121 0 0	
				1 at 111 0 0	
				2 at 101 0 0	
Pilot, Clarence River	Henry McAuley	28 Jan., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	235 0 0	28 Jan., 1883.
				1 at 126 0 0	each.
Boatmen (5)			President	2 at 121 0 0	
				2 at 101 0 0	
Pilot, Macleay River	J. Jamieson	1 May, 1879	Governor and Executive Council	235 0 0	1 May, 1879.
				3 at 126 0 0	each.
Boatmen (5)			President	1 at 121 0 0	
				1 at 121 0 0	
Pilot, Manning River	W. S. Murray	1 Aug., 1892	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Aug., 1892.
				3 at 126 0 0	each.
Boatmen (5)			President	2 at 111 0 0	
				2 at 111 0 0	
Pilot, Port Macquarie	Edward St. A. Kingsford	26 June, 1858	Governor and Executive Council	235 0 0	26 June, 1858.
				2 at 126 0 0	each.
Boatmen (5)			President	1 at 126 0 0	
Pilot, Moruya	A. Sutherland	25 Mar., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	235 0 0	25 Mar., 1884.
				2 at 126 0 0	each.
Boatmen (2)			President	1 at 126 0 0	
Pilot, Bellinger River	Thos. Radcliffe	1 Aug., 1892	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Aug., 1892.
				3 at 126 0 0	each.
Boatmen (4)			President	1 at 101 0 0	
				1 at 101 0 0	
Pilot, Tweed River	William M'Gregor	17 June, 1870	Governor and Executive Council	235 0 0	17 June, 1870.
				4 at 126 0 0	each.
Boatmen (5)			President	1 at 101 0 0	
				1 at 101 0 0	
Pilot, Shoalhaven	Thomas Bishop	4 Feb., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	235 0 0	4 Feb., 1881.
				2 at 126 0 0	each.
Boatmen (4)			President	1 at 126 0 0	
Pilot, Nambuccera	W. J. Whaites	13 May, 1874	Governor and Executive Council	235 0 0	13 May, 1874.
				2 at 126 0 0	each.
Boatmen (2)			President	1 at 126 0 0	
Pilot, Camden Haven	J. Leonard	10 July, 1878	Governor and Executive Council	235 0 0	10 July, 1878.
				2 at 126 0 0	each.
Boatmen (2)			President	1 at 126 0 0	
Pilot, Lake Macquarie	Thomas Boyd	20 Jan., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	235 0 0	20 Jan., 1882.
				1 at 126 0 0	
Boatmen (2)			President	1 at 121 0 0	
				1 at 121 0 0	
Pilot, Cape Hawke	A. H. Kendall	6 June, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	235 0 0	6 June, 1883.
				1 at 126 0 0	
Boatmen (2)			President	1 at 111 0 0	
				1 at 111 0 0	
Pilot in charge of Moorings, Kiama.	W. Frazer	1 May, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	230 0 0	1 Sept., 1885.
Pilot in charge of Moorings, Gerringong.	H. Christie	1 April, 1888	Ditto	25 0 0	1 April, 1888.
Pilot in charge of Moorings, Shellharbour.	J. D. Hoy	1 Nov., 1876	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Nov., 1876.
Signal Stations—					
Signal Master, Fort Phillip	George J. Moffitt	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto	242 0 0	8 May, 1858.
Assistant	S. Williams	1 July, 1887	Colonial Treasurer	120 0 0	1 Jan., 1851.
Signal Master, South Head	Henry Gibson	1 Aug., 1889	Governor	228 0 0	8 May, 1858.
Junior Operator	J. Francis	1 Feb., 1878	President	150 0 0	1 Feb., 1878.
Newcastle—					
Signal-man	J. Oldfield	1 Aug., 1876	Colonial Treasurer	182 0 0	1 Aug., 1876.
Night look-out man	J. Crapps	1 Sept., 1879	Ditto	144 0 0	1 Sept., 1879.
Additional look-out man	M. Hickey	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto	126 0 0	1 Oct., 1884.
Telegraph Operators—					
Port Office	John Lawrence	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto	52 0 0	21 Oct., 1864.
Port Stephens	Geo. C. Priest	15 Feb., 1891	Ditto	26 0 0	1 Aug., 1880.
Signal-man, Brunswick River	J. Greenless	1 July, 1887	Ditto	120 0 0	1 July, 1887.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£	s.	d.	Total.
On 31st December	247	Salaries	40,919	0	0	£42,325 2 9
		Fees, &c.	1,319	19	0	
		Wages	86	3	9	

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—continued.</b>					
<b>SHIPPING MASTERS.</b>					
<b>SYDNEY.</b>					
Shipping Master .....	James Edie <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1890	Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council.	500 0 0	1 Nov., 1890.
Deputy Shipping Master .....	James Thorpe <sup>2</sup> .....	20 Nov., 1879	Governor and Executive Council	375 0 0	16 April, 1866.
First Clerk and Accountant .....	Richd. L. Smith <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	300 0 0	12 Aug., 1881.
Cashier .....	A. B. Wood <sup>2</sup> .....	1 June, 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	7 July, 1883.
Record Clerk .....	John H. K. Brown .....	1 Jan., 1877	Ditto .....	240 0 0	8 Feb., 1853.
Clerks .....	Moses Owen.....	14 April, 1890	Ditto .....	200 0 0	21 Dec., 1885.
	Geo. Molloy.....	1 June, 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0	15 April, 1889.
Probationer .....	Edward B. Harkness .....	1 Dec., 1891	Colonial Treasurer .....	50 0 0	1 Dec., 1891.
Director of Seamen .....	George M'Bride .....	12 April, 1877	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 Jan., 1860.
Officekeeper <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Shipping Master .....	30 0 0	.....
<b>NEWCASTLE.</b>					
Shipping Master .....	C. H. Hannell <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	450 0 0	1 Mar., 1863.
Deputy Shipping Master .....	J. J. Mason <sup>5</sup> .....	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Aug., 1865.
Record Clerk .....	E. Fletcher .....	1 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Feb., 1886.
Probationer .....	P. K. Gorrick .....	1 Sept., 1889	Colonial Treasurer .....	75 0 0	1 Sept., 1889.
Messenger .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	52 0 0	.....
<sup>1</sup> Gives security for £500. <sup>2</sup> Gives security for £250. <sup>3</sup> Allowed £30 in lieu of quarters, &c. <sup>4</sup> Gives security for £500. <sup>5</sup> Gives security for £250.					
The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—					
Persons employed:—		No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....		15	Salaries.....	3,414 10 0	} £3,414 10 0
			Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
			Wages .....	Nil.	
<b>GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIR.</b>					
Superintendent .....	Arthur G. Kenway <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	350 0 0 with allowances.	31 July, 1876.
Inspector .....	George W. Shelley <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	300 0 0 with allowances.	10 Feb., 1883.
Assistant Inspector .....	Alfred Benjamin Norton.....	19 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	170 0 0	19 Sept., 1891.
Jobbing Carpenter .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer.....	110 0 0	.....
Gatekeeper <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	80 0 0	.....
<sup>1</sup> With residence valued at £52 per annum; £50 forage allowance; £100 travelling allowance. <sup>2</sup> With residence valued at £26 per annum. <sup>3</sup> Deceased.					
<sup>4</sup> With residence valued at £20 per annum and £12 per annum for opening and closing Abattoir gates in accordance with regulations.					
The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—					
Persons employed:—		No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....		44	Salaries.....	1,010 0 0	} £6,056 15 7
			Fees, &c. ....	201 13 3	
			Wages .....	4,845 1 11	
<b>PUBLIC WHARFS.</b>					
<i>Circular Quay.</i>					
Manager and Collector.....	Jno. Jackson.....	1 Nov., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	465 0 0	1 Nov., 1884.
Assistant Manager .....	Jno. Warren .....	1 Feb., 1874	Ditto .....	290 0 0	1 Feb., 1874.
Bookkeeper.....	W. M. Bayliss .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
Clerk .....	W. E. Cooper .....	1 June, 1891	Colonial Treasurer .....	156 0 0	1 June, 1891.
Officer-in-charge of Stage...	C. Lovelock .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Officer-in-charge of Cranes...	D. Walker.....	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1888.
Day Watchmen.....	W. Fender .....	.....	Ditto .....	130 0 0	.....
	G. Waddy.....	.....	Ditto .....	114 0 0	.....
Night Watchmen .....	James Platt .....	.....	Ditto .....	104 0 0	.....
	O. Hansen .....	.....	Ditto .....	104 0 0	.....
<i>Comper Wharf.</i>					
Wharfinger.....	J. W. Hilliard.....	5 June, 1879	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	3 Mar., 1875.*
Overseer .....	N. M'Dougall .....	1 Jan., 1874	Colonial Treasurer .....	143 0 0	1 Jan., 1874.
Day Watchman .....	H. Jackson .....	.....	Ditto .....	104 0 0	.....
Night Watchman .....	J. Conner .....	.....	Ditto .....	104 0 0	.....
<i>Darling Harbour Wharf.</i>					
Wharfinger.....	J. M. Tiley .....	7 Dec., 1873	Governor and Executive Council	298 0 0	7 Dec., 1873.
* Services not continuous.					

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—PUBLIC WHARFS—continued.</b>					
<i>Blackwattle Bay.</i>					
Wharfinger.....	J. Thynne.....	17 Jan., 1888	Colonial Treasurer .....	200 0 0	1 April, 1861.
Clerk .....	E. Graham .....	15 Sept., 1888	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
<i>Pyrmont Wharf.</i>					
Wharfinger.....	G. A. Brown .....	26 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	200 0 0	26 Nov., 1889.
Clerk .....	E. W. Eager.....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1891.
Night Watchman .....	W. Chamberlain .....		Ditto .....	104 0 0	
Day Watchman.....	C. Slip .....		Ditto .....	104 0 0	
<i>Byron Bay.</i>					
Wharfinger.....	J. Hocquard.....	1 April, 1889	Ditto .....	125 0 0	1 April, 1889.
Assistant Wharfinger .....	F. Matthews.....	1 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	75 0 0	1 Oct., 1892.
<i>Woolgoolga.</i>					
Caretaker .....	W. J. Graham.....	9 April, 1892	Ditto .....	125 0 0	9 April, 1892
<i>Coff's Harbour.</i>					
Caretaker .....	James Gill .....	30 June, 1892	Ditto .....	125 0 0	30 June, 1892.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	
On 31st December .....	29	Salaries.....	3,321 0 0	} Total. £4,258 0 0
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	937 0 0	

**WOLLONGONG HARBOUR TRUST.**

Commissioners .....	Alexander Spence Artis, J.P. Captain Robert Deane, R.N. Thomas Thomson Ewing, M.L.A. Jacob Garrard, M.L.A. ... Patrick Lahiff, J.P. ....	.....	His Excellency the Governor in Council. Ditto .....	} Paid by fees.
(Chairman) .....	Charles Joseph Byrnes, J.P. Captain Angel Cooper Turner. Archibald Campbell, M.L.A. Henry Osborne MacCabe, J.P. William John Gunning, J.P. Henry Arthur Pringle ... John Richards, J.P. ....	.....	Shipowners .....	
		.....	Ditto .....	
		.....	Borough Council of Wollongong	
		.....	Ditto .....	
		.....	Colliery-owners, Merchants, and Traders.	
		.....	Ditto .....	
		.....	Municipal Council of Central Illawarra.	

**ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH.**

Secretary and Treasurer ...	Charles Edward Eglese ...	1 April, 1890	} Wollongong Harbour Trust Commissioners, under Act 53 Vic. No. 19.	400 0 0	1 April, 1890.
Collector .....	Edward Grainger .....	10 Nov., 1890		100 0 0	10 Nov., 1890.
Sub-collector .....	George H. Makin .....	18 April, 1891		60 0 0	18 April, 1891.

**ENGINEERS' BRANCH.**

Resident Engineer.....	Charles Good .....	1 Mar., 1891	Wollongong Harbour Trust Commissioners, under Act 53 Vic. No. 19.	750 0 0	1 Mar., 1891.
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**NAUTICAL BRANCH.**

Harbour Master and Pilot...	Captain Andrew Thompson	1 July, 1890	} Wollongong Harbour Trust Commissioners, under Act 53 Vic. No. 19.	215 0 0	1 July, 1890.
Light-keepers .....	William A. Abernethy ...	1 July, 1890		146 0 0	1 July, 1890.
	Matthew Williams .....	1 July, 1890		146 0 0	1 July, 1890.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	
On 31st December .....	13	Salaries.....	1,196 13 4	} Total. £2,913 10 1
		Fees, &c. ....	599 12 6	
		Wages .....	1,116 17 3	

Office	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—continued.</b>					
<b>RAILWAYS.</b>					
COMMISSIONERS' STAFF.					
Chief Commissioner ...	Edwd. Miller Gard Eddy.	29 Aug, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	3,000 0 0	29 Aug, 1888.
Commissioners .....	Wm Meeke Felton ...	23 Oct, 1888	Ditto ...	1,500 0 0	23 Oct, 1888.
	Chas Nicholson Jewel Oliver	23 Oct, 1888	Ditto	1,500 0 0	17 Mar, 1866.
Secretary ...	Hugh McLachlan ..	1 Sept, 1889	Commissioners for Railways...	800 0 0	1 Feb, 1875.
Clerks ...	James Spencer Spurway	21 Mar, 1876	Governor and Executive Council	325 0 0	21 Mar, 1876.
	John R Nield	1 April, 1891	Commissioners for Railways ...	350 0 0	— June, 1868
	Michael Ambrose O'Brien	1 Nov, 1880	Secretary for Public Works ...	320 0 0	1 Jan., 1877
	Geo Anthony Stephenson	13 April, 1885	Ditto ...	320 0 0	7 Nov, 1877.
	John D Ward	1 April, 1889	Commissioners for Railways	300 0 0	4 Aug, 1885
	Frank Ferdinand Vogel	22 Jan, 1881	Governor and Executive Council	260 0 0	8 Mar, 1875
	George M. Moore	28 July, 1890	Commissioners for Railways ...	250 0 0	28 July, 1890.
	Chas A Handfield	29 Jan, 1889	Ditto ...	250 0 0	20 June, 1882.
	Justin V. Bray	28 July, 1890	Ditto ...	250 0 0	28 July, 1890.
	Percy Edward Roberts	18 July, 1881	Secretary for Public Works ..	240 0 0	18 July, 1881.
	William Hayman	8 Aug, 1882	Ditto ...	200 0 0	3 Feb, 1879
	Daniel Williamson	1 Aug, 1890	Commissioners for Railways...	180 0 0	20 Jan, 1890.
	Thomas Mahony ...	1 Nov, 1890	Ditto .....	165 0 0	— Jan, 1879.
	Alfred J Burbidge	25 Aug, 1890	Ditto .....	170 0 0	25 Aug, 1890
	Alfred Higgs	14 April, 1889	Ditto .....	150 0 0	17 May, 1883
	W. George Easterling	17 Feb, 1890	Ditto .....	150 0 0	24 Sept, 1888.
Junior Clerks ...	David Clement ...	18 July, 1881	Commissioner for Railways ..	140 0 0	18 July, 1881.
	William Dean ..	1 April, 1891	Commissioners for Railways ...	95 0 0	— July, 1885.
	Walter B Tyrer ..	1 July, 1890	Ditto ...	90 0 0	— April, 1889.
	Arthur Cantor ...	20 April, 1891	Ditto .....	90 0 0	20 April, 1891.
Apprentice Clerk ...	John Garhek	14 April, 1890	Ditto .....	60 0 0	14 April, 1890.
Messengers (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	2 at 8/- per diem 1 at 30/- per week	.....
Medical Officer ...	Geo P. M. Woodward <sup>1</sup>	1 Nov., 1889	Commissioners for Railways	900 0 0	15 Mar., 1883.
<sup>1</sup> £130 allowed for office accommodation, and £100 per annum for ambulance lectures, &c.					
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.					
Chief Accountant .....	Thomas Hall ...	1 Jan, 1890	Commissioners for Railways .	1,000 0 0	1 Jan, 1890.
Accountant .....	Francis John Wickham <sup>1</sup>	1 Sept, 1875	Governor and Executive Council	700 0 0	20 May, 1860.
Principal Book-keeper ...	Joseph Samuel Dean ..	1 Sept, 1882	Ditto .....	450 0 0	2 Feb, 1874.
Book-keeper .....	James Glen .....	1 Sept, 1882	Ditto .....	400 0 0	18 Mar, 1870
Clerks .....	Edward Vernon Thwaites Dixon	16 Aug, 1887	Secretary for Public Works	275 0 0	28 Jan, 1880
	William Arthur Hellyer	13 June, 1878	Governor and Executive Council	265 0 0	13 June, 1878.
	Adam Ogilvy	22 Jan, 1880	Ditto .....	275 0 0	22 Jan, 1880.
	Chas. Henry Schwartzkoff	1 Feb, 1889	Commissioners for Railways	200 0 0	16 Nov, 1878.
Apprentice Clerks .....	Walter Thomas Church	1 Jan, 1889	Ditto .....	240 0 0	14 Oct., 1878.
	Francis A Waller .....	1 Mar, 1892	Ditto ...	60 0 0	20 July, 1891.
	Wm. N. Bartholomew ...	1 Nov, 1892	Ditto .....	30 0 0	11 Mar, 1892
Chief of Expenditure .....	John Thomas Bryant	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto .....	600 0 0	26 July, 1860.
Chief Paymaster .....	Richard James Ramsden	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto ...	450 0 0	23 Jan, 1875.
Pay Clerks .....	Arthur William Tompson	5 April, 1882	Secretary for Public Works	305 0 0	23 May, 1871.
	Francis Charles Allwoith	7 May, 1878	Ditto .....	285 0 0	19 Jan, 1878.
	John Harris Fitzsimmons	1 Nov, 1882	Governor and Executive Council	285 0 0	1 Jan, 1876.
	William Spence ..	1 May, 1889	Commissioners for Railways	260 0 0	17 Oct, 1878.
	Fergus Nelson Langley ...	11 Mar, 1885	Secretary for Public Works ...	220 0 0	23 Nov., 1877.
	John Sellar ...	25 Oct., 1880	Commissioner for Railways ...	220 0 0	25 Oct, 1880.
	John Dillon ...	1 Mar, 1889	Commissioners for Railways ...	195 0 0	24 Aug, 1880.*
	Patrick Harold Kelly ..	23 April, 1885	Commissioner for Railways	190 0 0	23 April, 1885.
	William Dixon	1 Nov, 1889	Commissioners for Railways .	155 0 0	1 Nov, 1885.
	Frederick John Vick ...	3 April, 1889	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 July, 1888.
Clerk .....	Edward J. Higgs ...	28 May, 1888	Secretary for Public Works .....	275 0 0	11 Aug, 1874 *
Record Clerk .....	F Watts ..	16 Jan, 1890	Commissioner for Railways	100 0 0	14 Jan, 1889.
Chief Cashier .....	James Ruddle Neale	1 Jan., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	1 Jan, 1867.
Clerk .....	Ernest Burfield Taylor	3 Nov, 1885	Secretary for Public Works .	260 0 0	1 Nov, 1878.
	Frederick Low Griffin	21 Jan, 1882	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Feb, 1877.
	Francis Borgia Coogan	3 April, 1882	Ditto .....	220 0 0	6 Oct, 1875.
Examiner of Accounts	T. H. B Skellett	24 Jan, 1889	Ditto .....	340 0 0	19 Oct, 1869
Clerk .....	Matthew Bernard Doyle	1 July, 1884	Ditto .....	280 0 0	1 Oct, 1876
<i>Staff Branch.</i>					
Chief Staff Clerk .....	Patrick Thomas Finegan	1 Jan, 1889	Commissioners for Railways .	325 0 0	8 Jan, 1883.
Clerks .....	Arthur John D'Arrietta	23 May, 1881	Commissioner for Railways	220 0 0	23 May, 1881.
	William Richard Darby	19 June, 1882	Ditto .....	220 0 0	26 May, 1879.
	William Jackson Brown	22 Sept, 1891	Commissioners for Railways	210 0 0	8 Dec 1879.
	Albert James Lea Holt <sup>2</sup> ...	1 Oct, 1882	Secretary for Public Works	200 0 0	31 Dec, 1878.
	Arthur Edward Henry ..	1 Dec., 1882	Commissioner for Railways .	180 0 0	1 Dec, 1882.
	Charles O'Sullivan	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto ...	135 0 0	30 June, 1884.
Junior Clerks .....	Frederick C Miller ..	1 Mar, 1888	Ditto .....	110 0 0	1 Mar, 1888.
	Pease John Bell <sup>3</sup> ..	7 Mar., 1888	Secretary for Public Works	120 0 0	1 Feb, 1886
	Ernest G. Seale .....	16 Dec, 1889	Commissioners for Railways	105 0 0	10 Aug, 1888
Statistical Clerk .....	Prace Howell ..	1 Mar, 1892	Ditto ..	250 0 0	1 Aug, 1890
Messenger	.....	.....	Secretary for Public Works ...	125 0 0	.....
Housekeeper ..	.....	.....	Ditto	70 0 0	.....
<sup>1</sup> Deceased, 30 January. <sup>2</sup> Retired, 17 March <sup>3</sup> Let, 21 November    Services not continuous					



Office.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—RAILWAYS—continued.</b>					
<b>TRAFFIC AUDIT BRANCH</b>					
Traffic Auditor .....	Robert Joseph Sheridan, sear	1 June, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	4 Feb., 1861
Chief Inspector of Station Accounts.	John Sale .....	8 Jan., 1887	Commissioner for Railways	450 0 0	— July, 1881
Clerk .....	Thomas F. Bonamy	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	375 0 0	— Dec., 1862
Inspectors, Station Accounts	Samuel D. Hancox	3 Feb., 1882	Ditto .....	305 0 0	— Jan., 1869
	Thomas H. McClelland	— Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	305 0 0	— Aug., 1866
	James H. Williams	17 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	305 0 0	— Sept., 1872
	Charles M. Cane	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	290 0 0	— Mar., 1874
	Frederick A. Smith	15 July, 1889	Commissioners for Railways	290 0 0	22 May, 1876
	Charles H. Sidney	1 Jan., 1887	Commissioner for Railways	305 0 0	— Sept., 1877
	Stephen R. Miller	1 Jan., 1890	Commissioners for Railways	290 0 0	— Oct., 1876
Clerks .....	William Forsythe	— April, 1887	Commissioner for Railways	275 0 0	— Aug., 1875
	Thomas Parkes	— Jan., 1889	Commissioners for Railways	250 0 0	— Mar., 1878*
	Edward H. Scale	— Feb., 1877	Commissioner for Railways	220 0 0	— Feb., 1877
	Richard S. Hughes	28 July, 1883	Ditto .....	215 0 0	— June, 1883
	William Miller	— Mar., 1877	Ditto .....	210 0 0	— Mar., 1877
	Charles H. Higgs	— Jan., 1880	Ditto .....	185 0 0	— Jan., 1880
	John Walker	1 Aug., 1891	Commissioners for Railways	180 0 0	1 Dec., 1885
	Donald McPhee	8 Sept., 1884	Commissioner for Railways	170 0 0	1 Aug., 1879
	James Cosgrove	1 Oct., 1881	Ditto .....	170 0 0	— Oct., 1879
	Robert Parry	28 Mar., 1879	Ditto .....	165 0 0	28 Mar., 1879
	Charles F. Cox	— Oct., 1881	Ditto .....	150 0 0	— Oct., 1881
	James T. Chapman	— May, 1881	Ditto .....	150 0 0	— May, 1881
	Jabez A. Fisher	1 May, 1892	Commissioners for Railways	150 0 0	21 Aug., 1891.
	James J. Watts	— Aug., 1882	Commissioner for Railways	140 0 0	— Mar., 1882.
	Ernest A. Ireland	— May, 1884	Ditto .....	135 0 0	— May, 1884.
	Ernest Newcombe	— Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	130 0 0	— Sept., 1883
Junior Clerks.....	Alfred Bates	— Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	120 0 0	— Jan., 1884.
	Alfred J. Harvey	— Nov., 1883	Ditto .....	120 0 0	— Nov., 1883.
	James A. Healey	— Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	120 0 0	— Dec., 1884
	Herbert L. Badham	1 May, 1888	Ditto .....	120 0 0	25 May, 1885
	James A. Pasfield	— Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	120 0 0	— Jan., 1884
	Carl Ludwig Dunckeur	— June, 1885	Ditto .....	120 0 0	— June, 1885
	Henry James	— Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	120 0 0	— Mar., 1884
	Edward Feary	— Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	120 0 0	— Feb., 1886
	George Newton	— Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	135 0 0	— Sept., 1885
	George J. O'Regan	— June, 1886	Ditto .....	110 0 0	— June, 1886.
	P. J. Moloney	— Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	110 0 0	— Jan., 1888.
	P. J. Mulholland	— Feb., 1888	Ditto .....	90 0 0	— Feb., 1888.
	George Huggan	— July, 1888	Ditto .....	90 0 0	— July, 1888
	W. Jesson	— July, 1888	Ditto .....	95 0 0	— July, 1888.
	William Johnson	— Aug., 1888	Ditto .....	95 0 0	— Aug., 1888.
	Conway Fawns	— Oct., 1888	Commissioners for Railways	75 0 0	— Oct., 1888
Ticket Clerk .....	James Baron Byrnes	19 Feb., 1879	Secretary for Public Works	185 0 0	19 Feb., 1879.
Clerks .....	W. Davies	— Oct., 1880	Commissioner for Railways	185 0 0	— Oct., 1880
Apprentice Clerks .....	N. F. Fowler	13 June, 1889	Commissioners for Railways	60 0 0	13 June, 1889
	G. Hatton	24 June, 1890	Ditto .....	50 0 0	24 June, 1890.
	A. Robinson	24 June, 1890	Ditto .....	50 0 0	24 June, 1890.
	Arthur B. Holt	30 June, 1890	Ditto .....	50 0 0	30 June, 1890.
	W. Crawford	17 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	50 0 0	17 Sept., 1890
	A. E. Jobson	19 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	50 0 0	19 Sept., 1890.
	James Bonamy	— May, 1889	Ditto .....	60 0 0	— May, 1889
	Norman M. Miller	— June, 1889	Ditto .....	60 0 0	— June, 1889.
	Samuel M. Keown	— June, 1889	Ditto .....	60 0 0	— June, 1889
	William Ireland	— Aug., 1889	Ditto .....	60 0 0	— Aug., 1889
	Oswald Cox	— Sept., 1889	Ditto .....	60 0 0	— Sept., 1889
	N. S. Holden <sup>2</sup>	2 April, 1891	Ditto .....	30 0 0	2 April, 1891.
	J. Beck	6 April, 1891	Ditto .....	40 0 0	6 April, 1891.
	Robert W. Meek	2 April, 1891	Ditto .....	40 0 0	2 April, 1891.
	John C. Ellis	1 May, 1892	Ditto .....	40 0 0	10 Sept., 1891.
	James I. Ackey	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	30 0 0	16 May, 1892.
	Ury Wolinski	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	30 0 0	21 Mar., 1892.
<i>Audit and Receiving Staff:</i> <i>Tramways—</i>					
Clerks .....	Frederick Oakes	— Oct., 1882	Commissioner for Railways	200 0 0	— Aug., 1880.
	James Knox	— May, 1882	Ditto .....	200 0 0	— May, 1882.
	John J. Hayes <sup>1</sup>	1 Dec., 1888	Commissioners for Railways	135 0 0	27 April, 1885.
	Arch. Kirkpatrick <sup>1</sup>	— Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	135 0 0	— May, 1881.
	Robert Beverley <sup>1</sup>	— Sept., 1882	Commissioner for Railways	135 0 0	— Jan., 1882
	Michael E. Fitzgerald <sup>1</sup>	— Feb., 1888	Ditto .....	105 0 0	— Feb., 1888
Attendant .....	.....	.....	.....	3s per diem	.....
Office-cleaner <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	3s. per diem.	.....
<sup>1</sup> Allowed 10s per day for Sunday duty. <sup>2</sup> Resigned, 14 May <sup>3</sup> Allowed £25 per annum in lieu of house    * Services not continuous					
<b>ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR EXISTING LINES OF RAILWAYS</b>					
Engineer-in-Chief for Existing Lines.	Wm. T. Foxlee	1 Oct., 1891	Commissioner for Railways	1,200 0 0	1 Jan., 1890.
Chief Clerk .....	David Henry Armstrong	1 Dec., 1877	Secretary for Public Works	470 0 0	16 Nov., 1876.
Clerks .....	Nathaniel C. Burcher	16 Aug., 1882	Commissioner for Railways	250 0 0	7 June, 1880
	William Carson	22 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	165 0 0	1 Nov., 1884
	John P. Sheridan	23 April, 1885	Ditto .....	190 0 0	21 Jan., 1884
	Henry E. Sherlock	12 Mar., 1891	Commissioners for Railways	135 0 0	— Feb., 1882.
Cadet .....	Thomas Close	14 June, 1886	Commissioner for Railways	140 0 0	14 June, 1886.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—RAILWAYS—continued.</b>					
<b>ENGINEER IN CHIEF FOR EXISTING LINES OF RAILWAYS—continued.</b>					
Surveyor ...	Wm. Howe Baxter	27 Oct., 1882	Commissioner for Railways	400 0 0	24 Aug., 1880.
„ Goulburn	Edward B. Biddulph	24 June, 1885	Ditto	240 0 0	13 Mar., 1883.*
Engineer in charge of Duplications.	Walter Shellshear	22 April, 1886	Secretary for Public Works	600 0 0	1 April, 1882.
Divisional Engineers...	David C Simpson	9 Sept., 1889	Commissioners for Railways	700 0 0	1 June, 1881.*
	Alex. Ferrer Watson	11 Dec., 1884	Secretary for Public Works	525 0 0	12 Dec., 1884.
	Edwin Molloy Halligan	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	500 0 0	2 Feb., 1875.
	Jas. Fraser	17 Oct., 1890	Commissioners for Railways	550 0 0	8 July, 1878.
	C. E. Nicholas	9 Feb., 1891	Ditto	700 0 0	29 June, 1878.
Surveyor	John W. Melrose	9 Oct., 1889	Ditto	380 0 0	— Jan., 1864.*
Engineering Draftsman	Robert Kendall	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto	500 0 0	3 Nov., 1881.
Engineer	John B. Suttor	1 Jan., 1885	Secretary for Public Works	450 0 0	15 Dec., 1879.
Architectural Draftsman	Arthur Joshing	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	375 0 0	26 Sept., 1881.
Draftsmen	George T. Shaw <sup>1</sup>	11 Dec., 1889	Commissioners for Railways	200 0 0	11 Dec., 1889.
	William Nixon	2 June, 1884	Secretary for Public Works	250 0 0	2 June, 1884.
Assistant Engineer	Henry G. W. Chetwynd	27 July, 1885	Commissioner for Railways	350 0 0	27 July, 1885.
Surveyor, Newcastle	Fred. B. S. Wells	17 July, 1885	Ditto	250 0 0	17 Nov., 1882.*
Draftsman	George H. Wickham	7 Jan., 1883	Ditto	175 0 0	7 Jan., 1883.
	William Rothwell	22 April, 1884	Ditto	150 0 0	22 April, 1884.
Junior Draftsman, Goulburn.	James Veinon Menzies	12 May, 1884	Ditto	125 0 0	12 May, 1884.
Cadet	A. Halligan	24 Sept., 1888	Ditto	100 0 0	11 July, 1885.
Draftsman, Bathurst	Herbert L. Roberts	4 May, 1885	Ditto	130 0 0	4 May, 1885.
Draftsman	W. H. Davidson	17 Oct., 1890	Commissioners for Railways	350 0 0	26 June, 1890.
Clerk	C. Hamerton	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto	160 0 0	31 July, 1890
Junior Clerks	James Brooks	1 May, 1891	Ditto	80 0 0	1 May, 1891
	W. C. Anson	1 May, 1891	Ditto	80 0 0	1 May, 1891
Apprentice Clerks	Stephen Hayes	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto	40 0 0	1 Oct., 1890
	H. A. G. Cook <sup>2</sup>	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto	40 0 0	1 Oct., 1890
Surveyor	W. A. Chettle	23 Sept., 1889	Ditto	260 0 0	23 Sept., 1889
Draftsmen	H. O. Jackson <sup>3</sup>	1 Mar., 1891	Ditto	260 0 0	1 Mar., 1891
	W. Blacklock <sup>4</sup>	10 Oct., 1890	Ditto	260 0 0	10 Oct., 1890
	H. S. Vogan	16 June, 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	16 June, 1890
	R. L. Ranken	25 June, 1889	Ditto	196 0 0	25 June, 1889
	Sydney Hall <sup>5</sup>	— Aug., 1890	Ditto	175 0 0	— Aug., 1890
	A. S. French	23 July, 1890	Ditto	150 0 0	23 July, 1890
	Fredk. C. Moore	16 Aug., 1889	Ditto	110 0 0	16 Aug., 1889
Cadet	W. R. H. Melville	1 May, 1892	Ditto	52 0 0	12 Aug., 1890.
Sub-Inspector	William Smith	9 Mar., 1891	Ditto	200 0 0	— Feb., 1878
Clerks	J. Cochran	16 Jan., 1890	Ditto	175 0 0	16 Jan., 1890.
	A. J. Moor	14 May, 1892	Ditto	156 0 0	10 Feb., 1891.
	A. Burke	27 Mar., 1885	Commissioner for Railways	105 0 0	27 Mar., 1885
Draftsman	J. Cassidy	4 Nov., 1885	Ditto	200 0 0	4 Nov., 1885.
Chief Inspector	R. Warung	— Jan., 1874	Ditto	400 0 0	— Jan., 1859.
Custodian of Plans	J. Doyle	1 Feb., 1892	Commissioners for Railways	125 0 0	30 Aug., 1889
Messenger—Redfern—				9s. per diem.	....
Clerks	Leopold F. T. Schuler	1 Nov., 1876	Commissioner for Railways	220 0 0	1 Nov., 1876.
	Walter M. Azoni	1 Oct., 1890	Commissioners for Railways	190 0 0	21 July, 1886.
	Andrew A. Prentice	16 Feb., 1884	Commissioner for Railways	160 0 0	16 Feb., 1878.
	Thomas H. Sherlock	25 Sept., 1883	Ditto	135 0 0	25 Sept., 1883.
	Albert E. Prentice	25 Jan., 1886	Ditto	115 0 0	31 Oct., 1883.
	Fredk. H. S. Douty	20 Oct., 1881	Ditto	195 0 0	20 Oct., 1881.
Junior Clerks	Benjamin Roberts	1 Oct., 1891	Commissioners for Railways	190 0 0	17 Aug., 1892.
	James P. Butler	9 Dec., 1889	Ditto	75 0 0	9 Dec., 1889.
	R. M. Higgins	1 Feb., 1892	Ditto	75 0 0	1 April, 1891.
	Chas. Thackeray	1 Feb., 1892	Ditto	75 0 0	16 April, 1891.
	J. E. Warn	1 July, 1892	Ditto	80 0 0	1 Mar., 1885.
Clerk	W. J. Cockburn	1 June, 1892	Ditto	125 0 0	8 June, 1891.
Assistant Timekeeper	William B. Langley	2 June, 1886	Commissioner for Railways	150 0 0	— April, 1877.
Surveyor	Thos. A. Melrose	11 April, 1882	Ditto	300 0 0	11 April, 1882.
Draftsman	Frederick Moor	12 Nov., 1883	Secretary for Public Works	275 0 0	12 Nov., 1883.
Assistant Draftsman	Frank L. McKenzie	7 Jan., 1884	Commissioner for Railways	150 0 0	7 Jan., 1884.
Inspector of Bridges	Peter Lucas	— Jan., 1876	Ditto	310 0 0	— Feb., 1860.
Inspector of Permanent way	Peter Deans	1 Sept., 1890	Commissioners for Railways	300 0 0	— July, 1867.
Sub-Inspector of Bridges	William Maloney	— April, 1875	Commissioner for Railways	260 0 0	1 Sept., 1871.
Sub-Inspector of Permanent-way	Jas Cook	3 Oct., 1889	Commissioners for Railways	200 0 0	— May, 1868.
Assistant Engineer	E. E. Light	1 June, 1892	Ditto	300 0 0	22 July, 1890.
Inspectors	Alfred G. Neate	— Mar., 1876	Commissioner for Railways	285 0 0	— Jan., 1872.
Foreman Plumber	George Minns <sup>6</sup>	— June, 1876	Ditto	260 0 0	— July, 1868.
Foreman Painter	Wm. Parker	— Jan., 1877	Ditto	215 0 0	— May, 1874.
Office-boy	Thomas Mitchell	2 Oct., 1889	Commissioners for Railways	50 0 0	2 Oct., 1889.
Sub-Inspectors of Permanent-way.	Phillip Roberts	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	— Dec., 1876.
	E. Farnsworth	— Nov., 1876	Commissioner for Railways	230 0 0	— April, 1873.
Clerk	Alex. Pringle	18 Sept., 1884	Ditto	190 0 0	18 Sept., 1884.
	Herbert Read	1 July, 1890	Commissioners for Railways	150 0 0	11 Nov., 1884.
Junior Clerk	James Davoren	1 Feb., 1892	Ditto	90 0 0	25 April, 1891.
Inspector of Buildings	Henry Mayo	— Oct., 1871	Commissioner for Railways	310 0 0	— Oct., 1871.
Sub-Inspector of Buildings	Robert Mercer <sup>7</sup>	4 July, 1883	Ditto	215 0 0	17 Aug., 1880.

<sup>1</sup> Retired, 21 May.

<sup>2</sup> Resigned, 4 June

<sup>3</sup> Retired, 21 May.

<sup>4</sup> Retired, 1 April

<sup>5</sup> Retired, 21 May.

<sup>6</sup> Retired, 31 October.

<sup>7</sup> Retired, 31 March

\* Services not continuous.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

85

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—RAILWAYS—continued.</b>					
<b>ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR EXISTING LINES OF RAILWAYS—continued.</b>					
Inspector, Permanent-way	Edwin Robins .....	— Sept., 1880	Commissioner for Railways .....	300 0 0	— May, 1869.
Sub-Inspectors, Permanent-way.	William King .....	— Nov., 1876	Ditto .....	230 0 0	— May, 1875.
	James Knight .....	16 Nov., 1891	Commissioners for Railways .....	200 0 0	8 Feb., 1878.
	G. F. Williams .....	9 Aug., 1889	Ditto .....	200 0 0	6 June, 1878.
	W. Sorrell .....	16 Jan., 1885	Commissioner for Railways .....	215 0 0	16 June, 1876.
Foreman Carpenter .....	Edward Woolcott .....	5 Mar., 1891	Commissioners for Railways .....	200 0 0	— July, 1874.
Newcastle—					
Clerks .....	John J. Deputron .....	1 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 Feb., 1879.
	Jas. D. Birrell .....	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	185 0 0	23 July, 1882.
	Ernest O'Neal .....	— June, 1885	Commissioner for Railways .....	150 0 0	— Jan., 1884.
	Jas. P. Mathews <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	150 0 0	15 June, 1883.
	Archibald Cunningham .....	12 Mar., 1888	Ditto .....	100 0 0	12 Mar., 1888.
Junior Clerk .....	Thomas Nicoll .....	29 Nov., 1886	Ditto .....	70 0 0	29 Nov., 1886.
Sub-Inspectors, Permanent-way.	John Harvey .....	20 Dec., 1890	Commissioners for Railways .....	280 0 0	— April, 1869.
	Wm. Cruickshank .....	27 Oct., 1882	Commissioner for Railways .....	230 0 0	— April, 1872.
Inspector, Permanent-way.	George Barrack .....	27 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....	300 0 0	— Mar., 1862.
Inspector, Relaying, &c. ....	Wm. Stewart .....	13 Oct., 1890	Commissioners for Railways .....	200 0 0	— Aug., 1879.
Sub-Inspectors, Permanent-way.	Wm. Pickin .....	15 Nov., 1882	Commissioner for Railways .....	250 0 0	— April, 1872.
	Thomas Watson .....	1 Nov., 1890	Commissioners for Railways .....	200 0 0	— Feb., 1878.
Inspector of Buildings .....	James Welsby <sup>2</sup> .....	26 Mar., 1885	Commissioner for Railways .....	310 0 0	— Jan., 1875.
Sub-Inspectors, Permanent-way.	John Blinco .....	6 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	230 0 0	— July, 1860.
	Alexander Marshall .....	6 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	230 0 0	— July, 1875.
	Henry Lee .....	20 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	200 0 0	— Nov., 1874.
	Joseph Brown .....	1 April, 1892	Commissioners for Railways .....	200 0 0	— 1877.
	Thomas Lochrin .....	26 Mar., 1886	Commissioner for Railways .....	225 0 0	10 Dec., 1878.
	John White .....	— Dec., 1879	Ditto .....	230 0 0	— Sept., 1878.
Goulburn—					
Clerks .....	Charles Flood .....	1 July, 1890	Commissioners for Railways .....	220 0 0	31 Mar., 1879.
	John Brown .....	5 Nov., 1882	Commissioner for Railways .....	150 0 0	5 Nov., 1882.
Timekeeper .....	George Webb .....	22 June, 1885	Ditto .....	150 0 0	17 April, 1882.
Store Clerk .....	Thomas Higgins .....	1 Oct., 1889	Commissioners for Railways .....	225 0 0	1 Dec., 1881.
Inspector's Clerk .....	Edgar Allen .....	1 Jan., 1885	Commissioner for Railways .....	150 0 0	8 Aug., 1883.
Draftsman .....	Thomas Wood .....	1 July, 1890	Commissioners for Railways .....	140 0 0	9 June, 1890.
Inspector of Bridges, Buildings, &c.	William Leck .....	1 July, 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	17 Nov., 1890.
Sub-Inspector, Bridges, Buildings, &c.	Wm. Taylor .....	— Feb., 1881	Commissioner for Railways .....	260 0 0	— Feb., 1881.
Inspector of Permanent-way	Richard Payne .....	10 Nov., 1891	Commissioners for Railways .....	250 0 0	— April, 1880.
Sub-Inspectors of Permanent-way.	Joseph M'Dougall <sup>3</sup> .....	10 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	200 0 0	— April, 1883.
	Frederick Chaplin .....	17 July, 1890	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Aug., 1880.
	Wm. Layton .....	— Feb., 1881	Commissioner for Railways .....	230 0 0	— Sept., 1862.
	Wm. Lidden .....	7 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	225 0 0	12 June, 1868.
	George Stanhope .....	16 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	215 0 0	2 Jan., 1884.
	Thomas Miller .....	16 Sept., 1889	Commissioners for Railways .....	200 0 0	15 Aug., 1860.
	Charles Hoeger .....	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	200 0 0	— Mar., 1877.
	Patrick Donohue .....	5 Nov., 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	— Dec., 1875.
Sub-Inspector of Bridges	G. A. Clark .....	3 June, 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	16 April, 1877.
Clerk .....	Michael Fitzgerald .....	1 May, 1891	Ditto .....	90 0 0	1 May, 1891.
Junior Clerk .....	Herbert Armstrong .....	15 July, 1890	Ditto .....	50 0 0	15 July, 1890.
Apprentice Clerk .....	Simon Pritzler .....	22 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	40 0 0	22 Sept., 1890.
Draftsman .....	C. Simons .....	1 July, 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	24 Feb., 1890.
Penrith—					
Sub-Inspector .....	Fredk. Roby .....	7 May, 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	7 May, 1881.
Bathurst—					
Clerk .....	R. Stephens .....	16 April, 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	2 Oct., 1885.
Inspector's Clerk .....	James Willis .....	1 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	90 0 0	8 Mar., 1886.
Apprentice Clerks .....	H. Pascoe .....	17 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	50 0 0	17 Sept., 1890.
	J. Beddie .....	17 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	50 0 0	17 Sept., 1890.
Assistant Engineer .....	W. R. Fitzmaurice .....	24 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	310 0 0	24 Feb., 1890.
Sub-Inspector .....	H. Austin .....	27 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	19 Feb., 1879.
Newcastle—					
Inspector of Buildings..	Jas. Hawkes .....	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Oct., 1890.
Clerk .....	Amos Trigione .....	16 May, 1890	Ditto .....	150 0 0	16 May, 1890.
Apprentice Clerks .....	Albert James .....	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	40 0 0	1 Oct., 1890.
	A. E. Davies .....	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	40 0 0	1 Oct., 1890.
Permanent Way Accountant.					
Permanent Way Accountant	Richard Bourke .....	12 Aug., 1889	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 July, 1874.
Bookkeeper .....	James A. Cameron .....	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....	250 0 0	7 Feb., 1881.
Clerks .....	F. W. Roberts .....	14 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....	150 0 0	27 Oct., 1884.
	A. Nichols .....	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 April, 1889.
Apprentice Clerk .....	Frank Gambell .....	1 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	60 0 0	1 Mar., 1890.
Clerks .....	W. R. Wilkins .....	19 July, 1882	Commissioner for Railways .....	195 0 0	19 July, 1882.
	Thomas Bawden .....	7 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	140 0 0	7 Jan., 1884.
	David Ganson .....	1 Feb., 1892	Commissioners for Railways .....	156 0 0	7 May, 1890.
	John Hedges .....	1 July, 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	11 June, 1890.

<sup>1</sup> Discharged, 3 October.<sup>2</sup> Retired, 21 May.<sup>3</sup> Retired, 10 June.

Office	Name	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—RAILWAYS—continued.</b>					
<b>INTERLOCKING AND SIGNAL BRANCH.</b>					
Interlocking Engineer ...	Charles Wilkin .....	1 Feb, 1891	Commissioners for Railways ...	500 0 0	1 Feb., 1891.
Draftsmen .....	Hugo Piaud .....	18 April, 1884	Secretary for Public Works	280 0 0	29 June, 1883.
	William K. Johnson	1 Sept, 1889	Commissioners for Railways .	200 0 0	28 July, 1884.
	T. A. Sowell <sup>1</sup> .....	16 Sept, 1889	Ditto .....	248 0 0	6 Mar, 1882.
Junior Draftsman ...	Norman Munro .....	1 Oct, 1889	Ditto .....	130 0 0	11 Jan, 1886
Chief Clerk .....	Alfred Rayment .....	22 July, 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	11 Aug, 1886
Clerk .....	Wm. H. Collins .....	12 Nov, 1889	Ditto .....	110 0 0	4 Jan., 1886.
Apprentice Clerk ...	Edward L. Wailes .....	22 Feb, 1890	Ditto .....	50 0 0	15 Feb, 1890
Inspector .....	Alexander Thomas ..	1 May, 1889	Ditto .....	275 0 0	— June, 1878.
Sub-Inspectors .....	John Cheesman .....	4 July, 1890	Ditto .....	230 0 0	30 Aug, 1885.
	Wm. Huthwaite .....	1 Nov, 1890	Ditto .....	230 0 0	11 Feb, 1884.
General Foreman ...	Wm Thornley... ..	15 Nov, 1889	Ditto .....	275 0 0	20 Dec, 1880
Inspector ...	John Adam .....	1 Sept, 1889	Ditto .....	265 0 0	29 Jan, 1877.
Draftsman ...	Ernest A. Evans ..	15 Aug, 1890	Ditto .....	300 0 0	15 Aug, 1890.
Junior Clerk ...	E. H. Henson .....	17 Feb, 1891	Ditto .....	70 0 0	12 June, 1890.
Time Clerk ...	Walter Patterson...	4 Feb, 1891	Ditto .....	160 0 0	16 Feb., 1883.
Accountant... ..	Harry Donges .....	1 Jan, 1892	Ditto .....	165 0 0	15 May, 1890.
<sup>1</sup> Retired, 2 July.					
<b>CHIEF MECHANICAL ENGINEER.</b>					
Chief Mechanical Engineer	William Thow .....	1 May, 1889	Commissioners for Railways	1,200 0 0	1 May, 1889
Mechanical Engineer ...	D. H. Neale <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Dec, 1888	Ditto .....	550 0 0	1 Dec, 1888.
Out-door Superintendent	Edward Andrew Loughry	13 May, 1889	Ditto .....	550 0 0	— Sept, 1879*
Out-door Superintendent...	Chas Hursthouse Slanger	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	550 0 0	20 April, 1882.
Chief Clerk .....	Charles Alfred Neale ..	1 June, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	2 Dec, 1867.
Locomotive Accountant .	Henry Carruthers ..	1 Aug, 1889	Commissioners for Railways	500 0 0	1 Dec, 1873.
Bookkeeper... ..	John Whitelaw Pawley	26 Aug, 1889	Ditto .....	330 0 0	23 Oct., 1876.
Clerks ... ..	Walter Laws Newman....	— Jan, 1865	Commissioner for Railways .	320 0 0	— Jan, 1865.
	Robert Gardner .....	8 July, 1889	Commissioners for Railways .	265 0 0	— June, 1881.
	Joseph Fredk Palmer	6 June, 1879	Commissioner for Railways .	220 0 0	13 Nov, 1877.
	Fredk George Davidson Smith	13 Aug, 1885	Secretary for Public Works	220 0 0	22 April, 1872.
	Joseph Garner Berner	1 Dec, 1884	Ditto .....	200 0 0	6 Sept, 1880.
	Patrick Joseph Duffy <sup>2</sup>	— Aug, 1883	Commissioner for Railways .	185 0 0	21 Oct, 1882.
	John Bayne McGregor Geekie <sup>3</sup>	23 Jan, 1886	Ditto .....	180 0 0	23 Jan., 1882
	William Mungaye .....	— May, 1879	Ditto .....	220 0 0	— Nov, 1877.
	William Hugh Beattie ..	1 Oct, 1889	Commissioners for Railways	180 0 0	1 June, 1883.
	John Joseph Kavanagh	24 July, 1884	Commissioner for Railways ..	200 0 0	24 July, 1884.
	Archibald Gardner .....	13 Nov, 1884	Ditto .....	160 0 0	13 Nov, 1884.
	Joseph Conroy .....	10 Dec, 1883	Ditto .....	175 0 0	10 Dec, 1883.
	Frederick Thrum .....	9 Oct, 1883	Ditto .....	150 0 0	9 Oct, 1883.
	Arthur John Alcorn .....	2 Oct, 1884	Ditto .....	150 0 0	2 Oct., 1884.
	Geo. Denison .....	2 Jan., 1890	Commissioners for Railways	200 0 0	2 Jan., 1890.
Newcastle ... ..	Henry Franck .....	18 Feb, 1890.	Ditto .....	170 0 0	20 Nov., 1879
	Jos Broadhurst .....	15 Feb, 1890	Ditto .....	110 0 0	15 Feb, 1890.
Apprentice Clerk .	C. E. Gulliford .....	31 Mar, 1890	Ditto .....	50 0 0	31 Mar., 1890.
Clerks .....	L. Byrnes .....	6 Sept., 1880	Commissioner for Railways	150 0 0	6 Sept, 1880.
	George A. Gilder... ..	17 Feb, 1890	Commissioners for Railways	180 0 0	19 May, 1884.
	Alex. M. Gray .....	17 Jan, 1890	Ditto .....	125 0 0	17 Jan, 1890
	R. J. C. Ferguson .....	13 Feb, 1891	Ditto .....	130 0 0	13 Feb., 1891.
Junior Clerk .....	F. R. Martin <sup>4</sup> .....	10 Jan, 1891	Ditto .....	75 0 0	— June, 1888
Clerks ... ..	Francis Abigail <sup>5</sup> .....	15 Dec, 1884	Secretary for Public Works ..	170 0 0	11 Jan, 1883.
	Walter S. Fullwood ..	1 Nov, 1892	Commissioners for Railways ..	180 0 0	22 Sept, 1890.
Apprentice Clerk .....	Andrew O'Neill .....	1 May, 1892	Ditto .....	50 0 0	9 Oct, 1890.
	George E. Jordan .....	1 May, 1892	Ditto .....	50 0 0	27 Feb, 1890.
• Clerks .....	A. G. H. Ford .....	1 July, 1892	Ditto .....	130 0 0	28 July, 1891
	Jno Traut Fischer .....	1 Jan, 1892	Ditto .....	150 0 0	14 Feb, 1890
	Fred. Bracey .....	24 Feb, 1892	Ditto .....	275 0 0	2 July, 1877
Apprentice Clerks .	Hy. E. Tomlinson .....	1 Jan, 1892	Ditto .....	50 0 0	4 Sept, 1890.
Junior Clerk .....	Fred. Reid .....	1 June, 1892	Ditto .....	120 0 0	— Jan, 1890
Apprentice Clerks .....	Wm Owen Roberts .	1 July, 1892	Ditto .....	40 0 0	6 April, 1891.
	E. A. Flook .....	1 July, 1892	Ditto .....	60 0 0	23 June, 1890.
Clerk ... ..	Jas A Donald .....	1 July, 1892	Ditto .....	125 0 0	11 Jan, 1892.
Apprentice Clerks ... ..	Albert J. Mather .....	1 July, 1892	Ditto .....	40 0 0	20 Mar, 1892
	Ed J. Wilson .....	1 July, 1892	Ditto .....	60 0 0	30 June, 1892.
	A. W. Carlisle .....	1 July, 1892	Ditto .....	40 0 0	30 Feb, 1892.
Clerks .....	C. E. Beardsmore .....	15 Feb, 1890	Ditto .....	50 0 0	15 Feb., 1890.
	R. Slater .....	6 May, 1891	Ditto .....	125 0 0	15 May, 1889.
Travelling Inspector .....	J. M'Evoy .....	19 Jan, 1891	Ditto .....	255 0 0	12 Jan, 1876.
Clerk .....	H. T. Hattersley .....	1 April, 1891	Ditto .....	120 0 0	14 May, 1884.
Apprentice Clerks ...	J. Hayes .....	14 Feb, 1890	Ditto .....	50 0 0	14 Feb, 1890.
	A. Buchanan .....	25 Feb, 1890	Ditto .....	70 0 0	25 Feb, 1890.
Foreman Turner ...	J. Greenfield .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	260 0 0	— Sept., 1861
Foreman Ironworker in C. and W. Shops.	J. Palmer .....	13 Nov, 1890	Ditto .....	260 0 0	8 May, 1883.
Clerk ... ..	D Cumming... ..	1 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	125 0 0	27 Aug, 1888.
Cadet Draftsman ...	H. A. Meymott <sup>6</sup> ..	6 Aug, 1888	Commissioner for Railways	100 0 0	6 Aug, 1888.
Clerk, Murrurundi ...	F. M. Brown .....	11 April, 1890	Commissioners for Railways	110 0 0	11 April, 1890
Timekeepers .....	George Regan .....	— May, 1868	Commissioner for Railways .	305 0 0	— May, 1865.
	James Doyle .....	— May, 1878	Ditto .....	265 0 0	— May, 1878.
	Gregory Toohar .....	2 Oct, 1888	Ditto .....	200 0 0	4 Sept., 1880.
	Andrew Nathaniel Payten	28 Feb, 1881	Ditto .....	170 0 0	28 Feb, 1881.
	Michael Edward Nash	2 April, 1885	Ditto .....	165 0 0	19 Aug, 1884.
<sup>1</sup> Left the service, 30 Nov <sup>2</sup> Retired, 1 April <sup>3</sup> Retired, 4 August <sup>4</sup> Transferred to Traffic Branch, 1 July. <sup>5</sup> Transferred from the Traffic Audit Branch. <sup>6</sup> Retired, 17 May    Services not continuous					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—RAILWAYS—continued.</b>					
<b>CHIEF MECHANICAL ENGINEER—continued.</b>					
Timekeepers .....	Alfred Tunks .....	2 Feb, 1885	Commissioner for Railways .....	150 0 0	— Jan., 1885.
	Edward William Candrick	17 April, 1882	Ditto .....	150 0 0	17 April, 1882.
	D. R. Mitchell .....	— Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	145 0 0	— Oct., 1885.
	J. Flaherty .....	— Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	140 0 0	— Aug., 1885.
	Frederick Pitt .....	11 Nov, 1884	Ditto .....	150 0 0	11 Nov, 1884.
Iron and Steel Tester .....	James Chambers <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan, 1891	Commissioners for Railways .....	350 0 0	24 June, 1878.*
Draftsmen .....	John Goff .....	27 July, 1885	Commissioner for Railways .....	375 0 0	7 Jan., 1884.
	Jno F. Haswell .....	1 Mar., 1892	Commissioners for Railways .....	325 0 0	21 Feb, 1890.
	Hy. R. Hill .....	1 July, 1892	Ditto .....	235 0 0	3 Mar, 1890.
	James Benedict Cahill .....	22 Aug., 1887	Commissioner for Railways .....	332 0 0	12 Jan., 1880.
	Thomas Francis Smith	16 April, 1888	Secretary for Public Works .....	275 0 0	12 Dec, 1879.
	Louis August Ballhausen	28 Jan, 1879	Ditto .....	260 0 0	28 Jan., 1879.
	James Wylhe Thompson <sup>1</sup>	1 June, 1881	Commissioner for Railways .....	160 0 0	1 June, 1881.
	W. J. Plunkett <sup>1</sup> .....	1 July, 1874	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 July, 1874.
Steam-shed Inspector, Newcastle.	Arthur Taylor Frost .....	1 Aug., 1891	Commissioners for Railways.....	350 0 0	— Jan., 1876.
Draftsmen, Cadet .....	Percival Higgs <sup>1</sup> .....	20 Feb, 1885	Commissioner for Railways .....	180 0 0	27 Oct., 1879.
	Robert Francis Colborne ..	18 June, 1885	Ditto .....	150 0 0	18 June, 1885.
	John Edward Paterson .....	25 June, 1885	Ditto .....	140 0 0	27 Jan., 1881.
	Henry Quodling .....	27 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	110 0 0	25 Aug., 1880.
	Henry Robinson .....	28 June, 1887	Ditto .....	156 0 0	9 April, 1883.
	Edwin Albert Holden.....	10 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	130 0 0	10 Aug., 1885.
Cadets .....	Jno. G. Newman .....	1 Dec., 1892	Ditto .....	2/- per day	14 July, 1890.
	W. S. York .....	1 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	2/- per day.	19 May, 1890.
General Works Manager .....	Henry B. Howe .....	1 June, 1889	Commissioners for Railways .....	550 0 0	— Oct., 1864.
Workshops Foreman.....	Robert Scott .....	20 Feb., 1882	Secretary for Public Works .....	375 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Foreman Boilermaker .....	Edward Fernley .....	13 Mar, 1888	Commissioner for Railways .....	350 0 0	— Oct., 1860.
Assistant Foreman .....	Edward Atkinson .....	— Nov., 1880	Ditto .....	325 0 0	— Aug., 1875.
Foreman Moulder .....	James Ellis .....	27 Aug., 1889	Commissioners for Railways.....	300 0 0	28 Mar., 1887.
Inspector of Boilers .....	William Walker .....	15 Nov, 1888	Ditto .....	300 0 0	— Oct., 1868.
Inspector of Gasworks .....	James Harvey Mitchell .....	14 May, 1885	Commissioner for Railways .....	370 0 0	— May, 1884.
Inspector of Water Supply	George Derbyshire .....	1 Dec, 1881	Ditto .....	375 0 0	— Dec., 1875.
Gas Superintendent .....	John Anderson Wark .....	1 Dec, 1889	Commissioners for Railways .....	350 0 0	1 Dec., 1889.
Inspector of Air Brakes	James Tempest .....	5 July, 1889	Ditto .....	270 0 0	— Dec, 1879.
Inspectors of New Rolling Stock.	Thomas Braid .....	27 July, 1885	Commissioner for Railways .....	350 0 0	— May, 1879.
	Eran Davies <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1889	Commissioners for Railways.....	300 0 0	— Aug., 1880.
Superintendent of Rolling Stock.	William Elston .....	12 Dec., 1889	Ditto .....	400 0 0	12 Dec., 1889.
Assistant ditto .....	John Brown.....	1 April, 1889	Ditto .....	225 0 0	— Sept., 1878.
Foreman Painter .....	John M'Namara .....	— Sept, 1876	Commissioner for Railways .....	290 0 0	2 Mar., 1863.
Locomotive Foreman .....	John Close .....	25 Nov., 1889	Commissioners for Railways.....	430 0 0	— June, 1875.
Sub-Inspector, Clyde .....	William Edward Privett ..	1 Jan., 1885	Secretary for Public Works .....	300 0 0	— Oct, 1867.
Shed Inspectors .....	Philip Mulholland <sup>3</sup> .....	1 July, 1885	Commissioner for Railways .....	290 0 0	— Feb., 1861.
	John J. Nicholls .....	11 May, 1885	Ditto .....	280 0 0	— Aug., 1864.
Clerks .....	Thomas Conroy .....	17 June, 1881	Ditto .....	215 0 0	— Nov., 1877.
	John M'Leod .....	12 Feb, 1885	Ditto .....	150 0 0	3 Jan., 1881.
Timekeepers .....	John Frederick Ewen.....	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	120 0 0	22 Jan., 1881.
	James Augustus Regan .....	9 Oct., 1883	Ditto .....	135 0 0	1 Feb., 1882.
Clerks .....	John M'Namara .....	6 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....	100 0 0	6 Dec., 1886.
	Joseph John Coombe .....	— July, 1882	Ditto .....	135 0 0	— July, 1882.
	E. P. Fox .....	17 Sept, 1890	Commissioners for Railways .....	130 0 0	16 Mar., 1885.
	Frank Grey .....	— April, 1886	Commissioner for Railways .....	165 0 0	— April, 1886.
Relieving Clerk .....	A. E. Heydon .....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 May, 1883.
Sub-Inspector .....	H. J. Bland .....	22 Sept, 1890	Commissioners for Railways.....	330 0 0	— Mar., 1869.
Messenger .....	.....	.....	.....	7/6 per day.	.....
Pictou—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steam Shed Inspector .....	Jno. Scott .....	1 July, 1888	Commissioner for Railways .....	310 0 0	— Feb., 1865.
Shed Inspector .....	Robert Wallace .....	1 July, 1885	Ditto .....	255 0 0	— June, 1869.
Timekeeper .....	S. W. Powell .....	24 July, 1882	Ditto .....	165 0 0	24 July, 1882.
Goulburn—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steam Shed Inspector .....	William Webster <sup>4</sup> .....	30 Dec., 1889	Commissioners for Railways .....	350 0 0	— Oct., 1856.
Shed Inspector .....	Joseph Horsfield .....	1 Oct, 1888	Commissioner for Railways .....	270 0 0	— Aug., 1871.
Clerk .....	Charles M'Alister .....	21 Nov., 1882	Ditto .....	150 0 0	21 Nov., 1882.
Steam-shed Inspector .....	Erst. Taylor .....	1 April, 1892	Commissioners for Railways.....	275 0 0	— April, 1883.
Timekeeper .....	J. W. Townley .....	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	175 0 0	6 Feb., 1884.
Harden—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steam Shed Inspector .....	Ed. Thompson.....	9 Dec., 1889	Ditto .....	275 0 0	28 May, 1872.
Shed Inspector.....	Henry Ludden .....	19 May, 1885	Ditto .....	235 0 0	11 Feb, 1874.
Timekeeper .....	W. N. Wood .....	1 Mar., 1878	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 Mar., 1878.
June—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steam Shed Inspector.....	Jno Love .....	1 Sept, 1890	Ditto .....	290 0 0	— Nov., 1879.
Shed Inspector.....	Benjamin Tildsley .....	18 June, 1886	Commissioner for Railways .....	225 0 0	— Mar., 1871.
Timekeeper .....	F. T. Read .....	20 June, 1882	Ditto .....	165 0 0	20 June, 1882.
Clerk .....	Ed. Morphy .....	1 July, 1892	Commissioners for Railways .....	100 0 0	16 Jan, 1890.
Albury—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shed Inspector.....	Thomas Walsh .....	9 July, 1883	Commissioner for Railways .....	290 0 0	2 Oct., 1868.
Newcastle—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Works Manager .....	William Stanford Pilfold	16 Dec, 1889	Commissioners for Railways .....	350 0 0	23 Dec., 1875.
Penrith—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steam Shed Inspector.....	Harry Horwood Park .....	1 July, 1889	Ditto .....	325 0 0	4 April, 1879.*
Clerk .....	John Heron, jun. ....	27 Mar, 1882	Commissioner for Railways .....	150 0 0	27 Mar, 1882.

<sup>1</sup> Retired, 31 May.<sup>2</sup> Retired, 1 April<sup>3</sup> Retired, 1 May.<sup>4</sup> Retired, 30 September.

\* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—RAILWAYS—continued.</b>					
<b>CHIEF MECHANICAL ENGINEER—continued.</b>					
Penrith—					
Acting Shed Inspector...	Isaac Gregory .....	18 Sept., 1890	Commissioners for Railways .....	255 0 0	16 Mar., 1877.
Travelling Inspector .....	David Stewart .....	26 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	250 0 0	— May, 1877.
Timekeeper .....	Thos. M. Seage .....	21 Dec., 1882	Commissioner for Railways .....	200 0 0	21 Dec., 1882.
Clerk .....	Eli Broad .....	15 July, 1892	Commissioners for Railways...	140 0 0	8 Aug., 1888.
Apprentice Clerk .....	Jno. W. Balmer .....	1 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	50 0 0	3 June, 1890.
Eskbank—					
Sub-Inspector .....	James Colley .....	28 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	270 0 0	28 Oct., 1876.
Foreman .....	Wm. M'Niven .....	1 Nov., 1891	Ditto .....	255 0 0	11 Jan., 1878.
Dubbo—					
Sub-Inspector .....	Charles Baggs .....	1 Jan., 1885	Commissioner for Railways .....	290 0 0	— Nov., 1868.
Bathurst—					
Steam Shed Inspector .....	Wm. Wilson .....	13 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	290 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.
Shed Inspectors .....	William Green .....	18 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	270 0 0	7 Dec., 1877.
	Warren Murdock Smith .....	18 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	255 0 0	— June, 1878.
Shed Foreman .....	Wm. Close .....	1 Aug., 1891	Commissioners for Railways...	250 0 0	— Nov., 1875.
Timekeeper .....	George Benfield .....	23 Dec., 1884	Commissioner for Railways .....	175 0 0	23 Dec., 1884.
Clerks .....	R. H. Dempster <sup>2</sup> .....	6 June, 1883	Ditto .....	150 0 0	6 June, 1883.
	Saml. J. K. Hassall .....	20 Nov., 1891	Commissioners for Railways	150 0 0	16 Dec., 1889.
Murrurundi—					
Steam Shed Inspector...	James Philip Hubbard ..	1 July, 1883	Commissioner for Railways ..	310 0 0	11 Feb., 1868.*
Wellington—					
Steam Shed Inspector ..	Geo. Yates .....	14 Aug., 1891	Commissioners for Railways ....	250 0 0	— May, 1884.
Nyngan—					
Steam Shed Inspector ..	John Bough .....	18 Sept., 1885	Commissioner for Railways ....	280 0 0	— Oct., 1877.
Timekeeper .....	J. P. Walsh .....	24 July, 1892	Commissioners for Railways ....	140 0 0	2 Nov., 1888.
Clerk .....	Francis Phegan .....	30 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	8/6 per day.	11 Feb., 1885.
Armidale—					
Steam Shed Inspector ..	James Hackett .....	10 Mar., 1889	Ditto .....	310 0 0	11 Feb., 1876.
Junior Clerk .....	Sam. B. Irwin .....	1 May, 1892	Ditto .....	80 0 0	1 May, 1892.
Eveleigh—					
Assistant Boilermaker..	Wm. Spence .....	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	260 0 0	17 Oct., 1878
Foreman Smith .....	Robt. Maxwell .....	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	300 0 0	— July, 1876.
Redfern—					
Ambulance Secretary ..	T. K. M'Gowan ..	1 Dec., 1889	Ditto .....	200 0 0	12 Feb., 1885.
Newcastle—					
Inspector .....	Geo. Newton <sup>3</sup> ..	— Dec., 1861	Commissioner for Railways ..	410 0 0	— Dec., 1861.
Carriage Foreman .....	Joseph Gray .....	28 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	305 0 0	— July, 1869.
Foreman Boilermaker ..	Jas. Davidson .....	14 Feb., 1877	Ditto .....	300 0 0	14 Feb., 1877.
Shed Inspector .....	H. Hunter .....	1 Dec., 1889	Commissioners for Railways ..	255 0 0	29 Nov., 1876.
Timekeeper .....	M. S. Davidson ..	18 Oct., 1888	Commissioner for Railways ...	235 0 0	17 Jan., 1882.
Clerk .....	Jas. Studdert .....	11 Feb., 1884	Ditto .....	180 0 0	11 Feb., 1884.
Timekeeper .....	A. G. Mends .....	4 June, 1886	Ditto .....	150 0 0	19 Oct., 1883
Clerk .....	Alf. Woods .....	24 April, 1882	Ditto .....	160 0 0	24 April, 1882
Apprentice Clerks ...	John H. Collins ..	1 May, 1892	Commissioners for Railways ...	50 0 0	13 June, 1890
	Herbert Gibbs ..	1 May, 1892	Ditto .....	50 0 0	30 Sept., 1890
Sydney—					
Assistant Out door Supet	John M'Carney .....	1 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	4 May, 1869
Singleton—					
Shed Inspector .....	Wm. Farquhar ..	11 May, 1885	Commissioner for Railways ..	280 0 0	20 Nov., 1855.
<p><sup>1</sup> Transferred to Wages Staff, 12 November.    <sup>2</sup> Resigned, 31 May.    <sup>3</sup> Retired, 31 January.    * Services not continuous.</p>					
<b>TRAFFIC BRANCH.</b>					
Chief Traffic Manager .....	David Kirkcaldie...	1 Sept., 1889	Commissioners for Railways ..	1,100 0 0	19 Dec., 1876
Chief Clerk .....	Wilham H. Colquhoun	1 Jan., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	450 0 0	24 Feb., 1879.
Out-door Superintendent	Harry Richardson ..	1 Mar., 1889	Commissioners for Railways	750 0 0	11 June, 1866.
	John Parry <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	750 0 0	1 Mar., 1880
Goods Superintendent ...	John Harper .....	1 Jan., 1887	Commissioner for Railways ...	700 0 0	30 Oct., 1871.
District Goods Manager ..	J. G. S. Coras .....	22 Oct., 1890	Commissioners for Railways ...	600 0 0	1 Dec., 1889.
Traffic Officer .....	C. A. Hodgson .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	500 0 0	1 Jan., 1890.
Special Inquiry Officer	F. O'Brien .....	27 June, 1883	Secretary for Public Works....	300 0 0	27 June, 1883.
Station-masters—					
Sydney .....	A. Willis <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1892	Commissioners for Railways	350 0 0	19 Sept., 1879
	Frank C. Johnson <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	1 Jan., 1870.
Darling Harbour.....	Charles Paull .....	7 June, 1879	Ditto .....	400 0 0	— Mar., 1865.
Sydney Goods .....	Joseph Waring <sup>4</sup> ..	17 Nov., 1890	Commissioners for Railways	225 0 0	— April, 1867.
Central Office .....	Fredk. J. Pye .....	11 Dec., 1889	Ditto .....	290 0 0	3 Feb., 1879
Eveleigh .....	T. M'Carthy <sup>4</sup> ..	1 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	21 Jan., 1880.
Macdonaldtown .....	G. Hodgkinson <sup>4</sup>	2 Dec., 1889	Ditto .....	200 0 0	15 Sept., 1877.
Newtown .....	Alf. Levien <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	290 0 0	3 June, 1869
Stanmore .....	Abel J. Gibbens <sup>6</sup> ..	16 Sept., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	29 April, 1877.
Petersham .....	George Scarlett <sup>4</sup>	13 June, 1892	Commissioners for Railways	275 0 0	15 Dec., 1880.
Lewisham .....	R. J. Cavanaugh <sup>4</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	165 0 0	— Dec., 1872
Summer Hill .....	Henry Ludford ..	12 Oct., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	220 0 0	— April, 1867.
Ashfield .....	M. S. Browne <sup>4</sup> ..	1 Nov., 1892	Commissioners for Railways ..	270 0 0	1 Oct., 1874.
Croydon .....	Richard Hayes <sup>4</sup> ..	17 Dec., 1888	Ditto .....	210 0 0	16 Dec., 1875.
Burwood .....	Wm. Lackey <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	270 0 0	— April, 1872
Strathfield .....	Geo. Wm. Davies <sup>8</sup>	20 Mar., 1889	Ditto .....	250 0 0	— April, 1865
Homebush .....	Jno. Bissett .....	1 Aug., 1877	Governor and Executive Council	280 0 0	— July, 1871.
Rookwood .....	James L. Morton ..	17 Oct., 1883	Ditto .....	225 0 0	— Dec., 1869
Auburn .....	Edward Fegan <sup>4</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	165 0 0	20 May, 1878.
Granville .....	Jno. Downie .....	19 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....	300 0 0	12 Mar., 1868.
<p><sup>1</sup> Allowed £100 per annum as member of Staff Committee.    <sup>2</sup> £75 allowed in lieu of rent    <sup>3</sup> £95 allowed in lieu of rent    <sup>4</sup> £50 allowed in lieu of rent  of rent    <sup>5</sup> £55 allowed in lieu of rent    <sup>6</sup> £50 allowed in lieu of rent, and £15 for postal duties    <sup>7</sup> £80 per annum in lieu of rent.    <sup>8</sup> £72 allowed in lieu of rent</p>					

NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary, £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—RAILWAYS—continued.</b>					
<b>TRAFFIC BRANCH—continued.</b>					
Station-masters— <i>continued</i>					
Parramatta .....	James Watsford .....	3 Sept, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	330 0 0	— Mar, 1867.
Fairfield .....	Wm. J. Gordon .....	5 Feb, 1892	Commissioners for Railways	160 0 0	20 Aug, 1880.
Liverpool .....	James Rowe .....	7 Nov, 1888	Ditto .....	255 0 0	— Feb, 1870.
Campbelltown .....	Richard M'Gee <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Nov, 1892	Ditto .....	225 0 0	26 April, 1878.
Picton .....	David Sheppard .....	22 Dec, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	255 0 0	11 Nov, 1875.
Bowral .....	Matthew Kenny .....	1 Jan, 1883	Ditto .....	290 0 0	24 Mar, 1870.
Moss Vale .....	Henry Bailey <sup>2</sup> .....	13 April, 1891	Commissioners for Railways	220 0 0	9 July, 1884.
St Peters .....	Anthony Graham <sup>1</sup> .....	4 May, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	— April, 1868.
Marrickville .....	William Morse .....	1 Nov, 1884	Ditto .....	255 0 0	10 Sept., 1868.
Arncliffe .....	William James Marsden .....	11 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....	180 0 0	24 Nov., 1873.
Rockdale .....	Samuel York .....	27 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	180 0 0	— April, 1808.
Kogarah .....	John Thorburn .....	18 Oct., 1887	Commissioner for Railways	180 0 0	— July, 1867.
Hurstville .....	Thomas Hall .....	23 Oct., 1888	Commissioners for Railways	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1875.
Bulh .....	George Upton .....	2 April, 1890	Ditto .....	165 0 0	15 Mar., 1878.
Wollongong .....	John Spence .....	1 Sept, 1889	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 May, 1882.
Kiama .....	John Allen McLean <sup>1</sup> .....	12 Mar, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	12 Mar, 1880
Meadow Bank .....	Wm Atwill <sup>3</sup> .....	26 Aug, 1891	Ditto .....	165 0 0	— Feb, 1867
Ryde .....	R. W. Benson .....	1 Oct, 1892	Commissioners for Railways .....	200 0 0	31 Oct, 1878.
Hawkesbury River .....	James Glynn <sup>4</sup> .....	18 July, 1892	Ditto .....	150 0 0	16 Aug, 1876.
Gosford .....	J. H. Chapman .....	12 Oct, 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	10 Dec, 1877.
Superintendent—					
Goulburn .....	Alexander Crawford .....	1 July, 1875	Ditto .....	500 0 0	— May, 1862.
Station-masters—					
Marulan .....	Wellington Allen .....	29 Oct, 1885	Commissioner for Railways .....	180 0 0	19 June, 1878.
Goulburn .....	Wm B. Smith .....	5 Aug, 1892	Commissioners for Railways .....	330 0 0	20 Nov., 1864
Tarago .....	C. Burge .....	13 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	— Feb., 1874
Bungendore .....	Thos. Cavanough .....	1 May, 1889	Ditto .....	180 0 0	— Feb, 1870.
Queanbeyan .....	Charles Little .....	26 Oct, 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	— Oct, 1871.
Michelago .....	Wm Humphrey .....	26 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	165 0 0	1 Jan, 1877.
Cooma .....	Fred. R Nield .....	18 Aug, 1892	Ditto .....	300 0 0	16 Mar, 1862
Gunning .....	J. J. Walters .....	1 Nov, 1892	Ditto .....	180 0 0	16 Feb, 1880
Yass .....	Joseph J. Pettingell <sup>5</sup> .....	23 Sept, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	16 Dec, 1874.
Binalong .....	William Clarke Smith <sup>6</sup> .....	6 May, 1889	Commissioners for Railways .....	180 0 0	24 April, 1877.
Harden .....	Charles James .....	16 Nov, 1892	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 Dec, 1875
Superintendent—					
Orange .....	George J. Roberts .....	1 Sept., 1880	Commissioner for Railways .....	600 0 0	13 July, 1868.
Station-masters—					
Young .....	John Campbell .....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	225 0 0	16 Oct, 1874
Cowra .....	John Bates .....	20 Jan, 1890	Commissioners for Railways	180 0 0	5 July, 1880.
Newbridge .....	H. T. J. Stafford .....	27 Oct, 1892	Ditto .....	175 0 0	27 July, 1877.
Cobar .....	A. S. Rowling .....	26 Aug, 1892	Ditto .....	210 0 0	27 Feb, 1878.
Blayney .....	T. J. Nicholson .....	28 Oct, 1888	Ditto .....	225 0 0	26 May, 1876.
Milthorpe .....	R H Lansdown .....	11 Oct, 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	12 July, 1880.
Orange .....	Frederick Richardson .....	1 Aug, 1881	Governor and Executive Council	270 0 0	— Aug, 1871.
Wellington .....	Frederick J. E. Rae .....	1 Feb, 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	6 Feb, 1875
Dubbo .....	J. Culnane .....	1 Aug, 1890	Commissioners for Railways .....	265 0 0	18 June, 1879.
Nevertire .....	Wm. Darby .....	19 Jan, 1890	Ditto .....	180 0 0	8 June, 1878
Nyngan .....	Wm. Lord .....	24 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	16 Oct, 1877.
Byrock .....	W. A. Kerin .....	20 Aug, 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	19 July, 1877.
Bourke .....	John Tweedie .....	17 Oct, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	330 0 0	— Oct, 1868
Borenore .....	Robert Anderson <sup>7</sup> .....	21 Dec, 1885	Ditto .....	180 0 0	9 Mar, 1881.
Molong .....	T. Morrin .....	17 Aug, 1891	Commissioners for Railways .....	165 0 0	18 Oct, 1879.
Superintendent—					
Junee .....	John Day .....	4 Nov, 1889	Ditto .....	450 0 0	15 Jan, 1877.
Station-masters—					
Wallendbeen .....	John W. Woodrow <sup>8</sup> .....	20 Nov, 1889	Ditto .....	165 0 0	5 Mar, 1877.
Cootamundra .....	H. T. Giddy .....	2 July, 1881	Governor and Executive Council	270 0 0	7 Jan., 1876.
Junee Junction .....	F. Meiklejohn .....	22 Nov, 1892	Commissioners for Railways	250 0 0	22 June, 1881
Murrumburrah .....	W J Donnan .....	1 July, 1891	Ditto .....	180 0 0	4 July, 1878.
Wagga Wagga .....	Thomas J Foley .....	24 Jan., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	— Dec, 1867.
The Rock .....	Richard Egan <sup>9</sup> .....	5 Jan, 1887	Ditto .....	150 0 0	12 Dec, 1877
Culcarn .....	S E. Hinde .....	9 Sept, 1887	Ditto .....	180 0 0	19 June, 1878
Gerogery .....	Joseph Attwood <sup>10</sup> .....	22 May, 1889	Commissioners for Railways .....	150 0 0	3 July, 1876
Albury .....	Alfred Lay .....	8 Oct, 1892	Ditto .....	250 0 0	23 July, 1879.
Gundagai .....	John L Williams .....	23 Mar., 1889	Ditto .....	200 0 0	4 Aug., 1882
Old Junee .....	H. E. Green .....	3 Mar, 1891	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	12 May, 1877.
Coolaman .....	Walter Neary <sup>11</sup> .....	3 April, 1890	Commissioners for Railways .....	150 0 0	27 Jan., 1880.
Narrandera .....	R Simpson .....	3 Feb, 1887	Commissioner for Railways .....	250 0 0	10 Nov., 1875
Whitton .....	M. G. Thompson .....	19 Oct., 1890	Commissioners for Railways .....	165 0 0	1 Nov, 1876.
Hay .....	Geo. Parsons .....	30 June, 1881	Commissioner for Railways .....	225 0 0	— Feb, 1867
District Superintendent—					
Penrith .....	George R Henson .....	14 Oct, 1892	Commissioners for Railways .....	475 0 0	— Aug, 1867.
Station-masters—					
Seven Hills .....	John M'Garrity <sup>12</sup> .....	1 Jan, 1882	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	— Jan., 1868.
Blacktown .....	Thomas M'Co <sup>13</sup> .....	1 July, 1879	Ditto .....	310 0 0	— Feb, 1867.
Rooty Hill .....	William Price <sup>14</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1888	Ditto .....	150 0 0	— April, 1871.
St. Mary's .....	J. S. Beach .....	20 Mar, 1891	Commissioners for Railways .....	180 0 0	1 July, 1879
Riverstone .....	Henry Campion .....	21 Nov, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	— Nov, 1867.
Windsor .....	James Critchley .....	26 June, 1889	Commissioners for Railways .....	190 0 0	26 Aug, 1876.
Richmond .....	W C Bradly .....	10 Dec, 1887	Commissioner for Railways .....	180 0 0	11 Mar, 1877.
Clarendon .....	S. C. Drewe .....	11 May, 1892	Commissioners for Railways .....	180 0 0	18 May, 1869

<sup>1</sup> £50 allowed in lieu of rent    <sup>2</sup> Allowed £10 per annum for special services in connection with Governor's room    <sup>3</sup> 10/- per week for rent    <sup>4</sup> £41 allowed for postal duties    <sup>5</sup> £10 allowed for postal duties    <sup>6</sup> £64 allowed for postal duties    <sup>7</sup> £36 allowed for postal duties    <sup>8</sup> £30 allowed for postal duties    <sup>9</sup> £42 allowed for postal duties    <sup>10</sup> £31 allowed for postal duties    <sup>11</sup> £15 allowed for telegraph duties    <sup>12</sup> £50 allowed in lieu of rent, and £20 for postal duties.    <sup>13</sup> £50 allowed in lieu of rent, and £55 for postal duties.    <sup>14</sup> £29 allowed for postal duties

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—RAILWAYS—continued.</b>					
<b>TRAFFIC BRANCH—continued.</b>					
<i>Station-masters—continued.</i>					
Penrith .....	James Bell .....	1 May, 1877	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	— Sept., 1862.
Emu Plains .....	John Walker <sup>1</sup> .....	11 June, 1880	Ditto .....	180 0 0	— July, 1876.
Springwood .....	Harding Melville .....	15 Aug, 1887	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 May, 1871.
Lawson .....	John T. Booth .....	13 April, 1881	Ditto .....	180 0 0	— Oct., 1871.
Katoomba .....	Arthur Moss .....	1 Dec, 1892	Commissioners for Railways ..	170 0 0	13 Aug, 1883.
Mount Victoria .....	J. Clyde .....	1 Nov, 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	13 April, 1877.
Bell .....	A. J. Musgrove .....	12 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	165 0 0	16 May, 1877.
Eskbank .....	Robert Crawford .....	1 July, 1879	Governor and Executive Council	310 0 0	— Sept., 1871.
Bowenfels.....	C. J. Morgan <sup>2</sup> .....	4 Mar, 1887	Commissioner for Railways ..	150 0 0	16 Feb, 1876.
Wallerawang .....	G. Moxham .....	5 Dec, 1892	Commissioners for Railways ...	270 0 0	— July, 1864.
Rydal .....	John M'Nab <sup>3</sup> .....	1 May, 1877	Governor and Executive Council	225 0 0	— Feb., 1870.
Tarana .....	W. R. Fearrside .....	1 Nov, 1892	Commissioners for Railways ....	165 0 0	7 Nov, 1877.
Brewongle .....	A. R. Smith .....	1 Aug, 1890	Ditto .....	200 0 0	— Mar., 1877.
Raglan .....	Walter Harris .....	16 Aug, 1892	Ditto .....	223 0 0	30 Mar., 1877.
Kelso .....	Geo. Watsford .....	2 Nov, 1885	Commissioner for Railways ..	180 0 0	28 Aug, 1875.
Bathurst .....	George Farquhar .....	13 Sept., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	330 0 0	— Feb, 1859.
Piper's Flat .....	F. Davidson .....	17 Aug, 1892	Commissioners for Railways ..	196 0 0	13 Jan., 1879.
Mudgee .....	Henry J. Addison .....	4 Dec, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	210 0 0	18 Nov., 1875.
<i>District Superintendent—</i>					
Newcastle... ..	Walter G. Kitching ..	— July, 1890	Commissioners for Railways ....	450 0 0	8 Jan., 1883.
Berthing-master, Newcastle	John Paton <sup>4</sup> .....	— Nov, 1884	Secretary for Public Works ....	300 0 0	4 Aug., 1882.
Assistant Berthing-master, Newcastle.	William Fortune .....	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto .....	170 0 0	3 Oct., 1884.
Coal Overseer, Bullock Island	Walter Brett .....	1 July, 1890	Commissioners for Railways.....	300 0 0	20 Feb, 1878.
<i>Station-masters—</i>					
Newcastle .....	George T. Dowling .....	1 June, 1889	Ditto .....	310 0 0	7 Jan, 1864.
Honeysuckle .....	Arthur Charlton .....	11 May, 1889	Ditto .....	200 0 0	26 June, 1874.
Hamilton .....	Alf. Williams <sup>5</sup> .....	15 Oct, 1885	Commissioner for Railways ....	180 0 0	12 Nov, 1877.
Waratah .....	Hugh W. L. Holt .....	8 June, 1877	Governor and Executive Council	225 0 0	16 Dec, 1866.
Hexham .....	Jno. Terry .....	16 Jan, 1879	Commissioner for Railways ....	225 0 0	1 Jan., 1877
East Maitland .....	A. Lovett .....	12 Jan, 1890	Ditto .....	200 0 0	10 Aug, 1880
Morpeth .....	James Wallace .....	28 Mar., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	270 0 0	1 Nov., 1867.
High-street .....	Thomas Calcott .....	1 Dec., 1890	Commissioners for Railways ..	165 0 0	7 July, 1871.
West Maitland .....	George T. Ferris .....	1 Sept., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	310 0 0	1 June, 1865.
Farley .....	George E. Crothers .....	1 Jan, 1886	Ditto .....	160 0 0	4 Jan, 1883
Lochinvar .....	John Gazzard .....	1 Dec., 1892	Commissioners for Railways...	180 0 0	6 Nov., 1877.
Greta .....	A. Harther .....	1 Aug, 1892	Ditto .....	160 0 0	20 Aug, 1877.
Branxton .....	J. W. Byrnes .....	18 July, 1892	Ditto .....	190 0 0	26 Nov, 1885.
Singleton .....	J. J. McRoberts <sup>6</sup> .....	26 Aug, 1882	Ditto .....	255 0 0	1 Nov, 1871.
Musclebrook .....	Thomas Ward <sup>7</sup> .....	31 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 April, 1871.
Aberdeen .....	Joseph Noad .....	1 Jan, 1892	Ditto .....	165 0 0	14 Oct., 1878.
Scone .....	Edward Simpson .....	1 Aug, 1882	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	10 June, 1875.
Wallsend .....	James Burns .....	1 Dec, 1892	Commissioners for Railways ....	225 0 0	18 May, 1869.
<i>District Superintendent—</i>					
Tamworth... ..	Alexander Duff .....	15 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	475 0 0	19 April, 1880.
<i>Station-masters—</i>					
Murrurundi .....	P. Moore .....	1 Dec., 1892	Ditto .....	220 0 0	23 April, 1879.
Willow-tree .....	R. Johnson .....	20 Feb, 1891	Ditto .....	165 0 0	14 Nov, 1878.
Qurindi .....	Benjamin Dingle .....	6 June, 1892	Ditto .....	239 0 0	29 Oct, 1877.
Werris Creek .....	George H. Benning .....	19 Aug, 1884	Ditto .....	200 0 0	22 Mar, 1880.
West Tamworth .....	C. A. Bailey <sup>8</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	234 0 0	1 June, 1875.
Tamworth .....	George Wise .....	1 April, 1882	Ditto .....	255 0 0	3 Feb, 1863
Moonbi .....	Edward Richardson .....	1 Oct, 1890	Ditto .....	190 0 0	16 Sept, 1879.
Walcha Road .....	Albert E. Brackenreg .....	19 Aug, 1884	Commissioner for Railways .....	250 0 0	25 Sept., 1877.
Uralla .....	Samuel Young .....	14 May, 1892	Commissioners for Railways.....	200 0 0	8 Feb, 1875.
Armidale .....	William Robins .....	1 April, 1889	Ditto .....	310 0 0	1 Sept, 1863.
Guyra .....	Thomas Thomas .....	6 June, 1892	Ditto .....	230 0 0	20 July, 1874.
Glen Innes .....	Benjamin Haslam .....	1 Jan, 1882	Commissioner for Railways ..	240 0 0	27 Feb, 1877.
Tenterfield .....	Stephen Brogden.....	24 Sept, 1892	Commissioners for Railways ..	170 0 0	20 Nov, 1879.
Gunnedah .....	Michael Maguire .....	1 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Sept, 1872.
Narrabri .....	Walter Gould .....	15 May, 1882	Commissioner for Railways ..	290 0 0	1 July, 1874.
<sup>1</sup> £40 allowed for postal duties <sup>2</sup> £55 allowed for postal duties <sup>3</sup> £75 allowed for postal duties <sup>4</sup> £71 10s allowed in lieu of rent. <sup>5</sup> £52 allowed in lieu of rent <sup>6</sup> 25s. per week house allowance <sup>7</sup> £50 allowed in lieu of rent <sup>8</sup> £32 10s allowance in lieu of rent.					
<b>RAILWAY STORE BRANCH.</b>					
Comptroller of Stores ...	Alexander Richardson <sup>1</sup>	1 April, 1889	Commissioners for Railways...	800 0 0	27 Aug., 1867.
<i>Storekeepers—</i>					
Randwick .....	Kingsmill John Dobson <sup>2</sup>	9 Oct, 1879	Secretary for Public Works ....	250 0 0	9 Oct., 1879.
Goulburn .....	Richard Hill Bamford ..	25 June, 1882	Ditto .....	300 0 0	14 Oct, 1877.
<i>Overseer .....</i>					
<i>Bookkeepers—</i>					
Eveleigh .....	Prescott Cazneau .....	1 Sept, 1889	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Sept, 1867.
<i>Clerks .....</i>					
.....	Eugene Lewis .....	1 Jan, 1877	Secretary for Public Works ..	285 0 0	10 Jan., 1870.
.....	John Paige Dale .....	26 Nov, 1878	Ditto .....	285 0 0	26 Nov, 1878.
.....	Hugh Mortimore .....	9 Dec, 1878	Ditto .....	280 0 0	9 Dec, 1878.
.....	John Bale Agnew <sup>3</sup> .....	15 June, 1887	Ditto .....	225 0 0	3 May, 1876.
.....	Hosea Bennett .....	10 Feb, 1875	Ditto .....	205 0 0	10 Feb, 1875.
.....	Joseph Baylis .....	15 June, 1887	Ditto .....	215 0 0	10 July, 1883.
.....	Patrick Kane .....	1 Oct, 1888	Ditto .....	185 0 0	1 Dec, 1864.
.....	James Crickard .....	13 Aug, 1885	Ditto .....	200 0 0	13 Aug, 1885.
.....	Walter George Hincks ..	11 Dec, 1884	Ditto .....	160 0 0	11 Dec, 1884.
.....	George Stephen Rigg <sup>4</sup> ..	10 Aug, 1887	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 May, 1885.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed £100 per annum, as member of Staff Committee <sup>2</sup> Dismissed, 31 October. <sup>3</sup> Deceased, 4 September. <sup>4</sup> To Wages Staff, 1 May.					



## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

91

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—RAILWAYS—continued.</b>					
<b>RAILWAY STORE BRANCH—continued.</b>					
Clerks .....	Alfred Fenessy Manton ...	24 July, 1882	Commissioner for Railways .....	140 0 0	24 July, 1882.
	Charles Hankin .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Alfred Ernest Carruthers..	27 June, 1887	Ditto .....	120 0 0	27 June, 1887.
	Richard Henry Bingham..	1 Dec., 1881	Ditto .....	215 0 0	1 Dec., 1881.
Inspector and Representative Clerk.	Frederick Foster Hall ...	1 Mar., 1891	Commissioners for Railways.....	300 0 0	1 Mar., 1891.
Apprentice Clerk .....	George McCauley .....	27 June, 1890	Ditto .....	50 0 0	27 June, 1890.
Foreman, Shunting Shed ...	Jesse Jacobs <sup>1</sup> .....	1 June, 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 April, 1859.
<sup>1</sup> Retired, 1 March.					
<b>PROPERTY AND ESTATE BRANCH.</b>					
Estate Agent .....	John Vernon .....	1 Feb., 1890	Commissioners for Railways.....	650 0 0	1 Feb., 1869.
Clerks .....	Arthur J. Vogan <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	150 0 0	12 Dec., 1890.
	Arthur Huffam .....	1 Dec., 1892	Ditto .....	125 0 0	14 May, 1890.
<sup>1</sup> From Existing Lines Staff.					
<b>ELECTRICAL ENGINEER'S BRANCH</b>					
Electrical Engineer .....	P. B. Elwell .....	1 July, 1891	Commissioners for Railways.....	720 0 0	1 July, 1891.
The number of Persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—					
Persons employed:—		No.	Amount of money paid as:— £ s. d.		
On 31st December .....		10,178	Salaries .....	275,239 16 7	} Total. £1,464,626 9 3
			Fees, &c.....	Nil.	
			Wages .....	1,189,386 12 8	
<b>TRAMWAYS (LOCOMOTIVE BRANCH).</b>					
Locomotive Superintendent	George Downe .....	20 May, 1889	Commissioners for Railways ...	700 0 0	30 July, 1877.
Chief Clerk .....	George Macoun .....	25 June, 1883	Commissioner for Railways .....	375 0 0	20 Feb., 1879.
Clerks .....	Joseph S. Macnab .....	1 Dec., 1882	Ditto .....	220 0 0	18 April, 1882.
	Francis Trevillien .....	9 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 June, 1884.
	John M. Blanchard.....	22 Nov., 1886	Ditto .....	200 0 0	22 Nov., 1886.
Apprentice Clerk .....	Arthur Moon .....	29 Sept., 1890	Commissioners for Railways.....	50 0 0	29 Sept., 1890.
<i>At Bridge-street Office—</i>					
Running Foreman .....	Geo. Edwards .....	27 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	300 0 0	— Jan., 1883.
Clerk .....	Henry R. Heydon .....	21 Sept., 1883	Secretary for Public Works .....	150 0 0	21 Sept., 1883.
<i>Timekeepers—</i>					
<i>Randwick</i>					
	Frederick J. Newman .....	11 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	205 0 0	22 May, 1883.
	Albert E. Bruce .....	9 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	165 0 0	11 Sept., 1881.
Apprentice Clerk .....	James A. Wood .....	1 May, 1892	Commissioners for Railways .....	40 0 0	20 April, 1891.
Bridge-street .....	Andrew W. Hargreaves ..	17 May, 1883	Secretary for Public Works.....	225 0 0	3 June, 1878.
	Reuben F. Dubois .....	1 Mar., 1889	Commissioners for Railways .....	130 0 0	10 Oct., 1881.
<i>Randwick.</i>					
Foreman Turner and Fitter	Henry J. Windon .....	1 May, 1889	Ditto .....	320 0 0	1 Sept., 1882.
Blacksmith and Boilermaker	Andrew Donald .....	1 Jan., 1885	Commissioner for Railways .....	320 0 0	1 Aug., 1881.
Car Foreman .....	S. Rawlings .....	1 Jan., 1890	Commissioners for Railways.....	270 0 0	2 Mar., 1882.
Travelling Inspector .....	Henry Mark.....	1 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	265 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
<i>North Shore.</i>					
Loco. Officer-in-charge.....	Matthew Nimmo.....	5 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	275 0 0	15 Sept., 1874.
<i>Newcastle.</i>					
Running Foreman.....	Jas. Sanders.....	1 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	265 0 0	31 July, 1883.
<b>TRAMWAYS (TRAFFIC BRANCH).</b>					
Manager .....	James Roberts <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1889	Commissioners for Railways.....	700 0 0	1 May, 1864.
Assistant Manager.....	John William Tyrer <sup>2</sup> ....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	400 0 0	4 Feb., 1880.
Chief Clerk.....	Jenkyn Howell Jones .....	26 Sept., 1882	Secretary for Public Works .....	260 0 0	26 Sept., 1882.
Clerks .....	Geo. Wm. Boyce Bowden	6 April, 1881	Ditto .....	220 0 0	6 April, 1881.
	Wm. Andrew <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	180 0 0	17 May, 1879.
Ticket Clerks .....	Richd. Thos. Pearce <sup>3</sup> .....	15 Sept., 1882	Ditto .....	150 0 0	8 May, 1882.
	Robert Cox <sup>3</sup> .....	20 July, 1885	Ditto .....	135 0 0	1 Sept., 1880.
	Frederick Jno. Gorman <sup>3</sup> ..	26 April, 1883	Ditto .....	140 0 0	26 April, 1883.
	Montague Walker <sup>3</sup> .....	20 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	8s. per diem.	— July, 1880.
	Thos. Meyn .....	4 Oct., 1888	Ditto .....	7/6 per diem.	4 Oct., 1888.
Timekeeper .....	John Stothard Muir <sup>3</sup> .....	16 July, 1882	Ditto .....	220 0 0	26 Sept., 1880.
Timekeeper's Clerk .....	Wm. Hy. H. Muir <sup>3</sup> .....	18 Oct., 1889	Commissioners for Railways.....	70 0 0	18 Oct., 1889.
Messenger .....	.....	.....	.....	83 0 0	.....
Housekeeper .....	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....
Clerk .....	Frederick A. Blackstone ..	1 Nov., 1892	Commissioners for Railways.....	140 0 0	5 May, 1890.
<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £250; allowed £1 for Sundays when on duty; £100 per annum in lieu of quarters. <sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £100; allowed £41 10s. for Sunday duty. <sup>3</sup> Gives security to the amount of £100.					
<i>Tramway Maintenance.</i>					
Maintenance Engineer .....	George Robert Cowdery..	10 July, 1889	Commissioners for Railways.....	425 0 0	7 Mar., 1879.
Clerk .....	Sidney C. Woods.....	10 July, 1889	Ditto .....	205 0 0	21 Sept., 1881.
Cadet .....	Arthur G. Wray .....	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....	100 0 0	10 June, 1885.*
Inspector .....	Edward Silcocks .....	1 Sept., 1885	Commissioner for Railways .....	250 0 0	1 Sept., 1885.
Apprentice Clerk .....	W. Martyn Bower .....	20 June, 1890	Commissioners for Railways.....	50 0 0	20 June, 1890.
Inspector.....	John Mitchell .....	1 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 April, 1879.
* Services not continuous.					
The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—					
Persons employed:—		No.	Amount of money paid as:— £ s. d.		
On 31st December .....		1,222	Salaries .....	10,795 13 9	} Total. £171,778 13 3
			Fees, &c.....	Nil.	
			Wages .....	160,982 19 6	



## PART VI.

## Attorney-General.

## SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
Attorney-General ... ..	94
Parliamentary Draftsman ... ..	94
Crown Solicitor ... ..	94
Quarter Sessions ... ..	95
Trades Disputes Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration ... ..	95

## ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

## ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Attorney-General .....	Edmund Barton, Q.C. ...	23 Oct., 1891	Governor, by Commission .....	2,000 0 0	
Secretary .....	William Wilberforce Stephen ...	6 Nov., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	700 0 0	1 July, 1852.
Clerk .....	Herbert Frederic Morris...	1 June, 1884	Ditto .....	275 0 0	1 June, 1884.
Messenger .....	John Conerty .....	1 May, 1885	Attorney-General .....	150 0 0	1 May, 1885.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	4	Salaries .....	3,125 0 0	£3,125 0 0
		Fees, &c .....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

## PARLIAMENTARY DRAFTSMEN.

Parliamentary Draftsmen...	Alexander Oliver, M.A. ....	1 June, 1878	Governor and Executive Council	1,060 0 0	1 Aug., 1865.
	succeeded by				
	John L. Watkins, M.A. ...	1 July, 1892	Ditto .....	900 0 0	1 July, 1892.
	J. H. P. Murray, B.A. ...	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	700 0 0	1 Aug., 1892.
Assistant to Parliamentary Draftsmen.	Arthur J. Kelynack, LL.B.	1 Aug., 1892	Attorney-General .....	300 0 0	1 Aug., 1892.
Clerk .....	Edwin Lewis Scott <sup>1</sup> .....	1 July, 1878	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	1 July, 1878.
Messenger .....	James Brennan .....		Attorney-General .....	100 0 0	
	succeeded by				
	John B. Johnston .....	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Aug., 1892.

<sup>1</sup> To 31st July; transferred to Government Statistician's Department.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	4	Salaries .....	1,257 17 2	£1,376 12 2
		Fees, &c. ....	110 0 0	
		Wages .....	8 15 0	

## CROWN SOLICITOR.

Crown Solicitor .....	Ernest Augustus Smith <sup>1</sup> ...	10 Oct., 1891	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,800 0 0	7 Sept., 1891.
Chief Clerk .....	C. E. Parkinson .....	8 June, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	16 Aug., 1883.
Clerk in charge of Criminal Branch	John James Lee .....	15 July, 1872	Ditto .....	440 0 0	15 Feb., 1845.
Assistant Criminal Clerk ...	Ernest H. Wilshire .....	8 June, 1887	Ditto .....	390 0 0	1 Mar., 1878.
Clerk in charge of Common Law	Frederick S. Williams <sup>2</sup> ...	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	330 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	succeeded by				
	Harry P. Curtis .....	1 July, 1892	Ditto .....	330 0 0	1 July, 1888.
				390 0 0	
				from 1 July.	
Clerk in charge of Bonds and Contracts.	Philip Kelly .....	1 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	260 0 0	1 April, 1885.
General Clerk .....	Alfred E. Withy .....	1 June, 1886	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 June, 1886.
Accountant & Record Clerk	John S. Shaw <sup>1</sup> .....	15 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	325 0 0	19 May, 1879.
Assistant Common Law Clerk ...	Harry P. Curtis .....	1 July, 1888	Ditto .....	330 0 0	1 July, 1888.
Clerk .....	John Hazelden .....	6 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	6 Feb., 1890.
Assistant Common Law and Equity Clerk.	William Hall Mant .....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	208 0 0	1 Dec., 1890.
				280 0 0	
				from 1 July.	
Assistant Common Law Clerk ...	A. G. Saddington <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	208 0 0	1 April, 1891.
Engrossing Clerk .....	Daniel Ernest M'Garvey...	1 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	180 0 0	6 Aug., 1883.
Junior Clerk .....	John Sugden Wright .....	1 July, 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Feb., 1891.
Messenger .....			The Attorney-General .....	160 0 0	
Assistant Messenger .....			Ditto .....	100 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Gives security to amount of £1,000.

<sup>2</sup> Resigned, 30 June.

<sup>3</sup> Resigned 31 January.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	24	Salaries .....	*7,578 1 0	£7,895 7 11.
		Fees, &c. ....	140 15 10	
		Wages .....	176 11 1	

\* £1,075 of this amount is paid by the Railway Construction Branch of the Public Works Department.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

ATTORNEY-GENERAL—continued.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Chairmen of Quarter Sessions :—					
Metropolitan, Suburban, and Hunter District.	William Hattam Wilkinson <sup>1</sup>	21 June, 1874	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.		22 Feb., 1860.
South-western District ...	Alfred Paxton Backhouse	1 April, 1892			1 Oct., 1878.
Southern District.....	David Grant Forbes <sup>2</sup>	8 June, 1875			1 Jan., 1851.
Western District.....	Chas. Edward Robertson Murray	1 Jan., 1890			1 Aug., 1864.*
Northern District .....	Ernest Brougham Docker	7 June, 1884			1 Nov., 1871.
	Alfred Paxton Backhouse	1 Jan., 1890			1 Oct., 1878.
	succeeded by				
	Grantley Hyde Fitzhardinge ..	1 April, 1892			1 Jan., 1881.
North-western District ...	Grantley Hyde Fitzhardinge <sup>3</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1890			1 Jan., 1881.
	succeeded by				
	Frederick William Gibson	1 Jan., 1892			11 Aug., 1879.*
Crown Prosecutors <sup>4</sup> :—					
Sydney .....	Walton Lockyer Merewether <sup>5</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1890		800 0 0	20 Oct., 1882.
Metropolitan, Suburban, and Hunter District (other places than Sydney)	William Henry Coffey <sup>6</sup> ...	1 June, 1888		550 0 0	1 Oct., 1887.
South-western District ...	Herbert Harris <sup>7</sup> .....	5 Sept., 1889		550 0 0	7 June, 1887.
Southern District.....	Arthur Foxton Dawson ...	5 Sept., 1889		550 0 0	1 June, 1888.
Western District .....	Charles Gregory Wade ...	1 Dec., 1891		550 0 0	1 Dec., 1891.
Northern District .....	Robert Jardine Browning..	1 June, 1888		550 0 0	1 June, 1888.
North-western District: ...	John Armstrong .....	1 Jan., 1890		550 0 0	1 Jan., 1890.
Departmental :—					
Clerk of the Peace for the Colony	William Richard Beaver <sup>8</sup>	1 Jan., 1888		750 0 0	29 May, 1870.
Chief Clerk .....	William Macpherson Macfarlane	1 Jan., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	450 0 0	1 Mar., 1881.
	succeeded by				
	Stephen Laurence Guy <sup>9</sup> ...	1 May, 1892		450 0 0	28 Feb., 1882.
Clerks <sup>10</sup> .....	Stephen Laurence Guy ...	1 Jan., 1892		300 0 0	28 Feb., 1882.
	succeeded by				
	Vere Dawson Hunt Besnard... ..	1 May, 1892		300 0 0	7 April, 1879.
	Vere Dawson Hunt Besnard... ..	1 Jan., 1892		270 0 0	7 April, 1879.
	succeeded by				
	William John Clarke .....	1 May, 1892		270 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	William John Clarke .....	1 Jan., 1892		220 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	succeeded by				
	John Gonsalves .....	1 May, 1892		220 0 0	1 May, 1889.
	John Gonsalves .....	1 Jan., 1892		175 0 0	1 May, 1889.
	succeeded by				
	Clifton George Hyde Fitzhardinge	1 May, 1892		175 0 0	1 Jan., 1892.
	Clifton George Hyde Fitzhardinge	1 Jan., 1892		130 0 0	1 Jan., 1892.
	succeeded by				
	William James Goulding... ..	1 July, 1892		130 0 0	1 July, 1892.
Messenger .....			Clerk of the Peace	130 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Paid salaries as District Court Judges—Those for the Metropolitan, Suburban, and Hunter Districts allowed 30s., the other Judges 40s., per diem each for travelling expenses when absent on duty. <sup>2</sup> Granted leave of absence from 5th January to 5th April. <sup>3</sup> Acted temporarily as District Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions in the Northern District from 1st January to 31st March, when appointed permanently. <sup>4</sup> The Crown Prosecutor for the North-western District allowed 40s., other Crown Prosecutors 30s., per diem each for travelling expenses when necessarily absent on public duty. <sup>5</sup> Acted as District Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions in the South-western District from 11th January to 19th February. <sup>6</sup> Prosecutes at Sydney Courts of Gaol Delivery when required, without fee. Acted as District Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions in the North-western District from 27th May to 15th June. Acted as District Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions in Metropolitan, Suburban, and Hunter District from 25th November to 31st December. <sup>7</sup> Acted as District Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions in the South-western District from 12th February to 31st March. <sup>8</sup> Allowed 30s. per diem for travelling expenses when absent on duty. <sup>9</sup> Gives security for £1,000. <sup>10</sup> Gives security for £300. <sup>11</sup> Each of the clerks and messenger gives security for £100. \* Services not continuous. NOTE.—The Crown Prosecutors are allowed to practise their profession.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were :—

Persons employed :—	No.	Amount of money paid as :—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	16	Salaries.....	5,953 13 9	£7,118 7 7
		Fees, &c. ....	1,164 13 10	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

TRADE DISPUTES COUNCILS OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

President .....	Andrew Garran, M.A., LL.D. ...	1 Oct., 1892	Governor and Executive Council	750 0 0	1 Oct., 1892.
Arbitrators.....	Alexander Kethel, J.P. ...	8 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	8 Sept., 1892.
	Patrick Joseph Brennan...	8 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	8 Sept., 1892.
Clerk of Awards .....	Thomas Bailey Clegg,	1 July, 1892	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 July, 1892.
	Barrister-at-law.				
Clerk .....	Charles John Horsley, J.P.	1 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	225 0 0	1 Sept., 1882.
Messenger .....	James Brennan .....	1 Aug., 1892	Attorney-General .....	100 0 0	— May, 1891.
Housekeeper .....	Mrs. J. Brennan .....	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	60 0 0	22 April, 1890.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were :—

Persons employed :—	No.	Amount of money paid as :—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	7	Salaries.....	591 18 10	£591 18 10
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	Nil.	



## PART VII.

**Secretary for Lands,**

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

## SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
Lands ... ..	98
Inspectors of Conditional Purchases ... ..	101
Inspector of Local Land Board and Land Offices ... ..	101
Agents for the Sale of Crown Lands ... ..	101
Land Appeal Court ... ..	103
Survey of Lands ... ..	104
Court of Claims ... ..	110
Rabbit Branch ... ..	110
Trustees of Public Parks ... ..	111

SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Office	Name	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>LANDS.</b>					
<i>Engaged at Head Office.</i>					
Secretary for Lands .....	Henry Copeland .....	23 Oct, 1891	Governor by Commission .....	1,500 0 0	5 Jan., 1883 *
Under Secretary .....	William Houston .....	7 Jan, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	1,000 0 0	1 Dec, 1863.
Chief Clerk .....	Francis Henry Wilson .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	650 0 0	19 Feb, 1862.*
Accountant .....	Victor Cohen .....	1 Dec, 1881	Ditto .....	550 0 0	18 Dec, 1865.*
Officer in Charge, Lease Division .....	Robert H. De Low .....	1 Jan, 1883	Ditto .....	500 0 0	1 Oct., 1864.
Officer in Charge, Sales Division .....	William H. Capper .....	1 Jan, 1883	Ditto .....	500 0 0	1 Jan, 1874.
Clerk .....	Alfred Salway .....	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto .....	440 0 0	1 July, 1875.
Assistant Accountant .....	David Miller .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 June, 1875.
Clerk in Charge, Deeds Branch .....	Frederick M'Kern .....	16 Mar, 1881	Ditto .....	400 0 0	16 Aug., 1875.
Clerk in Charge, Occupation Branch .....	Edwin Camobert Landers .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	400 0 0	3 July, 1872.
Clerk in Charge, Registration and Transfers .....	J. R. Yorke .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	375 0 0	18 May, 1876.
Clerk in Charge, Lease Branch .....	Frederick Williams .....	1 Jan, 1887	Ditto .....	350 0 0	15 Jan, 1865.
Clerk in Charge, Inquiry Branch .....	Joseph W Sherring .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	350 0 0	30 April, 1879.
Examiner of Accounts .....	Frederick Evans Barnes .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	350 0 0	5 May, 1866.
Clerk in Charge, Alienation Branch .....	Edward Arnold Bronsdon .....	1 Aug, 1890	Ditto .....	350 0 0	19 Oct, 1876.
Clerk in Charge, Miscellaneous Lease Branch .....	John Percy M'Guanne .....	1 Jan, 1887	Ditto .....	340 0 0	7 April, 1876.
Clerk in Charge, Miscellaneous Branch .....	James Edmund O'Dwyer .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Sept., 1876.
Clerk .....	J H North .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	300 0 0	11 Nov, 1874.
Clerk in Charge, Ministerial Branch .....	Herbert L Thompson .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	300 0 0	29 July, 1878.
Clerk .....	Henry Wilkin-on .....	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto .....	300 0 0	16 June, 1876.
Clerks .....	Thomas Alphon .....	27 Oct, 1884	Ditto .....	290 0 0	14 Sept., 1874.
	Rowland Baldwin .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	290 0 0	13 June, 1877.
	John William Barnes .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	290 0 0	1 April, 1886
	Edward Charles Marr .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	275 0 0	— Sept, 1878.
	Edward Freeman Way .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	275 0 0	14 May, 1878.
	Francis Bernard Swete .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	275 0 0	1 July, 1881.
	Frank George Hack .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	260 0 0	24 Mar., 1873.
				to 31 Aug,	
				275 0 0	
				from 1 Sept	
	Philip Eld Eldershaw <sup>1</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	260 0 0	7 June, 1875.
				to 30 Sept	
	John Gordon Biggar .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	260 0 0	19 Feb., 1877.
	Patrick Frank Casey .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	260 0 0	24 Aug., 1882.
	James Pitcairn Croft .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	260 0 0	1 Oct, 1875.
	Major Lackey .....	1 Nov, 1888	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Dec., 1873.
Examiner of Descriptions .....	William James Neill .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Oct, 1877.
Examiner of Diagrams .....	Frederic Bowman Bacon .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	17 Dec., 1874.
Clerks .....	Frederick M. Ed-on .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	3 June, 1870.
	Frederick Milton Harpur .....	1 Jan, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	7 April, 1876.
	William Earnsworth .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	29 Nov., 1876.
	Joseph Green .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	19 Jan., 1876.
	Richard Callaway .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	23 April, 1877.
	Robert William Usher .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	18 Oct., 1876.
	Charles Lewis Christie .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	6 Sept., 1880.
	Thomas Davis .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	16 May, 1877.
	William Harris Howard .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Dec., 1875.
	Henry Prentice Ferris .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	21 April, 1879.
	George Peel .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Sept., 1876.
Noting Draftsman .....	James Shepherd .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Dec, 1882.
Clerks .....	Charles William Penny .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 April, 1876.
	Edwin Kippax .....	1 Aug, 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	7 Mar, 1876.
	Charles S. Bransby .....	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 April, 1880.
	Frederick G. Bremer .....	15 July, 1891	Ditto .....	250 0 0	12 Nov., 1874.
	Walter H Stuart .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	8 Oct, 1881.
	William M'Millan .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	245 0 0	7 Oct., 1877.
	William Joseph Macdonnell .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	245 0 0	1 Nov., 1878.
	Arthur Herbert Gregory .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	240 0 0	24 Aug, 1877.
	Hubert P. Rich .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	240 0 0	24 July, 1871.
	Charles Cope .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Oct., 1872.
	J. R. R. Miles .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 July, 1875.
	Alexander Gordon Rose .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 April, 1878.
	H. J. Aylward .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	240 0 0	13 Mar, 1882.
	W. L. Davis .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	225 0 0	24 April, 1882.
	Arthur Ernest Meads .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	225 0 0	20 Jan, 1884
	Walter D Bingle <sup>2</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	225 0 0	29 April, 1885.
	James Allan Ramsay .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	225 0 0	24 Mar, 1884.
	Frederick W. Vincent .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	225 0 0	2 Jan, 1848 *
	William Walton Callinan .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	220 0 0	30 Sept, 1878.
	William Edward O'Brien <sup>3</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	220 0 0	12 Nov., 1877.
				to 31 May	

<sup>1</sup> Appointed Land Agent at Demhqun, from 1 October.

<sup>2</sup> Allowed £50 per annum as Shorthand writer.

<sup>3</sup> Appointed Land Agent at Casino, 1 June

\* Services not continuous.



NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—LANDS—continued.</b>					
<i>Engaged at Head Office—continued.</i>					
Clerks .....	F. W. Stephenson ...	1 July, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	220 0 0	6 Jan., 1883.
	George Evans .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	208 0 0 to 31 May, 220 0 0 from 1 June.	16 Mar., 1885.
	William Willcocks .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	208 0 0	25 June, 1879
	William Henry Hopkins	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	208 0 0	29 Mar., 1882.
	Archibald M'Clatchie ...	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	208 0 0	3 Nov., 1882.
	William J. Callaway .....	16 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	200 0 0	8 Feb., 1882.
	J. H. Snell .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	12 Aug., 1879.
	Walter E Tindale ...	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	12 May, 1875.
	Charles Craig ...	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 May, 1884.
	Fredk. Bennett ...	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	7 June, 1882.
	Reginald Selwyn Smith	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	16 June, 1884.
	Edwin William Palmer	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	175 0 0 to 22 May, 200 0 0 from 23 May	23 Mar., 1885.
	George Drury .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	168 0 0 to 31 May, 200 0 0 from 1 June.	10 Mar., 1884.
	George Frederick Byram.	1 July, 1887	Ditto ...	190 0 0	2 June, 1882.
	Saml. A Jordan ...	18 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	190 0 0	6 Aug., 1883.
	Arthur J. Lander ...	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	150 0 0 to 30 June, 175 0 0 from 1 July.	26 July, 1883.
	Alfred Thomas Hall	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto ...	168 0 0	9 July, 1885.
	Edward E. Emerton	1 July, 1887	Ditto ...	125 0 0 to 22 May, 150 0 0 from 23 May	10 July, 1883.
	L. W. H. Johnson .....	19 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....	120 0 0 to 30 June, 150 0 0 from 1 July.	24 Feb., 1886.
	John J. H. Phelan ...	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	125 0 0 to 31 May, 130 0 0 from 1 June.	1 June, 1886.
Probationers (7) .....	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	each.
Cumberland Ranger .....	Richard D. Hay .....	1 Dec., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	220 0 0	1 June, 1878.
Ranger .....	.....	.....	.....	156 0 0	.....
				1 <sup>1</sup> at 225 0 0	
				1 at 160 0 0	
				1 at 150 0 0	
				2 at 140 0 0	each.
				1 at 135 0 0	
Messengers (18) .....	.....	.....	.....	1 at 130 0 0	
				4 at 120 0 0	"
				1 at 114 0 0	
				1 at 106 0 0	
				2 at 75 0 0	"
				2 at 60 0 0	"
				1 at 52 0 0	"
				1 <sup>2</sup> at 110 0 0	
				4 at 52 0 0	"
Office-cleaners (8) .....	.....	.....	.....	1 at 50 0 0	
				1 at 25 0 0	
				1 <sup>3</sup> at 144 0 0	
Constables (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	0 7 6	per diem each.
				2 at 0 15 4	
				1 at 0 14 4½	
				1 at 0 14 0	
				8 at 0 12 9½	
				1 at 0 12 9	
				1 at 0 12 1½	
				1 at 0 12 0	
				1 at 0 11 6	
Temporary Clerks (41) ..	.....	.....	Secretary for Lands...	5 at 0 11 2	per diem each.
				2 at 0 10 8½	
				4 at 0 10 0	
				6 at 0 9 7	
				1 at 0 8 7½	
				3 at 0 8 3½	
				1 at 0 7 8	
				2 at 0 6 4½	
				1 at 150 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Including £50 allowance as watchman      <sup>2</sup> Including £35 per annum, allowance for quarters.      <sup>3</sup> Corridor cleaner, £25 allowance included.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department (Head Office) during the same year, were—

Persons employed—	No	Amount of money paid as—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December, 1892 .....	170	Salaries .....	26,825 14 7	£26,825 14 7
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages ... ..	Nil.	

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—LANDS—continued.</b>					
<i>Engaged at Local Land Board Offices.</i>					
Chairman, Local Land Board, Goulburn.	Abram Orpen Moriarty ...	1 Jan., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	10 Jan., 1846.*
Orange ...	Charles E. Finch.....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	700 0 0	1 July, 1860.
Sydney ...	Thomas Warre Harriott ..	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	700 0 0	7 Mar., 1862.
Forbes.....	James R. Edwards .....	15 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	700 0 0	14 Mar., 1862.
Wagga ...	Frederick W. Watt .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	700 0 0	15 June, 1863.
Bourke ...	Geo. C. Tompson.....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	700 0 0	1 Sept., 1863.
Grafton ...	Archibald John Park .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	700 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Maitland ...	James Vernon .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	700 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.
Hay.....	F. J. A. Trollope.....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	700 0 0	1 Sept., 1876.
Dubbo .....	William Clare Cardew .....	25 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....	700 0 0	14 Aug., 1873.
Moree .....	Colin James M'Master .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	700 0 0	22 Aug., 1876.
Tamworth..	William Freeman .....	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	700 0 0	1 Oct., 1862.
Armidale...	Francis George Finley .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	700 0 0	29 Jan., 1874.
Cooma .....	Arthur Charles Betts .....	4 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	700 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.*
Maitland ...	Henry A. Fitzpatrick .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	400 0 0	15 Oct., 1866.
Goulburn...	John G. Blaxland .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 July, 1869.
Dubbo .....	Henry Roxburgh.....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	400 0 0	30 Jan., 1874.
Armidale...	H. T. Makin.....	1 April, 1885	Ditto .....	400 0 0	8 July, 1873.
Wagga.....	Alfred B. Crew <sup>1</sup> .....	28 Feb., 1887	Ditto .....	400 0 0	3 Sept., 1875.
Clerk in Charge L.L.B., Orange..	William Ardill .....	14 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	400 0 0	5 May, 1874.
Cooma .....	Alfred B. Crew .....	9 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	350 0 0	3 Sept., 1875.
Cooma .....	James Bailie <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	350 0 0	12 Nov., 1874.
Grafton ...	Herbert Phillips .....	13 July, 1890	Ditto .....	350 0 0	26 Mar., 1878.
Tamworth..	Thomas W. Ward .....	14 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	350 0 0	19 April, 1875.
Bourke ...	J. N. Devlin <sup>3</sup> .....	14 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1874.
Hay.....	C. Dillon .....	1 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	14 Sept., 1876.
Forbes .....	Frederick S. Murray .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 April, 1877.
Moree .....	Charles B. Johnson <sup>4</sup> .....	19 July, 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	11 Sept., 1876.
	succeeded by			to 31 July, 250 0 0 from 1 Aug.	
	Frederick Richd. Chambers	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Sept., 1878.
				to 31 July, 300 0 0 from 1 Aug.	
Clerk, L.L.B., Sydney ...	Benjamin S. Levick.....	13 July, 1891	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 July, 1878.
Maitland...	John Edwards .....	2 June, 1891	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 May, 1872.*
Orange ...	William H. Adams <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	13 Sept., 1875.
Grafton ...	William Sturrock <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	21 Sept., 1876.
				to 30 Sept.	
Grafton ...	William A. M'Phee <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	20 Sept., 1875.
Orange ...	A. J. Viles <sup>8</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	4 Oct., 1874.*
Wagga.....	George H. Parker .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	— June, 1876.
Cooma .....	Charles H. Emery <sup>9</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	250 0 0	23 Mar., 1881.
Goulburn...	Charles Arthur M'Donald .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	240 0 0	30 Aug., 1883.
Moree .....	E. H. Davies .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 July, 1885.
Cooma .....	F. Z. Moriarty .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	225 0 0	19 June, 1883.
Bourke ...	Wilfrid Lionel Volekman .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	225 0 0	13 Mar., 1885.
Orange ...	Charles James Callaway <sup>10</sup> ..	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	22 Nov., 1878.
				to 14 June.	
Hay.....	Wentworth O. Russell ...	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	200 0 0	20 July, 1883.
Forbes.....	George William Sherring..	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.
Goulburn...	Ernest James Pownall ...	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	175 0 0	25 June, 1883.
				to 30 June, 200 0 0 from 1 July.	
Forbes.....	Richard Alfred M'Donnell	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 May, 1884.
Moree .....	Denis John Kenny .....	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	150 0 0	28 Sept., 1885.
				to 22 May, 175 0 0 from 23 May.	
Orange ...	F. S. R. Hunt .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	130 0 0	15 Oct., 1883.
				to 31 May, 168 0 0 from 1 June.	
Cooma.....	W. H. Byrnes .....	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	158 0 0	19 April, 1886.
Goulburn...	C. E. Barnes.....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 July, 1886.
Forbes.....	Ernest Llanover Davies ...	1 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 June, 1889.
Probationers (10) .....				50 0 0	each.

<sup>1</sup> Reduced to £350, from 9 August. Transferred to Cooma.

<sup>4</sup> Reduced £50, from 1 August. Transferred to Dubbo.

<sup>7</sup> Also paid £50 as Land Agent, at Grafton, from 1 October.

<sup>1</sup> August.

<sup>10</sup> Removed to Temporary Staff, 15 June.

<sup>2</sup> Transferred to Wagga Wagga, 9 August

<sup>3</sup> Also paid £25 per annum as Land Agent.

<sup>8</sup> Also paid £25 as Assistant Land Agent.

\* Services not continuous.

<sup>5</sup> Paid £50 as Land Agent.

Appointed Land Agent at Dubbo, 1 October.

Reduced from £390 (Land Agent, Wagga),

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.	
				£ s. d.		
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—LANDS—continued.</b>						
<i>Engaged at Local Land Board Offices—continued.</i>						
Ranger, Maitland Land Board District.	W. R. Curran ... ..	1 Jan., 1892	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1888.	
Temporary Clerks (34).....	.....	.....	Secretary for Lands ... ..	2 at	0 14 4½	} per diem each.
				9 at	0 12 9½	
				1 at	0 12 6	
				1 at	0 12 0	
				1 at	0 11 2	
				2 at	0 10 6	
				3 at	0 10 0	
				9 at	0 9 7	
				1 at	0 8 3½	
				2 at	0 6 4½	
Inspectors of Conditional Purchases.	Charles Cropper <sup>1</sup> .....	27 Aug., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	25 Feb., 1876.	
	Joseph C. Page ... ..	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto ... ..	300 0 0	17 Sept., 1875.	
	John S. M'Phillamy . . .	1 Aug., 1890	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.	300 0 0	7 Sept., 1877.	
	James Keele <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	6 Nov., 1880.	
	John B. Wisdom . . . .	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto ... ..	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.	
	William J. Barnes . . .	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto ... ..	300 0 0	1 Sept., 1882.	
	Thomas H. Wilshire ...	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto ... ..	300 0 0	12 June, 1883.	
	Francis B Mulligan... ..	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto ... ..	300 0 0	1 May, 1883.	
	John S. O'Hara ... ..	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto ... ..	300 0 0	16 Aug., 1882.	
	William Spicer.....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto ... ..	300 0 0	11 June, 1883.	
	William Broun ... ..	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto ... ..	300 0 0	1 July, 1885.	
	Robert Deighton ... .	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1889.	
	J. B. Brown .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	300 0 0	20 Mar., 1885.	
	Josiah B. Combes	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Aug., 1890.	
	George H. Langley	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Aug., 1890	
	George Silcock .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Aug., 1890	
	G. W. West ..	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Aug., 1890	
	J. W. G. Cox ... .	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Aug., 1890.	
	E. S. Russom . . . .	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Aug., 1890.	
	Charles H. Battye . .	1 July, 1891	Ditto ... ..	300 0 0	1 June, 1890	
Temporary Inspectors of Conditional Purchases.	.....	.....	Secretary for Lands { 5 at 300 0 0 6 at 250 0 0	.....	1 Aug., 1890.	

<sup>1</sup> Salary reduced by Parliament, from 1 January. <sup>2</sup> Retired, 17 May (Four Emergency C P. Inspectors still employed; 1 at £300, and 3 at £250)

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this (Country Offices) Department, during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	119	Salaries .....	34,985 11 10	} £42,682 16 4
		Fees, &c. ....	7,697 4 6	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

**INSPECTORS OF LOCAL LAND BOARD AND LAND OFFICES.**

Chief Inspector .....	H. A. G. Curry <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	650 0 0	14 Nov., 1871.
Junior Inspector .....	William Henry Hall <sup>2</sup> . .	1 May, 1890	Ditto .....	500 0 0	31 Aug., 1871.
Inspector .....	Octavius Augustus Cæsar Boot <sup>3</sup> .	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto . . . . .	375 0 0	15 Jan., 1876.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed 25s. per diem travelling expenses. <sup>2</sup> Allowed 15s to 25s per diem travelling expenses, according to districts visited. <sup>3</sup> Allowed 10s to 20s per diem travelling expenses, according to districts visited.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	3	Salaries .....	1,525 0 0	} £1,525 0 0
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

**AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF CROWN LANDS.**

DISTRICTS—	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
Albury .....	F. Korff ... ..	6 Oct., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	350 0 0	10 Nov., 1872.
Armidale .....	Lambert S. Gordon.....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
*Balranald and Balranald South.	C. H. Davies ... ..	1 June, 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	20 Oct., 1882.
*Bathurst .....	W. G. B. Smith .....	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	100 0 0	4 Nov., 1872.
*Bega .....	C. W. Thomas ... .	16 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 June, 1878.
*Bellingen .....	F. B. Treatt ... ..	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Oct., 1875
*Bingara .....	Willoughby Marsh ..	1 April, 1891	Ditto ... ..	50 0 0	11 June, 1883.
*Bombala .....	W. A. Dovers ... ..	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto ... ..	300 0 0	1 July, 1882.
Bourke . . . . .	J. N. Devlin ... ..	14 Aug., 1891	Ditto ... ..	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1874.
*Braidwood .....	J. Kenny ... ..	2 May, 1890	Ditto .....	Nil.	1 Jan., 1878
*Brewarrina and Brewarrina East.	J. H. Tompson (Acting) <sup>1</sup> . A. F. Macdonnell (Acting)	1 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 July, 1869

\* Also Clerk of Petty Sessions. <sup>1</sup> Deceased, 7 June.

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF CROWN LANDS— <i>continued.</i>							
DISTRICTS—							
Burrowa .....	V. Cumming .....	1 Jan., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	250	0	0	1 Mar., 1883.
*Campbelltown .....	D E. Troughton <sup>1</sup> ... succeeded by A. C. Fraser .....	1 May, 1887 25 Nov, 1892	Ditto .....	Nil.			17 Sept., 1875. 1 Aug, 1885
*Carcoar .....	J H. Louche .....	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto .....	300	0	0	22 Aug, 1876.
Casino .....	C. H. Davies <sup>2</sup> .....	1 April, 1891	Ditto .....	250	0	0	20 Oct., 1882.
	W. E. O'Brien .....	1 June, 1892	Ditto .....	250	0	0	12 Nov., 1877.
*Cassilis .....	D C S Bruce .....	17 Nov, 1890	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 June, 1883.
*Cobar and Cobar East ...	H. Holcombe .....	11 Dec, 1889	Ditto .....	Nil.			1 Jan., 1885.
*Condobolin .....	R. T. MacNevin <sup>3</sup> .....	4 Aug, 1890	Ditto .....	50	0	0	1 Nov., 1881.
	G. E. Curtis .....	1 June, 1892	Ditto .....	50	0	0	1 July, 1883
Cooma .....	E. T. F. Gomm .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	390	0	0	15 Jan, 1876.
Coonabarabran .....	W. T. Nicholson .....	19 Nov, 1888	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 June, 1873
*Coonamble .....	George Whitfeld .....	1 Jan, 1889	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 Jan, 1889.
Cootamundra .....	Robert Hughes .....	25 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 Jan, 1883.
*Corowa .....	C. H. Gale .....	6 Oct, 1891	Ditto .....	320	0	0	11 Sept., 1878.
*Cowra .....	B. P. P. Kemp .....	1 Aug, 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.			1 Jan., 1879.
Deniliquin .....	Charles H. Emery <sup>4</sup> ... succeeded by P. Eldershaw .....	1 July, 1887 1 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	340 to 7 Oct 300	0	0	1 Sept., 1882. 7 June, 1875.
Dubbo .....	R. W. G. Collins <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	300	0	0	1 Sept., 1882.
	W. Sturrock .....	1 Oct, 1892	Ditto .....	300	0	0	21 Sept, 1876.
*Dungog .....	H S Bingle .....	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto .....	Nil.			1 Aug., 1888.
*Eden .....	G W. H. Davies .....	24 Mar, 1890	Ditto .....	50	0	0	18 Jan, 1888.
Forbes .....	James W. Taylor .....	1 Mar, 1889	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 Jan., 1883
*Glen Innes .....	George Stevenson .....	1 July, 1886	Ditto .....	300	0	0	12 May, 1881.
*Gosford .....	H. S. Beveridge .....	1 June, 1891	Ditto .....	Nil.			1 Aug., 1888.
Goulburn .....	Oby A. Willans .....	13 April, 1885	Ditto .....	300	0	0	1 Sept., 1875
Grafton .....	William Sturrock .....	7 July, 1891	Ditto .....	50	0	0	
	W. A. MacPhee .....	1 Oct, 1892	Ditto .....	50	0	0	20 Sept., 1875.
*Grenfell .....	W. F. Robertson <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.			29 May, 1869.
	J. McKensy (Acting). Montagu S Machen .....	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto .....	300	0	0	4 Sept., 1883.
Gundagai .....	Frank Leng .....	6 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	300	0	0	1 Nov, 1882.
*Gunning .....	A. Blix .....	1 May, 1891	Ditto .....	100	0	0	11 Oct, 1882.
Hay and Hay North ...	W. G. Acocks .....	13 Oct, 1890	Ditto .....	250	0	0	28 Mar, 1883.
*Hillston & Hillston North	D. G. McDougall .....	12 July, 1887	Ditto .....	100	0	0	1 July, 1883.
Inverell .....	H. P. Baly .....	1 June, 1891	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 July, 1869.
*Kempsey .....	J R. Linsley .....	1 July, 1886	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 Jan, 1880.
*Kiama .....	W. B. Connell <sup>8</sup> .....	4 Sept, 1888	Ditto .....	26	0	0	21 Aug, 1844.
	A. C. Logan .....	20 Jan, 1892	Ditto .....	25	0	0	1 July, 1880.
Lismore .....	F. A. Ridley .....	6 Oct, 1891	Ditto .....	300	0	0	13 June, 1878.
*Lithgow .....	W B. Brown .....	1 Sept, 1890	Ditto .....	100	0	0	1 Nov., 1882.
*Liverpool .....	W. H. Goodman .....	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto .....	Nil			28 July, 1877.
*Maitland .....	Francis Sheriff Isaacs <sup>9</sup> succeeded by W. F. Robertson .....	1 Jan, 1885 11 Jan, 1892	Ditto .....	Nil.			1 Jan, 1868. 29 May, 1869.
Metropolitan (Sydney)	J W. Sherring .....	25 Mar, 1890	Ditto .....	Nil.			30 April, 1879
*Milton .....	J. Ransford .....	1 Sept, 1889	Ditto .....	Nil.			15 Sept, 1874.
*Molong .....	H. H S Chippendall .....	19 Sept, 1888	Ditto .....	100	0	0	1 Jan, 1878.
Moree .....	C. B. Johnson <sup>10</sup> .....	20 July, 1891	Ditto .....	Nil.			11 Sept, 1876
	F. R. Chambers .....	1 Aug, 1892	Ditto .....	...	...	...	1 Sept, 1878
*Morua .....	A T Cochrane .....	23 Feb, 1891	Ditto .....	Nil.			1 June, 1883
*Moss Vale .....	J. R. Scroggie .....	1 Dec, 1891	Ditto .....	60	0	0	25 Feb, 1885.
Mudgee .....	P F B. Barnett .....	1 Dec, 1891	Ditto .....	200	0	0	3 Oct., 1883
*Murrumbidgee .....	G R Evans .....	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto .....	Nil			1 April, 1878.
*Murrumbah .....	E A Barrington (Vacant) <sup>11</sup>	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	125	0	0	16 July, 1879.
*Muswellbrook .....	J V Foley .....	1 Feb. 1890	Ditto .....	50	0	0	1 Oct., 1875
*Narrabri .....	Walter Scott .....	1 Jan, 1889	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 Oct, 1885.
*Narrandera .....	Joseph W. Lees (Acting)	1 Oct, 1887	Ditto .....	100	0	0	26 Nov, 1858 †
*Newcastle .....	R. B. Hayes .....	12 May, 1888	Ditto .....	50	0	0	1 Sept, 1875.
*Nowra .....	J M. Sheahan (Acting) ...	1 July, 1891	Ditto .....	75	0	0	5 Sept, 1876
Orange ...	W H. Adams .....	1 Aug, 1890	Ditto .....	25	0	0	13 Sept, 1875.
*Parkes .....	A. J. Kingsmill .....	25 July, 1889	Ditto .....	Nil.			3 Dec., 1885.
*Parramatta .....	George Wickham .....	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.			5 Mar., 1847.
*Paterson .....	William Le Brun Brown	1 June, 1885	Ditto .....	26	0	0	13 Feb, 1882.
*Penrith .....	J. K. Cleeve <sup>12</sup> .....	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto .....	Nil			3 July, 1865.
	J. S. Brown .....	15 April, 1892	Ditto .....	25	0	0	21 May, 1889

\* Also Clerk of Petty Sessions    <sup>1</sup> Transferred to Moree by Justice Department    <sup>2</sup> Transferred to Bahanal, 1 June    <sup>3</sup> Transferred to Picton, 1 May  
<sup>4</sup> Transferred to Wagga Wagga    <sup>5</sup> Transferred to Young, 1 October    <sup>6</sup> Transferred to Dubbo, 1 October    <sup>7</sup> Transferred to Maitland    <sup>8</sup> Transferred to Sydney by Justice Department  
<sup>9</sup> Relieved    <sup>10</sup> Transferred to Dubbo Board Office    <sup>11</sup> Dismissed, 30 April.  
<sup>12</sup> Services not continuous.

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF CROWN LANDS—continued.</b>					
<b>DISTRICTS—</b>					
*Picton .....	Charles Frederick Butler <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	1 Aug., 1880.
	succeeded by				
	R. T. MacNevin (Acting)	1 May, 1892	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Nov., 1881.
*Port Macquarie ..	J. T. Hobbes <sup>2</sup> ..	6 Nov. 1890	Ditto .....	Nil.	10 Oct., 1878.
	succeeded by				
	C. E. Oslear ..	1 July, 1892	Ditto .....	Nil.	24 Aug., 1880.
*Queanbeyan. ....	C. J. de B Helm...	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	340 0 0	25 Sept., 1876.
*Raymond Terrace	C R Middleton	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	11 Oct., 1875.
*Rylstone .....	William W Armstrong	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	25 0 0	1 July, 1854.
Scone .....	F C Gaggin .. ..	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	290 0 0	1 Sept., 1882.
Singleton .....	Frederick J P. Hepworth	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	300 0 0	6 Sept., 1875.
*Stroud .....	J D. Walker .. ..	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	100 0 0	28 Feb., 1882.
Tamworth .....	E G Markham .. ..	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	320 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
Taree .....	H B Copeland .. ..	19 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	29 Mar., 1886.
*Tenterfield .....	Fredk. Burne .. ..	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto ..	Nil.	1 April, 1881.
Tumbarumba and Tumb rumba North.	C. W. Cripps .. ..	1 Oct., 1892	Ditto ..	200 0 0	22 Feb., 1883
*Tumut .....	H S Hawkins .. ..	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	170 0 0	19 Sept., 1879.
*Urana .....	V. Brown .. ..	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto .....	Nil.	1 July, 1883.
Wagga Wagga.....	C. H. Emery <sup>3</sup> .. ..	8 Oct., 1891	Ditto ..	390 0 0	23 Mar., 1881.
	succeeded by				
	H J Jeffreys .. ..	7 July, 1892	Ditto ..	390 0 0	10 Sept., 1882.
*Walcha .....	E. Marriott <sup>4</sup> .. ..	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	12 Aug., 1862.
	succeeded by				
	W. D. Stafford (Acting).				
*Walgett & Walgett North	Grantley A Hyde ..	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto ..	50 0 0	20 Nov., 1882.
*Warialda .....	J C Lhornton .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto ..	100 0 0	2 Jan., 1890.
*Wellington .....	A G Chiplin .. ..	23 April, 1890	Ditto ..	50 0 0	1 June, 1887.
*Wentworth .....	J. S. Martland ..	29 Jan., 1890	Ditto ..	100 0 0	25 July, 1884.
*Windsor .....	A. Gates .. ..	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto ..	50 0 0	1 May, 1889.
*Wilcannia .....	A W R Platt .. ..	25 April, 1890	Ditto ..	100 0 0	1 Feb., 1889
Willyama .....	R P. Browne .. ..	10 May, 1890	Ditto ..	225 0 0	10 May, 1890
*Wollombi .....	Henry Lunsdane ..	26 Feb., 1890	Ditto ..	Nil	1 Dec., 1845 †
*Wollongong .....	David Ross Jameson	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto ..	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1883.
*Yass .....	Glentworth Addison	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto ..	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
Young .....	H. J. Jeffreys <sup>5</sup> ..	9 May, 1887	Ditto ..	340 0 0	10 Sept., 1882.
	succeeded by				
	R. W. G. Collins ..	1 Oct., 1892	Ditto ..	340 0 0	1 Sept., 1882.

<sup>1</sup> Also Clerk of Petty Sessions Board Office, 1 August <sup>2</sup> Transferred to Wagga Wagga by Department of Justice, 31 March <sup>3</sup> Deceased <sup>4</sup> Transferred to Walgett by Justice Department <sup>5</sup> Transferred to Wagga Wagga, 7 July. † Services not continuous.

RELIEVING OFFICERS

George H Gibson <sup>1</sup>	1 Sept., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	1 Jan., 1877.
Mountford R Longfield	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto ..	240 0 0	— April, 1880.
Temporary <sup>1</sup> .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	300 0 0	.. ..

<sup>1</sup> Allowed 12s per diem when absent from head quarters.

ASSISTANT CROWN LANDS AGENTS

Maitland .....	C. C Vindin <sup>1</sup> .. ..	1 Sept., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	1 Sept., 1885
	succeeded by				
	P B Smithers .. ..	1 Nov., 1892	.. ..	50 0 0	1 Dec., 1889.
Glen Innes .....	L. A. M'Dougall ..	8 April, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	8 April, 1890.
Orange .....	A. J. Viles .. ..	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto ..	25 0 0	4 Oct., 1874*
Probationers (3) ..	.. ..	.. ..	{ 1 at Armidale at... 1 at Albury at . 1 at Wagga Wagga at	{ 50 0 0 52 0 0 50 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Transferred to Head Office, Department of Justice, 1 November. \* Services not continuous

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were —

Persons employed ..	No	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December ..	70	Salaries .. ..	12,009 16 0	} £12,009 16 0
		Fees, &c .. ..	Nil.	
		Wages .. ..	Nil.	

LAND APPEAL COURT.

President .....	Francis Edward Rogers, Q C <sup>1</sup>	7 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	2,000 0 0	7 Jan., 1890.
	succeeded by				
	Alexander Oliver, M.A.	13 May, 1892	Ditto ..	2,000 0 0	1 Aug., 1865.
Commissioners ..	Stephen Freeman ..	7 Jan., 1890	Ditto ..	1,000 0 0	22 Oct., 1862.
	Charles Brandis ..	7 Jan., 1890	Ditto ..	1,000 0 0	7 Jan., 1890.
Registrar .....	John Thomas Keating	7 Feb., 1890	Ditto ..	500 0 0	1 May, 1873.
1st Clerk .....	William Richard Norton Dove	25 Feb., 1890	Ditto ..	260 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
2nd Clerk .....	William R. Jameson ..	25 Feb., 1890	Ditto ..	175 0 0	7 April, 1885.
Messenger .....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	120 0 0	.. ..

<sup>1</sup> Resigned, 30 April.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were —

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December ..	8	Salaries .. ..	5,490 9 8	} £5,490 9 8
		Fees, &c. .. ..	Nil.	
		Wages .. ..	Nil.	

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—continued.</b>					
<b>SURVEY OF LANDS.</b>					
<i>Engaged at Head Office.</i>					
Chief Surveyor and Director of Trigonometrical Survey.	Edward Twynam <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	24 Nov., 1855.
Chief Draftsman .....	Charles James Saunders...	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	550 0 0	1 Nov., 1873.
Draftsmen .....	Arthur James Stopps .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	490 0 0	9 Sept., 1862.
	Arthur Bruce McMinn .....	4 May, 1879	Ditto .....	390 0 0	3 April, 1873.
	Ernest Stafford Vautin .....	1 Aug., 1878	Ditto .....	375 0 0	26 Jan., 1876.
	R. M'Lean .....	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	375 0 0	22 Sept., 1868.*
	Charles George Ireland .....	21 May, 1878	Ditto .....	375 0 0	2 Aug., 1875.
	William Winder .....	1 Aug., 1878	Ditto .....	350 0 0	2 July, 1875.
	Henry Samuel Walker Crummer.	4 May, 1879	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.	325 0 0	1 June, 1869.
	John Alex. M'Leay M'Lean	1 Aug., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	320 0 0	14 Sept., 1875.
	George Alexander M'Kay	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	315 0 0	9 Jan., 1877.
	Francis Matthew Thallon	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	300 0 0	— Mar., 1876.
	George H. S. King .....	17 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 June, 1876.*
	William Gemell .....	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	300 0 0	24 Aug., 1877.
	Malcolm Shaw .....	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	285 0 0	3 Feb., 1879.
	Edgar Sparry Lloyd .....	1 Oct., 1883	Ditto .....	285 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
	James Aaron Morgan .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	285 0 0	18 Jan., 1876.*
	Alfred Paton .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	285 0 0	14 Oct., 1881.
	Robert Wayte Vale .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	285 0 0	16 July, 1883.
	Cosmo Alfred Warby Fowler	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	275 0 0	20 Feb., 1878.
	Francis Henry Blaxland .....	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	275 0 0	12 Feb., 1877.
	Arthur Sydney Board .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	275 0 0	20 June, 1878.
	Henry George Chute .....	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	270 0 0	21 Dec., 1877.
	Joseph Edward M'Lean .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	270 0 0	20 Oct., 1877.
	Isaac Barrow .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	270 0 0	20 Dec., 1876.
	Samuel Benjamin Moses .....	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	265 0 0	27 Sept., 1877.
	Michael Vincent Murphy .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	265 0 0	2 Oct., 1878.
	Otto William Ballhausen .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	265 0 0	6 Oct., 1879.
	William Bergelin .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	265 0 0	26 Mar., 1878.*
	John W. Windridge .....	14 Sept., 1882	Ditto .....	265 0 0	1 June, 1879.
	Charles Owen .....	1 May, 1880	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Mar., 1873.
	William Alexander Nelson	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	7 Oct., 1876.
	George Bush .....	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	250 0 0	19 July, 1875.
	Joseph Bede White .....	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	250 0 0	14 Jan., 1881.
	Thomas Purves .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	3 May, 1876.
	Cumming Skelton .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	23 Nov., 1876.
	William Shepherd .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	9 Feb., 1877.
	James Harvey .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	12 Feb., 1877.
	John Francis Pike .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	16 April, 1879.
	Samuel Tivey .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	23 May, 1879.
	George Oscar Ellis .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	6 Sept., 1881.
	Donald Nicholson Saunders	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	24 Sept., 1878.
	Daniel Counsel .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	26 Sept., 1866.*
	Simon R. Rochford .....	1 Oct., 1888	Ditto .....	250 0 0	25 Oct., 1875.
	E. H. Hullett .....	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	3 July, 1876.
	Francis West .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	25 Feb., 1881.
	Henry Herbert Sharpe .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	29 Mar., 1881.
	William J. Lawrence .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	26 June, 1883.
	George J. Skinner .....	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	3 April, 1882.
	James D. Walshe <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	250 0 0	6 May, 1879.
	Francis Scusa .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	225 0 0	5 May, 1879.
	Patrick Joseph Cahill .....	25 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	225 0 0	1 Nov., 1882.
	Richard Harris .....	1 Mar., 1888	Ditto .....	220 0 0	11 April, 1882.
	Percie Chater Charlton .....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	220 0 0	30 Oct., 1882.
	Oakley Wallace Small .....	29 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	200 0 0	21 Jan., 1884.
	Carl Theodore Morath .....	24 July, 1884	Ditto .....	200 0 0	24 Jan., 1884.
	Edwin Shelton .....	21 July, 1884	Ditto .....	200 0 0	21 Jan., 1884.
	James Herlihy .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	200 0 0	21 Jan., 1884.
	Donald Fraser .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	175 0 0	24 Oct., 1882.
	Alfred Plowman .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	175 0 0	30 Oct., 1882.
	Richard D. Maunsell .....	1 April, 1888	Ditto .....	175 0 0	11 Aug., 1882.
Draftsman in charge of Lithographic Branch.	Josiah Tayler .....	1 Jan., 1875	Ditto .....	450 0 0	23 Mar., 1859.
Lithographic Draftsmen .....	John Edmund Miller Russell .....	1 Oct., 1877	Ditto .....	350 0 0	12 June, 1875.
	John Blenman Cobham .....	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	350 0 0	19 June, 1871.
	Charles Stewart Christie .....	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	265 0 0	8 Dec., 1871.
Lithographic Printers .....	Peter Ford .....	17 Oct., 1871	Ditto .....	250 0 0	— Nov., 1866.
	R. H. Lenthall .....	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	220 0 0	12 May, 1879.
	John Bernauer .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 July, 1873.
Plan-mounter .....	James Lutton .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	180 0 0	— Oct., 1878.
Clerk-in-charge Plan Records .....	Robert Campbell Oatley .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	8 Feb., 1876.
Clerk .....	Richard Lawton Eames <sup>3</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	177 0 0	2 Aug., 1877.
Corresponding Clerk .....	Edward James Joseph Briscoe	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	275 0 0	10 Oct., 1875.
Clerks .....	Walter T. Butler .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	208 0 0	22 Sept., 1875.
	Frederick G. Lewis .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	28 Mar., 1881.
Clerk-in-charge Plan Sales Branch.	Robert Stobo, junior .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	200 0 0	20 Mar., 1881.

<sup>1</sup> Paid allowance of £100 per annum.<sup>2</sup> Transferred from Temporary Staff, 1 January.<sup>3</sup> Dismissed, 12 April.

\* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SURVEY OF LANDS—continued.</b>					
<i>Engaged at Head Office—continued.</i>					
Clerks .....	John Simpson .....	8 Mar., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	190 0 0	8 Mar., 1880.
	Theophilus J. Paton .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	180 0 0	7 April, 1881.
	Charles George Zouch .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	175 0 0	21 Oct., 1878.
	Richard S. Carpenter <sup>1</sup> .....	13 April, 1892	Ditto .....	175 0 0	20 Nov., 1882.
Probationers .....	.....	.....	.....	6 at 50 0 0	each.
Messenger .....	.....	.....	.....	65 0 0	
Office-keepers (11) .....	.....	.....	.....	1 at 100 0 0 <sup>2</sup>	each.
	.....	.....	.....	9 at 52 0 0	Corridor-cleaner.
	.....	.....	.....	1 at 120 0 0	
	.....	.....	.....	1 at 15 0 0	
	.....	.....	.....	1 at 13 3 <sup>4</sup>	
	.....	.....	.....	1 at 12 0 0	
Temporary Clerks (9) .....	.....	.....	Secretary for Lands .....	1 at 11 2	per diem each.
	.....	.....	.....	2 at 10 0 0	
	.....	.....	.....	1 at 8 11 <sup>4</sup>	
	.....	.....	.....	1 at 8 3 <sup>3</sup>	
	.....	.....	.....	1 at 90 0 0	
	.....	.....	.....	12 at 15 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
	.....	.....	.....	11 at 15 0 0	
	.....	.....	.....	1 at 14 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
	.....	.....	.....	4 at 14 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
	.....	.....	.....	1 at 14 0 0	
	.....	.....	.....	6 at 12 9 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
	.....	.....	.....	2 at 12 0 0	
	.....	.....	.....	1 at 11 3	
	.....	.....	.....	4 at 11 2	per diem each.
Temporary Draftsmen and Miscellaneous Officers (6r) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	2 at 10 0 0	
	.....	.....	.....	6 at 9 7	
	.....	.....	.....	1 at 9 0 0	
	.....	.....	.....	1 at 8 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
	.....	.....	.....	1 at 8 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
	.....	.....	.....	1 at 7 6	
	.....	.....	.....	2 at 7 0 0	
	.....	.....	.....	1 at 6 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
	.....	.....	.....	1 at 130 0 0	
	.....	.....	.....	1 at 78 0 0	
	.....	.....	.....	1 at 50 0 0	
	.....	.....	.....	1 at 39 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Transferred from Temporary Staff.      <sup>2</sup> Including £25 per annum allowance for quarters.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	152	Salaries.....	33,355 10 3	£33,355 10 3
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

*Triangulation of the Colony—Office Staff.*

Chief Computer.....	Thomas Frederick Furber <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	450 0 0	25 Sept., 1869.
Computer .....	John Burt Trivett <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....	350 0 0	6 Aug., 1878.
Probationer .....	.....	.....	.....	75 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £50 per annum as Secretary to the Board of Examiners of Licensed Surveyors.      <sup>2</sup> Paid £100 per annum as Actuary to Civil Service Board.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	3	Salaries.....	925 0 0	£925 0 0
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

*Detail Survey—Office Staff.*

Draftsman-in-charge .....	James Monsell Spry .....	1 Sept., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	1 June, 1877.
Draftsmen and Computers	Arthur Lewingdon Lloyd... ..	1 July, 1878	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1871.
	Frederick Thomas Mallett .....	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	275 0 0	24 July, 1883.
	Harold Geithner Goode <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	275 0 0	2 Aug., 1884.
	William Jahn .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	225 0 0	19 April, 1880.
Temporary Draftsmen .....	.....	.....	.....	1 at 14 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	per diem each.
	.....	.....	.....	2 at 12 9 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
	.....	.....	.....	1 at 9 7	
Temporary Clerk .....	.....	.....	.....	1 at 12 9 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Temporary Emergency Draftsmen	.....	.....	.....	6 at 10 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Retired, 13 January.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	14	Salaries.....	2,977 1 6	£2,977 1 6
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SURVEY OF LANDS—continued.</b>					
District Surveyors .....	Patrick Riddle Donaldson	1 Jan., 1876	Governor and Executive Council	625 0 0	1 Dec., 1864.
	Joseph Witter Allworth..	7 Oct., 1880	Ditto ..	625 0 0	6 Sept., 1862.*
	Henry Augustus Crouch	1 June, 1883	Ditto ..	625 0 0	— April, 1867.*
	John Williams Deering	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto ..	625 0 0	18 Feb., 1863.
	Thomas Henry Smith	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto ..	625 0 0	8 June, 1864.*
	George Henry Sheaffe	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto ..	625 0 0	21 May, 1878.
	Robert M'Donald ..	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto ..	625 0 0	— Oct., 1863.*
	Edward M'Farlane . .	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto ..	625 0 0	23 Aug., 1865.
	William Orr .....	26 Mar., 1885	Ditto ..	625 0 0	21 May, 1878.
	Frederick Poate . . .	3 June, 1889	Ditto ..	625 0 0	5 April, 1877.
	William Henry O'Malley Wood	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto ..	625 0 0	2 Sept., 1874.
	James Lambert Tritton .	1 May, 1882	Ditto ..	625 0 0	22 Feb., 1875.
	Arthur Sharp .. . . .	29 June, 1887	Ditto ..	625 0 0	14 May, 1879.
Surveyors .....	William Gibbon Walker...	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto ..	400 0 0	30 June, 1876.
	Edward Ebsworth .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto ..	400 0 0	17 Dec., 1877.*
	Thomas Willans Conolly ..	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto ..	400 0 0	— June, 1865.*
	Charles Walter Laing <sup>1</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto ..	400 0 0	25 Jan., 1872.
	Edward James Halliday..	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto ..	400 0 0	12 Aug., 1874.
	Maurice Barlow .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto ..	400 0 0	11 Sept., 1875.
	Enoch Jno. Cobercroft ..	29 June, 1889	Ditto ..	400 0 0	26 Mar., 1878.
	Charles Thurburn .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto ..	400 0 0	28 May, 1878.
	John Broughton .. . . .	1 April, 1884	Ditto ..	400 0 0	21 Feb., 1881.*
	Archibald Wellesley Chapman	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto ..	400 0 0	20 Sept., 1876.*
	Roderick Baylis Mackenzie	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto ..	375 0 0	19 June, 1876.*
	Henry Hogarth .. . . .	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto ..	375 0 0	27 Oct., 1877.*
	Charles Robert Scrivener <sup>2</sup>	1 June, 1882	Ditto ..	375 0 0	15 Nov., 1875.*
	Valentine Blomfield Riley	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto ..	350 0 0	18 Sept., 1872.*
	Stephen Edward Perdriau	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto ..	350 0 0	1 Sept., 1875.
	Arthur Eric Mackay .. .	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto ..	350 0 0	5 Aug., 1880.
	James Ogle Burgess	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto ..	350 0 0	30 Aug., 1875.*
	Walter Neville Sendall	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto ..	350 0 0	1 Aug., 1880.
	Walter Wallace Mills <sup>2</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto ..	350 0 0	9 May, 1879.
	Francis John Gregson <sup>2</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto ..	350 0 0	12 May, 1879.
	Gerald Pennefather .. .	1 Nov., 1883	Ditto ..	350 0 0	2 Jan., 1880.
	Alfred Henry Chesterman	1 April, 1884	Ditto ..	350 0 0	20 April, 1880.
	William Henry Nalder .. .	1 July, 1885	Ditto ..	350 0 0	— Sept., 1882.
	Francis James Essington Bootle.	1 July, 1885	Ditto ..	350 0 0	16 June, 1883.
	Henry Weir Graeme .. .	1 July, 1885	Ditto ..	350 0 0	1 April, 1883.
	William Henry Foster <sup>3</sup> ..	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto ..	350 0 0	3 Feb., 1879.
	David Hislop Murray <sup>4</sup> ..	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto ..	350 0 0	4 Aug., 1881.
	Stephen Ramsay Beatty ...	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto ..	350 0 0	7 Nov., 1881.
	Richard N. Somerville ..	2 July, 1891	Ditto ..	325 0 0	from 1 Feb.
	Robert James A Roberts ..	1 Aug., 1891	Ditto ..	325 0 0	18 Jan., 1884.
	Frederick William Hawkins	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto ..	325 0 0	8 Aug., 1878.
	Theodore Elwin .. . . .	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto ..	450 0 0	2 May, 1881.
Draftsman in Charge, Sydney.	Walter Dickenson Arm- strong.	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto ..	425 0 0	5 Oct., 1865.
Draftsman in Charge, Goulburn Local Office.	Albert Richard Gall.....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto ..	425 0 0	19 Jan., 1863.
Draftsman in Charge, Wagga Wagga Local Office	Charles Edward Rennie ...	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto ..	425 0 0	31 Jan., 1871.
Draftsman in Charge, Dubbo Local Office.	Arthur John Hare .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto ..	425 0 0	29 May, 1872.
Draftsman in Charge, Orange Local Office.	James Burt .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto ..	425 0 0	29 May, 1872.
Draftsman in Charge, Grafton Local Office.	John Joseph Cassimir Callachor	1 May, 1887	Ditto ..	425 0 0	19 Nov., 1873.
Draftsman in Charge, Maitland Local Office.	John Joseph Cassimir Callachor	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto ..	425 0 0	25 Jan., 1873.
Draftsman in Charge, Forbes Local Office.	Stanley Lees Peyton .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto ..	400 0 0	— April, 1867.
Draftsman in Charge, Armidale Local Office.	Mordaunt Allister M'Lean	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto ..	400 0 0	18 July, 1870.
Draftsman in Charge, Cooma Local Office.	John Thomas Small .. . .	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto ..	400 0 0	24 Nov., 1874.
	succeeded by			to 9 May,	
	Peter John Dowling .. . .	10 May, 1892	Ditto ..	400 0 0	18 Oct., 1876.
				from 10 May.	
Draftsman in Charge, Moree Local Office.	Peter John Dowling	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto ..	375 0 0	18 Oct., 1876.
	succeeded by			to 9 May	
	John Thomas Small .....	10 May, 1892	Ditto ..	375 0 0	24 Nov., 1874.
				from 10 May	
Draftsman in Charge, Hay Local Office.	John Philip A. Garvin .. .	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto ..	350 0 0	1 Feb., 1874.
Draftsman in Charge, Tamworth Local Office.	Robert Shelton .. . . .	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto ..	350 0 0	27 Aug., 1874.
Draftsman in Charge, Bourke.	Joseph Ferris .. . . .	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto ..	350 0 0	19 Oct., 1876.
Draftsmen .....	Henry Early Wilkinson	1 Aug., 1878	Ditto ..	350 0 0	11 May, 1875.
	Robert James Malcolm	22 Sept., 1881	Ditto ..	320 0 0	1 April, 1876
	William M'Lean <sup>5</sup>	8 April, 1878	Ditto ..	320 0 0	3 Nov., 1876.
	Henry Charles Herring	8 April, 1878	Ditto ..	320 0 0	24 Oct., 1876

<sup>1</sup> Granted six months' leave of absence on half pay from 1 May <sup>2</sup> Paid £120 for equipment allowance <sup>3</sup> Resigned, 31 January  
<sup>4</sup> Deceased, 9 July <sup>5</sup> Deceased 8 January Services not continuous  
 District Surveyors and Salaried Surveyors received allowances of £150 per annum for maintenance of equipment



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SURVEY OF LANDS—continued.</b>					
Draftsmen .....	Chas. Wm. Lewis Ballhausen	1 Aug., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	320 0 0	25 Jan., 1875.
	Robert Taylor Thornton...	7 June, 1882	Ditto .....	320 0 0	27 Dec., 1876.
	Samuel Wharton Kirke ...	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	320 0 0	3 July, 1878.
	John Taylor Cooke .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	320 0 0	12 Feb., 1878.
	Philip Benjamin James ...	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	320 0 0	1 Mar., 1876.
	Joseph George Richards Fewings	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	320 0 0	19 Oct., 1876.
	Jonathan Evans Hassall...	6 Sept., 1881	Ditto .....	275 0 0 to 8 Jan., 320 0 0 from 9 Jan.	1 Sept., 1875.
	Charles John Lester .....	6 Sept., 1881	Ditto .....	315 0 0	29 Sept., 1875.
	William Frederick Day ...	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	300 0 0	4 Sept., 1874.
	August Florentine Bontou	6 Sept., 1881	Ditto .....	275 0 0	13 July, 1875.
	Charles James Robinson...	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	275 0 0	31 Aug., 1875.
	Donald Gregg .....	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	275 0 0	1 Oct., 1875.
	Wm. Twynam Middlecoat	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	275 0 0	10 July, 1876.
	Michael Patrick .....	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	275 0 0	16 Nov., 1877.
	Matthew Rogerson .....	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	275 0 0	15 May, 1879.
	Ernest Henry Biden .....	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	275 0 0	4 June, 1880.
	Charles Edwards, junior...	4 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	275 0 0	11 April, 1881.
	Richard Montgomerie Galloway	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	275 0 0	1 Oct., 1875.
	Thomas William Foster <sup>1</sup> ...	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	275 0 0	26 July, 1877.
	Benjamin Lindsay .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	275 0 0	11 Dec., 1876.
	George Edward Wicks ...	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	275 0 0	12 Feb., 1878.
	James Bearpark Dimelow	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	275 0 0	29 July, 1881.
	Geo. Hippolite Doubleday	28 April, 1879	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.	250 0 0 to 8 Jan., 275 0 0 from 9 Jan.	19 Oct., 1876.
	Edmund Weir Brierly ...	1 Oct., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	265 0 0	3 April, 1882.
	John Chisholm .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	18 Dec., 1876.
	Henry Selkirk .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	15 Oct., 1877.
	William Bede Flannery ...	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	12 Feb., 1878.
	John Eugene Daly .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	12 Feb., 1878.
	Frederick Sydney Hughes.	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	22 May, 1878.
	Harold Watt .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Oct., 1878.
	Harold George Traill .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	5 Oct., 1878.
	Maurice Linton Simpkins..	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	7 May, 1879.
	Francis Goode .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	22 Nov., 1880.
	Nathaniel Frederick Alexander Asser.	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.
	Edwin James .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	17 Aug., 1881.
	William Henry Charlton..	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	4 Sept., 1880.
	Harry Fynmore .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	6 June, 1883.
	Frederick Bulwer Nowell	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	4 July, 1883.
	Walter James Roper .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	10 Dec., 1880.
	Morris James .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	7 April, 1881.
	Patrick Bede Larkin <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	250 0 0	19 Oct., 1880.
	Francis Everett Whalley..	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	225 0 0	7 June, 1882.
	Charles Sturtwant Spencer	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	225 0 0	29 Sept., 1882.
	Carl Kœfoed .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	225 0 0	2 Jan., 1883.
	Henry Bartley .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	225 0 0	23 Oct., 1882.
Francis Ernest Fry .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	225 0 0	— Feb., 1884.	
H. A. Thomas .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	150 0 0	29 April, 1886.	
Alfred Bruce Rancelaud ...	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	225 0 0	25 Oct., 1878.	
Robert M'Clelland .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	225 0 0	10 May, 1869.	
John Joseph Sheehan .....	1 Oct., 1877	Ditto .....	225 0 0	1 Sept., 1875.	
A. N. Badcock .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	225 0 0	8 Mar., 1881.	
George L. Mansfield .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	225 0 0	29 July, 1879.	
George A. Thrum .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	225 0 0	15 Nov., 1878.	
George H. Armstrong .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	200 0 0 to 29 Feb., 225 0 0 from 1 March.	21 June, 1883.	
Matthew M'Mahon <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1877	Ditto .....	225 0 0 to 29 Feb., 200 0 0 from 1 March.	1 Aug., 1876.	
Edward Bryan.....	1 June, 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	25 Mar., 1881.	
Probationers .....			12 at		
Temporary Clerks (5) .....			5 at	Secretary for Lands .....	
			4 at	0 12 9½	
			10 at	0 15 11½	
			3 at	0 14 4½	
Temporary Draftsmen (40) .....			12 at	0 14 0½	
			4 at	0 12 9¼	
			7 at	0 11 2	
Field Assistants (11).....			11 at	0 9 7	
				0 6 0	

<sup>1</sup> Deceased, 22 December.

<sup>2</sup> Transferred from Temporary Staff, 1 Jan.

<sup>3</sup> Reduced, 1 March.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SURVEY OF LANDS—continued.</b>					
Licensed Surveyors on temporary salary. <sup>1</sup>	Samuel Albert Steane.....	1 Nov., 1883	Secretary for Lands .....	300 0 0	15 Dec., 1880.
	Hamilton Welchman .....	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	300 0 0	22 May, 1879.*
	Arthur W. Mullen <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	300 0 0	17 Oct., 1881.
	Marcus Lucas .....	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 June, 1882.
	James Frederick Truscott..	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	300 0 0	25 July, 1883.
	Henry Fraser Hall .....	19 June, 1888	Ditto .....	300 0 0	5 Oct., 1886.
	E. Ekenstedt <sup>3</sup> .....	1 April, 1890	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 July, 1885.*
	Napoleon Paton <sup>4</sup> .....	13 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	13 Oct., 1891.
	L. V. d'Apice <sup>5</sup> .....	15 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	15 Oct., 1891.
Assistant Surveyors (13) ...				{ 11 at 0 10 0 2 at 150 0 0	per diem each.
<sup>1</sup> Those surveyors who were employed in country districts receive allowance of £150 per annum; those employed in Sydney and suburbs receive allowance of £72 per annum. <sup>2</sup> Ceased duty, 30 June. <sup>3</sup> Ceased duty, 2 May. <sup>4</sup> Ceased duty, 12 April. <sup>5</sup> Ceased duty, 16 May. * Services not continuous.					
The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—					
Persons employed:—		No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....		209	Salaries.....	56,477 6 11	} £56,477 6 11
			Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
			Wages .....	Nil.	
<i>Triangulation of the Colony—Field Staff.</i>					
Field Astronomer .....	Joseph Brooks <sup>1</sup> .....	23 June, 1879	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	26 July, 1877.
Observing Surveyors.....	John Richmond <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	400 0 0	23 July, 1879.
	Robert Charles Gordon <sup>2</sup> ...	13 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....	300 0 0	19 July, 1884.
Piling Overseer .....	Edward Henry Taylor <sup>3</sup> ...	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	200 0 0	20 July, 1875.
Field Assistant and Operator	W. E. Raymond <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	15 Sept., 1888.
Piling Overseer .....	A. C. M. Lockhart <sup>3</sup> 4 .....	29 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	18 June, 1891.
Field Assistant .....				0 6 0	per diem.
Piling Overseer .....				200 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Equipment allowance of £150 per annum. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £125 for equipment. <sup>3</sup> Equipment allowance, £90. <sup>4</sup> Transferred from Temporary Staff.					
The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—					
Persons employed:—		No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....		8	Salaries.....	1,928 1 7	} £1,928 1 7
			Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
			Wages.....	Nil.	
<i>Detail Survey—Field Staff.</i>					
Surveyor-in-charge .....	Duncan Mearns Maitland <sup>2</sup> ..	1 Sept., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	1 Sept., 1877.
Surveyors .....	Hans Fransmen Madsen <sup>2</sup> ..	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	350 0 0	10 Feb., 1876.*
	Stephen Mills <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	325 0 0	19 Dec., 1879.*
	William Makin Thomas <sup>3</sup> ...	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	325 0 0	7 Feb., 1881.
	Thomas Graham Wilson <sup>3</sup> ...	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	325 0 0	26 June, 1878.
Temporary Salaried Surveyors, Detail Survey. <sup>1</sup>	Henry Shute, jun. ....	1 June, 1884	Secretary for Lands .....	300 0 0	22 Jan., 1884.
	Thomas Eddulph Upcott Sloman	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	300 0 0	19 Dec., 1878.*
	Thomas Malcolm Stephen	1 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	300 0 0	26 June, 1884.
	John Duncan A. Riddle...	12 July, 1889	Ditto .....	300 0 0	20 July, 1885.
	Douglas Coventry White...	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	300 0 0	17 Nov., 1884.
	Frank Watkins .....	15 July, 1889	Ditto .....	300 0 0	14 June, 1886.
	George H. Legge.....	17 July, 1889	Ditto .....	300 0 0	24 June, 1886.
<sup>1</sup> Those surveyors who were employed in country districts receive allowance of £150 per annum; those employed in Sydney and suburbs receive allowance of £72 per annum. <sup>2</sup> Specially licensed under the provisions of the Real Property Act. Allowed £100 for equipment. <sup>3</sup> Allowed £72 for equipment. * Services not continuous.					
The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—					
Persons employed:—		No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....		12	Salaries.....	3,939 13 11	} £3,939 13 11
			Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
			Wages .....	Nil.	
<i>Fees.</i>					
Licensed Surveyors (paid by Fees) employed by the Department during the year 1892.	W. Abernethy .....			1,133 4 7	
	E. R. Allworth.....			666 8 8	
	W. Anderson .....			88 1 10	
	J. Andrews .....			699 3 0	
	S. W. Alexander .....			105 10 6	
	C. D. Adams .....			842 1 5	
	S. F. von Arnheim .....			847 3 8	
	G. Arthur.....			49 19 6	
	R. Barling .....			202 7 5	
	H. O. Bucknell.....			125 15 0	
	H. L. Barrington.....			932 7 0	
	S. H. Belcher .....			1,183 3 11	
	T. H. Bell.....			835 5 0	
	R. Bergin .....			949 4 8	
	W. Berthon .....			68 18 8	
	J. R. Blacket .....			746 14 11	
	V. I. Blake .....			686 8 0	
	W. B. Bridges .....			549 14 2	
	R. H. Burt .....			99 3 11	
	W. F. Busby .....			723 5 7	
	M. J. Callaghan .....			115 3 6	
	A. P. Campbell.....			489 13 5	
	J. F. Campbell.....			959 14 6	

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ .s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SURVEY OF LANDS—continued.</b>					
Licensed Surveyors .....	J. M. Conroy, junr.....	.....	.....	Fees :— 606 17 7	
	A. H. Conroy .....	.....	.....	3 3 0	
	R. H. Cabbage .....	.....	.....	2 7 5	
	A. W. Canning .....	.....	.....	763 16 1	
	J. H. Cardew .....	.....	.....	26 16 1	
	G. B. Carter .....	.....	.....	445 1 0	
	E. C. S. Chapman .....	.....	.....	1,070 18 8	
	J. S. Chard .....	.....	.....	677 2 2	
	P. G. Chatfield .....	.....	.....	185 0 8	
	C. S. Chauncey .....	.....	.....	248 16 6	
	F. Clarke .....	.....	.....	898 17 3	
	E. J. Commins .....	.....	.....	694 12 8	
	G. W. Commins .....	.....	.....	512 7 10	
	J. M. Conroy .....	.....	.....	320 4 4	
	P. Cowley .....	.....	.....	694 15 7	
	W. Cowley .....	.....	.....	742 4 7	
	H. P. Cowper .....	.....	.....	1,109 13 2	
	L. V. D'Apice .....	.....	.....	390 5 8	
	W. R. Davidson .....	.....	.....	1,059 6 1	
	J. Dawson .....	.....	.....	622 18 3	
	S. H. Dawson .....	.....	.....	159 4 6	
	A. Dewhurst .....	.....	.....	742 18 11	
	J. M. Dixon .....	.....	.....	747 5 10	
	S. R. Dobbie .....	.....	.....	1,189 9 6	
	W. Drummond .....	.....	.....	199 13 8	
	A. Ebsworth .....	.....	.....	655 13 4	
	H. A. Evans .....	.....	.....	648 5 3	
	J. F. Finn .....	.....	.....	1,145 7 11	
	H. Fisher .....	.....	.....	711 15 7	
	J. E. Flynn .....	.....	.....	785 5 10	
	H. Folkard .....	.....	.....	706 17 2	
	B. C. Garland .....	.....	.....	77 15 6	
	J. Garland .....	.....	.....	874 13 1	
	J. F. C. Goodridge .....	.....	.....	792 3 5	
	A. F. Hall .....	.....	.....	968 2 10	
	W. H. Foster .....	.....	.....	283 4 9	
	H. C. Fowler .....	.....	.....	2 12 6	
	F. N. Harris .....	.....	.....	742 5 7	
	H. V. Haynes .....	.....	.....	723 12 2	
	A. J. P. Hitchens .....	.....	.....	869 14 4	
	H. C. Holmes .....	.....	.....	569 8 6	
	H. C. Hosie .....	.....	.....	619 13 4	
	W. H. Howard .....	.....	.....	445 3 7	
	F. V. Hunter .....	.....	.....	835 12 11	
	O. A. Herborn .....	.....	.....	3 8 2	
	C. W. Horneman .....	.....	.....	92 18 7	
	F. Isaac .....	.....	.....	1,072 11 3	
	E. H. Johnson .....	.....	.....	439 13 8	
	W. Jones .....	.....	.....	1,078 9 2	
	E. J. Keele .....	.....	.....	713 17 7	
	C. W. B. King .....	.....	.....	909 5 2	
	A. Landon .....	.....	.....	24 13 0	
	J. E. Lester .....	.....	.....	763 13 0	
	W. A. Lupscomb .....	.....	.....	461 0 6	
	A. Lisle .....	.....	.....	773 6 1	
	G. Loder .....	.....	.....	629 19 6	
	C. C. Loxton .....	.....	.....	45 15 5	
	T. H. Loxton .....	.....	.....	299 7 11	
	Loxton and Bullock .....	.....	.....	20 0 0	
	J. H. Lupton .....	.....	.....	926 1 6	
	A. Mantland .....	.....	.....	883 7 1	
	H. F. K. Mann .....	.....	.....	177 13 1	
	J. Manners .....	.....	.....	755 19 2	
	H. C. Manning .....	.....	.....	1,194 14 10	
	C. A. Martin .....	.....	.....	851 8 4	
	J. C. Martin .....	.....	.....	731 9 11	
	J. G. Martyn .....	.....	.....	966 13 5	
	E. W. Meldrum .....	.....	.....	737 7 7	
	F. W. Moppitt .....	.....	.....	954 11 7	
	S. A. M'Dougall .....	.....	.....	669 14 11	
	H. M. Nash .....	.....	.....	1,086 6 8	
	P. W. Nelson .....	.....	.....	295 6 1	
	H. A. D. O'Connor .....	.....	.....	2 2 11	
	J. M. Oberg .....	.....	.....	256 15 1	
	N. Paton .....	.....	.....	435 9 11	
	C. Pennefather .....	.....	.....	533 1 7	
	G. M. Pitt .....	.....	.....	607 14 4	
	J. Pool .....	.....	.....	246 10 11	
	L. C. Palmer .....	.....	.....	928 19 8	
	A. E. Pratt .....	.....	.....	132 3 5	
	R. G. Pratt .....	.....	.....	645 13 5	
	W. R. Pulver .....	.....	.....	445 13 6	
	W. A. Rae .....	.....	.....	830 19 8	

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SURVEY OF LANDS—continued.</b>					
Licensed Surveyors .....	E. E. Rhodes .....	.....	.....	Fees:— 646 8 10	
	P. Rigaut .....	.....	.....	769 13 6	
	P. C. Riches .....	.....	.....	58 5 3	
	T. N. Roberts .....	.....	.....	1,137 9 2	
	A. Schleicher .....	.....	.....	21 0 0	
	J. Ryan .....	.....	.....	1,024 13 2	
	W. Sim .....	.....	.....	1,634 8 2	
	A. N. Small .....	.....	.....	418 6 3	
	I. Smith .....	.....	.....	785 3 6	
	F. P. Solling .....	.....	.....	831 17 4	
	E. G. Sewell .....	.....	.....	15 10 0	
	L. B. Sweet .....	.....	.....	1,559 0 8	
	A. L. Stinson .....	.....	.....	852 17 4	
	H. A. Torry .....	.....	.....	287 16 5	
	H. M. Terry .....	.....	.....	1,510 4 7	
	V. F. Tozer .....	.....	.....	567 12 2	
	J. J. Tucker .....	.....	.....	216 1 9	
	W. B. H. Warner .....	.....	.....	538 9 8	
	W. C. Wilson .....	.....	.....	5 9 5	
	E. J. Witts .....	.....	.....	726 11 10	
	A. B. Wood .....	.....	.....	875 3 2	
	H. M. L. Pike .....	.....	.....	234 5 1	
	C. J. Metcalfe .....	.....	.....	308 18 1	
	A. Middleton .....	.....	.....	168 9 10	
	H. O. McCabe .....	.....	.....	3 3 0	
	C. A. Owen .....	.....	.....	444 4 5	
	E. W. Turner .....	.....	.....	460 10 7	
	W. H. Lee .....	.....	.....	717 12 1	
	S. J. Pinnington .....	.....	.....	2 2 0	
	E. H. Dawson .....	.....	.....	530 3 6	
	A. W. Mullen .....	.....	.....	496 9 10	

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On the 31st December .....	Nil.	Salaries .....	Nil.	*£97,455 17 7
		Fees, &c. ....	79,444 7 8	
		Wages .....	18,011 9 11	

\* These amounts were paid to Licensed Surveyors and Surveyors' Labourers.

**COURT OF CLAIMS.**

President .....	Wm. Hattam Wilkinson...	17 Aug., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	The Commissioners are allowed a fee of £2 2s. and the Secretary £2 for each case.	22 Feb., 1860.
Commissioners .....	Edmund Burton (Senior Examiner of Titles)	17 Aug., 1888	Ditto .....		10 Sept., 1886.
	Theodore Powell (Curator of Intestate Estates).	17 Aug., 1888	Ditto .....		
Secretary .....	Joseph Bernard Murray White.	10 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....		

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	4	Salaries .....	Nil.	£24 16 0
		Fees .....	24 16 0	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

**RABBIT BRANCH.**

**EXTERMINATION OF RABBITS.**

Officer-in-charge.....	H. C. Taylor .....	1 April, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	19 April, 1872.
Inspectors at—					
Broken Hill .....	A. R. Torrens <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	225 0 0	30 Mar., 1885.*
	M. O'Neill .....	14 July, 1892	Ditto .....	225 0 0	
Hillston .....	John Phillips <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	225 0 0	1 May, 1883.*
Balranald .....	G. S. M. Grant <sup>1</sup> .....	1 April, 1891	Ditto .....	225 0 0	1 Nov., 1888.*
Bourke .....	Wallace Webster <sup>1</sup> .....	1 April, 1891	Ditto .....	225 0 0	30 Mar., 1888.*
	A. K. Mackenzie <sup>1</sup> .....	2 July, 1892	Ditto .....	225 0 0	
Hay .....	J. T. Lee <sup>1</sup> .....	3 July, 1892	Ditto .....	225 0 0	
Clerk .....	W. R. Stanley .....	26 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	240 0 0	4 Mar., 1881.*
Probationer .....	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Paid £150 for equipment allowance from 1 January.  
NOTE.—Inspectors are allowed £3 per annum for stationery. All the Inspectors give security for £100 each.  
\* Services not continuous.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	10	Salaries .....	1,807 16 3	£1,807 16 3
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of Notification of Park.
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—continued.</b>					
<b>TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC PARKS.</b>					
<b>2.—WYNYARD PARK.</b>					
Area, 2a.					
Trustees .....	H. G. A. Wright, M.D. Charles Moore, F.L.S. <sup>1</sup> The Hon. John Davies, C.M.G. Benjamin Palmer..... John Taylor..... Alban Joseph Riley..... Thomas Playfair..... George Merriman..... John Hardie.....	28 Oct., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	1 July, 1887.
Secretary.....	Chas. J. Newall.....	21 Feb., 1888	Ditto..... Trustees.....		
<sup>1</sup> Director of Botanic Gardens.					
<b>3.—HYDE, COOK, AND PHILLIP PARKS.</b>					
Area—Hyde Park, about 40a.; Cook Park, about 3½a.; Phillip Park, about 4½a.					
Trustees .....	The Hon. Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B..... Hon. James Norton, M.L.C..... Charles Moore, F.L.S. <sup>1</sup> .. Edward Pierson Ramsay <sup>2</sup> Hon. Chas. Moore, M.L.C. Alexander Dean.....	8 Oct., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	3 May, 1878.
Secretary.....	Michael Chapman..... William Henry Catlett.....	18 Oct., 1878 13 July, 1883	Ditto..... Ditto..... Trustees.....	Nil. Nil. 50 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Director of Botanic Gardens. <sup>2</sup> Curator of Australian Museum.					
<b>4.—OBSERVATORY PARK, FLAGSTAFF HILL.</b>					
Area, 6a. 11.					
Trustees .....	Chas. Moore, F.L.S. <sup>1</sup> .. Henry Chamberlaine Rus- sell, B.A., F.R.A.S. <sup>2</sup> Geo. Merriman..... Thos. Milton Eady..... P. F. Hart..... Thomas Playfair.....	21 Aug., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	29 April, 1884.
<sup>1</sup> Director of Botanic Gardens. <sup>2</sup> Government Astronomer.					
<b>5.—BELMORE PARK.</b>					
Area, 10a.					
Trustees .....	Municipal Council of Sydney ..	.....	.....	.....	19 May, 1868.
<b>6.—PRINCE ALFRED PARK.</b>					
Area, 18a. 3r.					
Trustees .....	Municipal Council of Sydney ..	12 Oct., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	22 Dec., 1865.
<b>7.—VICTORIA (UNIVERSITY) PARK.</b>					
Area, 23a. 3r. 16p.					
Trustees .....	The Hon. Sir William M. Manning, LL.D. James Larkin..... James Francis Smith... Henry Hargreaves..... Charles Moore, F.L.S. <sup>1</sup> Angus Cameron..... Joseph Mitchell..... G. H. Sparkes..... T. P. Anderson Stuart..... John Barnett..... C. W. Wiseman.....	11 Oct., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	21 Oct., 1884.
Secretary.....	John McLachlan.....	20 April, 1888 4 June, 1889 15 May, 1888 11 Mar., 1892	Ditto..... Ditto..... Ditto..... Ditto..... Trustees.....	Nil. Nil. Nil. Nil. 25 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Director of Botanic Gardens.					
<b>8.—REDFERN PARK.</b>					
Area, 11a. 3r 24½p.					
Trustees .....	Borough Council of Red- fern.	11 Dec., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	10 Nov., 1885.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of Notification of Park.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC PARKS—<i>continued.</i></b>					
9.—RUSHCUTTERS' BAY PARK.					
Resumed, ga. 1r. 13p.; reclaimed, 18a.					
Trustees .....	Sir J. G. L. Innes .....	11 Dec., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	11 Dec., 1885.
	Thomas Rowe .....				
	John Gilchrist .....				
	The Hon. G. A. Lloyd, M.L.C.				
	J. H. Want, M.P. ....				
	John M. Purves .....				
	J. Williamson .....				
	T. S. Clibborn .....	3 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	
	M. C. Cowlshaw.....	10 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....	Nil.	
	C. W. Darley .....	9 Dec., 1890	.....		
Honorary Secretary .....	Victor Cohen .....	4 Sept., 1891	.....		
10.—WENTWORTH PARK, GLEBE.					
Resumed, 4a. 3r. 31p.; reclaimed, 27a.					
Trustees .....	Charles Moore, F.L.S....	11 Dec., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	10 Nov., 1885.
	George Merriman .....				
	Michael Chapman .....				
	John H. Seamer .....				
	John Harris .....				
	George Munro .....				
	Angus Cameron .....				
	Thomas J. Dunn, J.P....	2 Dec., 1890	.....		
Secretary.....	William Bull, sen. ....		Trustees .....		
	G. F. R. Burcher .....				
	Chas. J. Newall .....				
11.—GLADSTONE PARK, BALMAIN.					
Area, 5a. or. 1p.					
Trustees .....	John Broomfield, J.P....	15 Sept., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	28 July, 1885.
	Alexander Gow .....				
	John Stedman .....				
	William M. Burns, J.P.				
	W. A. Hutchinson .....				
	Jacob Garrard, M.P. ....				
	J. Clubb .....	9 May, 1890	.....		
12.—BIRCHGROVE PARK, BALMAIN.					
Area, 8a.					
Trustees .....	Albert Elkington .....	21 Nov., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	
	Quarton L. Deloitte.....				
	George Clubb .....				
	Edward H. Buchanan....				
	Jacob Garrard, M.P. ....				
	F. H. Trouton .....	8 Aug., 1890	.....		
13.—WATERLOO PARK.					
Area, 7a. 1r. 1p.					
Trustees .....	Municipal Council of Waterloo.	29 April, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	1 Nov., 1892.
14.—LEICHHARDT PARK.					
Area, 31a. 3r.					
Trustees .....	William Inglis .....	21 Oct., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	20 Sept., 1887.
	James Campbell .....				
	Robert Fowler .....				
	John F. Whiting .....				
	J. S. Hawthorne .....	12 June, 1888	.....	Nil.	
	Sydney Smith .....				
	Benjamin R. Moore.....				
	N. C. Neal .....	27 June, 1890	.....		
	A. E. Hearn.....	7 June, 1892	.....		
15.—PETERSHAM PARK.					
Area, 8a. 3r. 3p.					
Trustees .....	Borough Council of Petersham	28 Oct., 1887	.....	Nil.	30 Sept., 1887.
16.—ROSE BAY PARK.					
Area, 7a.					
Trustees .....	The Hon. C. K. Mackellar, M.B., C.M., M.L.C....	15 Sept., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	14 Feb., 1888.
	Francis E. Joseph .....				
	E. W. Knox .....	12 Aug., 1890	.....		
	J. Hill .....				

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

113

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of Notification of Park.
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC PARKS—continued.</b>					
<b>17.—MACDONALDTOWN PARK.</b>					
Area, 22a. 3r. 8p.					
Trustees .....	John Goddard .....	31 July, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	} 28 July, 1885.
	Frederick Fallick .....				
	Henry Knight .....				
	William Scott .....				
	Charles Jesson .....				
	Cornelius Hannan .....	3 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	
	Francis Russell .....				
	Thomas Evans .....				
	George C. Watson .....	6 May, 1890	.....	.....	
	John Turner .....				
	J. Baldwin .....	27 Oct., 1891	.....	.....	
	A. Murray .....				
<b>18.—CAMPERDOWN PARK.</b>					
Area, 11a. 1r. 8½p.					
Trustees .....	Robert Fowler .....	31 July, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	} 28 July, 1885.
	Robert Thompson .....				
	George Hudson Sparkes .....				
	John Cahill .....				
	James Bennett .....				
	Alfred Bignall .....	18 May, 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	
	Benjamin Morgan .....	5 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	Nil.	
<b>19.—MARRICKVILLE PARK.</b>					
Area, 10a.					
Trustees .....	Samuel Cook .....	6 July, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	} 4 May, 1886.
	William G. Judd .....				
	Joseph Graham .....				
	Alexander Rea .....				
	A. H. Scouller .....				
	W. Rigg .....	10 Jan., 1893	.....	.....	
<b>20.—CANTERBURY PARK.</b>					
Area, 20a.					
Trustees .....	Thos. Austin Davis .....	26 May, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	} 15 Dec., 1885.
	Jno. Campbell Sharp .....				
	Frederick Clissold .....				
	Jas. Slocombe .....				
	J. Redman .....	3 Mar., 1891	.....	.....	
<b>21.—ASHFIELD PARK.</b>					
Area, 15a 1r. 19p.					
Trustees .....	Borough Council of Ashfield	3 Sept., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	18 Dec., 1885.
<b>22.—BURWOOD PARK.</b>					
Area, 15a.					
Trustees .....	Borough Council of Burwood.	23 Oct., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	28 July, 1885.
<b>23.—FIVE DOCK PARK.</b>					
Area, 21a. 2r. 27p.					
Trustees .....	Municipal Council of Five Dock.	2 Feb., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	28 June, 1887.
<b>24.—WAVERLEY PARK</b>					
Area, 27a. 2r. 10p.					
Trustees .....	Borough Council of Waverley.	18 June, 1880	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	
<b>25.—BRONTE PARK, WAVERLEY.</b>					
Area, about 14a.					
Trustees .....	Borough Council of Waverley.	26 April, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	25 Jan., 1887.
<b>26.—VARNA PARK, WAVERLEY.</b>					
Area, 3a. 2r. 22½p.					
Trustees .....	Borough Council of Waverley.	8 Nov., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	13 May, 1887.
<b>27.—MACPHERSON PARK, WAVERLEY.</b>					
Area, 2r 30½p.					
Trustees .....	Borough Council of Waverley.	8 Nov., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	13 May, 1887.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of Notification of Park.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC PARKS—<i>continued.</i></b>					
28.—DICKSON PARK, WAVERLEY. Area, 2a. 2r. 37½p.					
Trustees .....	Borough Council of Waverley.	11 Nov., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	13 May, 1887.
29.—SIMPSON PARK, WAVERLEY. Area, 1r. 33½p.					
Trustees .....	Borough Council of Waverley.	11 Nov., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	13 May, 1887.
30.—BONDI PARK. Area, 25a. 2r. 16p.					
Trustees .....	Borough Council of Waverley.	8 Nov., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	29 Oct., 1889.
31.—RANDWICK PARK. Area, 25a.					
Trustees .....	Borough Council of Randwick.	17 June, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	29 April, 1884.
32.—COOGEE BAY PARK. Area, 6a. or. 39p.—2a. 1r. 28p.					
Trustees .....	Hon. Chas. Moore, M.L.C. Geo. Wall John See G. Hill	29 June, 1866 29 May, 1877 3 Jan., 1883 31 July, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	1 June, 1866.
33.—COOGEE BAY PARK. Area, 4a.—4a. 3r.—3a. or. 16p.					
Trustees .....	Hon. Chas. Moore, M.L.C. Geo. Wall G. Hill	29 June, 1866 29 May, 1877 9 Sept., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	1 June, 1866.
34.—COOGEE BAY PARK. Area, 1a. 3r. 19p.—2a. or. 39p.					
Trustees .....	Borough Council of Randwick.	.....	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	23 May, 1879.
35.—BALMORAL PARK, HUNTER'S BEACH. Area, 8a. 2r. 10p.					
Trustees .....	Borough Council of North Sydney.	27 May, 1891	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	3 May, 1878.
36.—GAP PARK, WATSON'S BAY. Area, 9a. 1r. 4p.					
Trustees .....	Alfred W. Sladen, J.P. James A. Murray A. Robertson W. Tyler	22 July, 1887 12 June, 1888 5 June, 1891	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	13 May, 1887.
37.—CAMP COVE PARK, WATSON'S BAY. Area, about 2r. 20p.					
Trustees .....	Alfred W. Sladen, J.P. James A. Murray Jonathan C. Sibley, M.D. A. Robertson	17 May, 1887 30 June, 1891	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	29 Mar., 1887.
38.—MANLY PARK. Area, 12a. 2r. 22p.					
Trustees .....	Municipal Council of Manly	4 Nov., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	30 Sept., 1887.
39.—ESPLANADE PARK, MANLY. About 14 acres.					
Trustees .....	George Matcham Pitt Robert Matcham Pitt John Woods Chas. H. Hayes Charles A. Laurence	19 April, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	{ 14 Nov., 1879. 19 Feb., 1892.
40.—EAST ESPLANADE PARK, MANLY Area, about 2a. 2r.					
Trustees .....	Municipal Council of Manly	11 Nov., 1887	.....	Nil.	20 Sept., 1887.



## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

115

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of Notification of Park.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC PARKS—continued.</b>					
41.—TOWER HILL PARK, MANLY. Area, about 1a. 3r. 20p.					
Trustees .....	Municipal Council of Manly	11 Nov., 1887	.....	Nil.	20 Sept., 1887.
42.—CENTRAL PARK, MANLY. Area, about 1a. 3r. 22p.					
Trustees .....	Municipal Council of Manly	11 Nov., 1887	.....	Nil.	20 Sept., 1887.
43.—KANGAROO PARK, MANLY. Area, about 3a.					
Trustees .....	Municipal Council of Manly	11 Nov., 1887	.....	Nil.	20 Sept., 1887.
44.—SOUTH STEYNE PARK, MANLY Area, about 1a. 2r.					
Trustees .....	Municipal Council of Manly	11 Nov., 1887	.....	Nil.	20 Sept., 1887.
45.—GILBERT PARK, MANLY. Area, about 31p.					
Trustees .....	Municipal Council of Manly	11 Nov., 1887	.....	Nil.	20 Sept., 1887.
46.—SCARBOROUGH PARK, BOTANY. Area, 97a.					
Trustees .....	Samuel Cook .....	14 July, 1879	} Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	23 May, 1879.
	John Bowmer .....	27 Oct., 1882			
	Edward Jules Wehlow .....	16 Dec., 1890			
	D. Manson .....	.....			
47.—COOK PARK, BOTANY. Area, about 105a.					
Trustees .....	Samuel Cook .....	} 18 May, 1886	} Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	30 Mar., 1886.
	John Bowmer .....				
	William George Judd .....				
	Edward Jules Wehlow .....				
	D. Manson .....	9 Jan., 1891	.....		
48.—BANKSTOWN PARK. Area, 30a. 2r.					
Trustees .....	Thomas Hodson .....	} 4 Mar., 1887	} Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	25 Jan., 1887.
	John Barnett .....				
	James Bremner .....				
49.—GRANVILLE PARK. Area, 19a. 1r. 37p.					
Trustees .....	Municipal Council of Granville...	7 Jan., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	{ 19 Feb., 1886. 4 Aug., 1886.
50.—PARRAMATTA PARK. Area, 252a.					
Trustees .....	Andrew Payten .....	4 Aug., 1865	} Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	18 Mar., 1857.
	Wm. Fullager .....	23 Dec., 1870			
	Hugh Taylor, M.P. ....	26 June, 1877			
	Chas. Joseph Byrnes ...	} 27 Oct., 1885			
	Samuel Purchase .....				
51.—ST. JOHN'S PARK, PARRAMATTA. Area, 1r. 5p.					
Trustees .....	Hugh Taylor, M.P. ....	} 26 April, 1887	} Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	12 Jan., 1883.
	John Taylor, J.P. ....				
	Richard Harper, J.P. ...				
	Francis T. Watkins, J.P.				
	G. Wickham .....				

The amount of money paid to Trustees for the improvement of Public Parks during the year 1892 was £.8,337.



## PART IX.

## Secretary for Public Works,

AND THE

BRANCHES UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

## SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
Public Works ... ..	118
Examiners of Public Works Proposals ... ..	118
Board for opening Tenders for Public Works ... ..	119
Valuation of Land ... ..	119
Roads and Bridges Branch ... ..	120
Sewerage Construction Branch ... ..	123
Railway Construction Branch ... ..	124
Tramway Construction Branch ... ..	125
Government Architect's Branch ... ..	126
Harbours and River Navigation :—	
Engineer's Department ... ..	127
Dredge Service ... ..	128
Water Conservation, Irrigation, and Drainage ... ..	129
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board ... ..	130

## SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS:

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>PUBLIC WORKS.</b>							
Secretary for Public Works	Bruce Smith.....	8 Mar., 1889	Governor, by Commission .....	1,500	0	0	
	succeeded by J. H. Young.....	14 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	1,500	0	0	
	succeeded by W. J. Lyne .....	23 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	1,500	0	0	
Under Secretary .....	Joseph Barling <sup>1</sup> .....	1 April, 1888	Ditto .....	1,000	0	0	1 Aug., 1860.
<b>EXAMINERS OF PUBLIC WORKS PROPOSALS.</b>							
Examiners of Public Works Proposals.	Stanley Alexander <sup>1</sup> .....	25 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	750	0	0	22 Oct., 1883.
	Harry A. Gilliat .....	25 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	750	0	0	6 Oct., 1879.
<sup>1</sup> Transferred to Railway Construction Branch, 1 Nov.							
<b>CLERICAL BRANCH.</b>							
Chief Clerk and Secretary of the Tender Board.	D. C. M'Lachlan ... (H.O.)	1 April, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	700	0	0	1 Aug., 1869.
Chief Clerks of Branches...	P. H. Flynn <sup>1</sup> ..... (R. & B.)	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	600	0	0	17 July, 1856.
	S. Steel <sup>2</sup> ..... (A.)	1 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	600	0	0	17 Jan., 1870.
	J. Portus <sup>2</sup> ..... (H. & R.)	1 July, 1891	Ditto .....	550	0	0	23 Nov., 1870.
Clerks .....	C. B. Airey .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	450	0	0	26 July, 1876.
	C. A. Badham .....	1 Aug., 1889	Secretary for Public Works.....	450	0	0	21 Jan., 1884.
	H. F. Norrie..... (do)	1 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	425	0	0	6 Dec., 1872.
	A. Brown .....	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	400	0	0	1 Jan., 1876.
	J. O. Trimble .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	400	0	0	1 Jan., 1874.
	J. W. Holliman .....	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	400	0	0	14 Mar., 1884.
	A. Springthorpe .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	390	0	0	1 Feb., 1875.
	W. F. Mitchell <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	375	0	0	10 May, 1883.
	J. Forsythe .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	375	0	0	27 Feb., 1869.
	L. J. Marks <sup>4</sup> ..... (do)	1 Sept., 1876	Ditto .....	350	0	0	1 Feb., 1870.
	J. P. Wylie .....	1 July, 1891	Ditto .....	390	0	0	2 Sept., 1878.
	W. E. Ellard .....	1 July, 1878	Ditto .....	325	0	0	1 July, 1878.
	W. Selkirk .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	300	0	0	17 Jan., 1881.
	J. F. Holmes..... (R.C.)	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	300	0	0	1 Nov., 1885.
	H. Manning .....	1 July, 1889	Ditto .....	290	0	0	1 July, 1865.
	H. E. Roseby .....	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	250	0	0	11 Dec., 1878.
	A. F. Tunks .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	250	0	0	2 Jan., 1877.
	E. Hungerford <sup>5</sup> ..... (Sew.)	1 June, 1890	Ditto .....	225	0	0	12 Sept., 1882.
	H. U. Hillyar .....	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	225	0	0	24 Sept., 1883.
	W. E. Tunks..... (L.V.)	1 Mar., 1881	Secretary for Public Works .....	225	0	0	1 Mar., 1881.
	W. J. Mackay .....	4 Sept., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	225	0	0	20 Aug., 1883.
	E. J. Devery .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	200	0	0	18 Nov., 1879.
	D. Scott <sup>6</sup> ..... (do)	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	200	0	0	20 Jan., 1885.
	A. T. Dind .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	225	0	0	25 Sept., 1882.
	E. R. Yates .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	190	0	0	1 Aug., 1883.
	G. Watt .....	15 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	190	0	0	21 April, 1876.
	J. Dalton .....	20 Aug., 1888	Ditto .....	190	0	0	20 Aug., 1888.
	F. E. Pike..... (do)	1 Jan., 1889	Ministerial	175	0	0	9 Jan., 1884.
	A. G. H. Wise .....	16 Sept., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	150	0	0	1 April, 1889.
	S. H. Harpur .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	140	0	0	14 Aug., 1882.
	W. Barbour .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	125	0	0	26 Feb., 1889.
Photographer .....	J. Bischoff .....	1 May, 1883	Secretary for Public Works.....	250	0	0	1 May, 1883.
Clerks .....	G. J. Forsyth <sup>4</sup> ..... (H.O.)	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	300	0	0	22 Feb., 1877.
	W. W. Evans .....	17 April, 1890	Ditto .....	165	0	0	17 April, 1890.
	T. Davis .....	6 June, 1891	Ditto .....	100	0	0	6 June, 1891.
	J. P. Fletcher <sup>5</sup> ..... (do)	14 July, 1890	Ditto .....	75	0	0	14 July, 1890.
	V. C. Lumsdaine <sup>2</sup> ..... (do)	6 April, 1891	Ditto .....	75	0	0	6 April, 1891.
	H. A. L. Titheradge <sup>6</sup> ..... (do)	16 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	75	0	0	16 Sept., 1890.
	J. Trimble..... (L.V.)	21 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	50	0	0	21 Nov., 1890.
	L. G. Abrams .....	5 April, 1892	Ditto .....	125	0	0	5 April, 1892.
	B. Barber .....	20 June, 1892	Ditto .....	100	0	0	20 June, 1892.
	H. C. Morgan .....	16 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	60	0	0	16 Mar., 1892.
	F. S. Bowes .....	11 July, 1892	Ditto .....	52	0	0	11 July, 1892.
Type Writer .....	Jane Bennett .....	9 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	150	0	0	9 Feb., 1892.
	Jas. Johnston .....	2 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	31/10/-	per month.		2 Feb., 1892.
<sup>1</sup> Gives security for £1,000. <sup>2</sup> Gives security for £500. <sup>3</sup> Gives security for £250. <sup>4</sup> Services not continuous. <sup>5</sup> Resigned 8 February.							
<b>ACCOUNT BRANCH.</b>							
Chief Accountant .....	W. H. Quodling <sup>1</sup> ... (H.O.)	1 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	800	0	0	8 Oct., 1857.
Accountants of Branches ...	Owen Carroll <sup>2</sup> ... (R. & B.)	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	500	0	0	11 July, 1868.
	J. Conley .....	1 July, 1891	Ditto .....	525	0	0	20 Jan., 1875.
	F. C. Piper <sup>2</sup> ..... (Sew.)	31 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	450	0	0	5 Nov., 1879.
	G. B. Stack .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	415	0	0	14 Jan., 1863.
	H. K. Carpenter .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	350	0	0	22 June, 1876.
<sup>1</sup> Gives security for £1,000. <sup>2</sup> Gives security for £500.							

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—continued.</b>					
<b>ACCOUNT BRANCH—continued.</b>					
Clerks .....	T. R. Steel <sup>1</sup> ..... (R. & B.)	1 Jan., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	425 0 0	22 Feb., 1873.
	A. R. Monday <sup>2</sup> ..... (R.C.)	1 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....	400 0 0	20 May, 1872.
	J. T. Cremen <sup>3</sup> ..... (H. & R.)	1 July, 1891	Ditto .....	425 0 0	5 Nov., 1877.
	S. G. Rabone ..... (do)	1 July, 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	19 June, 1878.
	A. M. Clapin ..... (A.)	12 Sept., 1879	Ditto .....	275 0 0	12 Sept., 1879.
	M. B. Power ..... (R. & B.)	1 July, 1889	Ditto .....	265 0 0	24 June, 1878.
	J. G. Oram ..... (do)	1 July, 1889	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Oct., 1874.
	R. J. Howell ..... (A.)	21 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	250 0 0	21 Aug., 1883.
	J. Delargy ..... (H. & R.)	1 July, 1891	Ditto .....	250 0 0	9 Oct., 1874.
	C. R. Ord ..... (R. & B.)	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	225 0 0	29 Mar., 1880.
	H. Milford <sup>3</sup> ..... (do)	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	225 0 0	6 Jan., 1881.
	J. B. Dalton ..... (do)	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	225 0 0	1 April, 1884.
	W. T. Bourchier <sup>3</sup> ..... (R.C.)	8 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	200 0 0	6 Feb., 1884.
	R. Barbour ..... (do)	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	24 Mar., 1885.
	E. Hume ..... (R. & B.)	15 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 May, 1886.
	A. T. Smithyman (do)	26 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	150 0 0	25 Aug., 1885.
	R. J. Sheridan ..... (R.C.)	1 Mar., 1889	Ditto .....	120 0 0	5 May, 1886.
Head Messenger .....	.....	.....	Secretary for Public Works <sup>4</sup> ...	255 0 0	
				160 0 0	
				<sup>5</sup> 1 at 155 0 0	
				<sup>5</sup> 1 at 125 0 0	
Messengers (9) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	120 0 0	each.
				2 at 100 0 0	
				1 at 52 0 0	
				1 at 72 0 0	
				1 at 75 0 0	
				<sup>6</sup> 1 at 102 0 0	
				3 at 72 0 0	each.
				<sup>7</sup> 1 at 70 0 0	
				1 at 52 0 0	
				<sup>8</sup> 1 at 35 0 0	
Housekeepers (7) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	39 0 0	
Telephone Attendant .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	75 0 0	
Hall Porter .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	75 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Gives security for £300.    <sup>2</sup> Gives security for £500.    <sup>3</sup> Gives security for £200.    <sup>4</sup> Allowed £50 for quarters.    <sup>5</sup> Allowed £25 for quarters.  
<sup>6</sup> Allowed £52 for quarters.    <sup>7</sup> 30s. per week cleaning office.    <sup>8</sup> Allowed quarters.

H.O., Head Office; R.C., Railway Construction Branch; H. & R., Harbours and Rivers Branch; R. & B., Roads and Bridges Branch; Sew., Sewerage Branch; A., Government Architect's Branch; L.V., Land Valuation Branch.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£	s.	d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	91	Salaries.....	27,908	0	0	} £27,908 0 0
		Fees, &c.....	Nil.			
		Wages .....	Nil.			

**BOARD FOR OPENING TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.**

President.....	Secretary for Public Works	} 12 July, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.
Vice-President .....	Under Secretary for Public Works .....			
Members .....	Engineer-in-Chief, Harbours and Rivers .....			
	Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief for Roads and Bridges .....			
	Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction .....			
	Government Architect .....			
Secretary.....	Chief Clerk, Department of Public Works.....			

**VALUATION OF LAND.**

Land Valuer .....	James Banford Thompson	14 Jan., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	10 May, 1858.*
Assistant Land Valuer .....	Edward Johnstone Sievers <sup>1</sup>	1 July, 1891	Secretary for Public Works.....	600 0 0	1 July, 1891.†
Draftsman and Surveyor ...	Frederick George Rae.....	1 Jan., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	2 April, 1874.
Draftsman .....	Denis Francis Bullen .....	14 Aug., 1888	Ditto .....	300 0 0	23 April, 1884.
Cadet .....	E. Cambridge .....	19 Sept., 1892	Secretary for Public Works.....	50 0 0	19 Sept., 1892.

\* Services not continuous.    † Temporary.    <sup>1</sup> Services dispensed with, 30 September.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£	s.	d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	5	Salaries.....	2,150	0	0	} £2,150 0 0
		Fees, &c.....	Nil.			
		Wages .....	Nil.			

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—continued.</b>					
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES BRANCH.</b>					
<b>GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.</b>					
Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief.	Robt. R. P. Hickson <sup>1 2</sup> . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	1,200 0 0	5 July, 1881.
Principal Assistant Engineer	J. A. M'Donald . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	800 0 0	28 Aug., 1879.
Clerks . . . . .	Reginald O. Cummings . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Secretary for Public Works . . . . .	275 0 0	10 Sept., 1879.
	Alfred G. A. Flower . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	200 0 0	20 June, 1888.
	Henry A. Horley . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	175 0 0	8 Mar., 1889.
	Arthur Macauley . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	200 0 0	17 Mar., 1887.
	V. W. Baring Wall . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	175 0 0	30 June, 1890.
	J. O. Neumann . . . . .	19 June, 1892	Ditto . . . . .	150 0 0	19 June, 1892.
	Joseph S. Walwork . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	125 0 0	24 Mar., 1890.
	Geo. Gray . . . . .	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto . . . . .	120 0 0	1 Sept., 1890.
	Herbert Jones . . . . .	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto . . . . .	100 0 0	4 Aug., 1890.
	D. H. Macmullan . . . . .	15 May., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	100 0 0	15 May, 1891.
	J. H. Legg . . . . .	15 May., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	100 0 0	15 May, 1891.
	T. W. Bryant . . . . .	3 Dec., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	100 0 0	3 Dec., 1891.
	W. B. Lewis . . . . .	8 Sept., 1892	Ditto . . . . .	100 0 0	8 Sept., 1892.
	W. G. Nieuwstad . . . . .	17 Oct., 1892	Ditto . . . . .	100 0 0	17 Oct., 1892.
	S. B. Bailey . . . . .	8 Aug., 1892	Ditto . . . . .	52 0 0	8 Aug., 1892.
	D. B. Sheridan . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	50 0 0	18 April, 1890.
	P. Murray . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	50 0 0	1 June, 1890.
	J. P. Birrell . . . . .	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto . . . . .	20/- per week	29 Jan., 1891.
	J. Tonkin . . . . .	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto . . . . .	20/- "	20 April, 1891.
	F. Cass . . . . .	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto . . . . .	20/- "	30 July, 1891.
Photograph Printer . . . . .	A. E. Burton . . . . .	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto . . . . .	15/- per diem	8 Aug., 1877.
Assistant in Store . . . . .	J. D. Carmody . . . . .	24 Nov., 1890	Ditto . . . . .	3/- "	24 Nov., 1890.
Typewriter . . . . .	E. W. Austin . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	100 0 0	9 Aug., 1889.
Chief Draftsman . . . . .	Percy Allan . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	8 Sept., 1878.
Draftsmen . . . . .	R. D. Fitzgerald . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	350 0 0	1 Aug., 1880.
	T. H. Kirkpatrick . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	250 0 0	22 Feb., 1888.
	W. A. Bennett . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	150 0 0	1 Oct., 1885.
	Jas. Vicars . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	350 0 0	6 Sept., 1888.
Bridge Modeller . . . . .	Thos. Hynes . . . . .	9 Mar., 1891	Secretary for Public Works . . . . .	12/- per diem	9 Mar., 1891.
Bridge Computer . . . . .	H. Dare . . . . .	6 April, 1891	Ditto . . . . .	300 0 0	18 Feb., 1889.
Temporary Draftsmen . . . . .	T. W. C. Ward . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1886.
	A. H. M'Taggart . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	150 0 0	25 May, 1886.
	R. G. Edgell . . . . .	14 Aug., 1890	Ditto . . . . .	16/- per diem	14 July, 1890.
	C. Hodgson . . . . .	14 Aug., 1890	Ditto . . . . .	16/- "	14 July, 1890.
	P. Christie . . . . .	28 Aug., 1890	Ditto . . . . .	16/- "	28 July, 1890.
	J. J. C. Bradfield . . . . .	12 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	16/- "	12 Jan., 1891.
	Albert Leahy <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	23 Sept., 1889	Ditto . . . . .	13/- "	23 Sept., 1889.
Bridge Quantity Surveyor . . . . .	A. E. Amplett . . . . .	28 Mar., 1889	Ditto . . . . .	12/10 "	28 Mar., 1889.
Temporary Draftsmen . . . . .	A. Barnby . . . . .	27 Mar., 1889	Ditto . . . . .	12/10 "	27 Mar., 1889.
	W. Renshaw . . . . .	6 May, 1890	Ditto . . . . .	12/10 "	16 Sept., 1889.
	F. W. Sharpe . . . . .	30 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	12/10 "	30 Jan., 1891.
	R. F. Sander-on . . . . .	14 Aug., 1890	Ditto . . . . .	12/- "	14 July, 1890.
	Gordon Duff . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	12/- "	28 Feb., 1890.
	Herbert Ford . . . . .	8 Oct., 1889	Ditto . . . . .	10/- "	8 Oct., 1889.
	H. S. Osborn . . . . .	14 July, 1890	Ditto . . . . .	10/- "	14 July, 1890.
	L. Buswell . . . . .	1 Aug., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	14/5 "	1 July, 1891.
	F. H. Wallis . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	10/- "	24 Sept., 1889.
	F. Toni . . . . .	13 May, 1891	Ditto . . . . .	14/5 "	13 April, 1891.
	W. F. Burrows . . . . .	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto . . . . .	250 0 0	17 April, 1891.
	F. Howard . . . . .	14 Aug., 1889	Ditto . . . . .	9/8 per diem	14 Aug., 1889.
	A. J. Firth . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	7/6 "	14 Aug., 1889.
	C. F. Thompson . . . . .	19 Oct., 1892	Ditto . . . . .	7/- "	19 Oct., 1892.
	J. M. Stevenson . . . . .	9 April, 1890	Ditto . . . . .	6/6 "	9 April, 1890.
	A. H. S. Griffin . . . . .	15 July, 1890	Ditto . . . . .	6/6 "	28 Mar., 1890.
	C. T. Stephens . . . . .	6 June, 1892	Ditto . . . . .	6/6 "	6 June, 1892.
	L. G. Bucknell . . . . .	28 May, 1891	Ditto . . . . .	200 0 0	28 April, 1891.
	W. J. Birch . . . . .	1 June, 1891	Ditto . . . . .	200 0 0	14 Aug., 1889.
Cadets . . . . .	Wm. W. Stevens . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	50 0 0	5 Sept., 1890.
	Cecil Byrne . . . . .	25 Jan., 1892	Ditto . . . . .	20/- per week	1 Dec., 1890.
	J. F. Shine . . . . .	30 June, 1892	Ditto . . . . .	20/- "	30 June, 1892.
	E. G. Stone . . . . .	16 Nov., 1892	Ditto . . . . .	15/- "	16 Nov., 1892.
<b>FIELD ESTABLISHMENT.</b>					
Supervising Engineers . . . . .	Edwin J. Statham <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	1 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	700 0 0	8 Feb., 1855.
	Ernest A. Nardin <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto . . . . .	700 0 0	6 Jan., 1860.
	Arthur W. Stilwell <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto . . . . .	700 0 0	24 April, 1876.
	Percy Scarr <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto . . . . .	700 0 0	15 Oct., 1867.
	William J. Hanna <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto . . . . .	700 0 0	24 Feb., 1879.
	Robt. E. Jones <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	550 0 0	13 Jan., 1882.
	W. F. Bundock <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	450 0 0	10 May, 1863.
	J. D. Postle <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	450 0 0	1 Aug., 1878.
	E. C. B. Smyth <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	450 0 0	14 Aug., 1882.
	F. M. Baker <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	450 0 0	2 April, 1874.
	P. Doyle <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	450 0 0	6 May, 1849.

NOTE —For references see page 122.

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.</b>					
<b>FIELD ESTABLISHMENT—continued.</b>					
Supervising Engineers .....	E. M. Allman <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	450 0 0	4 Mar., 1873.
	S. A. Donnelly <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	450 0 0	20 Feb., 1867.
	T. P. Davies <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	450 0 0	15 Dec., 1873.
	J. A. Rossbach <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	450 0 0	25 Sept., 1874.
	W. A. Smith <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	450 0 0	6 Mar., 1883.
Resident Engineers .....	A. Adam <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	400 0 0	2 June, 1882.
	P. J. Cheffins <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	400 0 0	5 Oct., 1882.
	J. H. Adams <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	400 0 0	28 April, 1876.
	Hy. Boot <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	350 0 0	10 Mar., 1877.
	A. E. Newton <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
	W. Williamson <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
	A. Adams <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	350 0 0	24 May, 1884.
	V. J. S. Blomfield <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	350 0 0	26 Oct., 1877.
	A. Gracie <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	350 0 0	9 May, 1877.
	S. M. Cummins <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
	G. E. Wright <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Sept., 1881.
	O. G. Morton <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	350 0 0	16 Oct., 1880.
	J. Symonds <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	13 Mar., 1878.
	J. V. Bartlett <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Aug., 1884.
	D. L. Wilson <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	24 May, 1879.
	R. A. Fraser <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 May, 1880.
	Edward H. Bawden <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	22 Jan., 1880.
	H. D. Cox <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Aug., 1881.
	W. H. C. Ranken <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	14 Mar., 1882.
	R. D. M'Pherson <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Sept., 1882.
	F. G. Nealley <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	7 Aug., 1883.
	C. W. Jenkins <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Sept., 1886.
	W. Seymour Wells <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Sept., 1878.
	C. L. Smith <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	22 Oct., 1879.
	W. J. Chisholm <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	20 July, 1883.
	Geo. N. Simpson <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	24 Aug., 1883.
	H. F. Purdie <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	23 Oct., 1883.
	E. D. Dyson <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	290 0 0	— Aug., 1864.
	W. B. Nicholson <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 June, 1885.
	J. S. A. Taylor <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Sept., 1886.
	G. F. Allman <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	7 Jan., 1886.
Engineering Assistants .....	H. A. O. Moriarty .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.
	R. D. Baylis .....	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Dec., 1880.
	E. W. Boulton .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	31 May, 1879.
	C. W. Donnelly <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	156 0 0	7 May, 1886.
	Gerald M. Browne <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	156 0 0	21 June, 1886.
	F. G. Hurley .....	15 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	8 June, 1878.
Resident Engineers .....	J. G. Leith <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Secretary for Public Works ..	300 0 0	31 Mar., 1890.
	W. V. Miller <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	16 May, 1890.
	J. E. Everett <sup>7</sup> .....	26 June, 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	8 July, 1890.
	G. B. Beere <sup>7</sup> .....	17 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	17 Sept., 1890.
	T. W. Spencer <sup>7</sup> .....	14 June, 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 July, 1886.
	M. E. Kirwan <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Jan., 1891.
	J. H. Crummer <sup>7 9</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	20 Mar., 1877.
	A. B. Cox <sup>7 10</sup> .....	5 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Jan., 1890.
	Norman Grant <sup>7</sup> .....	23 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	250 0 0	5 July, 1890.
	S. Archer <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	250 0 0	19 Mar., 1891.
	F. N. Oxley <sup>7</sup> .....	1 May, 1891	Ditto .....	250 0 0	6 July, 1889.
	A. F. Osborn <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	250 0 0	18 Aug., 1890.
	Geo. Harden <sup>7</sup> .....	24 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	250 0 0	24 Aug., 1891.
	R. J. Gill <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Oct., 1884.
	H. G. Murray <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	250 0 0	13 Oct., 1890.
	C. F. Napier North <sup>7</sup> .....	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	250 0 0	7 May, 1891.
	J. M. Cameron <sup>7</sup> .....	22 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	250 0 0	22 Aug., 1891.
	H. E. Martin <sup>7 8</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	250 0 0	31 Mar., 1890.
	J. Gordon <sup>7 15</sup> .....	21 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	250 0 0	17 July, 1864.
	C. J. Scarborough <sup>7</sup> .....	4 July, 1890	Ditto .....	200 0 0	4 July, 1890.
	R. F. Jenkins <sup>7</sup> .....	26 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	26 Jan., 1891.
	N. Trevor Jones <sup>7</sup> .....	27 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	27 Jan., 1891.
	W. M. Scott <sup>7</sup> .....	19 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	20 Feb., 1885.
	H. W. Statham <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	18 Dec., 1888.
	F. Fairburn <sup>7 11</sup> .....	23 July, 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	23 July, 1891.
	L. Brown <sup>7</sup> .....	1 July, 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Feb., 1886.
	F. A. V. Wikner <sup>7</sup> .....	24 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	11 April, 1890.
	G. Mullen <sup>7</sup> .....	25 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	6 Oct., 1890.
	W. Moore <sup>7</sup> .....	18 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1886.
	C. R. Cunningham <sup>7</sup> .....	25 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	7 Feb., 1891.
Assistant Resident Engineers	W. H. Grant .....	31 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	200 0 0	31 Mar., 1890.
	W. H. Nicholls <sup>7</sup> .....	31 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	200 0 0	31 Mar., 1890.
	W. L. Gaskill .....	31 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	200 0 0	31 Mar., 1890.
	R. Vowall .....	26 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	200 0 0	26 Mar., 1890.
	G. Earngey .....	12 June, 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	3 Mar., 1863.
	S. R. Irving <sup>7</sup> .....	9 June, 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	9 June, 1891.
Engineering Assistants .....	P. E. Bailey .....	1 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	8 April, 1891.
	C. Coane .....	14 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	14 Dec., 1889.
	A. Targett .....	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	156 0 0	1 Oct., 1886.
	G. R. Edwards .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1891.

NOTE.—For references see page 122.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what institution.	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.</b>					
<b>FIELD ESTABLISHMENT—continued.</b>					
Engineering Assistants .....	T. M. Thompson .....	22 April, 1891	Secretary for Public Works ...	150 0 0	16 May., 1890.
	A. Benson .....	1 July, 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 July, 1891.
	C. Mann .....	1 Aug, 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	16 Sept., 1889
	J. G. Turner <sup>12</sup> .....	1 July, 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	16 May, 1890.
	A. J. Moore .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	125 0 0	26 Mar., 1890.
	T. Egan .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	125 0 0	15 April, 1890
	W. R. Oldham .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	125 0 0	27 Mar., 1890.
	E. F. Crouch .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	125 0 0	25 Nov., 1887.
	E. F. Bridgewood .....	11 July, 1890	Ditto .....	100 0 0	11 July, 1890.
	B. Millard .....	31 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	100 0 0	31 Mar., 1891.
	P. C. Donaldson .....	1 Dec, 1890	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Dec, 1890.
	H. Van. Hamert .....	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Aug, 1888.
	P. C. Tibbetts .....	1 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Mar., 1891.
	B. E. Shaw, junior .....	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0	6 June, 1890.
	J. D. Bathgate .....	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0	15 Nov., 1890.
	F. J. Morrice .....	1 May, 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 May, 1891.
	H. C. Allman .....	1 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Sept., 1892.
	H. E. S. Cooper .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Sept., 1890.
	H. Swindlehurst .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1890.
	V. Cooke .....	1 Jan, 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	13 Aug, 1890.
	E. M. Bartlett .....	15 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0	13 Oct., 1890.
	O. Wikner .....	16 May, 1890	Ditto .....	100 0 0	16 May, 1890.
	E. J. Pell .....	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto .....	10/- per diem	10 Oct., 1887.
	R. H. Bartlett .....	3 Sept, 1890	Ditto .....	10/- "	3 Sept., 1890.
	Norman Chapman .....	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	40/- per week	1 May, 1891.
	N. Campbell .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	75 0 0	7 July, 1890.
	W. A. Lee .....	1 April, 1891	Ditto .....	75 0 0	1 April, 1891.
Road Surveyors .....	J. R. Graeme .....	7 Sept, 1891	Ditto .....	15/- per diem	7 Sept., 1891.
	F. S. Murray .....	29 July, 1890	Ditto .....	15/- "	29 July, 1890.
	J. L. Clarke <sup>13</sup> .....	21 May, 1891	Ditto .....	15/- "	21 May, 1891.
	J. G. Fitzgerald .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	15/- "	1 Jan, 1891.
	Charles Hanly .....	12 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	15/- "	12 Mar., 1891.
	W. F. Everett .....	7 Aug, 1891	Ditto .....	10/- "	7 Aug, 1891.
	S. P. Crummer <sup>16</sup> .....	21 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	12/- "	21 Feb., 1891.
Road Overseers .....	W. Rennix .....	1 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	15/- "	1 Feb., 1892.
	J. Solomons .....	23 July, 1892	Ditto .....	175 0 0	28 Aug, 1890.
	W. Shevell .....	25 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	15/- per diem	1888.
	T. Mortimer <sup>11</sup> .....	19 Aug, 1890	Ditto .....	12/- "	19 Aug., 1890.
	W. Armitage .....	4 May, 1891	Ditto .....	12/- "	4 April, 1891.
	R. L. Dawson .....	22 June, 1891	Ditto .....	12/- "	22 June, 1891.
	P. Gleeson .....	15 Feb, 1892	Ditto .....	12/- "	15 Feb., 1892.
	T. Oatley .....	11 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	ros. 6d., "	11 Feb., 1890.
Supervising Bridge Engineer	E. M. De Burgh .....	1 Jan., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	30 April, 1885.
Bridge Superintendent .....	P. G. Brunton .....	1 Jan, 1890	Secretary for Public Works ..	350 0 0	21 June, 1884
Supervsr. of Bridge Ironwork	R. H. Warner .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	350 0 0	9 July, 1885.
Bridge Superintendents ..	J. C. Gibson <sup>7</sup> .....	23 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	10 June, 1886.
	F. M. Smith .....	7 Aug, 1891	Ditto .....	350 0 0	17 Sept., 1889.
	D. W. Armstrong <sup>7</sup> .....	18 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	8 Jan., 1891.
	D. Murcott <sup>7</sup> .....	5 May, 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	5 May, 1891.
	Joseph Hope .....	1 July, 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 July, 1891.
	J. Shearer <sup>7</sup> .....	6 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	20s. per diem	26 Nov., 1890.
	J. Chamberlain .....	17 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	13 Aug, 1891.
Bridge Surveyor .....	C. W. King .....	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto .....	250 0 0	20 Aug., 1889.
Bridge Superintendents ..	G. D. Light .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	15s. per diem	14 July, 1890.
	B. Reed .....	16 June, 1892	Ditto .....	15s. "	16 Sept., 1889.
	E. R. Shield .....	9 June, 1891	Ditto .....	15s. "	9 June, 1891.
	J. Rorison, junr. .....	28 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	15s. "	23 Sept., 1891.
Bridge Overseers .....	F. W. Downey .....	13 Oct, 1891	Ditto .....	15s. "	12 Nov., 1889.
	G. Smallwood .....	9 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	15s. "	9 Oct., 1889.
	J. V. de Coque .....	12 Oct, 1891	Ditto .....	15s. "	23 Mar., 1891.
	W. F. Bell .....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	15s. "	1 Jan., 1892.
	Charles Arnold .....	13 July, 1891	Ditto .....	13s. 4d., "	13 July, 1891.
	H. Batty .....	9 Mar, 1891	Ditto .....	13s. "	9 Mar, 1891.
	J. R. Hyland .....	19 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	12s. "	19 Sept., 1890.
	D. Hogg .....	5 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....	12s. "	5 Dec., 1890.
	S. Galloway .....	1 July, 1891	Ditto .....	12s. "	9 July, 1890.
	J. Ferguson .....	10 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	12s. "	3 Dec, 1890.
	D. B. Selman .....	6 April, 1891	Ditto .....	12s. "	6 April, 1891.
	E. J. Brady .....	29-Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	10s. "	29 Sept., 1890.
	E. Coates .....	15 Aug, 1892	Ditto .....	12s. "	15 Aug., 1892.
	W. P. Courtney .....	10 Aug, 1892	Ditto .....	12s. "	10 Aug, 1892.
	A. H. Alabaster .....	20 Dec, 1892	Ditto .....	12s. "	20 Dec., 1892.
	J. D. Smith .....	1 Aug, 1891	Ditto .....	10s. "	27 Jan., 1891.
Office Assistants .....	W. Binning .....	13 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	12s. "	13 Feb, 1890.
	T. Byrne .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Nov, 1889.
	A. F. Wood .....	11 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	11 Mar, 1892.
	H. Wood's .....	5 Oct. 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	5 Oct., 1892.
	A. E. Wachsmann .....	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto .....	75 0 0	17 Sept., 1890.
	F. Broughton .....	15 June, 1891	Ditto ..	75 0 0	9 Jan, 1891.
	J. Fletcher .....	4 July, 1892	Ditto ..	75 0 0	— July, 1890

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £100 per annum, and 30s. per day when travelling on duty. <sup>2</sup> Gives security to amount of £1,000. <sup>3</sup> Resigned, 20 September <sup>4</sup> Retired, 31 December. <sup>5</sup> Resigned, 12 October. <sup>6</sup> Allowed 30s per day when travelling on duty. <sup>7</sup> Gives security to amount of £500. <sup>8</sup> Reduced to £200 from 1 November. <sup>9</sup> Reduced to £200 from 8 August. <sup>10</sup> Dismissed, 30 April <sup>11</sup> Dismissed 15 September. <sup>12</sup> Dismissed, 26 September. <sup>13</sup> Discharged, 11 June. <sup>14</sup> Dismissed 24 November. <sup>15</sup> Services not continuous. <sup>16</sup> Dismissed, 31 July.



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.</b>					
<b>FIELD ESTABLISHMENT—continued</b>					
Office Assistants.....	W. J. Heriot .....	30 Oct., 1891	Secretary for Public Works ..	50 0 0	30 Oct., 1891.
	J. F. Lindeman .....	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Nov., 1892.
	F. J. Kindon .....	22 April, 1891	Ditto .....	30s. per week	22 April, 1891.
	H. Bridge .....	1 May, 1891	Ditto .....	30s. "	1 May, 1891.
	A. J. Mason .....	6 May, 1891	Ditto .....	30s. "	6 May, 1891.
	O. Wilkinson .....	28 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	20s. "	28 Mar., 1892.
	G. E. Kinnear .....	20 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	7/6 per diem	20 Oct., 1891.
The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—					
Persons employed:—		No.	Amount of money paid as—		£ s. d.
On 31st December .....		2,046	Salaries ..	57,842	0 0 0
			Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
			Wages .....	217,488	0 0 0
					Total. £275,330 0 0
<b>SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.</b>					
Engineer-in-Chief .....	Robert R. P. Hickson .....	1 July, 1889	Governor and Executive Council .....	.....*	5 July, 1881.
Principal Assistant Engineer	C. H. Ohlfsen-Bagge .....	31 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	800 0 0	18 Jan., 1881.
Supervising Engineer in charge of Contracts.	Joseph Davis .....	31 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	650 0 0	27 Aug., 1883.
Supervising Engineer in charge of Surveys.	James Smith Mollison .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	550 0 0	9 July, 1885.
Chief Draftsman .....	Frederick Hammer .....	31 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	500 0 0	29 Aug., 1881.
Resident Engineer .....	Henry Rudolph <sup>1</sup> .....	31 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 July, 1880.
Draftsmen .....	William S. de L. Roberts .....	31 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Oct., 1884.
	William Baltzer .....	7 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	350 0 0	17 Feb., 1884.†
	James H. Eames .....	1 July, 1889	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1881.
Engineering Assistants .....	George F. Hickson <sup>1</sup> .....	6 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 April, 1888.
	Edward J. Newman <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	7 April, 1885.†
Resident Engineers .....	Richard Liron Mestayer .....	28 Oct., 1889	Secretary for Public Works .....	450 0 0	28 Oct., 1889.
	John W. T. Boys <sup>1</sup> .....	4 Dec., 1889	Ditto .....	450 0 0	4 Dec., 1889.
	William J. Millner <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	450 0 0	1 Mar., 1879.
	William Smith <sup>1</sup> .....	13 Aug., 1800	Ditto .....	350 0 0	13 Aug., 1890.
	Stephen H. Weedon <sup>1</sup> .....	9 June, 1891	Ditto .....	350 0 0	9 June, 1891.
	George H. Rowney <sup>1</sup> .....	15 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	275 0 0	15 Feb., 1890.
Surveyors .....	Charles U. O'Hanlon .....	15 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	15/- per diem	15 Oct., 1889.
	Eugene E. W. Herborn .....	3 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	350 0 0	8 July, 1878.
	Algernon Peake .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	350 0 0	26 June, 1884.
	John Herrick Corbett .....	21 Feb., 1888	Ditto .....	275 0 0	15 Dec., 1885.
	Edwald G. Noble .....	25 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	250 0 0	22 May, 1882.
	Robert M'Kay .....	8 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	8 Mar., 1890.
	Arthur H. Starling .....	21 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	15/- per diem	21 Oct., 1890.
	Milveto Ford .....	1 May, 1891	Ditto .....	15/- "	1 May, 1891.
	Hugo P. Hamby .....	5 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	15/- "	5 Mar., 1891.
	Frank R. Hollings .....	11 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	12/- "	11 Sept., 1890.
Draftsmen .....	Arthur E. Cutler .....	26 June, 1891	Ditto .....	19/2 "	1 May, 1890.
	Walter E. Adams .....	27 May, 1889	Ditto .....	250 0 0	30 June, 1882.
	Erwin F. Kern .....	16 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....	250 0 0	16 Sept., 1889.
	Richard Donkin .....	21 April, 1890	Ditto .....	15/- per diem	21 April, 1890.
	Charles W. St Julien .....	9 June, 1890	Ditto .....	15/- "	9 June, 1890.
	Robert S. Littlejohn .....	2 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	12/- "	2 Feb., 1891.
	Charles W. Morse .....	16 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	12/- "	16 Feb., 1891.
	Patrick Young Wales <sup>2</sup> .....	24 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	10/- "	24 Oct., 1891.
	Martin Wood .....	24 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	10/- per diem	24 Oct., 1891.
	Andrew Innes Liddell .....	24 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	10/- "	12 July, 1872.†
	Charles E. Richards .....	12 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....	10/- "	12 Dec., 1890.
	Harold Brees <sup>3,4</sup> .....	16 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....	10/- "	12 Aug., 1879.†
	William Reid <sup>3</sup> .....	12 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....	10/- per diem to 21 Mar.	12 Dec., 1890.
	Johannes H. V. Brammer .....	12 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....	10/- per diem	12 Dec., 1890.
	Gustav Otto Bjornstad .....	12 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....	10/- "	12 Dec., 1890.
	John T. Holt .....	5 June, 1891	Ditto .....	10/- "	5 June, 1891.
Junior Draftsmen .....	Thomas K. M'Kenzie .....	13 June, 1891	Ditto .....	10/- "	13 Sept., 1886.†
	Augustus Dixon Chater .....	24 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	7/- "	24 Oct., 1891.
	John Symonds .....	24 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	7/- "	24 Oct., 1891.
	Henry Rapp .....	24 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	7/- "	24 Oct., 1891.
	Frederick Clarence Kendall .....	1 Aug., 1888	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Aug., 1888.
	Thomas Arthur Ogden .....	14 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	15/- per week	14 Nov., 1890.
	Henry Creer .....	16 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	30/- "	16 Mar., 1891.
Engineering Assistant .....	John Chambers Eldridge <sup>1</sup> .....	22 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	75 0 0	22 Oct., 1889.
Engineer's Clerk .....	Samuel H. Young <sup>5</sup> .....	6 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	10/- per diem to 30 Sept.	6 Mar., 1890.
Junior Clerk .....	Herbert David Hill .....	1 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	52 0 0	1 Mar., 1891.
<sup>1</sup> Receives 2s. per diem allowance in lieu of tram fares, &c. <sup>2</sup> Resigned 4 May <sup>3</sup> Dismissed 22 March. <sup>4</sup> Reinstated 1 June. <sup>5</sup> Dismissed 30 September. * Salary paid as Commissioner and Engineer in-Chief for Roads.    † Services not continuous.					
The number of Persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—					
Persons employed:—		No.	Amount of money paid as:—		£ s. d.
On 31st December .....		101	Salaries .....	12,845	12 7 0
			Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
			Wages .....	8,752	5 11 0
					Total. £21,597 18 6

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—continued.</b>					
<b>RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.</b>					
<i>Permanent Staff.</i>					
Engineer-in-Chief	Henry Deane	1 July, 1891	Governor and Executive Council	1,200 0 0	20 Feb., 1890.
Chief Assistant Engineer	T. R. Firth	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	800 0 0	3 Mar., 1863.*
Chief Assistant Engineer for Trial Surveys.	C. O. Buige <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto	700 0 0	13 July, 1885
Chief Draftsmen	H. Barker	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto	500 0 0	16 Sept., 1867.
	C. S. Cansdell	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto	450 0 0	4 Nov., 1874.
Draftsmen	D. G. G. Commons	14 June, 1878	Secretary for Public Works	350 0 0	14 June, 1878.
	F. H. Knevit	22 Nov., 1880	Ditto	350 0 0	22 Nov., 1880.
	A. M. Howarth	17 May, 1884	Ditto	350 0 0	17 May, 1884.
	R. F. Mann	1 April, 1879	Governor and Executive Council	325 0 0	14 Dec., 1875.
	A. Hayward	27 Nov., 1872	Secretary for Public Works	325 0 0	22 Nov., 1882.
	A. Hilliger	5 Jan., 1881	Ditto	300 0 0	5 Jan., 1881.
	C. A. Dafgard	25 Aug., 1881	Ditto	300 0 0	25 Aug., 1881.
	O. Albers	28 July, 1881	Ditto	250 0 0	28 July, 1881.
Custodian of Plans	R. Stenhouse	15 Feb., 1875	Ditto	165 0 0	7 April, 1874.
<i>Temporary Staff.</i>					
Clerks	N. Neale	24 Nov., 1891	Ditto	250 0 0	16 Sept., 1872.*
	G. R. Grogan	22 July, 1891	Ditto	100 0 0	22 July, 1891.
	C. H. Moore	1 April, 1892	Ditto	50 0 0	1 April, 1892.
	H. M. S. Woodward	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto	52 0 0	1 Aug., 1892.
Supervising Engineers (1st Class).	W. Hutchinson <sup>1</sup>	8 Jan., 1883	Ditto	600 0 0	8 Jan., 1883.
	J. Wright <sup>1</sup>	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto	600 0 0	1 Nov., 1884.
	F. H. Small <sup>1</sup>	12 Jan., 1891	Ditto	600 0 0	1 Dec., 1884.*
	R. H. Rvan <sup>1</sup>	25 Oct., 1891	Ditto	600 0 0	17 May, 1881.
	S. Alexander <sup>1</sup>	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto	600 0 0	22 Oct., 1883.
District Engineer	G. F. Mann <sup>3</sup>	27 Sept., 1883	Ditto	.....	1 Feb., 1857.*
Supervising Engineers (2nd Class).	J. D. Francis <sup>1</sup>	20 Jan., 1882	Ditto	500 0 0	1 June, 1877.
	T. Rhodes <sup>1</sup>	2 Aug., 1881	Ditto	500 0 0	2 Aug., 1881.
	C. M. D. Stuart <sup>1</sup>	25 Aug., 1883	Ditto	500 0 0	28 April, 1882.
	J. M. Stawell <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	500 0 0	11 Jan., 1882.
Resident Engineer (1st Class).	W. C. Grey <sup>4</sup>	1 Mar., 1880	Ditto	350 0 0	5 Jan., 1874.
Resident Engineers (2nd Class).	H. W. Parkinson <sup>4</sup>	1 June, 1885	Ditto	300 0 0	20 April, 1885.
	J. B. Mack <sup>4</sup>	4 Oct., 1884	Ditto	300 0 0	9 June, 1879.
	E. E. Bruce <sup>4</sup>	19 Oct., 1891	Ditto	250 0 0	16 Aug., 1881.
	W. D. Walker <sup>4</sup>	19 Aug., 1892	Ditto	300 0 0	12 Aug., 1879.
	F. E. Wickham <sup>4</sup>	13 Jan., 1892	Ditto	275 0 0	20 Oct., 1879.
	A. G. Little <sup>4</sup>	1 Feb., 1892	Ditto	275 0 0	1 May, 1888.
	H. F. T. Bode <sup>4</sup>	13 Jan., 1892	Ditto	275 0 0	1 Sept., 1880.
	N. Chalmers <sup>4</sup>	10 April, 1892	Ditto	275 0 0	24 Mar., 1882.
Engineering Assistants	J. S. Wade <sup>4</sup>	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto	150 0 0	14 Dec., 1885.
	W. J. Quodling <sup>10</sup>	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Feb., 1886
	C. F. Forbes <sup>4</sup>	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Feb., 1887.
	W. S. Thom <sup>4</sup>	1 Dec., 1892	Ditto	150 0 0	14 May, 1888
Surveyors	G. Melrose <sup>5</sup>	19 Aug., 1881	Ditto	400 0 0	22 April, 1873.*
	H. Hardy <sup>2</sup>	20 April, 1873	Ditto	400 0 0	20 April, 1873.
	J. Cumming <sup>5</sup>	12 Aug., 1887	Ditto	400 0 0	22 July, 1878.*
	O. Lloyd <sup>5</sup>	5 Aug., 1887	Ditto	350 0 0	14 July, 1881.*
	F. H. Geisow <sup>5</sup>	27 Sept., 1887	Ditto	350 0 0	2 June, 1881.*
	J. J. Jameson <sup>5</sup>	1 April, 1882	Ditto	350 0 0	15 May, 1877.
	E. B. Thornbury <sup>5</sup>	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	350 0 0	22 Aug., 1881.*
	G. L. Wilkins <sup>5</sup>	11 Aug., 1881	Ditto	350 0 0	11 Aug., 1881.
	C. H. Caswell <sup>5</sup>	14 Feb., 1885	Ditto	300 0 0	1 July, 1880.
	C. A. Edwardes <sup>5</sup>	10 Nov., 1881	Ditto	300 0 0	8 Sept., 1879.
	T. Kennedy <sup>5</sup>	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	300 0 0	14 Feb., 1879.*
	H. Strathallan <sup>5 6</sup>	13 Sept., 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	13 Sept., 1890.
	P. F. Smyth <sup>5</sup>	17 Aug., 1891	Ditto	300 0 0	14 Aug., 1879.*
	W. A. Bullard <sup>5</sup>	1 Oct., 1882	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Jan., 1876.
	C. S. Gillett <sup>5</sup>	16 Sept., 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	16 Sept., 1890.
	C. Paul <sup>5</sup>	27 May, 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	27 May, 1890.
	J. Gardiner <sup>7</sup>	17 Aug., 1891	Ditto	250 0 0	17 Aug., 1891.
	H. C. Darragh <sup>5 9</sup>	1 Aug., 1891	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Aug., 1891
	G. V. Mocatta <sup>5</sup>	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	14 Oct., 1890.
Assistant Surveyors	P. H. W. Sams <sup>9</sup>	15 Dec., 1892	Ditto	240 0 0	15 Dec., 1892.
	G. Marshall <sup>9</sup>	1 Mar., 1888	Ditto	200 0 0	8 Aug., 1881.
	W. Kennedy <sup>5</sup>	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	18 Dec., 1882.
	E. A. Powell <sup>9</sup>	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	5 May, 1890.
Chief Draftsman	G. J. Beckett	1 June, 1880	Ditto	400 0 0	1 June, 1880.
Draftsman	C. Wilberg	30 Oct., 1882	Ditto	275 0 0	30 Oct., 1882.
	L. C. Lulja	28 Dec., 1881	Ditto	250 0 0	28 Dec., 1881.
	R. M. O'Connell	13 Mar., 1882	Ditto	250 0 0	13 Mar., 1882.
	C. Little	22 Mar., 1882	Ditto	250 0 0	22 Mar., 1882.
	J. Routledge	12 Dec., 1881	Ditto	200 0 0	12 Dec., 1881.
	J. L. Owen <sup>8</sup>	23 Oct., 1891	Ditto	200 0 0	1 July, 1883.

<sup>1</sup> £100 equipment allowance and £125 for forage when in the field    <sup>2</sup> Transferred from Temporary Staff, 1 January.    <sup>3</sup> Temporarily with Commissioners for Railways    <sup>4</sup> £50 equipment allowance and £80 for forage when in the field    <sup>5</sup> £225 equipment allowance when in the field    <sup>6</sup> Services dispensed with, August    <sup>7</sup> Resigned, 31 May.    <sup>8</sup> Dismissed, 31 January.    <sup>9</sup> Services dispensed with, 31 December.    <sup>10</sup> £50 equipment in the field.

\* Services not continuous

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BRANCH—continued.</b>					
<i>Temporary Staff—continued.</i>					
Custodian of Plans	G. B. Chalon	10 Sept., 1888	Secretary for Public Works	150 0 0	23 Aug., 1883.*
Draftsmen	W. Bowry	9 Nov., 1885	Ditto	265 0 0	23 Feb., 1885.
	T. Solly	6 Dec., 1892	Ditto	250 0 0	6 Dec., 1892.
	W. Friederick	7 Aug., 1882	Ditto	200 0 0	7 Aug., 1882.
	W. M. H. Burkitt	10 June, 1885	Ditto	200 0 0	10 June, 1885.
	E. A. Bracken	11 Sept., 1882	Ditto	200 0 0	11 Sept., 1882.
	J. R. S. Whinfield	21 Dec., 1880	Ditto	175 0 0	21 Dec., 1880.
	G. Seale	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto	150 0 0	8 Aug., 1881.
	J. W. Roberts	22 Nov., 1892	Ditto	100 0 0	22 Aug., 1892.
Cadet	H. G. Thom <sup>1</sup>	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Dec., 1890.
Temporary Draftsmen	E. Claydon	13 July, 1891	Ditto	15/- per diem	13 July, 1891.
	W. A. Shoobert	21 Nov., 1890	Ditto	15/- "	21 Nov., 1890.
	W. Burmeister	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto	14/- "	10 Aug., 1885.*
	H. Czerwonka	24 Sept., 1890	Ditto	14/- "	24 Sept., 1890.
	O. Williams	7 Sept., 1891	Ditto	13/- "	7 Sept., 1891.
	R. Thomson	27 July, 1891	Ditto	13/- "	27 July, 1891.
	C. J. Merfield	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto	13/- "	1 Oct., 1890.
	G. Bernberg	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto	12/10 "	14 Aug., 1890.*
	F. Piper	29 Jan., 1890	Ditto	12/- "	1 Dec., 1882.*
	A. Vine	1 May, 1890	Ditto	12/- "	30 May, 1861.*
	C. Gilbert <sup>2</sup>	24 Jan., 1891	Ditto	12/- "	24 Jan., 1891.
	E. S. Green	17 Sept., 1890	Ditto	12/- "	17 Sept., 1890.
	W. Currie	29 Jan., 1890	Ditto	10/- "	29 Jan., 1890.
	J. P. Grenfell	21 Feb., 1890	Ditto	10/- "	21 Feb., 1890.
	R. Y. Smith	17 Sept., 1890	Ditto	10/- "	17 Sept., 1890.
	W. G. Cocks	18 Sept., 1890	Ditto	10/- "	8 Sept., 1890.
	R. S. Cranna	22 Sept., 1890	Ditto	10/- "	22 Sept., 1890.
	F. D. Mitealfe	30 Sept., 1890	Ditto	10/- "	30 Sept., 1890.
	R. B. Jamieson	23 Oct., 1890	Ditto	8/- "	23 Oct., 1890.
	J. H. Black	30 Sept., 1890	Ditto	7/- "	30 Sept., 1890.
	R. Lacy	27 Oct., 1890	Ditto	7/- "	27 Oct., 1890.
Messengers			Ditto	{ 1 at 50 0 0 1 at 52 0 0 5 at 10/- per diem 3 at 12/- "	each.
Inspectors			Ditto	{ 44 at 15/- " 1 at 18/- "	"

<sup>1</sup> Resigned, 30 November.    <sup>2</sup> Services dispensed with, 23 February.    \* Services not continuous.

The number of Persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December	227	Salaries	27,447 0 0	£53,508 0 11
		Fees, &c.	Nil.	
		Wages	26,061 0 11	

TRAMWAYS.

<i>Permanent.</i> Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class	Gustave Fischer	1 July, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	450 0 0	10 Nov., 1881.
<i>Temporary.</i> Surveyor	E. C. Jones	8 July, 1889	Secretary for Public Works	300 0 0	30 Mar., 1867.*
Resident Engineer, 2nd Class	W. E. Dunn	1 May, 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	1 April, 1882.*
Draftsmen	P. W. Shaw	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto	275 0 0	10 June, 1885.
	E. S. Nixon	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto	15/- per diem	1 Nov., 1890.
	S. W. Conyers	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	10/- "	21 Sept., 1885.
	O. H. L. Backhouse	29 July, 1890	Ditto	7/- "	11 Mar., 1890.
	W. Blacklock	28 Mar., 1892	Ditto	£5 per week	28 Mar., 1892.
	P. Davies	2 May, 1892	Ditto	15/- per diem	2 May, 1892.
	A. H. Jordan	12 May, 1892	Ditto	8/- "	12 May, 1892.
	A. F. White	16 May, 1892	Ditto	15/- "	16 May, 1892.

\* Services not continuous.

The number of Persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed —	No.	Amount of money paid as: —	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December	21	Salaries	2,603 0 0	£3,035 14 0
		Fees, &c.	Nil.	
		Wages	432 14 0	

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—continued.</b>					
<b>GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.</b>					
Government Architect	Walter L. Vernon <sup>1</sup>	1 Aug., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	1,160 0 0	1 Aug., 1890.
Principal Assistant Architect	Louis Robertson	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	500 0 0	21 June, 1860.
Assistant Architects . . . . .	Edmund S. V. Spencer	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	500 0 0	4 Jan., 1867.
	Edward Rumsey . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	500 0 0	1 Mar., 1873.
Clerks of Works . . . . .	Alfred G. Edwards . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	450 0 0	28 July, 1864.
	Alfred R. Brown . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	350 0 0	1 Sept., 1877.
	William Roberts . . . . .	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto . . . . .	415 0 0	1 Mar., 1867.
	James Kay . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	350 0 0	10 Nov., 1864.
	James M'Skimming . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	350 0 0	23 June, 1865.
	Archibald T. Telfer . . . . .	23 Oct., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	350 0 0	16 Mar., 1861.
	John W. Wills . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	315 0 0	1 Jan., 1876.
	William B. Simpson . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	300 0 0	1 Feb., 1879.
	Thomas Baint . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	275 0 0	1 April, 1882.
	Building Surveyor . . . . .	Alfred T. Brindley . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	300 0 0
Draftsmen . . . . .	Alfred Cook . . . . .	1 Jan., 1874	Ditto . . . . .	490 0 0	24 April, 1854.
	Edwin Burns . . . . .	1 Sept., 1882	Ditto . . . . .	290 0 0	19 Mar., 1877.
	Malcolm MacTaggart . . . . .	12 July, 1887	Ditto . . . . .	200 0 0	21 May, 1883.
	Walter A. E. Lewis . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	175 0 0	14 Jan., 1889.

TEMPORARY STAFF.

Clerks of Works . . . . .	James Farr . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Secretary for Public Works . . . . .	350 0 0	— Feb., 1874.*	
	John T. Thorne . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	350 0 0	1 Sept., 1877.	
	James W. Dowell . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	350 0 0	1 Sept., 1877.	
	James M'Gregor . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	300 0 0	15 Mar., 1884.	
	Thomas Raw . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	300 0 0	13 Aug., 1885.	
	Henry Goddard . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	300 0 0	16 Feb., 1885.	
	Samuel Rigg . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	300 0 0	21 April, 1876.	
	William Clubb <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	1 May, 1891	Ditto . . . . .	300 0 0	1 May, 1891.	
	succeeded by					
	S. Herbert . . . . .	1 Dec., 1892	Ditto . . . . .	300 0 0	14 July, 1885.	
	Robert Laing <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	250 0 0	10 May, 1879.	
	succeeded by					
	E. FitzGerald . . . . .	1 Dec., 1892	Ditto . . . . .	250 0 0	11 May, 1891.	
	William Lee, junior . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	250 0 0	1 Feb., 1884.	
	Robert Bushby . . . . .	8 Aug., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	250 0 0	4 May, 1885.	
	John Hellmich . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	225 0 0	1 Mar., 1883.	
	Wm. Jas Little . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	200 0 0	17 July, 1890.	
	David M'G. Niven . . . . .	1 July, 1883	Ditto . . . . .	200 0 0	1 July, 1883.	
	Wm H K. Roberts . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	12s 9d per diem	1 June, 1890.	
	Ernest L. Thompson . . . . .	11 May, 1891	Ditto . . . . .	70s. per week	11 May, 1891.	
Edward H. W. Ramsey . . . . .	5 May, 1891	Ditto . . . . .	70s. ,,	5 May, 1891.		
Charles Francis . . . . .	15 June, 1891	Ditto . . . . .	15s per diem	15 June, 1891.		
Timekeeper . . . . .	Angus Cameron . . . . .	27 Nov., 1890	Ditto . . . . .	12s. ,,	27 Nov., 1890.	
				to 30 April,		
				15s per diem		
				from 1 May.		
Clerk of works . . . . .	Henry E. Elliott . . . . .	1 July, 1892	Ditto . . . . .	£5 per week	1 July, 1892.	
Draftsmen . . . . .	John B. Henderson . . . . .	1 Sept., 1877	Ditto . . . . .	300 0 0	1 Sept., 1877.	
	Ernest E. Boissier . . . . .	1 May, 1882	Ditto . . . . .	300 0 0	1 May, 1882.	
	Edward L. Drew . . . . .	17 Dec., 1883	Ditto . . . . .	300 0 0	17 Dec., 1883.	
	George J. Oakeshott . . . . .	1 June, 1891	Ditto . . . . .	300 0 0	1 June, 1891.	
	Tasker C. Smith . . . . .	1 Sept., 1877	Ditto . . . . .	225 0 0	1 Sept., 1877.	
	James M. Kemmus . . . . .	21 July, 1882	Ditto . . . . .	175 0 0	21 July, 1882.	
	Arthur S. Cook . . . . .	22 Nov., 1890	Ditto . . . . .	16s 8d per diem	22 Nov., 1890.	
	Charles S. Cornish . . . . .	20 Feb., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	12s. ,,	20 Feb., 1891.	
	Charles H. J. Dibbs . . . . .	6 May, 1891	Ditto . . . . .	£4 per week	1 Nov., 1889.	
	John S. Adam . . . . .	18 May, 1891	Ditto . . . . .	£3 ,,	18 May, 1891.	
	Robert C. Donaldson . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	100 0 0	1 Sept., 1889.	
	Clerk—Account Branch . . . . .	Andrew J. Howell . . . . .	22 Jan., 1885	Ditto . . . . .	250 0 0	29 May, 1883.*
	Assistant to Assistant Architect	Ernest E. Guille . . . . .	23 May, 1883	Ditto . . . . .	200 0 0	23 May, 1883.
	Assistant to Principal Assistant Architect.	Archibald J. Purdue . . . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	275 0 0	13 Nov., 1884.
	Photo-Printer, &c. . . . .	Henry Borradaile . . . . .	19 Sept., 1885	Ditto . . . . .	200 0 0	26 Feb., 1885.
Clerks—Correspondence Room	Wm. James Goulding <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	11 May, 1891	Ditto . . . . .	120 0 0	1 Aug., 1882.	
	Thos. B. Cooper . . . . .	23 July, 1892	Ditto . . . . .	100 0 0	23 July, 1892.	
	Chas. Swinburne <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	20 July, 1891	Ditto . . . . .	52 0 0	20 July, 1891.	
Specification Clerk . . . . .	Horatio Beveridge . . . . .	4 Oct., 1892	Ditto . . . . .	52 0 0	4 Oct., 1892.	
Clerk . . . . .	Wm. S. Gordon . . . . .	3 Aug., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	£2 10s per week	3 Aug., 1891.	

<sup>1</sup> Gives security for £1,000. <sup>2</sup> Services dispersed with. <sup>3</sup> Retired. \* Services not continuous

The number of Persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were —

Persons employed :—	No.	Amount of money paid as.—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December . . . . .	83	Salaries . . . . .	16,935 18 11	£17,978 13 7
		Fees, &c. . . . .	Nil.	
		Wages . . . . .	1,042 14 8	

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—continued.</b>					
<b>HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION.</b>					
<b>ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.</b>					
Engineer-in-Chief .....	Cecil West Darley <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	1,200 0 0	11 July, 1867.
Principal Assistant Engineer in Office.	George Alfred Tillet <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	800 0 0	3 Sept., 1863.*
Principal Assistant Engineer out of Office.	Alfred Williams <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	750 0 0	10 Aug., 1874.
Principal Assistant Engineer Mechanical.	Henry Davis .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	600 0 0	1 Aug., 1873.*
Supervising Engineers—					
1st Class .....	Thomas William Keele <sup>4</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	700 0 0	— April, 1868.
	Henry Deane Walsh <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	600 0 0	14 Jan., 1878.
2nd Class .....	Joshua Percy Josephson <sup>6</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	550 0 0	6 May, 1868.
Chief Surveyor .....	Gerald Harnett Halligan <sup>9</sup> ..	1 July, 1889	Ditto .....	400 0 0	— Aug., 1871.
Chief Draftsman .....	John George Laing .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	450 0 0	13 Nov., 1872.
Assistant Engineer for Water Supply.	Theodore Pridham .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	450 0 0	24 Feb., 1879.
Chief Draftsman .....	William Rossbach .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	400 0 0	4 July, 1877.
Resident Engineer 1st Class	Henry Burton Charles .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	350 0 0	19 Jan., 1880.
do 2nd Class	George D. MacCabe <sup>21</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	12 May, 1880.
do do	Alfred Brooks <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Aug., 1883.
Fitzroy Dock—					
General Superintendent	James Hoey <sup>8</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1875	Ditto .....	500 0 0	25 Mar., 1868.
Dock Superintendent ..	John Pratt <sup>9</sup> .....	17 May, 1892	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1891.
Assistant Clerk .....	William Morling <sup>6</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Secretary for Public Works .....	175 0 0	2 May, 1880.
Watchman .....	William Smith <sup>10</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1888	Ditto .....	110 0 0	21 April, 1874.
Foreman Fitter .....	John Gibson .....	19 Oct., 1877	Ditto .....	320 0 0	27 Sept., 1874.
Foreman Boilermaker ..	George Fletcher .....	19 Oct., 1877	Ditto .....	320 0 0	20 June, 1877.
Storekeeper .....	John T. Hallwell <sup>11</sup> .....	1 July, 1891	Ditto .....	225 0 0	2 Dec., 1889.
Supervising Engineers—					
2nd Class .....	David Houston <sup>12</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	500 0 0	3 June, 1859.*
	Charles Stanley Brownrigg <sup>13</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	450 0 0	24 July, 1876.
	Henry Richard Carleton <sup>15</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	500 0 0	20 Feb., 1879.
	Edward Bellingham Price <sup>14</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	500 0 0	2 Dec., 1885.
Resident Engineers 1st Class	Mordaunt Leyburn Maclean <sup>19</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	450 0 0	1 Jan., 1875.
	William Edward Kemp <sup>16</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 June, 1875.
	Harold Alfred Blomfield <sup>17</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	400 0 0	4 Feb., 1878.
	David Frank Campbell <sup>14</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	400 0 0	24 Jan., 1876.
	James Walter Grimshaw <sup>9</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	350 0 0	14 Dec., 1880.*
2nd Class	Henry Paul Ramsay Copeland <sup>24</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	— Mar., 1878.
	Albert Frederick Jacob <sup>25</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	325 0 0	15 June, 1878.
	Frederick William Clarke <sup>25</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	7 Sept., 1877.
	Thomas Edward Burrows <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	325 0 0	9 Aug., 1877.
Surveyors .....	Herbert William Skinner <sup>7</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	250 0 0	11 July, 1881.
	Arthur William H. Anderson .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	275 0 0	3 Jan., 1878.
	David George Brodie <sup>28</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	260 0 0	24 Dec., 1878.
	William John Goodsir .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	225 0 0	1 Dec., 1881.
	John Christopher Rolleston .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	9 Sept., 1878.
Engineer Assistant ..	Walter Ernest Macquarie <sup>20</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	250 0 0	14 June, 1888.
Naval Architect .....	James Orr .....	1 Jan., 1892	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	16 Dec., 1881.
Inspector of Machinery ...	Henry Boag Dawson .....	1 Jan., 1891	Secretary for Public Works .....	325 0 0	11 Nov., 1879.
Architects .....	Charles Assinder Harding .....	8 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....	£8 per week	8 Dec., 1890.
	Arthur Ernest Francis .....	26 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....	16s. per diem	26 Sept., 1889.
Architectural Draftsman ...	William H. Foggit .....	27 May, 1891	Ditto .....	14s. "	27 May, 1891.
Draftsmen .....	Edward Joseph H. Broad .....	20 Feb., 1884	Ditto .....	325 0 0	23 Oct., 1879.
	Thomas McCulloch .....	13 May, 1885	Ditto .....	275 0 0	13 May, 1885.*
	John Marshall .....	20 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	300 0 0	20 Mar., 1882.
	Albert Wilhelm Wellisch .....	23 April, 1880	Ditto .....	275 0 0	23 April, 1880.
	Phillip D. Napier <sup>21</sup> .....	1 July, 1881	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 July, 1881.
	James Elder .....	5 Mar., 1888	Ditto .....	275 0 0	5 Mar., 1888.
	Selwood Smyth .....	19 July, 1889	Ditto .....	16s. per diem	19 July, 1889.
	Albert Edward Flavelle .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	225 0 0	7 Feb., 1881.
	George Lane .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	250 0 0	14 Jan., 1879.
	Reginald Owen Friend .....	1 May, 1887	Ditto .....	225 0 0	1 April, 1880.*
	Arthur E. Hezlett .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	225 0 0	1 July, 1878.
	John Boucher .....	5 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	16s. per diem	5 Mar., 1890.
	Francis William Rose .....	1 Nov., 1883	Ditto .....	275 0 0	15 Dec., 1877.
	Joseph Wearne .....	25 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	8s. per diem	25 Feb., 1890.
	John George Stoko Puvvis .....	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	15s. "	1 Aug., 1890.
	Adolf Czesz .....	15 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	14s. "	15 Mar., 1892.
	Thomas Henry Clarke .....	15 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	14s. "	15 Mar., 1892.
	Frederick Dixon Kdronds .....	11 July, 1892	Ditto .....	14s. "	11 July, 1892.
	Ernest Dearmer Ford .....	2 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	£2 per week	2 Aug., 1892.
	Robert Borland .....	12 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	14s. per diem	12 Aug., 1892.
Clerks .....	William Kelsey Outley <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1874	Ditto .....	275 0 0	1 Jan., 1873.
	Frederick Ashley Thorpe <sup>21</sup> ..	20 June, 1878	Ditto .....	275 0 0	20 June, 1878.
	Nicholas Jones <sup>7</sup> .....	2 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....	175 0 0	2 Oct., 1882.

NOTE.—For references see page 128.

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION—continued.</b>					
<b>ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT—continued.</b>					
Clerks .....	Henry Hudson Cunneen <sup>7</sup>	10 May, 1884	Ditto .....	200 0 0	6 June, 1882.
	Henry Latimer Walters <sup>21</sup> ..	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1883.
	Charles T. L. Jackson ....	7 July, 1891	Ditto .....	190 0 0	7 July, 1891.
	Robert A. Miller <sup>6</sup> .....	25 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	156 10 0	25 Aug., 1890.
	Harold S. D. Portus .....	9 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	52 0 0	9 Feb., 1891
	Henry William Thackeray	6 June, 1890	Ditto .....	156 10 0	6 June, 1890.
	Lewis Frederick Garnett	26 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	20 June, 1892.
	Wm James C. Ward ....	26 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	75 0 0	26 Sept., 1892.
Custodian of Plans .....	John Bibb .....	18 April, 1879	Secretary for Public Works	250 0 0	20 Aug., 1869
Clerks, Branch Office .....	Henry Vidal Proctor <sup>21</sup> ..	7 Mar., 1877	Ditto .....	12s. per diem	21 July, 1884
	Arthur M'Gillycuddy <sup>6</sup> ..	1 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	12s. ,,	1 Nov., 1880.
				from 1 Aug	
	Henry Little .....	15 April, 1889	Engineer-in-Chief ...	10s per diem	15 April, 1889.
Clerks, Newcastle Office ..	Alexander John Hunter <sup>22</sup>	7 Feb., 1882	Secretary for Public Works ..	300 0 0	7 Feb., 1882.
	Michael Joseph Dalton ...	11 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 May, 1877.
				from 11 March	
Assistant Clerk, ditto ...	William Robert Wylie ...	12 June, 1890	Ditto .....	78 0 0	12 June, 1890
Clerk, Head Office.....	Michael Joseph Dalton	15 May, 1882	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 May, 1877.
				to 10 March	
Clerk, Richmond River... .	Henry Havelock Vidal <sup>23</sup>	1 July, 1891	Ditto .....	250 0 0	31 July, 1877.
Clerks, Trial Bay .....	Henry Herbert Leigh Berthon <sup>15</sup>	1 July, 1891	Ditto .....	250 0 0	16 Nov., 1874
	William D. Higgins <sup>27</sup> ...	27 Oct., 1890	Engineer-in-Chief ...	10s. per diem	27 Oct., 1890.
Assistant in Plan-room ...	Joseph Davis .....	1 Mar., 1887	Secretary for Public Works	12s. ,,	1 Mar., 1887.
Copying Clerks .....	Samuel Parker ...	28 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	10s. ,,	28 Jan., 1890.
Clerk, North Coast District	Joseph Welsh Hayes <sup>21</sup> ..	1 June, 1875	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 June, 1875.
Inspector .....	Edward Blakeney <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1876	Engineer-in-Chief ...	15s. per diem	8 May, 1868.*
Clerks of Works ..	Joseph Nicoll .....	1 Aug., 1888	Secretary for Public Works ..	250 0 0	4 July, 1862.
	John Mason .....	1 Aug., 1888	Ditto .....	250 0 0	11 April, 1868.
	Angus Moir .....	1 Aug., 1888	Ditto .....	250 0 0	18 June, 1879
	Robert Cameron ..	3 Sept., 1889	Ditto ..	250 0 0	2 Sept., 1881.
Overseer, Glebe Id. Bridge	John Toohy ..	1 Jan., 1865	Ditto ..	156 0 0	1 Jan., 1865
Assistant Messenger ...	.....	.....	Ditto ..	75 0 0	.....
Office-keeper .....	.....	.....	Ditto ..	52 0 0	.....
Assistant Messenger .....	.....	.....	Ditto ..	15s. per week	.....
<sup>1</sup> Gives £1,000 security, allowed £100 horse equipment. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters. <sup>3</sup> Gives £500 security; allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters, and £52 per annum forage. <sup>4</sup> Gives £300 security, allowed quarters valued at £75 per annum, and £100 per annum forage. <sup>5</sup> Gives £500 security, allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters, and £50 per annum forage. <sup>6</sup> Gives £150 security. <sup>7</sup> Gives £200 security. <sup>8</sup> Gives £300 security, allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters. <sup>9</sup> Allowed quarters valued at £50 per annum. <sup>10</sup> Allowed quarters and fuel. <sup>11</sup> Gives £200 security, allowed quarters valued at £50 per annum. <sup>12</sup> Gives £200 security, allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters, and 3s per diem forage. <sup>13</sup> Gives £300 security, allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters, and £78 per annum forage. <sup>14</sup> Gives £150 security, allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters. <sup>15</sup> Gives £150 security, allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters. <sup>16</sup> Gives £300 security, allowed £52 per annum forage. <sup>17</sup> Gives £150 security, allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters, and 3s per diem forage. <sup>18</sup> Gives £100 security. <sup>19</sup> Gives £150 security, allowed 20s per week forage. <sup>20</sup> Gives £200 security, allowed quarters valued at £50 per annum. <sup>21</sup> Gives £300 security. <sup>22</sup> Gives £500 security. <sup>23</sup> Gives £200 security, allowed 16s per week in lieu of quarters. <sup>24</sup> Gives £150 security, allowed 3s per diem forage. <sup>25</sup> Gives £400 security, allowed 6s per diem for travelling expenses. <sup>26</sup> Gives £150 security, allowed £52 per annum in lieu of quarters. <sup>27</sup> Allowed 15s per week in lieu of quarters. <sup>28</sup> Allowed 3s per diem for forage. <sup>29</sup> Services not continuous.					
<b>DREDGE SERVICE.</b>					
Superintending Engineer of Dredges.	Alexander Brown Portus <sup>1</sup>	15 May, 1880	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	1 Oct., 1865
Clerk to Superintendent	Thomas Frederic Rossbach	22 May, 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	17 May, 1880
Clerk Newcastle Office	Francis John Fuller <sup>4</sup> ....	1 July, 1887	Ditto ..	240 0 0	29 Mar., 1878.*
Superintendent of Reclamations.	David S. Kirkwood <sup>1</sup> ...	1 April, 1890	Ditto ..	400 0 0	1 Nov., 1864.
Masters and Chief Engineers					
Dredge "Samson" .....	John Laing <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1868	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 Aug., 1868.
"Newcastle" ..	James Rowson <sup>2</sup> .....	19 April, 1870	Ditto .....	400 0 0	19 April, 1870.
"Sydney" .....	Henry Orr <sup>1</sup> .....	1 June, 1875	Ditto ..	400 0 0	18 May, 1868.
"Hunter" .....	John Carruthers <sup>3</sup> .....	22 May, 1880	Ditto .....	400 0 0	13 Oct., 1873.
"Hercules" .....	John Hamilton <sup>1</sup> .....	14 Mar., 1881	Ditto ..	350 0 0	14 Mar., 1881.
"Vulcan" .....	John Ryan <sup>2</sup> .....	18 Oct., 1881	Ditto ..	350 0 0	9 Aug., 1875
"Charon" .....	John Mather <sup>1</sup> .....	25 Feb., 1882	Ditto ..	345 0 0	25 Sept., 1877.*
"Minos" ..	William Colthurst Bennett <sup>1</sup>	1 July, 1883	Ditto ..	345 0 0	14 Oct., 1862.
"Archimedes" ..	Robert Steel <sup>1</sup> .....	24 Jan., 1884	Ditto ..	345 0 0	13 Oct., 1881
"Alcides" ..	William Jones <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1886	Ditto ..	325 0 0	5 Mar., 1878.
"Ulysses" ..	David Lawson <sup>1</sup> .....	23 Nov., 1886	Ditto ..	300 0 0	15 Aug., 1883.
"Fitzroy" .....	James Laurie Grant <sup>1</sup> ..	1 April, 1890	Ditto ..	300 0 0	19 July, 1883
"Pluto" ..	William White <sup>1</sup> .....	1 April, 1890	Ditto ..	300 0 0	14 Sept., 1885
"Titan" ..	James C. Ruddle <sup>3</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	300 0 0	14 Jan., 1884
				to 13 June	
"Titan" .....	David Mitchell <sup>1</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto ..	300 0 0	1 Nov., 1886.
				from 12 July,	
"Dorus" .....	David Mitchell <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto ..	275 0 0	1 Nov., 1886.
				to 11 July	
"Alesus" then "Dorus" ..	Peter Fletcher Caldwell <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	275 0 0	1 Jan., 1887.
"Actor" ..	James Dymock <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto ..	275 0 0	13 Mar., 1883.
"Alesus" .....	Robert Gibson Johnson (acting) <sup>1</sup>	21 Aug., 1892	Secretary for Public Works ..	275 0 0	20 Aug., 1886.
<sup>1</sup> Gives £300 security. <sup>2</sup> Gives £300 security, allowed £52 per annum, working double shift with two crews. <sup>3</sup> Distorted to Engineer of Tug. <sup>4</sup> Allowed £25 per annum for quarters. <sup>5</sup> Services not continuous.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION—continued.</b>					
<b>DREDGE SERVICE—continued.</b>					
Masters of Tugs (1) .....	.....	.....	Engineer-in-Chief .....	288 0 0	
(4) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	264 0 0	each.
(2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	237 12 0	"
(3) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	211 4 0	"
(2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	198 0 0	"
(4) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	184 16 0	"
(1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	171 12 0	"
(1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	158 8 0	"
(1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	145 4 0	"
Mates of Dredges (4) .....	.....	.....	Engineer-in-Chief .....	184 16 0	"
(13) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	171 12 0	"
Mates of Tugs (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	145 4 0	"
Coxswains (15) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	132 0 0	"
Seamen (54) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	114 8 0	"
(59) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	108 0 0	"
Cooks (4) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	114 8 0	"
(5) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	108 0 0	"
Watchmen (10) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	114 8 0	"
Boys (3) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	78 0 0	"
(4) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	72 0 0	"
(8) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	60 0 0	"
Engineers of Tugs (5) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	240 0 0	"
(1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	237 12 0	"
(1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	216 0 0	"
(2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	211 4 0	"
(2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	198 0 0	"
(1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	184 16 0	"
(1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	180 0 0	"
(1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	171 12 0	"
(3) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	168 0 0	"
(3) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	158 8 0	"
(1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	156 0 0	"
(3) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	132 0 0	"
Engine drivers of dredges (5) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	184 16 0	"
(3) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	171 12 0	"
(15) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	168 0 0	"
(1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	182 10 0	"
(9) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	158 8 0	"
(1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	144 0 0	"
Firemen (3) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	158 8 0	"
(1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	145 4 0	"
(28) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	132 0 0	"
(17) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	120 0 0	"
Winchmen (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	132 0 0	"
Oilers (7) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	96 0 0	"
Carpenters (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	174 0 0	"
(4) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	171 12 0	"
(3) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	158 8 0	"
(1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	144 0 0	"
Blacksmiths (4) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	184 16 0	"
(1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	171 12 0	"
(3) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	158 8 0	"
(1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	144 0 0	"
Boilermaker (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	198 0 0	"
(1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	184 16 0	"
Boilermaker's assistant (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	132 0 0	"
Engineer's assistant (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	132 0 0	"
Strikers (6) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	132 0 0	"
(1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	120 0 0	"
(2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	114 8 0	"
(1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	108 0 0	"

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed—	No.	Amount of money paid as—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	1,645	Salaries .....	104,117 8 3	£254,910 14 5
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	150,793 6 2	

**WATER CONSERVATION, IRRIGATION, AND DRAINAGE.**

**PERMANENT STAFF.**

Chief Engineer .....	H. G. M'Kinney .....	1 Sept, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	13 Jan., 1880.
Engineer .....	D. M' Mordie .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	700 0 0	— May, 1880.
Assistant Engineers .....	L. A. B. Wade .....	7 Feb, 1890	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 July, 1880.
	P. W. Rygate .....	1 Feb, 1890	Ditto .....	300 0 0	13 June, 1885.
	C. E. Bloufield .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	250 0 0	29 Jan., 1890.
Principal Engineering Draftsman.	W. E. H. Nicolle .....	1 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	400 0 0	30 Aug., 1880.
Third Engineering Draftsman.	H. J. Graham .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Feb., 1890.
First Survey and Record Draftsman.	V. Czarlinski .....	9 May, 1891	Ditto .....	360 0 0	3 Oct., 1884.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—WATER CONSERVATION, IRRIGATION, AND DRAINAGE—continued.</b>					
<b>TEMPORARY STAFF.</b>					
Assistant Engineers .....	William Poole .....	31 Mar., 1891	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture...	250 0 0	16 Aug., 1886.
	N. J. C. MacTaggart .....	5 April, 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	5 April, 1892.
Inspector Artesian Borer ...	G. W. Townsend .....	15 June, 1892	Secretary for Public Works...	£5 per week	— Mar., 1874
Engineering Draftsmen ...	H. J. Handley .....	4 Jan., 1890	Secretary for Mines .....	20/- per diem	8 May, 1882
	H. F. Simon .....	7 May, 1890	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture ..	225 0 0	7 May, 1890.
	T. W. Seaver .....	14 April, 1890	Ditto .....	15/- per diem	14 April, 1890.
Survey Draftsmen .....	R. P. Younger .....	1 April, 1890	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.	300 0 0	1 April, 1890.
	D. R. Alderton... ..	14 Aug., 1890	Ditto ..	240 0 0	30 May, 1884.
	John E. Slade .....	6 May, 1890	Ditto .....	240 0 0	16 Oct., 1882.
	S. A. Mills .....	1 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 Oct., 1882.
	F. S. Joseph .....	16 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	14/- per diem	— May, 1886.
	Robt. Paton .....	12 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	14/-	— Dec., 1886.
	W. C. White .....	4 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	14/-	2 Jan., 1876.
	H. L. A. Spark .....	27 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	13/-	22 June, 1885.
	A. P. C. Single.....	15 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	12/-	1 Nov., 1888.
	W. Scanlen .....	9 June, 1890	Ditto .....	12/-	10 Aug., 1885.
	P. Francis .....	9 Sept., 1892	Secretary for Public Works .....	10/-	— Jan., 1880.
Lithographic Draftsman ...	J. G. Brown .....	1 Feb., 1892	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	12/-	1 Feb., 1892.
Probationer .....	Hector Kennedy .....	17 Aug, 1891	Ditto .....	75 0 0	17 July, 1891.
Field Assistant .....	C. Watson .....	1 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	£3 10s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> wk.	16 Jan., 1886.
Clerks .....	James B. Mellon .....	27 May, 1892	Secretary for Public Works...	200 0 0	27 May, 1892.
	S. J. Keele .....	8 Feb., 1892	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture ..	11, 8 per diem	— May, 1877.
	Wm. Vincent <sup>1</sup> .....	21 Jan, 1891	Ditto ..	75 0 0	9 April, 1890.
	J. O. Neumann <sup>2</sup> .....	26 May, 1892	Secretary for Public Works ..	150 0 0	26 May, 1892.
	T. Garnett <sup>3</sup> .....	20 June, 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	20 June, 1892.
	Wm. Walker <sup>4</sup> .....	13 June, 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	23 Sept., 1889.
	Chas. D. Williamson ...	4 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	30/- per week	4 Oct., 1892.
Messengers .....	F. Edwards .....	25 May, 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	25 May, 1892.
	Wm. Fi-h .....	8 Feb., 1892	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	10/- per week	8 Feb., 1892.
Office-cleaner .....	Peter Gibson .....	13 Oct., 1892	Secretary for Public Works .....	10/-	—

<sup>1</sup> Services dispensed with 15 September. <sup>2</sup> Transferred to Roads and Bridges 1 June. <sup>3</sup> Transferred to Harbours and Rivers 21 September. <sup>4</sup> Transferred from Audit Office 13 June

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December ...	56	Salaries .....	7,968 12 8	£9,241 14 4
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	1,273 1 8	

**HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD.**

Secretary and Accountant ..	Alfred Ernest Fry ..	1 Aug., 1892	Governor and Executive Council <sup>1</sup>	350 0 0	— 1887.*
Engineer to the Board ...	Joshua Binnington Henson	1 Sept., 1892	Ditto ..	400 0 0	— May, 1888.
Chief Clerk.....	Joseph Graham O'Connor	20 Aug., 1892	Board ..	300 0 0	
Assessor ...	Prosper de Mestre Hart	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto ..	250 0 0	— 1888.*
Maitland District Inspector	Edward Nash .....	29 Aug., 1892	Ditto ..	234 0 0	— May, 1877.
Engineer-in-Charge ..	Ernest Hackett. . . . .	1 Sept., 1890	Engineer-in-charge .....	250 8 0	— Aug., 1884.
Inspector of Plumbing ..	James Richmond ..	12 Dec., 1892	Board ..	200 0 0	
Shorthand, Correspondence.	Charles Hibble.....	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto ..	175 0 0	
and Records Clerk.					
Bookkeeper and Outside	Montague Edward Cooke.	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Cashier.					
Assessor's 1st Assistant	Edwin Thomas ..	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Cashier .....	George Frank Beeston ..	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	125 0 0	
Rates Ledgerkeeper ..	Walter M'Cue .....	1 Sept., 1892	Ditto ..	125 0 9	— July, 1891.*
District Clerk ..	Thomas Patrick Lynch	3 Sept., 1892	Ditto ..	150 0 0	
Assistant Outside Cashier	William Porteous Rodgers	21 Sept., 1892	Ditto ..	125 0 0	
and District Clerk					
Cashier and District Clerk,	James Pritchard ..	17 Oct., 1892	Ditto ..	156 0 0	
Maitland.					
Assessor's 2nd Assistant	Alfred Robert Asher ..	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto ..	100 0 0	
Junior Records Clerk .....	Harold Robert Thurlow	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	75 0 0	
Cashier's Assistant .....	George Robert Cuthbertson	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	50 0 0	
Cadets .....	William Ernest Brooks	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto ..	25 0 0	
	Canute Brooks .....	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto ..	25 0 0	
	Albert Ernest Newton ..	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto ..	25 0 0	
	William Watson .....	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto ..	25 0 0	
Caretaker and Messenger ...	John Cooper .....	5 Sept., 1892	Ditto ..	156 0 0	

\* Services not continuous.

The number of Persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December ...	43	Salaries ..	1,376 8 3	£3,001 2 0
		Fees, &c. ...	156 0 0	
		Wages .....	1,468 13 9	



## PART VII.

## Minister of Justice,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

## SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
Department of Justice ... ..	132
Supreme Court ... ..	132
Equity Court ... ..	133
Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court ... ..	133
Curator of Intestate Estates ... ..	134
Sheriff ... ..	134
Bankruptcy Court ... ..	135
District Courts—	
Metropolitan and Hunter District ... ..	135
Southern District... ..	136
South-western District ... ..	136
Northern District ... ..	136
Western District ... ..	137
North-western District ... ..	137
Coroners ... ..	137
Petty Sessions—	
Central Police Office ... ..	139
Water Police Office ... ..	140
Police Magistrates and Clerks of Petty Sessions—Country Districts ... ..	140
Comptroller-General of Prisons ... ..	148
Gaols ... ..	148
Shaftesbury Reformatory for Girls, South Head ... ..	155
Police Gaols ... ..	155
Registrar of Copyright ... ..	156
Patents Office ... ..	156

MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.</b>					
Minister of Justice .....	Richard Edward O'Connor	23 Oct., 1891	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,500 0 0	23 Oct., 1891.
Under Secretary of Justice	Archibald C. Fraser, J.P., Solicitor. <sup>1</sup>	1 April, 1887	Ditto .....	1,000 0 0	11 Dec., 1854.
Chief Clerk .....	Thomas Edwin MacNevin, J.P. <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1875	Governor and Executive Council	650 0 0	11 Feb., 1868.
<b>CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.</b>					
Clerk (in charge of correspondence)	Charles Davis Rainsford <sup>3</sup>	1 July, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	1 Nov., 1875.
Clerks .....	William Stafford <sup>3</sup>	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....	325 0 0	9 April, 1883.
	Malcolm Macfarlane	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....	350 0 0	25 Feb., 1884.
	Henry Horace Connell	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....	325 0 0	1 July, 1883.
	James Leshe Williams, B.A.	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....	325 0 0	1 July, 1884.
	James Ward Brassington.	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....	250 0 0	14 Mar., 1882.
	Cecil Collingwood Vindin	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	225 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.
	Francis G. Doyle	1 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	225 0 0	14 Nov., 1888.
	John Charles Syvert Schulstad	1 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	225 0 0	1 Oct., 1890.
	Charles Thomas Norton, J.P.	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Aug., 1889.
	Arthur Sydney Jones	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....	200 0 0	23 July, 1887.
	Edward Rogers	25 July, 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0	24 Mar., 1890.
Temporary Clerks.....	H. B. Jamieson	2 May, 1891	Minister of Justice.....	200 0 0	9 Jan., 1891.
	Harold Huntley	10 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	ros. per diem.	24 Sept., 1892.
<b>RECORD BRANCH.</b>					
Clerk (in charge of records)	Samuel Hawthorne	1 July, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	25 Sept., 1882.
Clerks .....	William F. Marks	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....	225 0 0	5 Aug., 1886.
	Henry Jno. Forster	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	120 0 0	25 Sept., 1888.
	William James Kessell	20 April, 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0	22 Oct., 1889.
<b>ACCOUNT BRANCH.</b>					
Accountant.....	Amaziah Green <sup>4</sup>	1 Sept., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	4 April, 1877.
Clerks .....	Robert Roland Wisdom <sup>5</sup>	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1888.
	Bromley William Lindsay Bamford <sup>5</sup>	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	9 Dec., 1889.
Probationers .....	Marwood Harold Cleeve <sup>5</sup>	9 July, 1891	Minister of Justice.....	75 0 0	9 July, 1891.
	Charles Edward Read <sup>5</sup>	7 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	75 0 0	5 June, 1891.
Temporary Clerks .....	G. F. Windon	1 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1892.
	R. F. Keddie	25 July, 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	25 July, 1891.
<b>EMERGENCY BRANCH.</b>					
Chief Emergency Officer and Inspector of Petty Sessions Offices.	Frederick Wright Garstang, J.P. <sup>6</sup>	1 Jan., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	420 0 0	15 June, 1883.
	succeeded by				
Emergency Officers .....	William Macpherson Macfarlane <sup>7</sup>	1 May, 1892	Ditto .....	420 0 0	1 Mar., 1881.
	Charles Robertson, J.P. <sup>8</sup>	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	320 0 0	1 June, 1881.
	James Watt <sup>9</sup>	1 April, 1889	Ditto .....	250 0 0	10 Sept., 1879.
Messengers (4) <sup>5</sup> .....				1 at 130 0 0 1 at 90 0 0 1 at 85 0 0 1 at 80 0 0	
Housekeeper <sup>9</sup> .....				75 0 0	
<p><sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £500. <sup>2</sup> Receives £100 as a member of the Civil Service Board. <sup>3</sup> Gives security to the amount of £300. <sup>4</sup> To 31 October, appointed C.P.S., Walcha. <sup>5</sup> Gives security to the amount of £500. <sup>6</sup> Gives security to the amount of £100. <sup>7</sup> To 30 April; appointed Police Magistrate, Dungog. <sup>8</sup> Receives 30s. per diem travelling allowance when absent on duty from head quarters, without cost of conveyance. <sup>9</sup> Gives security to the amount of £300. <sup>10</sup> Receives 15s. per diem travelling allowance when absent on duty from head quarters, together with cost of conveyance. <sup>11</sup> Gives security to the amount of £300. <sup>12</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.</p>					
<p>The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages, paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—</p>					
Persons employed:—		No.	Amount of money paid as:—		Total.
On 31st December .....		38	Salaries.....	9,756 4 1	} £9,818 17 1.
			Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
			Wages .....	62 13 0	
<b>SUPREME COURT.</b>					
Chief Justice .....	Sir Frederick Matthew Darley, Knight.	29 Nov., 1886	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	3,500 0 0	29 Nov., 1886.
Puisne Judges—					
1st .....	Sir William Charles Windeyer, Knight.	11 Aug., 1879	Ditto .....	2,600 0 0	20 Jan., 1859.*
2nd .....	Sir Joseph George Long Innes, Knight.	14 Oct., 1881	Ditto .....	2,600 0 0	6 June, 1870.
3rd .....	Matthew Henry Stephen	19 May, 1887	Ditto .....	2,600 0 0	19 May, 1887.
4th .....	William Owen	18 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	2,600 0 0	18 Oct., 1887.
5th .....	William John Foster	9 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	2,600 0 0	14 Feb., 1888.
6th .....	Charles James Manning	13 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	2,600 0 0	13 Nov., 1889.
Prothonotary .....	Frederick Chapman <sup>1</sup>	9 April, 1880	Ditto .....	850 0 0	9 April, 1880.
Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court.	Charles Richard Walsh <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	15 July, 1872.
2nd Clerk .....	Persse Rainsford <sup>3</sup>	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Dec., 1872.
3rd Clerk .....	John George Leary <sup>4</sup>	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	250 0 0	6 Jan., 1880.
4th Clerk .....	Joseph Murphy <sup>4</sup>	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.
5th Clerk .....	Francis Cox Baylis <sup>4</sup>	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	160 0 0	1 Sept., 1884.
<p><sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £2,000. <sup>2</sup> Receives £150 per annum as Registrar of the Divorce Court. <sup>3</sup> Gives security to the amount of £500. <sup>4</sup> Gives security to the amount of £250. <sup>5</sup> Services not continuous.</p>					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—SUPREME COURT—continued.</b>					
6th Clerk .....	Michael Joseph Dunphy	1 Jan, 1891	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Oct, 1886.
7th Clerk .....	Arthur T. Paton .....	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto .....	140 0 0	7 May, 1888.
8th Clerk .....	Lancelot Mark Addison	1 Mar, 1891	Ditto .....	120 0 0	23 July, 1888.
Accountant and Cashier	Charles Muzio Deane <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1879	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Sept, 1879.
French, German, and Italian Interpreter.	Charles Otto Michel, B.A.	1 Sept, 1879	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Sept., 1879.
Oriental Interpreter . . . . . Associate to—	John Meer Hasmot .....	1 Sept, 1885	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Sept., 1885.
Chief Justice .....	Henry S. Darley .. . . .	1 July, 1889	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 July, 1889.
Mr. Justice Windeyer .	Richard Windeyer . . . .	19 Sept, 1891	Ditto .. . . .	260 0 0	19 Sept., 1891.
Mr. Justice Innes .....	G. M. L. Innes .....	23 June, 1890	Ditto .....	260 0 0	23 June, 1890.
Mr. Justice Stephen ..	Edward Milner Stephen	8 May, 1891	Ditto .....	260 0 0	8 May, 1891.
Mr. Justice Owen .....	J. M. Harvey .. . . .	4 Aug, 1890	Ditto .....	260 0 0	4 Aug, 1890.
Mr. Justice Foster	E. P. Foster .. . . .	1 April, 1888	Ditto .....	260 0 0	1 April, 1888.
Mr. Justice Manning	R. K. Manning <sup>2</sup> .. . . .	1 Mar, 1890	Ditto .....	260 0 0	1 Mar, 1890.
	succeeded by Francis J. B. Bethune ..	15 Feb, 1892	Ditto .. . . .	260 0 0	15 Feb., 1892.
Messenger to Prothonotary <sup>3</sup>	.....	.....	Prothonotary .....	120 0 0	15 Jan., 1866.
Office-cleaner .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	62 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.

<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £500. <sup>2</sup> To 14 February, resigned. <sup>3</sup> Gives security to the amount of £100.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary), at the end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year were —

Persons employed —	No.	Amount of money paid as :—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	28	Salaries .. . . .	21,766 0 0	£24,766 0 0
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

**DEPARTMENT OF PROBATES.**

Registrar of Probates ...	Thos. Wm. Garrett <sup>1</sup>	16 Dec, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	1 Jan., 1874.
Deputy Registrar ... . .	Regd. Chas. Monday <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto .. . . .	350 0 0	13 Jan., 1878.
Second Clerk .....	Alfred Newman <sup>3</sup> .. . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .. . . .	250 0 0	1 Sept, 1884.
Third Clerk .. . . .	Thos. Buckland .. . . .	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .. . . .	150 0 0	24 July, 1888.
Messenger, Sealer, and Caretaker. <sup>4</sup>	.....	.....	Minister of Justice .....	120 0 0	.....

<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £1,000 <sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £500. <sup>3</sup> Gives security to the amount of £250. <sup>4</sup> Gives security to the amount of £100, allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year were :—

Persons employed —	No.	Amount of money paid as —	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	7	Salaries .. . . .	1,470 0 0	£2,280 18 5
		Fees, &c. ....	780 18 5	
		Wages .. . . .	30 0 0	

**EQUITY COURT.**

Primary Judge .....	William Owen .. . . .	18 Oct., 1887	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	2,600 0 0	18 Oct., 1887.
Master in Equity .....	Henry Francis Barton <sup>1</sup> .	20 Jan, 1885	Ditto .....	1,100 0 0	20 Jan., 1885.
Deputy Registrar and Assistant Taxing Officer	William Henry Hargraves <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	12 Feb., 1857.
Chief Clerk .....	William Alexander Balcombe <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 Aug, 1875.
2nd Clerk .....	Lindsay D. Deane <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .. . . .	230 0 0	15 May, 1886.
3rd Clerk .....	Edward Baly <sup>5</sup> .. . . .	1 Dec., 1883	Ditto .. . . .	220 0 0	22 April, 1869.
4th Clerk (Temporary) ..	Herbert A. N. Smith <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Jan, 1890	Minister of Justice . . .	150 0 0	11 July, 1885.
5th Clerk .. . . .	Frederick Fancker <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Jan, 1892	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	19 Mar., 1890.
Temporary Junior Clerk ..	Oliver S. White <sup>5</sup> .....	25 Nov, 1889	Minister of Justice .....	75 0 0	25 Nov., 1889.
Accountant .. . . .	William Charles Valentine Gibbes. <sup>2</sup>	1 June, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	6 May, 1872.
Assistant Accountant .. .	Alfred Newmarch <sup>3</sup> .. . . .	2 Oct, 1889	Ditto .....	180 0 0	2 Aug., 1887.
Messenger to Master in Equity.	William Weaver <sup>5</sup> .....	21 June, 1889	Master in Equity .....	114 0 0	25 Aug., 1879.

<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £2,000. <sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £1,000 <sup>3</sup> Gives security to the amount of £500. <sup>4</sup> Gives security to the amount of £250. <sup>5</sup> Gives security to the amount of £100.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year were :—

Persons employed —	No.	Amount of money paid as :—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	13	Salaries .. . . .	3,518 7 4	£3,518 7 4
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

**DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES COURT.**

Judge .....	Sr William Charles Windeyer, Knt	12 Aug, 1879	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	Nil.	20 Jan., 1859.*
Registrar .....	Frederick Chapman <sup>1</sup> ..	9 April, 1880	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	9 April, 1880.
Deputy Registrar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerk .....	Perse Rainsford <sup>2</sup> .. . . .	1 Feb, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	1 Dec, 1872.

\* Services not continuous

<sup>1</sup> Receives £850 per annum as Prothonotary of the Supreme Court <sup>2</sup> Receives £300 per annum as 2nd clerk of the Supreme Court.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were —

Persons employed :—	No.	Amount of money paid as —	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .. . . .	3	Salaries .. . . .	200 0 0	£200 0 0
(Already included in the number of persons employed in the Supreme Court)		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .. . . .	Nil.	

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—continued.</b>					
<b>CURATOR OF INTESTATE ESTATES.</b>					
Curator of Intestate Estates	Theodore Powell, M.A. <sup>1</sup> ..	31 Dec., 1884	Rule of Court .. .. .	600 0 0	18 Oct., 1877.
1st Clerk .. . . . .	Chas E. A MacNevin <sup>2</sup> ..	1 June, 1892	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	1 Oct., 1884.
Accountant .. . . . .	Rowland C. Young <sup>2</sup> ..	1 June, 1892	Ditto .. . . . .	200 0 0	21 Dec., 1885.
2nd Clerk .. . . . .	Augustus V. Nathan <sup>3</sup> ..	1 June, 1892	Ditto .. . . . .	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1891.
3rd Clerk .. . . . .	Frederick L Foster <sup>3</sup> ..	1 June, 1892	Ditto .. . . . .	125 0 0	1 Aug., 1891.
Probationer .. . . . .	Daniel O'Connor .. . . .	21 Nov., 1892	Minister of Justice .. . . .	50 0 0	21 Nov., 1892.
Messenger .. . . . .	.....	.....	Ditto .. . . . .	60 0 0	.....
	<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £2,000	<sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £500	<sup>3</sup> Gives security to the amount of £250.		
The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year were —					
Persons employed. —		No.	Amount of money paid as —	£ s. d.	Total
On 31st December .. . . . .		7	Salaries .. . . . .	1,421 7 9	£1,421 7 9
			Fees, &c. .. . . . .	Nil	
			Wages .. . . . .	Nil	
<b>SHERIFF.</b>					
Sheriff .. . . . .	Charles Cowper <sup>1</sup> .. . . .	12 Aug., 1874	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission, in pursuance of Act 7 Vic. No. 13.	850 0 0	1 Sept., 1861.*
Under Sheriff .. . . . .	C. E. B. Maybury <sup>2</sup> .. . . .	6 Jan., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	— July, 1871.
Chief Clerk .. . . . .	George Morgan <sup>3</sup> .. . . .	1 May, 1883	Ditto .. . . . .	375 0 0	1 Sept., 1869.
Second Clerk .. . . . .	J. M. Wilshire <sup>4</sup> .. . . .	1 May, 1883	Ditto .. . . . .	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.
Third Clerk .. . . . .	Percy Allman <sup>4</sup> .. . . .	1 April, 1888	Ditto .. . . . .	250 0 0	1 Oct., 1882.
Fourth Clerk .. . . . .	Frederick W. Gravely (Acting) <sup>4</sup> .. . . .	10 Dec., 1891	Ditto .. . . . .	200 0 0	6 Mar., 1890.
Fifth Clerk .. . . . .	C. C. Watson <sup>4</sup> .. . . .	1 May, 1883	Ditto .. . . . .	170 0 0	1 Sept., 1882.
Sixth Clerk .. . . . .	P. H. Monday <sup>4</sup> .. . . .	1 June, 1891	Ditto .. . . . .	120 0 0	1 April, 1888.
Sheriff's Officers:—					
Sydney—					
Chief Sheriff's Officer .. . . . .	.....	.....	Ditto .. . . . .	260 0 0	each.
Assistant Sheriff's Officers (6).	} .. . . . .	.....	.....	1 at 180 0 0	
				3 at 160 0 0	
				2 at 150 0 0	
Country Districts—					
Newcastle .. . . . .	} (2) .. . . . .	.....	Governor and Executive Council	210 0 0	„
Maitland .. . . . .					
Dubbo .. . . . .	} .. . . . .	.....	Ditto .. . . . .	200 0 0	„
Muswellbrook .. . . . .					
Mudgee .. . . . .					
Goulburn .. . . . .					
Bathurst .. . . . .					
Wagga Wagga .. . . . .					
Demighun .. . . . .					
Albury .. . . . .					
Armidale .. . . . .					
Tamworth .. . . . .					
Yass .. . . . .					
Grafton .. . . . .					
Glen Innes .. . . . .					
Young .. . . . .					
Bega .. . . . .					
Port Macquarie .. . . . .	(28) .. . . . .	.....	Ditto .. . . . .	160 0 0	„
Forbes .. . . . .					
Wentworth .. . . . .					
Lismore .. . . . .					
Narrabri .. . . . .					
Bourke .. . . . .					
Wilcannia .. . . . .					
Hay .. . . . .					
Coonamble .. . . . .					
Walgett .. . . . .					
Broken Hill .. . . . .					
Cooma .. . . . .					
Wollongong .. . . . .					
Campbelltown .. . . . .					
Tenterfield .. . . . .					
Messenger, Sydney (4) .. . . . .	.....	.....	Sheriff .. . . . .	100 0 0	
Office-cleaner (4) .. . . . .	.....	.....	Ditto .. . . . .	52 0 0	
Tipstaff and Crier (4) .. . . . .	.....	.....	Chief Justice .. . . . .	175 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Quarters valued at £150 Allowed £52 per annum in lieu of forage and travelling expenses at the rate of £2 per diem. Gives security to the amount of £1,000. <sup>2</sup> Allowed travelling expenses at the rate of 30s per diem, and fees as per scale Gives security to the amount of £750 <sup>3</sup> Gives security to the amount of £250. <sup>4</sup> Gives security to the amount of £100 <sup>5</sup> Gives security to the amount of £500 * Services not continuous					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—SHERIFF—continued.</b>					
Tipstaves (6)			{ (1) Sir George Innes .. .. . (1) Mr Justice Foster .. .. . (1) Mr Justice Owen .. .. . (1) Sir William Windeyer .. . (1) Mr. Justice Stephen .. . (1) Mr. Justice Manning ...	162 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0	
Court-keeper, Supreme Court, King-street.			Sheriff .. .. .	125 0 0	
Court-keeper at Darlinghurst.			Ditto .. .. .	132 0 0	
Court-cleaner, Darlinghurst			Ditto .. .. .	52 0 0	each.
Caretaker			Ditto .. .. .	52 0 0	
Court cleaners, Supreme Court, King-street (3).			Ditto ... .. . { 2 at 1 at	52 0 0 26 0 0	
Court-keeper, Bankruptcy Court.			Ditto .. .. .	130 0 0	
Court-keepers, Country (18)			Ditto .. .. .	From £30 to £150 each	
Court-cleaner			Ditto .. .. .	40 0 0	

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary), at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year were:—

Persons employed —	No	Amount of money paid as —	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December	99	Salaries .. .. .	12,704 12 5	£15,247 10 1
		Fees, &c. .. .. .	Nil	
		Wages .. .. .	2,542 17 8	

**BANKRUPTCY COURT.**

Registrar in Bankruptcy	Arthur Henry <sup>1</sup>	13 May, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council	800 0 0	1 Dec, 1869.
Accountant	Henry James Greville <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	375 0 0	8 Jan, 1853.
Chief Clerk	Aubrey Murray Palmer-Mowle, <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto .. .. .	350 0 0	21 May, 1864.
2nd Clerk	James Fitzpatrick Carroll <sup>4</sup>	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto .. .. .	260 0 0	9 Oct, 1883.
3rd Clerk	Henry Edward Maxted <sup>4</sup>	1 July, 1877	Ditto .. .. .	240 0 0	30 Mar., 1874.
4th Clerk	Harold A Rich <sup>4</sup>	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto .. .. .	160 0 0	1 Sept, 1884.
5th Clerk	James W. Gosbell <sup>4</sup>	17 Oct, 1892	Ditto .. .. .	150 0 0	1 Aug, 1889.
6th Clerk	Ambrose Jones <sup>4</sup>	17 Oct., 1892	Ditto .. .. .	120 0 0	1 Jan, 1890.
7th Clerk	Arthur Eden <sup>4</sup>	17 Oct, 1892	Ditto .. .. .	110 0 0	27 Feb, 1890
8th Clerk	Archibald Chisholm <sup>4</sup>	17 Oct., 1892	Ditto .. .. .	110 0 0	17 Feb., 1885
Messenger <sup>4</sup>			Judge in Bankruptcy	110 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £2,000. <sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £1,000. <sup>3</sup> Gives security to the amount of £250. <sup>4</sup> Gives security to the amount of £100.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year were:—

Persons employed —	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December	11	Salaries .. .. .	2,785 0 0	£2,785 0 0
		Fees, &c. .. .. .	Nil	
		Wages .. .. .	Nil	

**DISTRICT COURTS.**

**METROPOLITAN AND HUNTER DISTRICT COURTS**

Judges	William Hattam Wilkinson, J P <sup>1</sup>	21 July, 1874	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,500 0 0	22 Feb, 1860.
Registrar, Sydney	Alfred Paxton Backhouse, J P <sup>1</sup>	1 April, 1892	Ditto .. .. .	1,500 0 0	1 Oct, 1878 *
1st Clerk and Registrar	John Alfred Lucas	1 May, 1881	Ditto .. .. .	550 0 0	1 Mar, 1859
2nd Clerk	William John Halloran	1 May, 1881	Governor and Executive Council	415 0 0	9 Dec, 1865.
3rd Clerk	Alexander Horniman	1 Sept, 1887	Ditto .. .. .	315 0 0	1 May, 1874.
4th Clerk	Frederick Ernest Crook	1 Sept, 1887	Ditto .. .. .	290 0 0	24 Oct, 1875.
5th Clerk	Charles Sampson .. .. .	12 Aug, 1889	Ditto .. .. .	200 0 0	1 Sept, 1877.
Bailiffs (4)	Allan Rowling <sup>2</sup>	9 Sept, 1889	Ditto .. .. .	150 0 0	1 Nov, 1871 *
Tipstaff and Crier.....			District Court Judges .. { 1 at 3 at	210 0 0 104 0 0	each.
Messenger			Ditto .. .. .	150 0 0	
Officekeeper <sup>3</sup>			Ditto .. .. .	120 0 0	
Registrars—			Ditto .. .. .	100 0 0	
Maitland	William Foxton Robertson, J P	1 Nov., 1891	Governor and Executive Council		29 May, 1869
Newcastle	H. W. H. Huntington	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto .. .. .		17 Oct, 1879
Singleton	Robert Waddell	1 April, 1890	Ditto .. .. .		16 Nov, 1880.
Parramatta	George Wickham, J.P.	1 Sept, 1878	Ditto .. .. .		5 Mar, 1847.
Windsor	Arthur Gates	1 Sept, 1890	Ditto .. .. .		1 May, 1889
Campbelltown	Archibald C Fraser, Jun	1 Oct., 1892	Ditto .. .. .		1 Aug, 1885.
Penrith	John S. Brown	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto .. .. .		21 May, 1889
Muswellbrook	James V. Foley	1 Mar, 1889	Ditto .. .. .		1 Mar., 1882
Bailiffs (8)			District Court Judges .. { 1 at 3 at 1 at 3 at	60 0 0 50 0 0 40 0 0 5 0 0	each.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed travelling expenses at the rate of 30s per diem <sup>2</sup> Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits—Fees <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters and fuel <sup>4</sup> Services not continuous

NOTE—The following Officers give security —The Registrar, Sydney, £750, the 1st and 2nd Clerks, £400 each, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Clerks, each £250, the Registrars, Country Districts, and the Bailiffs, each £250

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—DISTRICT COURTS—continued.</b>					
<b>SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURTS</b>					
Judge .....	Charles Edward Robertson Murray, J.P. <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,500 0 0	1 Aug., 1864.*
Registrars—					
Goulburn .....	William Carson, J.P. ....	18 April, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	.....	30 Oct., 1872.
Wollongong .....	David Ross Jamieson ...	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	.....	1 Mar., 1883.
Kiama .....	Arthur C. Logan .....	20 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	.....	1 July, 1880.
Nowra .....	J. M. Sheahan .....	1 July, 1891	Ditto .....	.....	5 Sept., 1876.
Queanbeyan .....	C. J. B. Helm .....	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	.....	25 Sept., 1876.
Cooma .....	Norman Black.....	1 June, 1891	Ditto .....	.....	8 Sept., 1884.
Bombala .....	Wm. A. Dovers .....	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	.....	1 July, 1882.
Bega .....	C. W. Thomas .....	16 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	.....	1 June, 1878.
Moruya .....	Andrew T. Cochrane, J.P.	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....	.....	1 June, 1883.
Eden .....	George W. H. Davies .....	1 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	.....	18 June, 1888.
Braidwood .....	John Kenny, J.P. ....	1 May, 1890	Ditto .....	.....	1 Jan., 1878.
Yass .....	Glentworth Addison ...	10 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	.....	1 Jan., 1882.
Milton .....	John Rainsford .....	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....	.....	15 Sept., 1874.
Moss Vale... ..	J. R. Scroggie .....	19 Aug., 1889	Ditto .....	.....	26 Feb., 1885.
Bailiffs (14) .....	.....	.....	District Court Judge .....	{ 1 at 45 0 0 5 at 40 0 0 1 at 30 0 0 1 at 20 0 0 5 at 5 0 0	each.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed travelling expenses at the rate of £2 per diem. NOTE.—The Registrars and Bailiffs give security to the amount of £250 each. * Services not continuous.					
<b>SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT COURTS.</b>					
Judge .....	David Grant Forbes, J.P. <sup>1</sup>	8 June, 1875	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,500 0 0	1 Jan., 1851.
Registrars—					
Albury .....	Charles Jennings .....	1 May, 1891	Governor and Executive Council	.....	1 Sept., 1878.
Gundagai .....	Osman A. Edwards.....	1 Nov., 1891	Ditto .....	.....	1 Jan., 1890.
Tumut .....	Henry S. Hawkins, J.P.	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	.....	19 Sept., 1879.
Burrowa .....	T. Foley, P.M. ....	1 Mar., 1889	Ditto .....	.....	1 Dec., 1867.
Wagga Wagga .....	Charles F. Butler .....	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	.....	1 Nov., 1879.
Deniliquin .....	Edward A. Granger ..	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....	.....	17 April, 1880.
Hay .....	F. G. Adrian .....	1 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	.....	19 Sept., 1877.
Young .....	F. S. Osborn .....	1 July, 1889	Ditto .....	.....	1 Jan., 1871.
Corowa .....	C. H. Gale .....	26 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	.....	1 Dec., 1881.
Grenfell .....	Jim M'Kensey .....	1 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	.....	7 Oct., 1875.
Cootamundra .....	Charles J. Lloyd .....	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....	.....	2 July, 1881.
Narrandera .....	Joseph W. Lees, J.P.....	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	.....	26 Nov., 1858.*
Temora .....	James Miller .....	1 May, 1890	Ditto .....	.....	19 April, 1883.
Balranald .....	Chas Herbt Davies .....	1 June, 1892	Ditto .....	.....	20 Oct., 1882.
Hillston.....	Duncan G. M'Dougall ..	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	.....	1 July, 1883.
Bailiffs (15) .....	.....	.....	District Court Judge .....	{ 3 at 40 0 0 1 at 35 0 0 6 at 25 0 0 5 at 5 0 0	each.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed travelling expenses at the rate of £2 per diem. NOTE.—The Registrars and Bailiffs give security to the amount of £250 each. * Services not continuous.					
<b>NORTHERN DISTRICT COURTS.</b>					
Judge .....	Grantley Hyde Fitzhardinge, J.P. <sup>1</sup>	1 April, 1892	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,500 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.*
Registrars—					
Armidale .....	F. H. Galbraith .....	1 July, 1891	Governor and Executive Council	.....	1 Nov., 1877.
Tamworth .....	Lachlan W. Broughton .	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	.....	14 Sept., 1882.
Tenterfield .....	Frederick Burne .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	.....	11 Aug., 1880.
Glen Innes .....	George Stevenson .....	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	.....	12 May, 1881.
Inverell .....	K. T. Garland, J.P. ....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	.....	1 Oct., 1876.
Ballina .....	T. W. Cohen .....	1 Dec., 1892	Ditto .....	.....	9 Jan., 1888.
Casino .....	Joseph Burnett .....	1 April, 1891	Ditto .....	.....	17 Sept., 1883.
Taree .....	J. A. Creagh, P.M.....	3 Nov., 1882	Ditto .....	.....	1 Feb., 1875.*
Port Macquarie .....	Charles E. Oslear, P.M.	1 July, 1892	Ditto .....	.....	24 Aug., 1880.
Lismore .....	C. Coghlan .....	1 May, 1884	Ditto .....	.....	1 April, 1856.
Kempsey .....	John R. Lunsley .....	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....	.....	1 Jan., 1880.
Grafton .....	William Clarke, J.P. ...	1 April, 1880	Ditto .....	.....	16 Mar., 1874.
Bellingen .....	Frank B. Treatt .....	27 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	.....	1 Oct., 1875.*
Maclean .....	Henry A. Ledger .....	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	.....	9 June, 1888.
Murwillumbah .....	Wm. L'Estrange Fawcett (Acting)	21 June, 1892	Judge of the Northern District	.....	3 May, 1886.*
Bailiffs (15) .....	.....	.....	District Court Judge .....	{ 6 at 40 0 0 2 at 20 0 0 7 at 5 0 0	each.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed travelling expenses at the rate of £2 per diem. NOTE.—The Registrars and Bailiffs give security to the amount of £250 each. * Services not continuous.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—DISTRICT COURTS—continued.</b>					
<b>WESTERN DISTRICT COURTS.</b>					
Judge .....	Ernest Brougham Docker, J.P. <sup>1</sup>	7 June, 1884	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,500 0 0	1 Nov, 1871.
Registrars—					
Bathurst .....	William G. B. Smith ..	1 Aug., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	.....	4 Nov., 1872.
Dubbo .....	William J. Martan, J.P. ..	24 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	.....	18 Aug., 1881.
Wellington ..	Alfred G. Chiplyn .....	1 April, 1890	Ditto .....	.....	1 June, 1887.
Orange .....	Stephen Murphy, J.P. ..	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	.....	12 April, 1867*.
Forbes .....	Edmond A. T. Pery, The Hon., J.P.	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	.....	1 June, 1881.
Carcoar .....	John H. Louche, J.P.....	1 Nov, 1889	Ditto .....	.....	22 Aug., 1876.
Mudgee .....	H. Dillon, J.P.....	1 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	.....	1 Jan., 1873.*
Molong .....	H. H. S. Chippendall ..	1 Sept., 1888	Ditto .....	.....	1 Jan., 1878.
Lithgow .....	Walter B. Brown .....	1 Sept, 1890	Ditto .....	.....	1 Oct., 1882.
Cowra .....	Beilby P. P. Kemp .....	1 Aug, 1887	Ditto .....	.....	17 Jan., 1879.
Warren .....	Harold W. Stanford .....	1 Jan, 1892	Ditto .....	.....	6 Oct., 1888.
Coonabarabran .....	Charles H. B. Primrose <sup>2</sup> ..	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....	.....	22 Aug, 1872.
Coonamble .....	George Whitfeld .....	1 May, 1889	Ditto .....	.....	3 Oct., 1882.
Walgett.....	Grantley A. Hyde .....	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	.....	20 Nov, 1882.
Bailiffs (14) ..	.....	.....	District Court Judge .....	{ 1 at 45 0 0 4 at 40 0 0 2 at 30 0 0 1 at 25 0 0 6 at 5 0 0	each.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed travelling expenses at the rate of £2 per diem <sup>2</sup> To 21st November, dismissed. \* Services not continuous.  
 NOTE — The Registrars and Bailiffs give security to the amount of £250 each.

<b>NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT COURTS.</b>					
Judge .....	Frederick William Gibson, J.P. <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1892	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,500 0 0	11 Aug, 1879*.
Registrars—					
Bourke .....	George Atkin .....	1 Oct., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	.....	24 Aug, 1887.
Wilcanmia .....	A. W. R. Pratt .....	1 Feb, 1889	Ditto .....	.....	1 Feb, 1889.
Cobar .....	H. Holcombe .....	1 Dec, 1889	Ditto .....	.....	1 Jan., 1885.
Menindie .....	Patrick T. Whealy .....	15 Sept, 1887	Ditto .....	40 0 0	1 May, 1887.
Moree .....	Donald E. Troughton, P.M.	1 Oct, 1892	Ditto .....	.....	17 Sept, 1875*.
Wentworth .....	Joseph S. Maitland .....	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto .....	.....	25 July, 1884.
Murrumbidgee .....	George R. Evans, P.M.	1 June, 1878	Ditto .....	.....	1 April, 1878.
Gunnedah .....	J. J. Kingsmill .....	4 Sept, 1888	Ditto .....	.....	8 Dec., 1885.
Narrabri .....	Walter Scott .....	1 May, 1889	Ditto .....	.....	15 Dec., 1882.
Silverton .....	John Saunders .....	1 April, 1887	Ditto .....	.....	1 April, 1887.
Bingera .....	Willoughby Marsh .....	1 April, 1891	Ditto .....	.....	11 June, 1883.
Broken Hill .....	Charles George Gibson ..	7 April, 1890	Ditto .....	.....	28 Aug., 1882.
Bailiffs (12) ..	.....	.....	District Court Judge .....	{ 6 at 40 0 0 1 at 20 0 0 5 at 5 0 0	each.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed actual travelling expenses <sup>2</sup> Services not continuous NOTE —The Registrars and Bailiffs give security to the amount of £250 each

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were —

Persons employed—	No.	Amount of money paid as—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	175	Salaries .....	15,223 3 4	£15,578 15 4
		Fees, &c. ....	219 10 0	
		Wages .....	136 2 0	

**CORONERS.**

Sydney.....	John Chadwick Woore, J.P. <sup>1</sup>	31 Jan, 1889	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	650 0 0	7 Mar, 1862.
Clerk .....	W. T. Pinhey, J.P. (Deputy) <sup>2</sup>	14 May, 1889	Ditto .....	250 0 0	19 Sept, 1876.
2nd Clerk .....	Charles Smith <sup>3</sup> ..	1 April, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	275 0 0	1 April, 1883.
COUNTRY DISTRICTS—	Humphrey J. Marr (Acting) <sup>3</sup> ..	23 Dec, 1889	Minister of Justice	120 0 0	23 Dec., 1889.
Adelong. (See Tunut.)					
Albury .....	Thomas A. Browne, P.M. ..	25 May, 1888	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	.....	7 April, 1871.*
Appin (See Campbelltown)					
Armidale .....	James McLean, J.P. ..	12 Sept, 1874	Ditto .....	.....	12 Sept, 1874.
Ballina .....	Edmund Ross, J.P. ..	10 Oct, 1884	Ditto .....	.....	10 Oct., 1884.
Balranald .....	E. L. Rowling, P.M. ..	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	.....	16 Jan., 1878.
Bathurst .....	James B. Graham, P.M.	23 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	.....	1 Mar., 1859.
Bega .....	John Davis, J.P. ....	8 Oct, 1889	Ditto .....	.....	1 Dec, 1865*.
Bellinger River .....	Henry Boulwood .....	13 Oct, 1890	Ditto .....	.....	13 Oct, 1890.
Berrima .....	A. D. Badgery, J.P. ....	13 May, 1887	Ditto .....	.....	13 May, 1887.
Binalong (See Burrowa.)					
Binda. (See Crookwell.)					
Bingera .....	W. C. Lawson, P.M. ..	9 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	.....	1 Mar., 1880.
Blayney .....	A. E. L. Mansell, J.P. ..	25 Mar, 1892	Ditto .....	.....	25 Mar., 1892.
Bombala .....	C. Murphy, J.P. ..	27 Aug, 1891	Ditto .....	.....	27 Aug, 1891.
Bourke .....	C. McArthur King, P.M.	22 Dec., 1892	Ditto .....	.....	1 Jan., 1882.
Braidwood .....	John William Buckle Bunn, J.P.	1 Jan, 1870	Ditto .....	.....	8 Oct, 1862.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £50 per annum as travelling expenses, gives security to the amount of £200 <sup>2</sup> Receives £120 per annum as Secretary and Registrar to the Board of Pharmacy; gives security to the amount of £100. <sup>3</sup> Gives security to the amount of £100 \* Services not continuous.  
 NOTE. —Where no salary is specified, Coroners are allowed 20s for each inquest and travelling expenses of 1s 6d per mile one way only, except where railway facilities exist, when 9d per mile one way is allowed.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£ s. d.	
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—CORONERS—continued.</b>					
<i>COUNTRY DISTRICTS—continued.</i>					
Brewarrina .....	H. L. Cathie .....	28 Dec., 1892	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	.....	28 Dec., 1892.
Brisbane Water .....	H. Gordon, P.M. ....	2 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	.....	1 Dec., 1841.
Broken Hill .....	R. B. Pell, J.P. ....	1 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	150 0 0	23 Mar., 1891.
Broulee. (See Moruya.)					
Buckley's Crossing .....	W. R. Hepburn, J.P. ....	17 Dec., 1883	Ditto .....	.....	17 Dec., 1883.
Bullahdelah. (See Stroud.)					
Burrowa and Binalong ...	T. Foley, P.M. ....	12 April, 1889	Ditto .....	.....	1 Dec., 1867.
Camden .....	Walter Furner... ..	13 Dec., 1889	Ditto .....	.....	13 Dec., 1889.
Campbelltown .....	P. B. Hurley, J.P. ....	10 Dec., 1889	Ditto .....	.....	10 Dec., 1889.
Canowindra .....	Thos Finn, J.P. ....	28 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	.....	28 Aug., 1891
Carcoar .....	J. L. Cobb, J.P. ....	26 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	.....	26 Aug., 1891.
Casino .....	Henry L James .....	9 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	.....	9 Aug., 1890.
Clarence (Lower) .....	David See, J.P. ....	15 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	.....	15 Oct., 1889.
Cobar .....	A. Roxburgh .....	31 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	.....	31 Dec., 1885.
Collarenebri .....	F. C. Staveley .....	11 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	.....	11 Feb., 1891.
Condobohn .....	H. W. G. Innes, J.P. ....	18 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	.....	25 June, 1885*.
Copeland .....					
Cooma .....	Milton S Love, P.M. ....	20 Sept., 1888	Ditto .....	.....	1 May, 1868.
Coonabarabran .....	K Murchison, J.P. ....	26 July, 1889	Ditto .....	.....	26 July, 1889.
Coonamble .....	Robert R. Bailey, P.M. ....	13 Sept., 1878	Ditto .....	.....	1 April, 1878.
Cootamundra .....	E. P. Barnes, J.P. ....	13 Nov., 1883	Ditto .....	.....	13 Nov., 1883.
Corowa .....	E. Wilson, J.P. ....	20 April, 1892	Ditto .....	.....	20 April, 1892.
Crookwell .....	S. L. Cox, J.P. ....	24 Feb., 1888	Ditto .....	.....	24 Feb., 1888.
Cowra .....	John T. West, J.P. ....	10 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....	.....	10 Oct., 1882.
Denhquun .....	A. W. F. Noyes, J.P. ....	1 Feb., 1867	Ditto .....	.....	1 Feb., 1867.
Dowling. (See Milton)					
Dubbo .....	W. S. Caswell, P.M. ....	6 May, 1884	Ditto .....	.....	7 June, 1847.
Dangog .....	Edward Piper, J.P. ....	10 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	.....	10 Sept., 1886.
Emmaville .....	Thomas Chandler, J.P. ....	29 July, 1884	Ditto .....	.....	29 July, 1884.
Fernmount. (See Bellinger)					
Forbes .....	Charles P. Sowter .....	16 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....	.....	16 Dec., 1890.
Glen Innes .....	George Martin, P.M. ....	18 Nov., 1886	Ditto .....	.....	3 Mar., 1868.
Gosford. (See Brisbane Water)					
Goulburn .....	Harold O'Brien, J.P. ....	1 June, 1888	Ditto .....	.....	1 June, 1888.
Grafton .....	A. L. M'Dougall, P.M. ....	17 Feb., 1888	Ditto .....	.....	5 Sept., 1876.
Grenfell .....	P. Boland, J.P. ....	16 June, 1891	Ditto .....	.....	16 June, 1891.
Gulgong .....					
Gundagai .....	Charles Wye Weekes, P.M.	11 April, 1876	Ditto .....	.....	19 Oct., 1875.
Gunnedah .....	P. Brougham, P.M. ....	9 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	.....	5 Sept., 1876.
Gunning .....	N. T. Collins, J.P. ....	11 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	.....	11 Mar., 1887.
Haitley. (See Lithgow)					
Hawkesbury (Lower) .....	H. Wilson, J.P. ....	14 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	.....	14 Sept., 1886.
Hay .....	Joseph Ede Pearce, P.M. ....	26 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....	.....	24 July, 1862.
Hull End .....	Ernest Smith, J.P. ....	15 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	.....	15 Sept., 1891.
Hillgrove .....	William Morgan .....	19 June, 1890	Ditto .....	.....	19 June, 1890.
Hillston .....					
Inverell .....	William W. Fraser, P.M. ....	15 Dec., 1875	Ditto .....	.....	1 Sept., 1875.
Ivanhoe .....					
Ironbarks. (See Stuart Town)					
Jerilderie .....	William Elliott, J.P. ....	7 Mar., 1889	Ditto .....	.....	7 Mar., 1889.
Junee (late Loftus) .....	A. Elliott, J.P. ....	31 May, 1886	Ditto .....	.....	21 June, 1875*.
Kempsey .....	James Johnston .....	26 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	.....	26 Feb., 1891.
Kiama .....	J. F. Kenyon, P.M. (Acting)	.....	Ditto .....	.....	11 Sept., 1876.
Kiandra .....	J. M. Lett, J.P. ....	7 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	.....	7 Aug., 1884.
Laggan. (See Crookwell)					
Lismore .....	Ludwick Bernstein, J.P., M.D.	21 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....	.....	21 Nov., 1884.
Lithgow .....	Thomas Henry Neale, P.M. ....	12 Mar., 1874	Ditto .....	.....	16 Aug., 1873.
Liverpool .....	F. A. Kenyon, J.P. ....	7 May, 1886	Ditto .....	.....	7 May, 1886.
Loftus. (See Junee.)					
Lord Howe Island .....	Thomas R. Icely, J.P. ....	30 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	.....	30 Sept., 1890.
Maitland .....	James N. Brooks, P.M. ....	21 Jan., 1890	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	.....	1 June, 1853.
Macleay River. (See Kempsey)					
Manning River .....	T. B. Boyce, J.P. ....	28 June, 1887	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	.....	28 June, 1887.
Menindie .....					
Merriwa .....					
Milpaivinka .....	E. L. Maitland, P.M. ....	25 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	.....	22 Oct., 1888.
Milton .....	M. J. Ryan .....	2 Aug., 1889	Ditto .....	.....	2 Aug., 1889.
Moama .....					
Molong .....	P. F. A. Kinna .....	7 Feb., 1883	Ditto .....	.....	7 Feb., 1883.
Morice .....	Albert H. Grace .....	27 May, 1890	Ditto .....	.....	27 May, 1890.
Moruya .....	W. H. Simpson, J.P. ....	14 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	.....	14 Aug., 1891.
Mount McDonald .....	Ebenezer John Fox, J.P. ....	16 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	.....	16 Feb., 1892.
Mudgee .....	W. J. E. Wotton, P.M. ....	12 April, 1889	Ditto .....	.....	17 Jan., 1862.
Murrumburrah .....	Thos Barnes, J.P. ....	8 June, 1883	Ditto .....	.....	8 June, 1883.
Murrurundi .....	G. R. Evans, P.M. ....	5 May, 1891	Ditto .....	.....	1 April, 1878.
Muswellbrook .....	E. Bowman, J.P. ....	8 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....	.....	8 Dec., 1886.
Nambucca .....	Ed Hitchins, J.P. <sup>1</sup>	13 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	.....	13 Oct., 1890.
Narrabri .....	Chas Robertson, P.M. (Acting)	25 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	.....	1 June, 1881.
Narrandera .....	W. G. Elwin .....	8 Mar., 1878	Ditto .....	.....	8 Mar., 1878.

<sup>1</sup> £10 allowed by Mines Department as Warden's Clerk \* Services not continuous.

NOTE—Where no salary is specified, Coroners are allowed 2s for each Inquest, and travelling expenses of 1s 6d per mile one way only, except where railway facilities exist, when 9d per mile one way is allowed.



NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.		Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s. d.	
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—CORONERS—continued.</b>						
<i>COUNTRY DISTRICTS—continued.</i>						
Narellan. (See Camden.)	G. C. Martin, J.P. <sup>1</sup>	18 Mar., 1887	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	200	0 0	18 Mar., 1887.
Newcastle	Charles Cator	11 Jan., 1886	Ditto			11 Jan., 1886.
Nundle	A. Lyne, J.P.	7 July, 1891	Ditto			7 July, 1891.
Nymagee	Robert S. Back, J.P.	29 May, 1883	Ditto			29 May, 1883.
Nyngan	George Towson, J.P.	31 May, 1871	Ditto			31 May, 1871.
O'Connell Plains						
Orange						
Patrick's Plains. (See Singleton.)						
Paterson. (See Maitland.)						
Parramatta	John Ebenezer Bowden	23 May, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council, by Commission.			23 May, 1872.
Parkes	John A. Rose, J.P.	11 June, 1889	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.			11 June, 1889.
Penrith	J. K. Lethbridge, J.P.	11 Aug., 1874	Ditto			4 Sept., 1862.
Picton	William R. Antill, J.P.	11 Jan., 1876	Ditto			30 Mar., 1857.
Port Macquarie	James Butler, J.P.	17 Sept., 1890	Ditto			17 Sept., 1890.
Port Stephens. (See Stroud.)						
Quirindi	George Nowland, J.P.	27 May, 1890	Ditto			27 May, 1890.
Queanbeyan	John Gale, J.P.	7 Mar., 1890	Ditto			7 Mar., 1890.
Raymond Terrace	M. L. Carmody, J.P.	2 Mar., 1888	Ditto			2 Mar., 1888.
Richmond River. (See Casino.)						
Rockley	Jacob Barnes, J.P.	3 Mar., 1882	Ditto			3 Mar., 1882.
Ryde	J. E. Bowden	23 April, 1888	Ditto			23 May, 1872.
Rylstone	William Weild Armstrong, J.P.	29 Aug., 1876	Ditto			31 July, 1854.
Scone	W. F. Parker, P.M.	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto			26 April, 1862.
Shoalhaven	Z. G. Bice, J.P.	7 May, 1886	Ditto			7 May, 1886.
Silverton	A. N. Barnett, P.M.	25 Feb., 1890	Ditto			1 Mar., 1877.
Singleton	William Walker	29 May, 1890	Ditto			29 May, 1890.
Sofala	Henry Hinton, J.P.	25 July, 1883	Ditto			25 July, 1883.
Stroud	J. McIntyre, J.P.	29 July, 1891	Ditto			29 July, 1891.
Stuart Town	Robert Porter, J.P.	20 Jan., 1888	Ditto			20 Jan., 1888.
Tambaroora. (See Hill End.)						
Tamworth	G. F. Scott, P.M.	16 Aug., 1892	Ditto			18 June, 1863.
Taralga	W. H. Whiting, J.P.	25 May, 1886	Ditto			25 May, 1886.
Temora	James Baker, P.M.	13 Mar., 1883	Ditto			30 June, 1874.
Tenterfield	W. A. Steel, P.M.	22 Oct., 1890	Ditto			19 Nov., 1872.
Toocumwall						
Trunkay						
Tuena	Thomas Arkell Smith, P.M.	11 Sept., 1871	Ditto			1 Aug., 1871.
Tumbarumba	J. F. Makinson, P.M.	25 Mar., 1887	Ditto			7 July, 1875.
Tumut	Martin Tuohy, J.P.	5 Oct., 1888	Ditto			5 Oct., 1888.
Uralla	Henry Roman, J.P.	16 Oct., 1886	Ditto			16 Oct., 1886.
Urana	P. R. Brett, J.P.	12 Sept., 1882	Ditto			12 Sept., 1882.
Wagga Wagga	L. A. Fosbery, J.P.	8 Dec., 1882	Ditto			8 Dec., 1882.
Walcha	Michael John Walsh, J.P.	26 April, 1878	Ditto			26 April, 1878.
Walgett	Edward Marriott, P.M.	15 Dec., 1892	Ditto			12 Aug., 1862.
Warialda	W. C. Lawson, P.M.	22 Feb., 1889	Ditto			1 Mar., 1880.
Wee Waa. (See Narrabri.)						
Wellington	Robert Porter, J.P.	6 May, 1892	Ditto			20 Jan., 1888.
Wentworth	T. H. Wilkinson, P.M.	28 Feb., 1891	Ditto			9 Sept., 1878.
Wilcannia	William C. Rodgerson, P.M.	28 Feb., 1890	Ditto			1 Aug., 1876.
Windsor	James Bligh Johnston, J.P.	27 July, 1891	Ditto			27 July, 1891.
Wollombi	Henry Lumsdaine, P.M.	23 July, 1890	Ditto			1 Dec., 1845.*
Wollongong	B. Lipscombe	27 July, 1891	Ditto			27 July, 1891.
Woodburn	William Gollan, J.P.	16 Sept., 1884	Ditto			16 Sept., 1884.
Yass	Dr. P. T. Thane, J.P.	29 Sept., 1891	Ditto			29 Sept., 1891.
Young	Samuel Robinson, P.M.	23 Feb., 1877	Ditto			15 April, 1872.*

<sup>1</sup> Gives security for £200.      \* Services not continuous.

NOTE.—Where no salary is specified, Coroners are allowed 20s. for each inquest, and travelling expenses of 1s. 6d. per mile one way only, except where railway facilities exist, when 9d. per mile one way is allowed.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were :—

Persons employed :—	No.	Amount of money paid as :—	£	s.	d.	Total.
On 31st December	140	Salaries	1,921	0	0	} £3,027 0 0
		Fees, &c.	1,106	0	0	
		Wages	Nil.			

PETTY SESSIONS.

STIPENDIARY, POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS, &c.

SYDNEY.

Stipendiary Magistrates	George O'Malley Clarke	1 Jan., 1882	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	860	0 0	1 Jan., 1854.
	Ghentworth Walsh Fraser Addison.	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto	860	0 0	11 July, 1857.
	Whittingdale Johnson	1 May, 1885	Ditto	860	0 0	10 July, 1849.
	Arthur Money Fisher	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	860	0 0	17 Sept., 1875.
	Benjamin Lee	1 April, 1890	Ditto	800	0 0	12 Aug., 1874.
	Cornelius Delohery	13 Aug., 1891	Ditto	800	0 0	23 July, 1860.
Deputy Stipendiary Magistrates.	James Giles	21 Dec., 1891	Ditto	800	0 0	18 Mar., 1862.
	George Henry Smithers	7 July, 1892	Ditto	800	0 0	23 Oct., 1868.

Office	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—PETTY SESSIONS—continued.</b>					
<b>POLICE MAGISTRATS, CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS, &amp;c—continued</b>					
Central Police Office— Clerk of Petty Sessions and Chamber Magistrate.	Francis S Isaacs, J P <sup>1</sup>	1 Oct, 1891	Governor and Executive Council	700 0 0	1 Jan, 1868
Chief Clerk and Accountant	C A H Redgrave J P <sup>1</sup>	1 Aug, 1887	Ditto	400 0 0	29 Aug, 1874
1st Clerk	Edward W Fegan <sup>2</sup>	1 Aug, 1887	Ditto	300 0 0	17 Oct, 1878
2nd Clerk	Wm J M Fincham <sup>3</sup>	1 June, 1889	Ditto	240 0 0	10 July, 1883.
3rd Clerk	Edward M Cohen <sup>3</sup>	1 June, 1889	Ditto	240 0 0	13 Oct, 1884
4th Clerk (and Deposition)	Horace F Roberts <sup>4</sup>	1 Jan, 1889	Ditto	275 0 0	26 Sept, 1885
5th Clerk	Friederick W C Crane <sup>4</sup>	1 June, 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	1 April, 1881
6th Clerk	Sydney E Beaver <sup>1</sup>	1 Sept, 1889	Ditto	175 0 0	18 Jan, 1882
7th Clerk	Charles R Colls <sup>4</sup>	1 Sept, 1889	Ditto	145 0 0	6 Aug, 1883
8th Clerk	Andrews Reeve <sup>4</sup>	1 Aug, 1887	Ditto	144 0 0	10 April, 1883.
9th Clerk	Gregory Dunckeur <sup>4</sup>	29 Aug, 1891	Ditto	140 0 0	1 Jan, 1888
10th Clerk	John Doyle, B A <sup>4</sup>	7 Oct, 1891	Ditto	140 0 0	2 Oct, 1890
11th Clerk	R G Green <sup>4</sup>	1 Nov, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	1 May, 1890
Probationers	F F P Hepworth <sup>4</sup>	17 Aug, 1891	Minister of Justice	75 0 0	17 Aug, 1891
	C E Foster <sup>4</sup>	25 April, 1892	Ditto	75 0 0	25 April, 1892
Temporary Clerks	H Inder	1 Sept, 1889	Ditto	10s per diem	1 Sept, 1889
	A D Roberts	4 Nov, 1890	Ditto	10s per diem	4 Nov, 1890
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures	James William Evans	23 Nov, 1883	Stipendiary Magistrates	300 0 0	23 Nov, 1883
Messenger <sup>4</sup>	..	.....	Ditto	125 0 0	
Court and Officekeeper <sup>5</sup>	..	..	Ditto	75 0 0	
Water Police Office— Clerk of Petty Sessions and Chamber Magistrate	George Henry Smithers, J P <sup>6</sup>	1 Dec, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	700 0 0	23 Oct, 1868
Chief Clerk and Accountant	Charles Newton Payten, J P <sup>7</sup>	1 Aug, 1889	Ditto	400 0 0	6 Feb, 1872
1st Clerk	John Macvicar Anderson Bonthorne <sup>8</sup>	1 May, 1891	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1882
2nd Clerk	John Swinchatt Dodson <sup>8</sup>	1 May, 1891	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Oct, 1864*
3rd Clerk	Henry Lachlan Hoinman <sup>8</sup>	1 May, 1891	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Oct, 1884.
4th Clerk (and Deposition)	Arthur Oimonde Butler <sup>4</sup>	1 May, 1891	Ditto	275 0 0	10 Aug, 1885*
5th Clerk	Russell Waldegrave Robberds <sup>3</sup>	1 May, 1891	Ditto	220 0 0	5 Aug, 1879*
6th Clerk	George Alfred Lloyd jun J P <sup>4</sup>	1 May, 1891	Ditto	200 0 0	31 Aug, 1887
7th Clerk	William Stanger Kelk <sup>4</sup>	1 May, 1891	Ditto	150 0 0	14 Dec, 1888.
8th Clerk	William Thomas Dawson <sup>4</sup>	1 June, 1891	Ditto	140 0 0	26 June, 1884*
9th Clerk	George Albert Edward Wheeler <sup>4</sup>	1 June, 1891	Ditto	140 0 0	2 Feb, 1885
10th Clerk	John William Thomas Forrest <sup>4</sup>	1 June, 1891	Ditto	120 0 0	14 Nov, 1889
11th Clerk	George Richard Williams <sup>4</sup>	1 May, 1892	Ditto	100 0 0	23 May, 1890
Probationer	Louis Duncan Maitland <sup>4</sup>	17 Aug, 1891	Minister of Justice	75 0 0	17 Aug, 1891
Temporary Clerks	James McNeill	21 July, 1889	Ditto	10s per diem	29 Nov, 1876*
	James O Byrne	18 Sept, 1889	Ditto	10s per diem	11 Feb, 1882*
	Hugh Moffit Blackmore	1 May, 1890	Ditto	7/6 per diem	1 May, 1890
	Will E Forsyth <sup>9</sup>	15 Feb, 1892	Ditto	150 0 0	15 Feb, 1892
	P F Addison <sup>10</sup>	23 April, 1892	Ditto	50 0 0	23 April, 1892
	T B MacNevin	13 June, 1892	Ditto	50 0 0	— April, 1892
	H W M Tarrant	15 Aug, 1892	Ditto	50 0 0	9 June, 1892
Messenger <sup>4</sup>	..	..	Stipendiary Magistrates	125 0 0	— 1874
Court and Officekeeper <sup>5</sup>	..	..	Ditto	60 0 0	30 May, 1890
<b>COUNTRY DISTRICTS.</b>					
Albury— Police Magistrate	Thomas Alexi Browne	15 Aug, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	7 April, 1871*
Clerk of Petty Sessions	Charles Jennings	1 May, 1891	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Sept, 1878
Armidale— Police Magistrate	Charles Edward Smith	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto	550 0 0	25 Mar, 1851
Clerk of Petty Sessions	F H Galbraith <sup>11</sup>	1 July, 1891	Ditto	325 0 0	1 Nov, 1877
Ballina— Clerk of Petty Sessions	Thomas William Cohen <sup>12</sup>	1 Oct, 1891	Ditto	150 0 0	9 Jan, 1888
Balmann— Clerk of Petty Sessions	Edward Wm Byrne, J P	1 Sept, 1883	Ditto	400 0 0	13 Aug, 1862
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	Henry Theobald McAlister (Acting)	10 Mar, 1890	Minister of Justice	150 0 0	1 Feb, 1886*
Balranald— Police Magistrate	Edward Lascombe Rowling	1 July, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	440 0 0	16 Jan, 1878
Clerk of Petty Sessions	Charles Herbert Davies <sup>13</sup>	1 June, 1892	Ditto	50 0 0	20 Oct, 1882
Bathurst— Police Magistrate	James Brisbane Graham	1 Oct, 1890	Ditto	550 0 0	1 Mar, 1859
Clerk of Petty Sessions	William Geo Burton Smith <sup>14</sup>	1 Aug, 1887	Ditto	350 0 0	4 Nov, 1872.
Junior Clerk	William Charles Geekie	1 Nov, 1889	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Feb, 1889
Temporary Clerk	H H MacDougal	11 May, 1891	Minister of Justice	50 0 0	11 May, 1891
Bega— Police Magistrate	Albert Kennedy Beveridge	1 Aug, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	440 0 0	28 Mar, 1870.
Clerk of Petty Sessions	C W Thomas <sup>15</sup>	16 Mar, 1891	Ditto	75 0 0	1 June, 1878
Bellinger— Clerk of Petty Sessions	Frank Burford Tieatt <sup>16</sup>	13 June, 1889	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Oct, 1875*

<sup>1</sup> Gives security for £500    Commissioner of the Supreme Court of New South Wales    <sup>2</sup> Gives security for £250    <sup>3</sup> Gives security for £200  
<sup>4</sup> Gives security for £100    <sup>5</sup> Allowed quarters fuel and light    <sup>6</sup> Gives security to the amount of £500    Commissioner of the Supreme Court of New South Wales    Acted as C P S and Chamber Magistrate from 7th July    <sup>7</sup> Gives security for £500    Commissioner of the Supreme Court of New South Wales    Acted as C P S and Chamber Magistrate from 7th July    <sup>8</sup> Gives security for £250    Acted as Chief Clerk and Accountant from 1st August    <sup>9</sup> To 23 August transferred to Bankruptcy Court    <sup>10</sup> To 17 June transferred to Department of Justice    <sup>11</sup> £10 allowed by Mines Department    <sup>12</sup> Acts also as C P S    <sup>13</sup> £300 allowed by Lands Department    <sup>14</sup> £100 allowed by Lands Department    <sup>15</sup> £250 allowed by Lands Department    <sup>16</sup> £100 allowed by Lands Department    <sup>17</sup> Services not continuous

NOTE—The Police Magistrates receive a daily allowance of 2 s inclusive or 15s exclusive of cost of conveyance when travelling on duty    The Clerks of Petty Sessions give security for the due performance of their duties

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

141

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—PETTY SESSIONS—continued.</b>					
<b>POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS, &amp;c.—continued.</b>					
<b>COUNTRY DISTRICTS—continued.</b>					
Berrima— Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Fredk. Robertson Wilshire	11 Mar., 1872	Administrator of the Government and Executive Council.	550 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.*
Bingera— Police Magistrate.....	†William Corbett Lawson...	1 Jan., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	490 0 0	1 Mar., 1880.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Willoughby Marsh <sup>1</sup> .....	1 April, 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	11 June, 1883.
Bombala— Police Magistrate.....	Frederick Barnwell Hales..	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 April, 1861.*
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Wm. Armstrong Dovers <sup>2</sup> ...	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	75 0 0	1 July, 1882.
Bourke— Police Magistrate .....	Charles M'Arthur King ...	1 May, 1887	Ditto .....	550 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	George Atkin .....	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	350 0 0	24 Aug., 1887.
Braidwood— Police Magistrate.....	John Lethbridge King <sup>3</sup> ...	1 June, 1890	Ditto .....	450 0 0	16 Aug., 1870.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	John Kenny <sup>4</sup> .....	1 May, 1890	Ditto .....	390 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
Branxton and Greta— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	James Joseph McShane <sup>5</sup> ...	1 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	150 0 0	7 Mar., 1884.
Brewarrina— Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	James Holloway Tompson <sup>6</sup> succeeded by Henry James Byrnes (Acting) ...	1 Feb., 1886 1 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	440 0 0	1 July, 1869.
Broken Hill— Police Magistrate ...	C. L. C. Badham... ..	1 Feb., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	19 Aug., 1870.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Charles George Gibson <sup>7</sup> ...	12 Dec., 1888	Ditto .....	325 0 0	1 Sept., 1887.
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	A. C. Fraser, junior <sup>8</sup> .....	1 July, 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Aug., 1885.
Bulli and Clifton— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	A. G. Plunkett .....	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 April, 1881.*
Burrowa— Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Timothy Foley <sup>9</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1889	Ditto .....	490 0 0	1 Dec., 1867.
Camden— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Thomas Edwin Bloomfield	1 April, 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Dec., 1876.*
Campbelltown— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Donald Edmund Troughton <sup>10</sup> .. succeeded by A. C. Fraser, junior .....	1 May, 1887 1 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	390 0 0	17 Sept., 1875.
Carcoar— Police Magistrate.....	Nathaniel Connolly.....	7 Oct., 1883	Ditto .....	490 0 0	18 May, 1852.*
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	John Howard Louche, J.P. <sup>11</sup>	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	100 0 0	22 Aug., 1876.
Casino— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Joseph Burnett <sup>12</sup> .....	1 April, 1891	Ditto .....	275 0 0	17 Sept., 1883.
Cassilis— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	David Charles Stuart Bruce <sup>13</sup>	17 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 June, 1883.
Clarence Town— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Thomas Makeig Williams	1 Feb., 1882	Ditto .....	240 0 0	20 Dec., 1864.*
Clifton— (See Bulli.)					
Cobar— Police Magistrate.....	Thomas Charles Kerr M'Kell <sup>14</sup>	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	450 0 0	1 Oct., 1875.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Harcourt Holcombe <sup>14</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1889	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.
Condobolin— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Richard Thomas MacNevin <sup>15</sup> .. succeeded by George E. Curtis <sup>16</sup> .....	1 July, 1890 1 June, 1892	Ditto .....	240 0 0	17 Nov., 1881.
Cooma— Police Magistrate.....	Milton Sydney Love <sup>17</sup> .....	1 June, 1887	Ditto .....	500 0 0	1 May, 1868.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Norman Black .....	1 June, 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	8 Sept., 1884.
Coonabarabran— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	C. H. B. Primrose, J.P. <sup>18</sup>	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....	300 0 0	22 Aug., 1872.
Coonamble— Police Magistrate.....	Robert Raymond Bailey ...	8 July, 1878	Ditto .....	450 0 0	1 April, 1878.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	George Whitfield <sup>19</sup> .....	1 May, 1889	Ditto .....	100 0 0	3 Oct., 1882.
Clerk .....	Albert Beckford Charles Burke	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 July, 1886.*
Cootamundra— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Charles John Lloyd .....	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....	275 0 0	2 July, 1881.
Corowa— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	C. H. Gale <sup>20</sup> .....	26 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Dec., 1881.
Cowra— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	BeilbyPorteous Pell Kemp <sup>12</sup>	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	320 0 0	17 Jan., 1879.
Clerk .....	Denis Cornelius Joseph Donnelly	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	27 Nov., 1889.
Crookwell— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Walter Scott Gunn, J.P....	5 Sept., 1876	Ditto .....	290 0 0	5 Sept., 1876.

<sup>1</sup> £50 allowed by Lands Department. <sup>2</sup> £300 allowed by Lands Department; £30 by Mines Department. <sup>3</sup> Salary paid by Mines Department. <sup>4</sup> £12 allowed by Mines Department. <sup>5</sup> £20 per annum for travelling expenses. <sup>6</sup> to 7 June, deceased. <sup>7</sup> Allowance of £50 to meet high cost of living at Broken Hill. <sup>8</sup> Allowance of £50 to meet high cost of living at Broken Hill. To 30 September, transferred to Campbelltown. <sup>9</sup> £20 allowed by Mines Department. <sup>10</sup> To 30 September, transferred to Moree. <sup>11</sup> £300 allowed by Lands Department. <sup>12</sup> £10 allowed by Mines Department. <sup>13</sup> £200 allowed by Lands Department. <sup>14</sup> Allowance of £50 to meet high cost of living at Cobar. <sup>15</sup> To 5 May, transferred to Pictou. <sup>16</sup> £50 allowed by Lands Department; £12 from Mines Department. <sup>17</sup> Paid by Mines Department; allowed 25s. per diem as travelling expenses by this Department. <sup>18</sup> To 21 November, dismissed. <sup>19</sup> £250 allowed by Lands Department. <sup>20</sup> £320 allowed by Lands Department. \* Services not continuous. † Receives 25s. per diem as travelling expenses.

NOTE.—The Police Magistrates receive a daily allowance of 25s. inclusive, or 15s. exclusive, of cost of conveyance when travelling on duty. The Clerks of Petty Sessions give security for the due performance of their duties.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—PETTY SESSIONS—continued.</b>					
<b>POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS, &amp;c.—continued.</b>					
<b>COUNTRY DISTRICTS—continued.</b>					
Deniliquin— Police Magistrate.....	Geo. Fredk. Scott <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	18 June, 1863.
	succeeded by Neil C. O'Neill.....	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	500 0 0	26 April, 1870.
Clerk of Petty Sessions.....	Edward Albert Grainger...	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....	325 0 0	17 April, 1880.
Dubbo— Police Magistrate.....	William Stewart Caswell...	1 April, 1884	Ditto .....	550 0 0	7 June, 1847.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	William John Martin, J.P.	24 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	350 0 0	18 Aug., 1881.
Dungog— Police Magistrate .....	W. V. M. Cooke <sup>2</sup> .....	1 May, 1891	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 May, 1867.
	succeeded by F. W. Garstang .....	1 May, 1892	Ditto .....	400 0 0	15 June, 1883.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	H. S. Bingle <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	225 0 0	1 Aug., 1888.
Eden— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	George Wm. Hope Davies <sup>4</sup>	1 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	100 0 0	18 June, 1888.
Emmaville— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	F. F. Potts <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 Oct., 1887.
Forbes— Police Magistrate.....	Ernest Augustine Lambie Sharpe. <sup>6</sup>	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....	500 0 0	22 July, 1873.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Edmond Aubrey Templar Pery, The Hon., J.P.	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 June, 1881.
Glen Innes— Police Magistrate.....	George Martin <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1875	Ditto .....	500 0 0	3 Mar., 1868.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	George Stevenson <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	100 0 0	12 May, 1881.
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	L. A. M'Dougall .....	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	150 0 0	7 Sept., 1888.
Gosford— Police Magistrate.....	Henry Gordon .....	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	450 0 0	1 Dec., 1841.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	H. S. Beveridge .....	1 June, 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Aug., 1888.
Goulburn— Police Magistrate.....	Charles Somerville Alexander...	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	550 0 0	1 Feb., 1862.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	William Carson, J.P. ....	18 April, 1887	Ditto .....	400 0 0	30 Oct., 1872.
Junior Clerk .....	Sidney Bell Gunn .....	1 July, 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 May, 1891.
Grafton— Police Magistrate.....	Andrew Louis M'Dougall...	5 Sept., 1876	Ditto .....	550 0 0	5 Sept., 1876.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	William Clarke, J.P. ....	1 April, 1880	Ditto .....	490 0 0	16 Mar., 1874.
Probationer .....	J. B. Gibson <sup>8</sup> .....	16 Feb., 1891	Minister of Justice.....	75 0 0	16 Feb., 1891.
Grenfell— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Jim M'Kensy .....	1 Feb., 1892	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	7 Oct., 1875.
Gresford— (See Paterson.)					
Greta— (See Branxton.)					
Gulgong— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Henry De Boos <sup>9</sup> .....	1 June, 1885	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 April, 1864.
Gundagai— Police Magistrate .....	Charles Wye Weekes .....	1 April, 1887	Ditto .....	440 0 0	19 Oct., 1875.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Osman Adams Edwards	1 Nov., 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1890.
Gunnedah— Police Magistrate.....	Patrick Brougham .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	440 0 0	5 Sept., 1876.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	John Johnston Kingsmill..	4 Sept., 1888	Ditto .....	200 0 0	8 Dec., 1885.
Gunning— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Arthur Blix <sup>10</sup> .....	1 May, 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	11 Oct., 1882.
Hartley— (See Lithgow.)					
Hay— Police Magistrate.....	Joseph Ede Pearce .....	1 May, 1870	Ditto .....	550 0 0	24 July, 1862.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	F. G. Adrian .....	1 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	390 0 0	19 Sept., 1877.
Hillgrove— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	E. A. Davies <sup>5</sup> .....	1 April, 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	10 Aug., 1885.
Hillston— Police Magistrate.....	†Neil Charles O'Neill <sup>11</sup> ...	1 June, 1878	Ditto .....	450 0 0	26 April, 1870.
	succeeded by †Robert Issell Perrott ...	1 July, 1892	Ditto .....	490 0 0	1 Aug., 1859.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Duncan Graham M'Dougall <sup>12</sup> ..	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	225 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Inverell— Police Magistrate.....	William Wilberforce Fraser <sup>6</sup> ..	1 Sept., 1875	Ditto .....	500 0 0	1 Sept., 1875.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	K. T. Garland, J.P. ....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	275 0 0	1 Oct., 1876.
Junee— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Alfred Elliott, J.P. <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	255 0 0	21 June, 1875.*
Kempsey— Police Magistrate.....	Thomas Alfred Davies .....	1 July, 1886	Ditto .....	490 0 0	4 Oct., 1881.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	John Richard Linsley <sup>13</sup> ..	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1880.
Probationer .....	W. B. Lusk .....	19 May, 1890	Minister of Justice.....	75 0 0	19 May, 1890.

<sup>1</sup> To 31 July; transferred to Tamworth. <sup>2</sup> To 31 March; retired. <sup>3</sup> £10 allowed by Mines Department. <sup>4</sup> £50 allowed by Lands Department, and £20 allowed by Mines Department. <sup>5</sup> £20 allowed by Mines Department. <sup>6</sup> Paid by Mines Department. <sup>7</sup> Quarters valued at £50; £300 allowed by Lands, £25 by Mines Department. <sup>8</sup> £15 allowed by Mines Department. <sup>9</sup> £30 allowed by Mines Department. <sup>10</sup> £100 allowed by Lands Department. <sup>11</sup> To 30 June; transferred to Waratah. <sup>12</sup> £100 allowed by Lands Department; £15 from Mines Department. <sup>13</sup> £200 allowed by Lands Department. \* Services not continuous. † Receives 27s. 6d. per diem as travelling allowance.

NOTE.—The Police Magistrates receive a daily allowance of 2s. inclusive, or 15s. exclusive, of cost of conveyance when travelling on duty. The Clerks of Petty Sessions give security for the due performance of their duties.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

143

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—PETTY SESSIONS—continued.</b>					
<b>POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS, &amp;c.—continued.</b>					
<b>COUNTRY DISTRICTS—continued.</b>					
<b>Kiama—</b>					
Police Magistrate.....	Frederick William Edwards <sup>1</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	450 0 0	28 Oct., 1863.
	succeeded by				
	John F. Kenyon (Acting)	4 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	450 0 0	11 Sept., 1876.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	William Bligh Connell <sup>2</sup> ...	4 Sept., 1888	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Sept., 1880.
	succeeded by				
	Arthur Charles Logan <sup>3</sup> ...	20 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 July, 1880.
<b>Lambton—</b>					
<b>(See Waratah.)</b>					
<b>Lismore—</b>					
Police Magistrate.....	Edward Jones .....	1 Mar., 1889	Ditto .....	440 0 0	1 Feb., 1884.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Cornelius Coghlan .....	1 May, 1884	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 April, 1856.
Clerk .....	C. J. Coghlan .....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 April, 1889
<b>Lithgow—</b>					
Police Magistrate.....	Thomas Henry Neale .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	440 0 0	16 Aug., 1873.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Walter Bland Brown <sup>4</sup> ...	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 Oct., 1882.
<b>Liverpool—</b>					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Wm. Hy. Goodman.....	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	200 0 0	28 July, 1877.
<b>Maclean—</b>					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Henry Allworth Ledger ...	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	200 0 0	9 June, 1888.
<b>Maitland—</b>					
Police Magistrate.....	James Norton Brooks <sup>5</sup> ...	1 Mar., 1888	Ditto .....	600 0 0	1 June, 1853.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	W. Foxton Robertson <sup>6</sup> ...	1 Nov., 1891	Ditto .....	490 0 0	29 May, 1869.
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Cecil Collingwood Vindin <sup>7</sup>	1 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Sept., 1885.
Clerk .....	Percy Bell Smithers .....	1 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Dec., 1889.
<b>Merriwa—</b>					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Matthew Joseph Walsh ...	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	240 0 0	11 July, 1878.
<b>Milparinka—</b>					
Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Ernest Leslie Maitland <sup>8</sup> ...	1 Dec., 1889	Ditto .....	400 0 0	22 Oct., 1888.
<b>Milton—</b>					
Police Magistrate.....	George Maunsell <sup>9</sup> .....	1 June, 1891	Ditto .....	550 0 0	13 Mar., 1858.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	John Rainsford .....	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....	340 0 0	15 Sept., 1874.
<b>Moama—</b>					
Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Henry Evans .....	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	17 Jan., 1867.*
<b>Molong—</b>					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Henry Harold Septimus Chippendall. <sup>10</sup>	1 Sept., 1888	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
<b>Morpeth—</b>					
<b>(See Maitland.)</b>					
<b>Moree—</b>					
Police Magistrate .....	Chas. Edward Oslear <sup>11</sup> ...	1 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	400 0 0	24 Aug., 1880.
	succeeded by				
	Donald E. Troughton.....	1 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	400 0 0	17 Sept., 1875.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ....	Arthur Reginald Perry ...	1 May, 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 April, 1886.*
<b>Moruya—</b>					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Andrew Thompson Cochrane, J.P.	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....	320 0 0	1 June, 1883.
<b>Moss Vale—</b>					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	James Reginald Scroggie <sup>12</sup>	19 Aug., 1889	Ditto .....	240 0 0	26 Feb., 1885.
<b>Mudgee—</b>					
Police Magistrate.....	William John Ebenezzer Wotton.	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto .....	550 0 0	17 Jan., 1862.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Hubert Dillon, J.P. <sup>13</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Jan., 1873.*
<b>Murrumburrah—</b>					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Charles Cutcliffe, B.A. ...	1 May, 1875	Ditto .....	290 0 0	1 May, 1875.
<b>Murrurundi—</b>					
Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	George Rupert Evans.....	1 Sept., 1888	Ditto .....	440 0 0	1 April, 1878.
Probationer .....	A. L. Stacy .....	1 Aug., 1891	Minister of Justice.....	75 0 0	1 Aug., 1891.
<b>Murwillumbah—</b>					
Police Magistrate .....	Joshua Bray.....	1 Oct., 1875	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	17 Sept., 1875.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Edward Acres Barrington <sup>14</sup>	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	125 0 0	16 July, 1879.*
	succeeded by				
	William L'Estrange Fawcett ..	21 June, 1892	Minister of Justice.....	365 0 0	3 May, 1886.*
	(Acting).				
	James Vincent Foley <sup>15</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
<b>Narrabri—</b>					
Police Magistrate.....	John Frederick Kenyon <sup>15</sup>	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	450 0 0	11 Sept., 1876.
	succeeded by				
	Charles Robertson(Acting)	13 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	320 0 0	1 June, 1881.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Walter Scott <sup>16</sup> .....	1 May, 1889	Ditto .....	100 0 0	15 Dec., 1882.
Temporary Clerk .....	C. B. Ross.....	1 Dec., 1890	Minister of Justice.....	50 0 0	1 Dec., 1890.
<b>Narrandera—</b>					
Police Magistrate .....	Lester Stuart Donaldson...	1 May, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	490 0 0	19 Sept., 1871.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Joseph Whitehead Lees, J.P. <sup>10</sup>	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	250 0 0	26 Nov., 1858.*

<sup>1</sup> To 20 December, 1891; appointed to act temporarily as Police Magistrate at Parramatta. <sup>2</sup> £25 allowed by Lands Department; transferred to office of Legislative Assembly. <sup>3</sup> £25 allowed by Lands Department. <sup>4</sup> £100 allowed by Lands Department; £20 by Mines Department. <sup>5</sup> Acts as Police Magistrate, Singleton. <sup>6</sup> Performs combined duties of C.P.S. at Maitland and Morpeth; £20 allowed by Mines Department. <sup>7</sup> £50 allowed by Lands Department; to 31 October; transferred to Department of Justice. <sup>8</sup> £50 allowed by Lands Department. <sup>9</sup> Paid by Mines Department. <sup>10</sup> £100 allowed by Lands Department. <sup>11</sup> To 30 June; transferred to Port Macquarie. <sup>12</sup> £60 allowed by Lands Department. <sup>13</sup> £10 allowed by Mines Department. <sup>14</sup> £10 allowed by Mines Department; £125 allowed by Lands Department; to 5th July; dismissed. <sup>15</sup> To 3 January; appointed to act temporarily as Police Magistrate, at Kiama. <sup>16</sup> £250 allowed by Lands Department; £10 by Mines Department. \* Services not continuous.

NOTE.—The Police Magistrates receive a daily allowance of 20s. inclusive, or 15s. exclusive, of cost of conveyance when travelling on duty. The Clerks of Petty Sessions give security for the due performance of their duties.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—PETTY SESSIONS—continued.</b>					
<b>POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS, &amp;c—continued.</b>					
<i>COUNTRY DISTRICTS—continued.</i>					
Newcastle—					
Police Magistrate . . . . .	James Mair . . . . .	1 Jan., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	650 0 0	3 Oct., 1862.
Clerk of Petty Sessions . . .	Richard Blaxland Hayes <sup>1</sup> .	1 April, 1888	Ditto . . . . .	400 0 0	4 Oct., 1875.
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Henry William Hemswoith Huntington.	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto . . . . .	265 0 0	17 Oct., 1879.
Deposition Clerk . . . . .	Henry Thomas Adams . .	1 Sept., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	100 0 0	1 Nov., 1889.
Probationer . . . . .	L. Hullick . . . . .	1 Sept., 1891	Minister of Justice . . . . .	50 0 0	1 Sept., 1891.
Messenger . . . . .				60 0 0	
Newtown—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions . . .	Francis South Fielder, J P	1 Oct., 1879	Governor and Executive Council	450 0 0	10 Nov., 1874.
Deposition Clerk	H. Loadman (Acting) . .	1 May, 1891	Ditto . . . . .	200 0 0	6 Jan., 1890.
Clerk . . . . .	S. J. Hamblin . . . . .	1 June, 1891	Ditto . . . . .	150 0 0	20 Dec., 1889.
Temporary Junior Clerks.	Ernest Welsford Trotter .	20 Dec., 1888	Minister of Justice . . . . .	50 0 0	20 Dec., 1888.
	William Ironside Perry . .	4 Nov., 1889	Ditto . . . . .	50 0 0	4 Nov., 1889.
Probationers . . . . .	C E Read <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	8 Dec., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	75 0 0	5 June, 1891.
	H. Percival . . . . .	5 Jan., 1892	Ditto . . . . .	50 0 0	6 May, 1890.
North Sydney—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions . . .	George Theophilus Saunders Boileau, J P.	1 Sept., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	350 0 0	1 Sept., 1880.
Probationer . . . . .	G. S. P. M'Farland . . . . .	11 July, 1891	Minister of Justice . . . . .	75 0 0	11 July, 1891.
Nowra—					
Police Magistrate . . . . .	John Hyde Nisbett . . . . .	1 Sept., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	1 Sept., 1875.
Clerk of Petty Sessions . . .	J. M. Sheahan <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	1 July, 1891	Ditto . . . . .	200 0 0	5 Sept., 1876.
Nundle—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions . . .	Richard Frappell <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto . . . . .	140 0 0	1 Jan., 1875.
Nymagee—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions . . .	Denis Dwyer (Acting) . .	1 Aug., 1890	Minister of Justice . . . . .	220 0 0	5 May, 1881.
Nyngan—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions . . .	M. J. M'Mahon <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	1 June, 1891	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	17 Jan., 1889.
Orange—					
Police Magistrate . . . . .	John Tom Lane . . . . .	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto . . . . .	490 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
Clerk of Petty Sessions	Stephen Murphy, J.P. <sup>6</sup> . .	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto . . . . .	370 0 0	12 April, 1867.*
Temporary Clerk . . . . .	Edward Joseph Daley . .	1 Oct., 1887	Minister of Justice . . . . .	75 0 0	1 Oct., 1887.
Parkes—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions . . .	Arthur John Kingsmill, J.P.	1 June, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	1 Sept., 1860*
Temporary Clerk . . . . .	Clive C. Weston . . . . .	7 Sept., 1891	Minister of Justice . . . . .	75 0 0	7 Sept., 1891.
Parramatta—					
Police Magistrate . . . . .	James Giles <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	1 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	18 Mar., 1862.
	succeeded by Frederick William Edwards (Acting).	21 Dec., 1891	Ditto . . . . .	550 0 0	28 Oct., 1863.
Clerk of Petty Sessions . . .	George Wickham, J.P. . .	1 Sept., 1878	Ditto . . . . .	475 0 0	5 Mar., 1847.
Clerk . . . . .	Henry Lewis Meads . . .	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto . . . . .	100 0 0	2 July, 1887.
Paterson—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions . . .	Wm. Le Brun Brown <sup>8</sup> . .	1 June, 1885	Ditto . . . . .	250 0 0	13 Feb., 1882.
Penrith—					
Police Magistrate . . . . .	John Kingdon Cleeve . . .	13 Jan., 1868	Ditto . . . . .	390 0 0	3 July, 1865.
Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Percy Bell Smithers . . . .	1 Dec., 1889	Ditto . . . . .	100 0 0	1 Dec., 1889.
	succeeded by John Sydney Brown <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	25 Jan., 1892	Ditto . . . . .	125 0 0	21 May, 1889.
Picton—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions . . .	Charles Frederick Butler <sup>11</sup>	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto . . . . .	190 0 0	1 Nov., 1879.
	succeeded by Richard T. MacNevin <sup>12</sup> . .	6 May, 1892	Ditto . . . . .	190 0 0	17 Nov., 1881.
Port Macquarie—					
Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions . . .	John Thomas Hobbes, J.P. <sup>13</sup>	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto . . . . .	390 0 0	10 Oct., 1878.
	succeeded by Charles E. Oslear . . . . .	1 July, 1892	Ditto . . . . .	390 0 0	24 Aug., 1880.
Queanbeyan—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions . . .	Charles Joseph Bohun Helm. <sup>14</sup>	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto . . . . .	100 0 0	25 Sept., 1876.
Quirindi—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions . . .	Robert Henry Venn Allnut, J.P.	15 Sept., 1884	Ditto . . . . .	220 0 0	15 Sept., 1884.
Raymond Terrace—					
Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions . . .	Charles Robert Middleton	11 Oct., 1875	Ditto . . . . .	340 0 0	11 Oct., 1875.
Redfern—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions . . .	Fredk. Deverish Potter Meares, J P.	1 Feb., 1882	Ditto . . . . .	450 0 0	1 July, 1875.
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	W. J. Camphun . . . . .	1 April, 1891	Ditto . . . . .	200 0 0	1 May, 1885.
Richmond—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions	C E. Cotter . . . . .	1 July, 1891	Ditto . . . . .	115 0 0	13 May, 1886.

<sup>1</sup> £50 allowed by Lands Department, £15 allowed by Mines Department <sup>2</sup> To 6 January, transferred to Department of Justice. <sup>3</sup> £20 allowed by Mines Department, £75 allowed by Lands Department <sup>4</sup> £275 allowed by Mines Department <sup>5</sup> £12 allowed by Mines Department <sup>6</sup> £50 allowed by Mines Department <sup>7</sup> Acted as D S M, Central Police Court, from 21 December, 1891 <sup>8</sup> £25 allowed for visiting Gresford. <sup>9</sup> £26 allowed by Lands Department <sup>10</sup> To 29 February, transferred to Maitland <sup>11</sup> £25 allowed by Lands Department <sup>12</sup> £100 allowed by Lands Department, £10 by Mines Department <sup>13</sup> To 25 May, deceased. <sup>14</sup> £340 allowed by Lands Department. \* Services not continuous

NOTE.—The Police Magistrates receive a daily allowance of 20s. inclusive, or 15s. exclusive, of cost of conveyance when travelling on duty. The Clerks of Petty Sessions give security for the due performance of their duties.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

145

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—PETTY SESSIONS—continued.</b>					
<b>POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS, &amp;c.—continued.</b>					
<b>COUNTRY DISTRICTS—continued.</b>					
Ryde— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	George Miller Pope, J.P.	18 June, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	18 June, 1863.
Rylstone— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	William Weild Armstrong, J.P. <sup>1</sup>	31 July, 1854	Ditto .....	340 0 0	31 July, 1854.
Scone— Police Magistrate.....	William Fox Parker .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	490 0 0	26 April, 1862.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Henry Joseph Leary <sup>2</sup> .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
Silverton— Police Magistrate.....	Arthur Nelson Barnett <sup>3</sup> ...	1 Dec., 1889	Ditto .....	540 0 0	1 Mar., 1877.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	John Saunders <sup>4</sup> .....	1 April, 1887	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 April, 1887.
Singleton— Police Magistrate.†					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Robert Waddell .....	1 April, 1890	Ditto .....	300 0 0	16 Nov., 1880.
St. Leonards— (See North Sydney).					
Stroud— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Jas. Daniel Walker <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	150 0 0	28 Feb., 1882.
Swamp Oak— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Francis Joyce Buckland (Acting) <sup>6</sup> .	1 Oct., 1891	Minister of Justice.....	10 0 0	14 April, 1891.
Tamworth— Police Magistrate.....	David Williamson Irving <sup>7</sup> succeeded by George Frederick Scott ..	1 Oct., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	24 June, 1861.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Lachlan Wentworth Broughton	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	550 0 0	18 June, 1863.
Taree and Wingham— Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Jasper Albert Creagh .....	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	350 0 0	14 Sept., 1882.
Temora— Police Magistrate.....	†James Baker <sup>8</sup> .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	440 0 0	1 Feb., 1875.*
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	James Miller <sup>9</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	500 0 0	30 June, 1874.
Tenterfield— Police Magistrate .....	Watson Augustus Steel <sup>3</sup> ...	1 May, 1890	Ditto .....	275 0 0	19 April, 1883.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Frederick Burne .....	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	500 0 0	19 Nov., 1872
Tingha— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	William Norton .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	400 0 0	11 Aug., 1880.
Trunkey— Police Magistrate .....	†Thos. Arkell Smith <sup>9</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 June, 1881.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	William Thomas Lee <sup>9</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1871	Ditto .....	550 0 0	1 Aug., 1871.
Tumberumba— Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Joseph Francis Makinson <sup>10</sup>	1 April, 1888	Ditto .....	25 0 0	1 April, 1888.
Tumut— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Henry Storey Hawkins, J.P. <sup>11</sup> .	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	440 0 0	7 July, 1875.
Tweed River. (See Murwillumbah)					
Uralla— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	O. A. S. Fitzpatrick .....	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	170 0 0	19 Sept., 1879.
Urana— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Vincent Brown, J.P. ....	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto .....	240 0 0	14 Oct., 1884.
Wagga Wagga— Police Magistrate.....	Henry Baylis .....	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto .....	390 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Jim M'Kensey <sup>12</sup> .....	28 July, 1862	Ditto .....	550 0 0	9 Aug., 1852.
Walcha— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Charles F. Butler .....	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	325 0 0	7 Oct., 1875.
Walgett— Police Magistrate.....	Edward Marriott <sup>13</sup> .....	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	325 0 0	16 Nov., 1879.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	William D. Stafford .....	1 Mar., 1883	Ditto .....	440 0 0	12 Aug., 1862.
Wallsend. (See Waratah.)					
Waratah— Police Magistrate.....	W. E. Henry <sup>14</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	350 0 0	9 April, 1883.
Wardell. (See Ballina.)					
Warialda— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Edward Marriott.....	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	450 0 0	2 May, 1873.
Warrumbungle— Police Magistrate.....	Edwards succeeded by Edward Marriott.....	1 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	450 0 0	12 Aug., 1862.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Grantly Augustus Hyde <sup>15</sup> ..	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	20 Nov., 1882.
Waratah— Police Magistrate.....	Robert Issell Perrott <sup>16</sup> ...	17 Nov., 1879	Ditto .....	490 0 0	1 Aug., 1859.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Neil Charles O'Neill <sup>17</sup> ...	1 July, 1892	Ditto .....	490 0 0	26 April, 1870.
Wardell. (See Ballina.)					
Warialda— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	William Ebenezer Henry..	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	490 0 0	2 May, 1873.
Warrumbungle— Police Magistrate.....	Walter Robey Dibbs <sup>18</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1888	Ditto .....	250 0 0	16 Aug., 1886.
Warrumbungle— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	James Charles Thornton <sup>19</sup>	16 Dec., 1889	Ditto .....	175 0 0	3 Mar., 1882.*

<sup>1</sup> £6 allowed by Mines Department; £25 by Lands Department. <sup>2</sup> £20 allowed by Mines Department. <sup>3</sup> Paid by Mines Department. <sup>4</sup> £100 allowed by Mines Department. <sup>5</sup> £100 allowed by Lands Department. <sup>6</sup> £10 allowed by Lands Department. <sup>7</sup> To 26 May; deceased. <sup>8</sup> £15 allowed by Mines Department. <sup>9</sup> £220 allowed by Postmaster-General; £25 allowed by Mines Department. To 29 November; deceased. <sup>10</sup> £30 allowed by Mines Department. <sup>11</sup> £170 allowed by Lands Department. <sup>12</sup> To 31 January; transferred to Grenfell. <sup>13</sup> To 31 August; transferred to Walgett. <sup>14</sup> To 31 July; transferred to Waratah. <sup>15</sup> £50 allowed by Lands Department. <sup>16</sup> To 30 June; transferred to Hillston. <sup>17</sup> To 31 July; transferred to Deniliquin. <sup>18</sup> Performs combined duties of Clerk of Petty Sessions at Waratah, Wallsend, and Lambton. <sup>19</sup> £100 allowed by Lands Department. \* Services not continuous. † Police Magistrate, Maitland, visits in his official capacity. ‡ Receives 25s. per diem as travelling allowance.

NOTE.—The Police Magistrates receive a daily allowance of 20s. inclusive, or 15s. exclusive, of cost of conveyance when travelling on duty. The Clerks of Petty Sessions give security for the due performance of their duties.

Office	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—PETTY SESSIONS—continued.</b>					
<i>POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS, &amp;c —continued</i>					
<i>COUNTRY DISTRICTS—continued.</i>					
Warren— Clerk of Petty Sessions ..	Harold Wingfield Stanford	1 Jan, 1892	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	6 Oct, 1888
Wellington— Police Magistrate	Frederick Marsh <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan, 1888	Ditto ... ..	390 0 0	8 April, 1852*
Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Alfred George Chiplin <sup>2</sup> ..	1 April, 1890	Ditto . . . . .	200 0 0	1 June, 1887.
Wentworth— Police Magistrate	Thomas Henry Wilkinson	1 Mai, 1890	Ditto . . . . .	400 0 0	9 Sept, 1878
Clerk of Petty Sessions	Joseph Seaton Matland <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto . . . . .	150 0 0	25 July, 1884
Wilcannia— Police Magistrate ...	William Cooper Rodgerson	1 Feb, 1890	Ditto ..... . . . .	440 0 0	1 Aug, 1876
Clerk of Petty Sessions	Arthur William Robert Pratt <sup>4</sup>	1 Feb, 1889	Ditto . . . . .	240 0 0	1 Feb, 1889
Probationer ... . . .	John W M Laidlaw	1 Oct, 1892	Minister of Justice	50 0 0	1 Oct, 1892
Windsor— Police Magistrate	Wm Henry Hughes Becke	1 April, 1874	Governor and Executive Council	440 0 0	8 June, 1853
Clerk of Petty Sessions	Arthur Gates <sup>5</sup>	1 Sept, 1890	Ditto ..... . . . .	150 0 0	1 May, 1889
Wingham. (See Taree.)					
Wollombi— Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Henry Lumsdame . . . .	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto .... . . . .	350 0 0	1 Dec, 1845.*
Wollongong— Police Magistrate . . .	William Henry Thomas	1 Jan, 1888	Ditto . . . . .	450 0 0	12 April, 1864
Clerk of Petty Sessions	David Ross Jameson <sup>6</sup>	1 Nov, 1885	Ditto .. . . .	200 0 0	1 Mar, 1883
Woodburn. (See Ballina)					
Yass— Police Magistrate	Henry John Chisholm	1 July, 1887	Ditto .... . . . .	550 0 0	4 Nov, 1859
Clerk of Petty Sessions	Glentworth Addison <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto . . . . .	270 0 0	1 Jan, 1882
Young— Police Magistrate	Samuel Robinson <sup>6</sup>	1 Sept, 1875	Ditto . . . . .	550 0 0	15 April, 1872*
Clerk of Petty Sessions	Frederick Stuart Osborn	1 July, 1889	Ditto . . . . .	390 0 0	1 Jan, 1871

<sup>1</sup> £50 allowed by Mines Department    <sup>2</sup> £15 allowed by Mines Department    <sup>3</sup> £50 allowed by Lands Department    <sup>4</sup> £200 allowed by Lands Department  
<sup>4</sup> £15 allowed by Mines Department, £100 allowed by Lands Department    <sup>5</sup> £50 allowed by Lands Department    <sup>6</sup> Quarters valued at £7.    \* Services not continuous.

NOTE—The Police Magistrates receive a daily allowance of 20s inclusive, or 15s exclusive, of cost of conveyance when travelling on duty. The Clerks of Petty Sessions give security for the due performance of their duties.

<b>POLICE ACTING AS CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS</b>					
<i>DISTRICTS—</i>					
Blayney	}	(4)	. . . . .	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0 each.
Geamanton ...					
Jerrilderie ... ..					
Rockley					
Barrington . . . . .	}	(6)	. . . . .	Ditto .....	15 0 0 „
Hill End					
Lawrence					
Menindie . . . . .					
Sunny Corner					
Wanaaring					
Adelong . . . . .					
Angledool ...					
Araluen . . . . .					
Barmedman . . . . .					
Bariaba	}	(31)	. . . . .	Ditto .....	10 0 0 „
Bateman's Bay					
Bendemeer					
Berrigan . . . . .					
Bery					
Binalong					
Blackville					
Boggabilla					
Boggabri					
Boohgal					
Bowral . . . . .					
Bowraville .....					
Bunswick ...					
Buckley's Crossing					
Bulladelah . . . . .					
Bundarra ...					
Bungendore					
Bungwall . . . . .					
Buirga					
Byrock ....					
Byron Bay					
Camden Haven					
Candelo					
Cinowindra					
Captain's Flat					
Carithool ... .					
Cessnock					

NOTE—The Acting Clerks of Petty Sessions give security for the due performance of their duties



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—PETTY SESSIONS—continued.</b>					
<b>POLICE ACTING AS CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS—continued.</b>					
<b>DISTRICTS—continued.</b>					
Clare .....					
Cobargo .....					
Cobborah .....					
Collarenebri .....					
Collector .....					
Colombo .....					
Coolah .....					
Coolamon .....					
Cooranbong .....					
Copeland .....					
Coraki .....					
Cudgellico .....					
Cudal .....					
Cudgen .....					
Cumnock .....					
Dandaloo .....					
Dalmorton .....					
Darlington Point .....					
Delegate .....					
Deepwater .....					
Denison Town .....					
Denman .....					
Drake .....					
Euabalong .....					
Eurobodalla .....					
Euston .....					
Forster .....					
Frogmore .....					
Gilgandra .....					
Gladstone .....					
Goodooga .....					
Gundaroo .....					
Hargraves .....					
Howlong .....					
Ivanhoe .....					
Jerry's Plains .....					
Jindabyne .....	(76) .....	.....	Governor and Executive Council	10 0 0	each.
Jugiong .....					
Kangaroo Valley .....					
Kiandra .....					
Kookabookra .....					
Katoomba .....					
Louth .....					
Manilla .....					
Marengo .....					
Marsden's .....					
Marulan .....					
Mathoura .....					
Michelago .....					
Millie .....					
Mittagong .....					
Mogil Mogil .....					
Morangarell .....					
Mossgiel .....					
Moulamein .....					
Mount Hope .....					
Mount M'Donald .....					
Mulwala .....					
Mungindi .....					
Nambucca .....					
Nelligen .....					
Nimitybelle .....					
Nyngan .....					
Oberon .....					
Obley .....					
Oxley .....					
Panbula .....					
Peak Hill .....					
Pilliga .....					
Pooncarie .....					
Purnamoota .....					
Quambone .....					
Robertson .....					
Rye Park .....					
Seymour (Adaminaby) .....					
Shellharbour .....					

NOTE.—The Acting Clerks of Petty Sessions give security for the due performance of their duties.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—PETTY SESSIONS—continued.</b>					
<b>POLICE ACTING AS CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS—continued.</b>					
<b>DISTRICTS—continued.</b>					
Sofala					
St. Albans					
Stuart Town (Ironbarks)					
Swansea					
Taralga					
Tea Gardens					
Thackeringa					
Tibooburra					
Tocumwal					
Tuona					
Ulmarra	(20) ....	.....	Governor and Executive Council	10 0 0	each.
Wallerawang					
Wee Waa					
Whitton					
Wilson's Downfall					
Windeyer					
Wollar					
Wyndham					
Yantabulla					
Yetman					

Note—The Acting Clerks of Petty Sessions gives security for the due performance of their duties

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year were—

Persons employed—	No.	Amount of money paid as :—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December	668	Salaries	77,081 4 0	£77,971 4 0
		Fees, &c.	890 0 0	
		Wages	Nil.	

**COMPTROLLER-GENERAL OF PRISONS.**

Comptroller-General	George Miller <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	860 0 0	1 Feb., 1860.*
Deputy Comptroller and Chief Clerk.	Arthur H. Collis <sup>1</sup>	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	500 0 0	20 Mar., 1875.
Accountant and Examiner	Samuel M'Cauley <sup>2</sup>	1 April, 1891	Ditto	360 0 0	15 Jan., 1876.
Clerk	Sydney S Russell	10 Feb., 1891	Ditto	250 0 0	16 May, 1879.
Second Clerk	Arthur C. Martin	1 July, 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1884.
Third Clerk	Frederick J. Willard	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	198 0 0	2 Aug., 1883.
Fourth Clerk	Percy T Trotter	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	120 0 0	20 Oct., 1887.
Junior Clerk	W. Ernest Hay	1 Sept., 1891	Ditto	100 0 0	10 June, 1889.
Temporary Clerk			Minster of Justice	0 10 0	per diem.
Probationer (vacant)			Ditto	50 0 0	
Messenger <sup>3</sup>			Comptroller-General of Prisons	120 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed 3s per diem travelling expenses <sup>2</sup> Allowed 2s per diem travelling expenses. <sup>3</sup> Allowed 4 quarters, fuel, and light

\* Services not continuous

NOTE—Comptroller General gives security to the amount of £1,000. Deputy Comptroller and Accountant each give security to the amount of £500.

**ALBURY GAOL.**

Visiting Justice	Thomas A. Browne, P.M.	13 Sept., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	7 April, 1871.*
Gaoler	Henry Harris <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	240 0 0	26 Sept., 1863.
Matron	Mary Jane Harris	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	48 0 0	1 May, 1886.
Visiting Surgeon (See Medical Department, page 34)			Comptroller-General of Prisons.	9/3	per diem.
Senior Warder <sup>2</sup>			Ditto	from 7/6 to 8/	„
Third Class Warders (6)			Ditto	62 0 0	
Female Warder <sup>3</sup>					
Chaplains—					
Church of England	Rev. Charles Kingsmill	7 April, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	24 Feb., 1886
Roman Catholic	Rev R Kennedy	12 Mar., 1890	Ditto	20 0 0	12 Mar., 1890.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servants <sup>2</sup> Allowed £40 per annum as lodging allowance. <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and rations

NOTE—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £100.

**ARMIDALE GAOL.**

Visiting Justice	Charles E. Smith, P.M.	20 Feb., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	25 Mar., 1851
Gaoler	Henry Govers <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	240 0 0	5 Nov., 1864.
Matron	Matilda Govers	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	48 0 0	1 Oct., 1888.
Visiting Surgeon. (See Medical Department, page 34)			Comptroller-General of Prisons	0 9 3	per diem.
Senior Warder <sup>2</sup>			Ditto	0 8 3	„
Second Class Warder			Ditto	0 8 0	„ each.
Third Class Warders (4)					
Chaplains—					
Church of England	Rev. James Ross	5 Dec., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	5 Dec., 1878.
Roman Catholic	Rev. P. J. O'Connor	17 July, 1878	Ditto	20 0 0	17 July, 1878.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servants <sup>2</sup> Allowed 1s per diem lodging allowance.

NOTE—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £100

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£ s. d.	
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—continued.</b>					
<b>BATHURST GAOL.</b>					
Visiting Justice.....	James B Graham, P.M.	1 Oct., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	1 Mar., 1859
Governor .....	George H. Stace <sup>1</sup>	15 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....	388 0 0	14 June, 1867.
Deputy Governor .....	Patrick J. Fitzgibbon <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	210 0 0	11 Feb., 1874.
Matron (vacant).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoolmaster and Store-keeper.	.....	.....	.....	198 0 0	.....
Do. (temporary)	.....	.....	Minister of Justice .....	198 0 0	.....
Clerk (temporary) . . . .	.....	.....	Ditto .....	198 0 0	.....
Probationer .....	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....
Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser. (See Medical Department, page 34).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief Warder <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Comptroller-General of Prisons	0 10 0	per diem.
Senior Warder .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 9 3	"
First Class Warders (6) <sup>3</sup>	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 9 0	" each.
Second Class Warders (2)	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 8 3	" "
Third Class Warders (27)	.....	.....	Ditto .....	from 6/6 to 8/-	" "
Principal Female Warder	.....	.....	Ditto .....	105 0 0	.....
Female Warders (2) <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	56 0 0	each.
Overseers (3) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	at 12/6 2 at 11/6	per diem each.
Foreman .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 9 0	.....
Carter .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 7 0	"
Chaplains —	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church of England ..	Rev. Herbert C Vindin .	1 Jan., 1892	Governor and Executive Council	60 0 0	1 Jan., 1892.
Roman Catholic . . . .	Rev. Patrick Riordan .	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	60 0 0	1 Jan., 1890.
Presbyterian .....	Dr A. C. Geekie .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	40 0 0	1 Jan., 1889.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servants. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £26 per annum in lieu of quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>3</sup> Allowed 1s per diem each as lodging allowance <sup>4</sup> Allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light					
NOTE —The Governor of the Gaol gives security to the amount of £500, the Clerk £200.					
<b>BERRIMA GAOL.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	Frederick R. Wilshire, <sup>1</sup>	11 Mar., 1872	Administrator of the Government and Executive Council	Nil.	1 Mar., 1862.*
Governor .....	Thos Kiernan .....	22 Dec., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	22 Nov., 1865.
Deputy Governor (Acting)	Samuel Stumbles <sup>1</sup>	22 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	8 Dec., 1879.
Clerk and Schoolmaster (Acting)	Herman D. Stupart... ..	14 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	198 0 0	14 Dec., 1891.
Senior Warder <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Comptroller-General of Prisons.	0 9 3	per diem.
First Class Warders (3) <sup>2</sup>	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 9 0	" each.
Third Class Warders (13)	.....	.....	Ditto .....	from 6/6 to 8/-	" "
Overseer .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 11 6	"
Visiting Surgeon. (See Medical Department, page 34)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains —	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church of England ..	Rev. George Sheppard	23 Dec., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	23 Dec., 1878.
Roman Catholic . . . .	Rev. Daniel Harnett . . .	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1889.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servants. <sup>2</sup> Allowed 1s per diem each as lodging allowance <sup>3</sup> Services not continuous.					
NOTE —The Governor of the Gaol gives security to the amount of £500, the Clerk £200.					
<b>BILOELA GAOL.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	William Chatfield, J P. .	1 June, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1851.*
Governor .....	Frederick A Ramsay <sup>1</sup> ..	1 June, 1888	Ditto .....	300 0 0	16 Oct., 1858 *
Deputy-Governor .....	Richard Goble ..	5 May, 1892	Ditto ..	200 0 0	1 Feb., 1880.
Matron .....	Kate M. Ramsay ..	10 Sept, 1888	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser. (See Medical Department, page 33)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Senior Warder <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Comptroller-General of Prisons .	0 9 3	per diem.
First Class Warders (3) <sup>2</sup>	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 9 0	" each.
Third Class Warders (11) <sup>2</sup>	.....	.....	Ditto .....	from 6/6 to 8/-	" "
Principal Female Warder	.....	.....	Ditto .....	105 0 0	.....
Female Warders (6) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	{ 3 at 62 0 0	each.
Carter <sup>2</sup> ..	.....	.....	{ 1 at 56 0 0	.....	.....
Clerk ..	.....	.....	{ 2 at 50 0 0	.....	.....
Chaplains —	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 7 0	per diem.
Church of England .....	Rev. W. A. Charlton . . .	1 Feb., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	40 0 0	1 Feb., 1889
Roman Catholic ..	Rev. J. P. Moynagh . . .	1 May, 1889	Ditto ..	40 0 0	12 Jan., 1884.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servants. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light not continuous <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light    * Services					
NOTE —The Governor of the Gaol gives security to the amount of £500, the Clerk £200					

## BLUE BOOK OF

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonia Government
				£ s. d.	
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—continued.</b>					
<b>BROKEN HILL GAOL.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	C. L. C. Badham, P.M. ..	1 Feb, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	19 Aug., 1870.
Gaoler .. . . . .	James Thompson .....	28 Oct., 1892	Ditto .. . . . .	240 0 0	16 Nov., 1881.
Matron .. . . . .	Elizabeth Thompson ..	8 Nov, 1892	Ditto .....	48 0 0	8 Nov, 1892.
Visiting Surgeon. (See Medical Department, page 34)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Senior Warder .. . . .	.....	.....	Comptroller-General .. . . .	0 9 3	per diem.
Third Class Warders (5)	.....	.....	Ditto .....	6s. 6d to 8s.	"
Chaplains:—					
Church of England .. .	Rev. Alfred J. Wheeler	19 Nov., 1892	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	19 Nov., 1892.
Roman Catholic .. . .	Rev. Colman Carey .....	20 Nov, 1892	Ditto .....	20 0 0	20 Nov, 1892.
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £250.					
<b>DENILIQUIN GAOL.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	N. C. O'Neill, P.M. .. .	24 Oct, 1892	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	26 April, 1870.
Gaoler .....	Matthew Coonan .. . . .	7 Jan, 1892	Ditto .. . . . .	220 0 0	27 Aug., 1866
Matron .. . . . .	Mary Coonan .....	5 May, 1892	Ditto .....	48 0 0	5 May, 1892
Visiting Surgeon. (See Medical Department, page 34.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Class Warder <sup>1</sup> .. .	.....	.....	Comptroller-General of Prisons ..	0 9 0	per diem.
Third Class Warders (4)	.....	.....	Ditto .. . . . .	0 8 0	" each.
Chaplains:—					
Church of England .. .	Rev. Saml. B. Holt . . . .	22 Mar., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	22 Mar., 1883.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. Richard Kiely .....	1 Feb, 1889	Ditto.....	20 0 0	1 Feb., 1889.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servant					
NOTE —The Gaoler gives security to amount of £100					
<b>DUBBO GAOL.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	W. S. Caswell, P.M. ....	10 April, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	7 June, 1847.
Gaoler.....	Jas. Boyden <sup>1</sup> .. . . . .	1 Aug, 1891	Ditto .. . . . .	240 0 0	8 July, 1869.
Matron .. . . . .	Anne Boyden .. . . . .	1 Aug, 1891	Ditto .....	48 0 0	26 July, 1872.*
Visiting Surgeon. (See Medical Department, page 34)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Senior Warder <sup>2</sup> .. . . .	.....	.....	Comptroller-General of Prisons.	0 9 3	per diem.
Third Class Warders (7) ..	.....	.....	Ditto .....	from 6/6 to 8/	" each.
Female Warder <sup>2</sup> .. . . .	.....	.....	Ditto .....	62 0 0	.....
Chaplains —					
Church of England .. .	Rev. F. S. Wilson .....	1 Oct., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	1 Oct., 1881.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. L. Bolger .....	1 Sept, 1885	Ditto .. . . . .	20 0 0	1 Sept., 1885.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servant. <sup>2</sup> Allowed 1s per diem as lodging allowance    * Not continuous.					
NOTE —The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £100					
<b>FORBES GAOL.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	E. A. L. Sharpe, P.M. ..	13 April, 1881	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	22 July, 1873.
Gaoler .. . . . .	Wm Dymond <sup>1</sup> .. . . . .	15 Nov., 1888	Ditto .. . . . .	200 0 0	1 Mar, 1879.
Matron .. . . . .	Annie J. Dymond .. . . .	15 Nov., 1888	Ditto .. . . . .	48 0 0	15 Nov., 1888.
Visiting Surgeon. (See Medical Department, page 34.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third Class Warders (3)	.....	.....	Comptroller-General of Prisons .	8/- and 7/-	per diem each.
Chaplains —					
Church of England .. .	Rev. E Dunstan .. . . .	17 Feb, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	17 Feb, 1889.
Roman Catholic .. . . .	Rev. Jno. M'Auliffe .....	3 Mar, 1889	Ditto .. . . . .	20 0 0	3 Mar, 1889
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servant.					
NOTE —The Gaoler gives security to amount of £100.					

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

151

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—continued.</b>					
<b>GOULBURN GAOL.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	C. S. Alexander, P.M. ....	27 July, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	1 Feb., 1862.
Governor .....	John Paton, V.C. <sup>1</sup> .....	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	388 0 0	28 May, 1861.
Deputy Governor .....	Edward Jackson <sup>1</sup> .....	15 April, 1891	Ditto .....	210 0 0	21 Dec., 1880.
Clerk .....	John J. Clifford .....	1 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	198 0 0	19 Nov., 1889.
Schoolmaster & Storekeeper .....	Edwin Rupert Pope .....	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	198 0 0	9 Oct., 1888.
Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser. (See Medical Department, page 34.)					
Chief Warder <sup>2</sup> .....			Comptroller-General of Prisons...	0 10 0	per diem.
Senior Warder <sup>2</sup> .....			Ditto .....	0 9 6	" "
First Class Warders (5) <sup>2</sup> .....			Ditto .....	0 9 0	" each.
Second Class Warders (4) .....			Ditto .....	0 8 3	" "
Third Class Warders (25) .....			Ditto .....	6/6 to 8/-	" "
Principal Female Warder <sup>3</sup> .....			Ditto .....	105 0 0	
Female Warder <sup>3</sup> .....			Ditto .....	50 0 0	
Overseers (3) .....			Ditto .....	0 12 6	per diem.
Foreman .....			Ditto .....	179 0 0	each.
Chaplains:—			Ditto .....	0 9 0	per diem.
Church of England .....	Rev. G. M. D'Arcy Irvine..	1 April, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	60 0 0	1 April, 1884.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. E. J. Fallon .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	60 0 0	1 July, 1887.
Presbyterian .....	Rev. A. M. Tait .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	40 0 0	1 Jan., 1887.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servants. <sup>2</sup> Allowed 1s. per diem as lodging allowance. Gate-keeper allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servant. <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light.					
NOTE.— { The Governor of the Gaol gives security to the amount of £500. { The Clerk gives security to the amount of £200.					
<b>GRAFTON GAOL.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	Andrew L. M'Dougall, P.M.	11 Oct., 1876	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	5 Sept., 1876.
Gaoler .....	Jeremiah Frewin <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1879	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 July, 1851.*
Matron .....	Margaret Frewin .....	1 Dec., 1879	Ditto .....	48 0 0	1 Aug., 1874.
Visiting Surgeon. (See Medical Department, page 34.)					
Senior Warder <sup>2</sup> .....			Comptroller-General of Prisons...	0 9 3	per diem.
Third Class Warders (3) .....			Ditto .....	6/6 to 8/-	" each.
Chaplains:—					
Church of England .....	Rev. Charles C. Greenway	1 Jan., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	1 Jan., 1880.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. William Byrne .....	1 July, 1889	Ditto .....	20 0 0	1 July, 1889.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servant. <sup>2</sup> Allowed 1s. per diem as lodging allowance.    * Services not continuous. NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £100.					
<b>HAY GAOL.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	Joseph E. Pearce, P.M. ....	14 Mar., 1871	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	24 July, 1862.
Gaoler .....	Ghiblim Everett <sup>1</sup> .....	17 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	240 0 0	19 Sept., 1863.
Matron .....	Mary Ann Everett .....	17 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	48 0 0	17 Mar., 1882.
Visiting Surgeon (See Medical Department, page 34.)					
Senior Warder <sup>2</sup> .....			Comptroller-General of Prisons...	0 9 3	per diem.
Third Class Warders (4) .....			Ditto .....	6/6 to 8/-	" each.
Chaplains:—					
Church of England .....	Rev. John B. Armstrong ..	1 Sept., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	1 Sept., 1890.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. Michael Treacy .....	1 Feb., 1888	Ditto .....	20 0 0	1 Feb., 1888.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servants. <sup>2</sup> Allowed 1s. per diem as lodging allowance. NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £250.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—continued.</b>					
<b>EAST MAITLAND GAOL.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	J. N. Brooks, P.M. ....	1 June, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	1 June, 1853.
Governor .....	Charles Graham <sup>1</sup> .....	16 April, 1891	Ditto .....	254 0 0	12 July, 1871.
Clerk and Schoolmaster .....	J. Whitlow (Acting) ...	19 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	23 Dec., 1889.
Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser. (See Medical Department, page 34.)					
Senior Warder <sup>1</sup> .....			Comptroller-General of Prisons	0 9 9	per diem.
First Class Warders (4) <sup>2</sup> .....			Ditto .....	0 9 0	" each.
Third Class Warders (16) .....			Ditto .....	0 8 0	" "
Principal Female Warder .....			Ditto .....	105 0 0	" "
Female Warder <sup>3</sup> .....			Ditto .....	62 0 0	" "
Foremen (2) .....			Ditto .....	0 9 0	" "
Chaplains—					
Church of England .....	Rev. Lovick Tyrrell ..	15 Nov., 1875	Governor and Executive Council	30 0 0	15 Nov., 1875.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. Patrick O'Leary ..	1 Nov., 1883	Ditto .....	30 0 0	1 Nov., 1883.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servants <sup>2</sup> Allowed 1s per diem as lodging allowance <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light. NOTE.—The Governor of the Gaol gives security to the amount of £500.    Clerk gives security £200.					
<b>MUDGEES GAOL.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	Wm J. E. Wotton, P M	1 Feb., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	17 Jan., 1862.
Gaoler .....	John Cotter <sup>1</sup> .....	15 May, 1891	Ditto ..	240 0 0	20 Sept., 1875.
Matron .....	Bridget Cotter .....	15 May, 1891	Ditto .....	48 0 0	15 May, 1891.
Visiting Surgeon. (See Medical Department, page 34)					
Senior Warder <sup>2</sup> .....			Comptroller-General of Prisons .	0 9 3	per diem.
Third Class Warders (5) .			Ditto .....	8/- & 7/6	" each.
Chaplains:—					
Church of England ...	Rev. H. T. A. Bentzen ...	23 Jan., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	23 Jan., 1880.
Roman Catholic ...	Rev. Jno. O'Donovan .....	24 Feb., 1888	Ditto .....	20 0 0	24 Feb., 1888.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light and servant. <sup>2</sup> Allowed 1s per diem as lodging allowance. NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £100.					
<b>PARRAMATTA GAOL.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	Neil Stewart, J P. .	22 Aug., 1878	Governor and Executive Council.	100 0 0	22 Aug., 1878.
Governor .....	Thomas J. Barnett <sup>1</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	400 0 0	15 May, 1868.
Deputy Governor .....	S. N. de M. Bromley <sup>1</sup> ..	22 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	210 0 0	— May, 1890.
Matron .....	Helene Bromley .....	22 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	20 0 0	1 Jan., 1892.
Storekeeper and Schoolmaster.	Michael H. Howard ..	15 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....	265 0 0	1 May, 1865.
Clerk ..	Denis G. D'Arcy ..	1 Sept., 1891	Ditto ..	220 0 0	9 Dec., 1885.
Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser. (See Medical Department, page 33)					
Chief Warder <sup>2</sup> .....			Comptroller-General of Prisons	0 10 0	per diem.
Senior Warders (3) <sup>3</sup> .....			Ditto .....	0 9 6	" "
First Class Warders (7) <sup>3</sup> ..			Ditto .....	0 9 3	" each.
Second Class Warders (4)...			Ditto .....	0 9 0	" "
Third Class Warders (30) ..			Ditto .....	0 8 3	" "
Overseers (3) .....			Ditto .....	8/-, 7 6/7 & 6/6	" "
Foremen (2) .....			Ditto .....	0 12 6	" "
Messenger ..			Ditto .....	0 11 6	" "
Carter ..			Ditto .....	179 0 0	" "
Chaplains—					
Church of England .....	Rev. Jno Done ..	1 May, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	60 0 0	1 May, 1889.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. Patrick Pendergast	9 Sept., 1892	Ditto ..	60 0 0	9 Sept., 1892.
Presbyterian .....	Rev. Robert Jackson ..	1 April, 1890	Ditto .....	40 0 0	1 April, 1890.
Wesleyan .....	Rev. J. W. Winspear ..	26 April, 1891	Ditto ..	40 0 0	26 April, 1891.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servants <sup>2</sup> Allowed £26 per annum and 6d per diem as allowance in lieu of quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>3</sup> The Gatekeeper is allowed quarters, fuel, and light, the remainder allowed 1s per diem as lodging allowance. NOTE.—The Governor of the Gaol gives security to the amount of £500.    Clerk gives security, £200.					

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

153

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—continued.</b>					
<b>SYDNEY GAOL.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	Wm Chatfield, J.P. ....	5 Dec, 1865	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 Mar, 1851*
Governor .....	Peter Herbert <sup>1</sup> .....	1 June, 1890	Ditto ...	450 0 0	1 Mar, 1865.
Deputy Governor ..	Jno Carroll <sup>1</sup> ...	1 Jan, 1889	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 June, 1861
Superintendent of Female Division	Frances Mary Challis <sup>1</sup>	1 Aug., 1878	Ditto ...	180 0 0	1 April, 1877.
Chief Clerk .....	W. H. Delany	29 June, 1891	Ditto ...	300 0 0	15 Dec, 1885
Second Clerk ..	Evan W Howell	1 Sept, 1891	Ditto . . . . .	175 0 0	11 July, 1887.
Clerk (additional)	Clarendon Stuart .	1 July, 1891	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Oct, 1887
Junior Clerk .....	J J. Moss ...	1 July, 1890	Ditto . . .	100 0 0	1 July, 1890.
Probationer .....	.....	.....	Minister of Justice	75 0 0	
Schoolmaster . . .	Samuel F. Pollack .	1 June, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	24 Feb, 1876*
Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser (See Medical Department, page 33)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief Warder <sup>2</sup> . . .	.....	.....	Comptroller-General of Prisons...	0 10 0	per diem.
Senior Warders (3) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	{ 1at 9 9 2at 9 3	" each.
Warders, 1st Class (9) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto ... ..	0 9 0	" "
Warders, 2nd Class (9) ..	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 8 3	" "
Warders, 3rd Class (32)	.....	.....	Ditto . . . . .	8s, 7/6, 7s, & 6/6.	" "
Sub-Matron <sup>4</sup> ... . . . .	.....	.....	Ditto ..	105 0 0	
Forewoman <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	.....	.....	Ditto ...	72 0 0	
Female Warders (9) <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto . . . . .	£62, £56, & £50 each.	
Superintendent of Prison Industries.	Wm B M'Laren .....	1 Jan, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	360 0 0	4 Jan, 1864
Storekeeper . . . . .	James Robson	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto . . . . .	300 0 0	1 Aug, 1869
Chief Overseer	.....	.....	Comptroller-General of Prisons	225 0 0	
Overseers (4) .....	.....	.....	Ditto	0 11 6	per diem each.
Foremen (3) . . . . .	.....	.....	Ditto . . . . .	0 9 0	" "
Messenger . . . . .	.....	.....	Ditto	0 8 0	" "
Carter . . . . .	.....	.....	Ditto . . . . .	0 7 0	" "
Chaplains—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church of England ...	Rev Charles H Rich .....	6 Nov, 1864	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	6 Nov, 1864.
Roman Catholic . . . . .	Rev Philip J Walsh	1 Sept, 1892	Ditto ...	120 0 0	1 Sept, 1892
Pre-byterian . . . . .	Rev. Wm J Cuthbert ...	4 Mar, 1887	Ditto	50 0 0	4 Mar, 1887
Wesleyan .....	Rev John S Austin ...	15 April, 1892	Ditto . . . . .	50 0 0	15 April, 1892
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servants <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servant <sup>3</sup> 2nd Senior Warder allowed 2s per diem as lodging allowance in lieu of quarters <sup>4</sup> Allowed 1s per diem as lodging allowance    The gatekeeper is allowed quarters, fuel, and light <sup>5</sup> Allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light and light    * Services not continuous					
NOTE—The Governor of the Gaol gives security to the amount of £500    Clerk gives security, £200					
<b>TAMWORTH GAOL.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	George F Scott, P M.	1 Aug., 1892	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	18 June, 1863
Gaoler .....	Donald M'Lean <sup>1</sup>	31 Mar., 1881	Ditto	240 0 0	13 Mar, 1862.
Matron	Annie M'Lean ..	21 April, 1889	Ditto	48 0 0	21 April, 1889
Visiting Surgeon. (See Medical Department, page 34)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Senior Warder <sup>2</sup>	.....	.....	Comptroller-General of Prisons	0 9 3	per diem.
First Class Warder	.....	.....	Ditto	0 9 0	" "
Third Class Warders (4)	.....	.....	Ditto	6/6 to 8/-	" each.
Chaplains —	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church of England	Rev W J K. Piddington	7 May, 1880	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	7 May, 1880
Roman Catholic	Rev P D Ryan	1 Oct, 1887	Ditto	20 0 0	1 April, 1881.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servant <sup>2</sup> Allowed 1s per diem each as lodging allowance NOTE—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £250.					
<b>PUBLIC WORKS PRISON, TRIAL BAY.</b>					
Visiting Justice ..	Thomas A Davies, P M	1 July, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil	4 Oct, 1881
Superintendent .....	Commander Cecil G. Horne, R N <sup>1</sup>	8 July, 1889	Ditto . . . . .	450 0 0	8 July, 1889
Deputy-Superintendent	Benjamin Shaw <sup>1</sup> .	1 Nov, 1891	Ditto	210 0 0	13 Jan, 1882
Clerk and Schoolmaster (temporary)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Visiting Surgeon (See Medical Department, page 33)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Senior Warder <sup>1</sup> ...	.....	.....	Comptroller General of Prisons .	0 9 3	per diem.
First Class Warder <sup>1</sup>	.....	.....	Ditto	0 9 0	" "
Second Class Warders (3) <sup>1</sup>	.....	.....	Ditto . . . . .	0 8 3	" each
Third Class Warders (13) <sup>1</sup>	.....	.....	Ditto	6/6 to 8/	" "
Chaplains —	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church of England ...	Rev. R H. D. Kelly .	23 Oct, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	23 Oct, 1889
Roman Catholic	Rev J Hearn .....	12 Mar, 1891	Ditto	100 0 0	12 Mar, 1891.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light NOTE—The Superintendent gives security to amount of £750    Clerk gives security £200					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—continued.</b>							
<b>WAGGA WAGGA GAOL.</b>							
Visiting Justice .....	Henry Baylis, P.M. ....	10 Jan., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.			9 Aug., 1852.
Gaoler .....	Thos. Rankin <sup>1</sup> .....	13 May, 1891	Ditto .....	220	0	0	6 Nov., 1861.
Matron .....	Maria Rankin .....	13 May, 1891	Ditto .....	48	0	0	25 June, 1867.
Visiting Surgeon. (See Medical Department, page 34.)	.....	.....	Comptroller-General of Prisons..	0	9	0	per diem.
First Class Warder <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0	8	0	„ each.
Third Class Warders (3) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains:—							
Church of England .....	Rev. W. H. Pownall .....	9 Mar., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	20	0	0	9 Mar., 1878.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. J. Gallagher .....	11 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	20	0	0	11 Nov., 1887.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servant. <sup>2</sup> Allowed 1s. per diem as lodging allowance. NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £100.							
<b>WILCANNIA GAOL.</b>							
Visiting Justice .....	Wm. C. Rodgerson, P.M. ....	17 Feb., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.			17 Feb., 1890.
Gaoler .....	W. R. H. Pope .....	30 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	220	0	0	30 Mar., 1881.
Matron .....	Julia A. Pope .....	30 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	48	0	0	1 Jan., 1887.
Visiting Surgeon. (See Medical Department, page 34.)	.....	.....	Comptroller-General of Prisons..	0	8	3	per diem,
Second Class Warder (1) ...	.....	.....	Ditto .....	7s.	6d.	to 8s.	„
Third Class Warders (4) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains:—							
Church of England .....	Rev. Henry Bradshaw .....	6 May, 1891	Ditto .....	20	0	0	6 May, 1891.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. Patk. R. Davern .....	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	20	0	0	1 Oct., 1887.
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £100							
<b>WOLLONGONG GAOL.</b>							
Visiting Justice .....	W. H. Thomas, P.M. ....	19 July, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.			12 April, 1864.
Gaoler .....	James Lyons .....	22 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	240	0	0	5 Feb., 1877.
Matron .....	Sarah G. Lyons .....	22 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	48	0	0	1 Jan., 1887.
Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser. (See Medical Department, page 34.)	.....	.....	Comptroller-General of Prisons..	0	9	3	per diem.
Senior Warder <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0	8	0	„ each.
Third Class Warders (4) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains:—							
Church of England .....	Rev. Francis R. Elder .....	26 Aug., 1892	Governor and Executive Council	20	0	0	26 Aug., 1892.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. John J. Byrne .....	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	20	0	0	1 Nov., 1892.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed 1s. per diem as lodging allowance. NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £100.							
<b>YASS GAOL.</b>							
Visiting Justice .....	Henry J. Chisholm, P.M. ....	1 July, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.			4 Nov., 1859.
Gaoler .....	Owen Drury <sup>1</sup> .....	16 April, 1891	Ditto .....	220	0	0	14 April, 1871.
Matron .....	Annie Drury .....	16 April, 1891	Ditto .....	48	0	0	1 Jan., 1889.
Visiting Surgeon. (See Medical Department, p. 34.)	.....	.....	Comptroller-General of Prisons..	0	9	0	per diem.
First Class Warder <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0	8	0	„ each.
Third Class Warders (3) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains:—							
Church of England .....	Rev. A. D. Faunce .....	23 Jan., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	20	0	0	23 Jan., 1880.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. P. J. O'Keefe .....	11 Mar., 1878	Ditto .....	20	0	0	11 Mar., 1878.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servant. <sup>2</sup> Allowed 1s. per diem as lodging allowance. NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £100.							
<b>YOUNG GAOL.</b>							
Visiting Justice .....	Samuel Robinson, P.M. ....	19 Oct., 1875	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.			15 April, 1872.*
Gaoler .....	Thomas Adamson <sup>1</sup> .....	16 April, 1891	Ditto .....	240	0	0	3 Mar., 1888.
Visiting Surgeon. (See Medical Department, p. 34.)	.....	.....	Comptroller-General of Prisons..	0	9	0	per diem.
First Class Warder <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	6s.	6d.	to 8s.	„ each.
Third Class Warders (6) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female Warder .....	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0	.....
Chaplains:—							
Church of England .....	Rev. G. A. Carver .....	5 July, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	20	0	0	5 July, 1890.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. J. Hennessey .....	1 Dec., 1889	Ditto .....	20	0	0	1 Dec., 1889.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and servant. <sup>2</sup> Allowed 1s. per diem as lodging allowance.      * Services not continuous. NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £250.							



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	

MINISTER OF JUSTICE—*continued.*

SHAFTESBURY REFORMATORY FOR GIRLS, SOUTH HEAD.

Matron-Superintendent.....	Agnes King <sup>1</sup> .....	6 Feb., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	208	0	0	26 Aug., 1867.
Teacher and Clerk.....	Evelyn M. Barton <sup>1</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	100	0	0	1 May, 1886.
Visiting Surgeon (See Medical Department, p. 34).							
Attendant .....	Ada Packham <sup>1</sup> .....	9 July, 1887	Minister of Justice .....	75	0	0	9 July, 1887.
Additional Attendant <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Comptroller-General of Prisons..	62	0	0	
Gardener and Caretaker ...	.....	.....	Ditto .....	120	0	0	
Chaplains :—							
Church of England .....	Rev. H. W. Mort .....	1 Jan., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	25	0	0	1 Jan., 1883.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. P. A. Slattery .....	12 June, 1887	Ditto .....	25	0	0	12 June, 1887.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light.

NOTE.—The Matron-Superintendent gives security to the amount of £250.

POLICE GAOLS.

Acting Gaolers—								
Balranald .....	}							
Bega .....								
Bourke .....								
Bingera .....								
Bombala .....								
Braidwood .....								
Burrowa .....								
Campbelltown .....								
Casino .....								
Cobar .....								
Cooma .....								
Coonabarabran .....								
Coonamble .....								
Cootamundra .....								
Cowra .....								
Glen Innes .....								
Grenfell .....								
Gundagai .....								
Gunnedah .....								
Hillston .....								
Inverell .....								
Moree .....								
Murrurundi .....								
Muswellbrook .....								
Narrabri .....								
Orange .....								
Port Macquarie.....								
Queanbeyan .....								
Singleton .....								
Taree .....								
Tenterfield .....								
Walgett.....								
Wellington .....								
Wentworth .....								
West Kempsey.....								
Windsor .....								
Acting Matrons—								
1 for each Gaol .....	(36)		Ditto .....	{ 25 at	10	0	0	„
				{ 11 at	5	0	0	„
Warders—								
Bega (1), Bourke (3), Casino (2), Cobar (1), Coonamble (1), Cootamundra (1), Glen Innes (1), Inverell (1), Moree (1), Narrabri (1), Orange (2), Tenterfield (1), Wellington (1), Walgett (1), Wentworth (2).	(19)		Comptroller-General of Prisons...		from 6/5 to 8s.			per diem each.
Visiting Justices—								
1 at each Gaol .....			Governor and Executive Council		Nil.			
Church of England and Roman Catholic Chaplains—								
Bourke (2), Orange (2), Port Macquarie (2), Wellington (2), Wentworth (2).	(10)		Ditto .....		10	0	0	each.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were :—

Persons employed :—	No.	Amount of money paid :—	£	s.	d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	635	Salaries.....	19,634	0	0	£76,577 16 10
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.			
		Wages .....	56,943	16	10	

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

MINISTER OF JUSTICE—*continued.*

## REGISTRAR OF COPYRIGHT.

Registrar of Copyright.....	Joseph John Spruson, J.P. <sup>1</sup>	1 Nov., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	320 0 0	12 Aug., 1864.
Clerk .....	George Nicholas Roche <sup>2</sup> ...	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0	27 Sept., 1889.
Messenger and Office Cleaner. <sup>2</sup>	.....	.....	Minister of Justice.....	135 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £250. <sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £100.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	3	Salaries .....	555 0 0	£555 0 0
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

## PATENTS OFFICE.

Examiner of Patents .....	John B. O'Connor <sup>1</sup> .....	13 May, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	1 Nov., 1877.
Chief Clerk.....	Peardon Pearce Packham <sup>2</sup>	1 July, 1888	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Feb., 1881.
2nd Clerk .....	George M'Neill Robb <sup>3</sup> .....	12 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....	275 0 0	16 July, 1888.
3rd Clerk .....	Alexander Grant <sup>4</sup> .....	12 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....	200 0 0	20 Dec., 1883.*
4th Clerk .....	George Stanley Brown <sup>4</sup> .....	12 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 Feb., 1884.
Probationer .....	Sidney Bell Gunn <sup>5</sup> .....	1 May, 1891	Minister of Justice.....	50 0 0	1 May, 1891.
	succeeded by				
	Osmond U. Nickless .....	19 April, 1892	Ditto .....	75 0 0	19 April, 1892.
Messenger .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	50 0 0	
Cleaner .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	36 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £500. <sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £300. <sup>3</sup> Gives security to the amount of £200. <sup>4</sup> Gives security to the amount of £100. <sup>5</sup> To 13 March, transferred to Goulburn. \* Services not continuous.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	9	Salaries .....	1,711 8 10	£1,711 8 10
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

## PART VI.

## Minister of Public Instruction,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

## SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
Department of Public Instruction ... ..	158
Technical Education Branch ... ..	161
Technological Museum ... ..	162
Public Schools Cadet Force ... ..	162
Industrial Schools—	
Nautical School Ship "Sobraon" ... ..	162
Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta ... ..	163
Observatory ... ..	163
Australian Museum ... ..	163
Church and School Lands ... ..	164
National Art Gallery of New South Wales ... ..	164
Free Public Library ... ..	165

MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.</b>					
Minister of Public Instruction.	Francis Bathurst Sattor...	23 Oct., 1891	Governor, by Commission.....	1,500 0 0	22 Mar., 1887.*
Under Secretary.....	Edwin Johnson <sup>1</sup> .....	14 Nov., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	1,000 0 0	23 Jan., 1855.
Chief Clerk.....	John Manifold Gibson <sup>2</sup> ...	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	650 0 0	1 Feb., 1870.
First Clerk.....	George Kingsbury Sircom	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	500 0 0	23 April, 1878.
Statistical Clerk.....	John Huffer.....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	425 0 0	1 Jan., 1858.
Clerk in Charge of Records.	Thomas W. M. Richards <sup>3</sup>	1 Mar., 1888	Ditto .....	400 0 0	20 Mar., 1865.
Clerks .....	Thomas George West.....	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Sept., 1871.
	George Kilminster .....	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Sept., 1871.
	William Leake McCann ...	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Sept., 1871.
	Thomas Kinnimont .....	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	290 0 0	21 May, 1877.
	Augustus Mecham <sup>4</sup> .....	1 June, 1881	Ditto .....	280 0 0	— Mar., 1878.
	Walter Edmund Bethel ...	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	265 0 0	15 Aug., 1878.
				280 0 0	
	William Birkenhead .....	25 June, 1881	Ditto .....	175 0 0	25 June, 1881.
				185 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	
	John Lawrence Caldwell <sup>4</sup>	21 June, 1883	Ditto .....	175 0 0	21 June, 1883.
	Sinclair Arcus .....	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	150 0 0	21 June, 1883.
				175 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	
	Walter J. Durie .....	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Aug., 1883.
	Homer Waites .....	3 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	150 0 0	3 Aug., 1883.
	Edward Gracie .....	19 May, 1884	Ditto .....	150 0 0	19 May, 1884.
	William Charles Steward	13 May, 1884	Ditto .....	150 0 0	28 Mar., 1881.*
	Alfred Roland Coffey .....	19 Sept., 1888	Ditto .....	125 0 0	19 Sept., 1888.
				130 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	
Junior Clerks .....	Thomas Beavers .....	1 July, 1889	Ditto .....	125 0 0	12 June, 1885.
	Alfred Burton Bailey.....	6 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	90 0 0	6 Feb., 1890.
				95 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	
	George William Morgan	17 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	90 0 0	17 Feb., 1890.
	George Vindin.....	16 June, 1890	Ditto .....	75 0 0	16 June, 1890.
	Arthur Carter .....	12 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	75 0 0	12 Sept., 1890.
	John Herzog .....	22 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	75 0 0	9 May, 1887.
				90 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	
	John Love Caldwell.....	30 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	50 0 0	30 Dec., 1891.
				75 0 0	
				from 29 June.	
	Marcus William Logan ...	13 May, 1892	Ditto .....	50 0 0	13 May, 1892.
				75 0 0	
				from 13 Nov.	
Clerks .....	James Green <sup>4</sup> .....	13 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....	260 0 0	17 July, 1857.
	Fred. Thomas Fitzmaurice	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	175 0 0	24 Sept., 1880.
Messengers (3) .....				175 0 0	
				150 0 0	
				80 0 0	
Officekeeper <sup>5</sup> .....				110 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Gives security, £1,000. Also allowed £65 per annum as Chairman of Board of Examiners. <sup>2</sup> Gives security, £500. <sup>3</sup> Gives security, £250. Gives security, £150. <sup>4</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>5</sup> Services not continuous.					
<b>ACCOUNT BRANCH.</b>					
Accountant.....	Robert Munro <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	525 0 0	1 Jan., 1869.
	succeeded by				
Assistant Accountant .....	Hugh Alexander Scott ...	1 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	525 0 0	9 Mar., 1874.
	Hugh Alexander Scott <sup>2</sup> ...	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	400 0 0	9 Mar., 1874.
	succeeded by				
First Clerk .....	Albert Edward Bassan ...	1 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	325 0 0	13 June, 1879.
Clerks .....	Frederick Grönvald .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	325 0 0	13 April, 1869.
	Albert Edward Bassan <sup>2</sup> ...	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	280 0 0	13 June, 1879.
				to 31 Aug.	
	Alexander Kinnimont ...	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	250 0 0	13 June, 1879.
				265 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	
	William Henry Bourke ...	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	230 0 0	16 June, 1879.
				250 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	
	Francis Downes <sup>3</sup> .....	24 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 June, 1881.
				210 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	
<sup>1</sup> Gives security, £1,000 <sup>2</sup> Gives security, £500. <sup>3</sup> Gives security for £300.					

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

159

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—continued.</b>					
<b>ACCOUNT BRANCH—continued.</b>					
Clerks .....	John S. D'Arcy, B.A. <sup>1</sup> .....	24 Dec., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	24 June, 1881.
	Edwin J. E. Oliver <sup>1</sup> .....	30 June, 1881	Ditto .....	175 0 0	30 June, 1881.
	Edgar C. Smithers .....	12 June, 1883	Ditto .....	175 0 0	12 June, 1883.
	John J. Pigott .....	4 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	150 0 0	4 Mar., 1885.
	Edward J. Beauman .....	8 May, 1885	Ditto .....	130 0 0	8 May, 1885.
				150 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	
Junior Clerks .....	Thomas Waites .....	14 June, 1891	Ditto .....	75 0 0	31 Mar., 1890.
	Gerald A. McMahon <sup>2</sup> .....	14 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	75 0 0	10 Mar., 1889.
					<sup>1</sup> Gives security for £300. <sup>2</sup> Transferred from Technological Museum.
<b>PAY BRANCH.</b>					
Cashier .....	Andrew Fairfax <sup>†</sup> .....	1 May, 1881	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	16 July, 1861.
	succeeded by				
	Robert Munro .....	1 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	550 0 0	1 Jan., 1869.
Assistant Cashier .....	Michael Joseph M'Guanne <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	300 0 0	7 Dec., 1875.
Clerks .....	George King <sup>3</sup> .....	15 July, 1889	Ditto .....	125 0 0	15 July, 1889.
	Cyril Charles Flannery <sup>3</sup> .....	6 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	125 0 0	16 April, 1888.
	Archie Walter Green <sup>3</sup> .....	20 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	125 0 0	20 Nov., 1889.
Junior Clerk .....	Edgar Northcott Selden <sup>3</sup> .....	21 July, 1890	Ditto .....	90 0 0	4 May, 1885.*
Officekeeper and Cleaner <sup>4</sup> .....				80 0 0	
[Also attends Church and School Lands Branch]					
<sup>1</sup> Gives security, £1,000. <sup>2</sup> Gives security, £500. <sup>3</sup> Gives security, £100. <sup>4</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>†</sup> Retired, 31 August. * Services not continuous.					
<b>ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.</b>					
Architect for Public Schools <sup>1</sup> .....	William Edmund Kemp <sup>2</sup> .....	17 June, 1880	Governor and Executive Council	700 0 0	13 Nov., 1854.
Chief Draftsman .....	James Sven Wigram .....	5 July, 1880	Ditto .....	390 0 0	27 Sept., 1867.
Draftsmen .....	William Mitchell .....	1 June, 1881	Ditto .....	300 0 0	9 Feb., 1875.
	William Frederick Briggs .....	19 July, 1880	Ditto .....	265 0 0	9 Sept., 1878.
Junior Draftsmen .....	Richard M'D. S. Wells .....	14 Feb., 1881	Ditto .....	200 0 0	14 Feb., 1881.
	Chas. Chandler .....	1 April, 1884	Ditto .....	103 0 0	1 April, 1884.
	John Wm. Tristram .....	30 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	90 0 0	30 Dec., 1884.
	Ernest H. Tebbutt .....	5 Dec., 1890	Minister of Public Instruction...	50 0 0	5 Dec., 1890.
Cadet (Probationer) .....	W. A. Sharp .....	22 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	30 0 0	22 Feb., 1892.
First Clerk .....	Charles James Alderdice <sup>3</sup> .....	6 Aug., 1880	Governor and Executive Council.	300 0 0	10 Dec., 1875.
Clerks .....	John White .....	1 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....	210 0 0	22 June, 1880.
	Charles Julius Perry .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	190 0 0	15 June, 1881.
				200 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	
Clerks of Works <sup>4</sup> .....	Edward Poulton .....	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....	390 0 0	14 Mar., 1877.
	George William Hartnell .....	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....	390 0 0	— Sept., 1877.
	Roden Foster Crichton .....	23 May, 1881	Ditto .....	300 0 0	23 May, 1881.
	Donald A. Porter .....	4 June, 1881	Ditto .....	260 0 0	4 June, 1881.
	Henry Catt .....	4 June, 1881	Ditto .....	260 0 0	4 June, 1881.
	Ebenezer Gostelow .....	1 Sept., 1882	Ditto .....	260 0 0	1 Sept., 1882.
	Robert Macdonald <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	240 0 0	25 Mar., 1878.
	George Bretnall .....	20 June, 1890	Ditto .....	220 0 0	20 June, 1890.
				240 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	
Officekeeper <sup>6</sup> .....	Frederick J. Northwood .....	1 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 Sept., 1892.
				52 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> The Architect for Public Schools receives 15s. per diem travelling allowance and cost of conveyance. <sup>2</sup> Gives security, £500. <sup>3</sup> Gives security, £100. <sup>4</sup> The Clerks of Works receive 20s. per diem travelling allowance, which includes cost of conveyance, when away from headquarters at night; cost of conveyance only is paid when (leaving headquarters during day) they return at night. <sup>5</sup> Deceased, 31 August. <sup>6</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.					
<b>EXAMINER'S BRANCH.</b>					
Examiner .....	Robert Newton Morris, M.A., LL.D. .....	16 Feb., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	650 0 0	17 April, 1881.
Clerk .....	Thomas Green .....	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Oct., 1880.
Officekeeper <sup>1</sup> .....				52 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.					
<b>BOARD OF EXAMINERS.</b>					
Chairman .....	Edwin Johnson .....	1 Oct., 1889	Minister of Public Instruction...	63 0 0	
Vice-Chairman .....	Robert Newton Morris, M.A., LL.D. <sup>1</sup> .....	10 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	Nil.	
Members of Board .....	John Charles Maynard .....	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	63 0 0	
	Frederick Bridges .....	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	63 0 0	
	William Erewin Thompson, M.A. .....	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	63 0 0	
	James Conway .....	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	63 0 0	
	J. D. St. C. Maclardy, M.A. .....	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	63 0 0	
	William M'Intyre .....	10 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	63 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Receives salary as Examiner.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first appointment under the Colonial Government
				£ s. d.	
<b>MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—continued.</b>					
<b>CHIEF INSPECTOR'S BRANCH.</b>					
Chief Inspector .....	John Charles Maynard <sup>1</sup> ...	1 Dec, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	750 0 0	1 Aug, 1868.
Deputy Chief Inspector ...	William M'Intyre <sup>1</sup> . . .	8 Nov, 1889	Ditto ... ..	650 0 0	15 Dec, 1855.
Clerks .....	John Turner Caldwell. . .	1 May, 1881	Ditto ... ..	350 0 0	29 May, 1868.*
	Joseph H. Strong .....	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	400 0 0 from 1 Sept	
	Frederick Albert Coghlan	1 May, 1881	Ditto ... ..	325 0 0	1 July, 1874.
	Wilham Alderdice . . .	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	350 0 0 from 1 Sept	
	George Nash .. .	27 Mar, 1882	Ditto .....	325 0 0	11 Nov., 1875.
	Chas J. D. Blackmore . .	18 June, 1883	Ditto .....	220 0 0	22 April, 1880.
	Charles M. Moesch . . .	14 May, 1888	Ditto .....	230 0 0 from 1 Sept	
	Arthur John Mason. . . .	3 Aug, 1883	Ditto .....	185 0 0	27 Mar., 1882.
Junior Clerk .....	John E. Humphries . . .	10 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	190 0 0 from 1 Sept	
Messenger .. .			Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	18 June, 1883.
				150 0 0	2 Aug., 1883.
				150 0 0	3 Aug, 1883.
				95 0 0	23 May, 1884.
				125 0 0 from 1 Sept	
				60 0 0	
<i>Armidale District.</i>					
District Inspector .....	John Dallison Bradley ..	18 May, 1880	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	1 Jan, 1853.
Inspectors .....	Luke Blumer . . . . .	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto .. . . .	500 0 0	1 June, 1868
	Walter Beavis .. . . .	1 Feb, 1888	Ditto ... . .	425 0 0	1 April, 1870.
	Henry Parkinson . . . .	1 July, 1890	Ditto ... . .	400 0 0	— May, 1872.
<i>Bathurst District.</i>					
District Inspector ....	James M'Credie .....	2 May, 1882	Ditto . . . . .	600 0 0	— Mar, 1863
Inspectors .....	John Kevin ... . . . .	29 Nov, 1881	Ditto .....	500 0 0	— April, 1862
	William George Thomas .	10 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	425 0 0	1 Jan., 1872.
<i>Bowral District.</i>					
District Inspector .....	Wilham Henry Johnson..	5 May, 1882	Ditto .....	600 0 0	1 May, 1860.
Inspectors .....	John Henry Murray . . .	27 July, 1880	Ditto . . . . .	500 0 0	19 April, 1855.
	Lancelot E. Lawford, M.A	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	500 0 0	20 Oct., 1882
<i>Goulburn District.</i>					
District Inspector .....	David John Cooper, M A	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto .....	600 0 0	22 Feb., 1869
Inspectors .....	Matthew Willis ... . . .	29 Nov, 1881	Ditto .....	500 0 0	— 1858.
	Patrick F. Sheehy .....	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto .....	400 0 0	— 1863
	Peter Dume .. . . . .	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	400 0 0	— Feb., 1858.
<i>Grafton District.</i>					
District Inspector .....	Alexander Lobban ... . .	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	600 0 0	1 July, 1863
Inspectors .....	Walter Nolan . . . . .	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	425 0 0	1 July, 1867
	Hugh M'Lelland, B.A.	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	425 0 0	1 Jan, 1873.*
<i>Maitland District.</i>					
District Inspector .....	Timothy Dwyer ... . . .	2 May, 1882	Ditto .....	600 0 0	1 July, 1863.
Inspectors .....	Jeremiah M'Cormack . . .	27 July, 1880	Ditto ... . .	500 0 0	1 June, 1861.
	Charles Oldry Flashman	1 Dec, 1884	Ditto ... . .	500 0 0	1 Sept, 1857
	John Waterhouse, M.A.	17 Aug, 1889	Ditto ... . .	425 0 0	13 Oct., 1883.
<i>Metropolitan District.</i>					
Inspectors .....	James Webber Allpass	6 May, 1882	Ditto .....	550 0 0	20 June, 1855.
	William Frewin Thomp- son, M A <sup>1</sup>	27 July, 1880	Ditto .....	550 0 0	3 April, 1878.
	James Dawson, M.A. ....	27 July, 1880	Ditto ... . .	550 0 0	27 July, 1880
	Charles J. Pitt . . . . .	1 July, 1883	Ditto ... . .	550 0 0	1 July, 1868.
<i>Sub-Metropolitan District</i>					
District Inspector .....	Wilham Dwyer ... . . . .	7 May, 1881	Ditto .....	600 0 0	29 Oct, 1855
Inspectors .....	Charles Hookins . . . . .	27 July, 1880	Ditto .....	500 0 0	1 Dec, 1854
	Henry Skillman ... . . .	1 June, 1884	Ditto .....	425 0 0	29 May, 1872.
<i>Wagga Wagga District.</i>					
District Inspector . . . . .	Gerald O'Byrne . . . . .	18 May, 1880	Ditto .. . . .	600 0 0	1 July, 1858.
Inspectors ... . . . .	Charles Friend ... . . . .	1 July, 1850	Ditto ... . .	400 0 0	— July, 1872.*
	Thomas Pearson ... . . .	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto . . . . .	400 0 0	— Aug, 1868.
	Stewart Wright, B.A ... .	1 July, 1883	Ditto ... . .	400 0 0	1 July, 1883.
<i>Wellington District.</i>					
District Inspector . . . . .	George Edward Long, M A	27 July, 1880	Ditto ... . .	600 0 0	27 July, 1880
Inspectors ... . . . .	John P. Rooney ... . . .	23 Dec, 1884	Ditto .....	500 0 0	30 Mar, 1864.
	John Leslie Smith, B.A.	1 Mar, 1886	Ditto . . . . .	400 0 0	27 July, 1880
School Attendance and Pay- ment Officers.	Robert George . . . . .	5 Jan, 1881	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 Oct, 1852.*
	William Long ... . . . .	1 April, 1882	Ditto .. . . .	220 0 0	1 Jan, 1860
	William Deane . . . . .	5 May, 1881	Ditto .. . . .	220 0 0	1 July, 1863.

<sup>1</sup> Also receives £63 per annum as member of the Board of Examiners \* Services not continuous

The Chief Inspector, Deputy Chief Inspector, District Inspectors, and Inspectors, when travelling on Service and distant 2 miles from their head quarters, receive an allowance of 10s per diem, and when on a journey which necessitates absence from head quarters at night, 25s. per diem, when cost of conveyance exceeds 10s per diem, an allowance to cover such excess is made

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

161

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—continued.</b>					
<b>CHIEF INSPECTOR'S BRANCH—continued.</b>					
<i>Wellington District—continued.</i>					
School Attendance and Payment Officers.	David Swan .....	5 May, 1881	Governor and Executive Council	220 0 0	1 Jan., 1861.
	William L. Bernard .....	5 May, 1881	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 Jan., 1860.
	Abraham S. Ling .....	5 May, 1881	Ditto .....	220 0 0	— April, 1863.
	Charles H. Stratford .....	5 May, 1881	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 Feb., 1862.
	William J. Huggart .....	5 May, 1881	Ditto .....	220 0 0	9 Nov., 1860.
	George M. Fitzpatrick .....	3 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	220 0 0	11 Feb., 1876.
	Edward Justelius .....	— May, 1883	Ditto .....	220 0 0	— Jan., 1860.*
	Samuel Russell .....	1 April, 1882	Ditto .....	220 0 0	— July, 1862.*
	Charles Hill Thompson .....	3 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	220 0 0	19 April, 1849.
	Patrick J. Cusack .....	12 June, 1883	Ditto .....	220 0 0	7 July, 1873.*
	William W. Dixon .....	1 Feb., 1884	Ditto .....	220 0 0	— June, 1862.
	Carl Meyer .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	220 0 0	3 Sept., 1873.
	Francis Fawcett .....	6 Feb., 1885	Ditto .....	210 0 0	14 Feb., 1876.
	L. M. B. Mills .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	220 0 0	11 May, 1874.
	William Apsey .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	200 0 0	— Oct., 1863.
	Frederick A. H. Cork .....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	3 Mar., 1882.*
<i>Training School, Fort-street.</i>					
Principal .....	James Conway <sup>2</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	450 0 0	20 April, 1881.
Assistant Training Master .....	John N. Taylor, B.A. ....	10 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	350 0 0	30 Nov., 1875.
Teacher of Languages and Mathematics.	J. D. St. Clair Maclardy, M.A. <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1889	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Superintendent of Drawing	F. Woodhouse .....	11 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	500 0 0	11 Jan., 1890.
Teacher of Music .....	Hugo Alpen .....	1 May, 1884	Ditto .....	450 0 0	1 Aug., 1883.
Master of Method .....	John W. Turner .....	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	50 0 0	— Mar., 1864.
<i>Training School, Hurlstone.</i>					
Lady Principal .....	Miss Mary M. Everitt .....	1 July, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	— Jan., 1879.
Assistant Training Mistress	Miss Jane A. Nicoll .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Teacher of Languages and Mathematics.	J. D. St. Clair Maclardy, M.A. ....	1 Feb., 1889	Ditto .....	Nil.	1 July, 1883.
Teacher of Drawing .....	Miss Jessie Douglass <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1883	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Mar., 1883.
Matron .....	Madame Du Vernet .....	9 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	125 0 0	9 Mar., 1883.
<sup>1</sup> Also receives £63 per annum as Member of Board of Examiners. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £50 per annum as Teacher of Pupil Teacher Classes. Also receives £63 per annum as Member of Board of Examiners. <sup>3</sup> Allowed £25 per annum as Teacher of Pupil Teacher Classes.    * Services not continuous.					
School Attendance and Payments Officers' travelling allowances are:—£1 per day when absent from head quarters at night—otherwise actual expenses incurred.					
The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary), also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by the Public Instruction Department, during the year 1892 were:—					
Persons employed:—		Amount of money paid as:—		£ s. d.	
On 31 December .....	No. 173	Salaries .....	46,578 4 0	} Total.	£47,247 7 0
		Fees, &c. ....	669 3 0		
		Wages .....	Nil.		
In addition, 4,636 Teachers of all grades were employed, whose salaries amounted to £522,334 0s. 10d.					
<b>TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH.</b>					
Superintendent .....	Frederick Bridges .....	1 Nov., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	750 0 0	1 July, 1852.
Assistant Superintendent ...	D. Codrington Selman, A.M. Inst. C.E., Wh. Sc. ....	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	550 0 0	5 Sept., 1890.
Registrar .....	Frederick Tryon Bartlett <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1890.
Correspondence Clerk .....	Thomas Sydney Champion .....	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	250 0 0	16 Feb., 1885.
Clerks .....	George Hooper <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	12 Nov., 1885.
	Clifford Clayton .....	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	120 0 0	16 Oct., 1888.
	William Bruce Pass .....	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	12 May, 1886.
Junior Clerks .....	Henry Herrmann .....	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	75 0 0	10 Jan., 1890.
	William Arthur Smithson .....	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	75 0 0	24 Oct., 1889.
	H. A. Smith <sup>4</sup> .....	22 June, 1891	Minister of Public Instruction	50 0 0	22 June, 1891.
	Murchison Mackenzie .....	1 June, 1892	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 June, 1892.
<sup>1</sup> Gives security, £1,000. Also receives £63 as Member of Board of Examiners. <sup>2</sup> Gives security, £500. <sup>3</sup> Gives security, £100. <sup>4</sup> Resigned, 31 May.					
The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year were:—					
Persons employed:—		Amount of money paid as:—		£ s. d.	
On 31 December .....	No. 145	Salaries .....	17,544 15 3	} Total.	£19,989 14 3
	(Including Officers, Lecturers, Teachers, and others.)	Fees, &c. ....	2,444 19 0		
		Wages .....	Nil.		

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s.	

MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

Curator .....	Joseph Henry Maiden .....	1 Nov., 1892	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	3 Oct., 1881.
Assistant Curator .....	Richard Thomas Baker .....	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	275 0 0	15 Jan., 1888.
Laboratory Assistant .....	Henry George Smith .....	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	230 0 0	11 Feb., 1884.
Geological Collector .....	Walter W. Froggart .....	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	8 June, 1891.
Botanical Collector .....	William Bauerlin .....	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	150 0 0	4 May, 1890.
Clerks .....	George Beyer .....	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	130 0 0	9 July, 1891.
	Gerald A. M <sup>c</sup> Mahon <sup>1</sup> .....	10 April, 1889	Committee of Management .....	75 0 0	10 April, 1889.
Junior Clerks .....	Michael Connelly .....	1 Nov., 1892	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	12 July, 1890.
	Samuel Russell .....	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	75 0 0	1 July, 1891.
	Frederick Augustus Meham .....	14 Mar., 1892	Minister of Public Instruction .....	50 0 0	14 Mar., 1892.

<sup>1</sup> Transferred to Head Office, Department of Public Instruction, 14 March.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31 December .....	21	Salaries .....	3,408 17 2	£3,408 17 2
(Including Officers, Collectors, City and Country Attendants, and others.)		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CADET FORCE.

Officer Commanding .....	Lieut-Colonel Alfred Paul	1 Oct., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	586 0 0	19 Nov., 1869.
Staff Officer Organising .....	Major John Dettmann .....	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	550 0 0	1 June, 1868.
Acting Adjutant .....	Major Henry Wm. Strong	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	500 0 0	27 Aug., 1866.
Staff-Officer .....	Captain Wesley Powell Mulholland.	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	350 0 0	7 May, 1871.
Principal Medical Officer .....	Surgeon-Captain Reuter E. Roth.	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	60 0 0	19 July, 1886.
Instructor .....	Lieut. Maurice A. Hilliard	23 May, 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	23 May, 1892.
Clerk .....	John Beale .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	190 0 0	22 Jan., 1883.
Sergeant-Major .....	.....	.....	.....	275 0 0	.....
Quarter-master-Sergeant .....	.....	.....	.....	220 0 0	.....
Staff-Sergeant <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	180 0 0	.....
Instructor of Cavalry Cadets .....	.....	.....	.....	46 0 0	.....
Instructor of Artillery Cadets .....	.....	.....	.....	46 0 0	.....
Assistant-in-Armoury .....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....

<sup>1</sup> Resigned, 31 July.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December .....	12	Salaries .....	3,270 0 10	£3,270 0 10
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "SOBRAON."

Commander and Superintendent.	Frederick William Neitenstein. <sup>1</sup>	18 Mar., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	450 0 0	6 Oct., 1873.
Lieutenant .....	William Henry Mason .....	1 April, 1878	Ditto .....	265 0 0	1 April, 1878.
Visiting Surgeon. (See Medical Department, page .)	Charles Ulick Carruthers.	1 May, 1891	Ditto .....	.....	.....
Second Officer .....	Adolphus Peter Robilliard	14 June, 1881	Ditto .....	180 0 0	6 April, 1876.
Chief Schoolmaster .....	Albert Henry Dakin .....	1 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 April, 1886.
Assistant Schoolmaster .....	Charles Edward Leer .....	1 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	120 0 0	20 Feb., 1888.
Clerk .....	Ernest Maxwell Mason .....	22 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....	112 0 0	22 Nov., 1888.
Carpenter .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	162 0 0	.....
Boatswain .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	126 0 0	.....
Bandmaster .....	.....	.....	Commander and Superintendent.	120 0 0	.....
General Assistant .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	108 0 0	.....
Senior Seaman .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	100 0 0	.....
Seamen (7) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	84 0 0	each.
Cook and Steward .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	120 0 0	.....
Assistant Cook and Steward .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	84 0 0	.....
Laundry Man and Stoker .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	108 0 0	.....

<sup>1</sup> The Commander and Superintendent gives security to the amount of £250.  
NOTE.—Each person (except the Visiting Surgeon) is allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31 December .....	21	Salaries .....	2,531 6 7	£2,531 6 7
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	Nil.	



Office	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—*continued.*

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA.

Superintendent .....	Charles Hill Spier <sup>1</sup> .....	1 May, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	225 0 0	— Jan., 1864.
Matron .....	Jane Elizabeth Spier <sup>2</sup> .....	1 May, 1890	Ditto .....	115 0 0	1 May, 1890.
Assistant Matron .....	Alice Kate Chapman <sup>2</sup> .....	23 April, 1890	Minister of Public Instruction ..	104 0 0	23 April, 1890.
Teacher .....	Hannah Jane Macalpine <sup>2</sup> .....	1 May, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	— Mar., 1884.
Assistant Teacher .....	Margaret Richardson <sup>2</sup> .....	1 July, 1892	Minister of Public Instruction ..	100 0 0	30 Oct., 1885.
Visiting Surgeon .....	W. Bradley Violette .....	1 June, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	See page 33.	24 Feb., 1885.
Teacher of Singing .....	Mary Ann Perrier .....	23 April, 1888	Minister of Public Instruction...	30 0 0	22 Feb., 1864.
Cook and Assistant Sewing Mistress.	Bridget Agnes Leo <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1888	Superintendent .....	75 0 0	1 Feb., 1888.
Laundress and Attendant...	Mary Kathleen Daly <sup>2</sup> .....	— Mar., 1888	Ditto .....	75 0 0	— Jan., 1886.
Sewing Mistress.....	Florence Chapman .....	7 Oct., 1892	Appointed Temporarily.....	70 0 0	7 Oct., 1892.
Gatekeeper and Gardener...	Henry Wall <sup>3</sup> .....	24 Sept., 1885	Minister of Public Instruction...	75 0 0	1 Feb., 1872.
Carter & Assistant Gardener	Charles Augustus Robertson	1 Jan., 1891	Superintendent .....	70 0 0	— Aug., 1861.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed a house; also a double ration of provisions, fuel and light; gives security to the amount of £250. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, rations of provisions, fuel and light. <sup>3</sup> Allowed a cottage; also three rations of provisions, fuel and light.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31 December .....	12	Salaries.....	1,078 8 9	} £1,078 8 9
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

OBSERVATORY.

Government Astronomer ...	Henry Chamberlaine Russell, B.A., C.M.G., F.R.S., &c. <sup>1</sup>	12 July, 1870	Governor and Executive Council	760 0 0	1 Jan., 1859.
Astronomical Assistant.....	Henry Alfred Lenchan <sup>2</sup> .....	9 Aug., 1870	Ditto .....	470 0 0	9 Aug., 1870.
Meteorological Assistant .....	Edwin George Savage.....	13 Sept., 1869	Ditto .....	260 0 0	13 Sept., 1869.
Astronomical Observer .....	Richard Pickering Sellors <sup>2</sup> .....	26 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	270 0 0	26 Mar., 1890.
2nd Meteorological Assistant	Henry Ambrose Hunt.....	4 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	240 0 0	21 Jan., 1886.
3rd Meteorological Assistant	Andrew Noble .....	4 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	165 0 0	1 Jan., 1890.
Computers .....	William James Sloman .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Jan., 1890.
	Stewart Wilson .....	4 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	60 0 0	4 Sept., 1890.
Junior Clerks .....	Percy Norman Hewett .....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	60 0 0	1 Jan., 1892.
	Walter Charles Graham.....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	60 0 0	1 Jan., 1892.
Officer in charge of New-castle Time-ball.	W. F. Weatherill .....	22 Feb., 1878	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.	75 0 0	18 July, 1873.
Instrument-maker .....	W. I. Masters .....	16 Mar., 1886	Minister of Public Instruction...	220 0 0	16 Mar., 1886.
Messenger <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Astronomer .....	120 0 0	.....

<sup>1</sup> Allowed a residence; also £100 for astronomical work for Trigonometrical Survey. <sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £250. <sup>3</sup> Allowed a residence. <sup>4</sup> Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of house.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31 December .....	14	Salaries.....	2,825 0 0	} £2,996 18 4
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.	
		Wages .....	171 18 4	

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

Crown Trustee .....	Jas. C. Cox, M.D., F.L.S., C.M.Z.S.	24 Dec., 1889			
Official Trustees.....	His Honor the Chief Justice .....	}	}	}	Under the provisions of the Act 27 Vic. No. 2.
	The Honble. the Colonial Secretary .....				
	The Honble. the Colonial Treasurer.....				
	The Honble. the Attorney-General.....				
	The President of the Medical Board.....				
	The Auditor-General .....				
	The Collector of Customs..				
Elective Trustees .....	John Belisario, D.D.S. ...	6 Nov., 1873			
	Archibald Liversidge, M.A., F.R.S., &c.	5 Feb., 1874			
	The Honble. James Norton, LL.D., M.L.C.	6 Aug., 1874			
	Sir Alfred Roberts, Knt., M.R.C.S.E.	6 Aug., 1874			
	H. H. B. Bradley .....	7 Nov., 1878			
	Charles Moore, F.L.S., F.Z.S. ...	18 Dec., 1879			
	The Hon. P. G. King, M.L.C.	5 July, 1881			
	W. D. C. Williams, L.R.C.P.	4 Oct., 1887			
	T. P. Anderson Stuart, M.D.	4 Mar., 1889			
	W. A. Haswell, D.Sc.....	3 Feb., 1891			
	T. W. Edgeworth David...	1 Mar., 1892			

Office, &c.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM—continued.</b>					
Curator .....	Edward Pierson Ramsay, LL.D., F.L.S., F.R.S.E., &c. <sup>1</sup>	22 Sept., 1874	Trustees, and approved by Governor and Executive Council.	600 0 0	
Secretary.....	Sutherland Sinclair.....	11 Sept., 1882	Trustees .....	400 0 0	
Draftsman & Lithographer	G. H. Barrow .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	225 0 0	— 1881.
Scientific Assistants .....	R. Etheridge .....	18 April, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	— 1880.
	J. Brazier .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	27 Aug., 1883.
	T. Whitelegge .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	
	F. A. A. Skuse.....	15 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	
	A. J. North .....	1 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Aug., 1888.
	T. Cooksey, Ph. D .....	9 May, 1892	Ditto .....	250 0 0	
	Chas. Hedley <sup>2</sup> .....	1 April, 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	
Articulator, Photographer, and Modeller.	Henry Barnes .....	15 Mar., 1860	Ditto .....	225 0 0	
Taxidermist .....	J. A. Thorpe.....	3 June, 1869	Ditto .....	225 0 0	
Carpenter .....	R. Barnes <sup>3</sup> .....	— 1866	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Clerk .....	W. H. Hill .....	1 June, 1885	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Assistants .....	H. Barnes (Articulator) ..	1 Oct., 1888	Ditto .....	100 0 0	— 1878.
	B. Lucas (Carpenter).....	10 May, 1887	Ditto .....	100 0 0	— 1883.
	R. Grant (Taxidermist) ...	12 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	120 0 0	
	C. Harris <sup>2</sup> .....	28 June, 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	
Cadets .....	W. J. E. Rohde .....	18 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	26 0 0	
	T. B. Air .....	1 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	26 0 0	
	J. Sharkey .....	1 Apr., 1892	Ditto .....	19 10 0	
				1 at 50 0 0	
				1 at 52 0 0	
				3 <sup>r</sup> at 65 0 0	
				3 <sup>r</sup> at 2100 0 0	
				3 <sup>r</sup> at 100 0 0	
				3 <sup>r</sup> at 105 0 0	
				3 <sup>r</sup> at 117 0 0	
				1 at 132 0 0	
Messenger .....			Ditto .....	26 0 0	
Night Watchmen (Police) ..			Ditto .....	255 10 0	
<p><sup>1</sup> Receives £100 per annum for services in connection with the opening of the Museum on Sundays, and £200 in lieu of quarters. <sup>2</sup> Temporary appointment. <sup>3</sup> Receives an allowance of 10s. for each Sunday's service.</p>					
<p>The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—</p>					
Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.	
On 31 December .....	30	Salaries.....	4,566 5 10	} £5,119 7 10	
		Fees, &c. ....	507 0 0		
		Wages .....	46 2 0		
<b>CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS.</b>					
Officer-in-charge .....	Crosbie Blake Brownrigg <sup>1</sup>	20 Oct., 1880	The Governor (as Trustee for the Church and School Estate).	550 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Surveyor and Inspector ...	John Bush <sup>2</sup> .....	19 Mar., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	370 0 0	20 Oct., 1880.
Draftsman .....	John Macharg .....	19 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	300 0 0	24 Sept., 1868.*
2nd Class Draftsman .....	John Edward Holland <sup>2</sup> ...	28 Oct., 1880	The Governor (as Trustee for the Church and School Estate).	220 0 0	28 Oct., 1880.
<p><sup>1</sup> Gives security for £500. <sup>2</sup> Gives security for £200. * Services not continuous.</p>					
<p>The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—</p>					
Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.	
On 31 December .....	4	Salaries.....	1,440 0 0	} £1,498 18 0	
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.		
		Wages .....	58 18 0		
<b>NATIONAL ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.</b>					
Trustees .....	Eliezer Levi Montefiore, J.P., R.A.A.S.	25 July, 1876	Governor and Executive Council	} Nil.	Resigned on appointment as Director, 1 Sept., 1892. 20 Aug., 1863.
	Eccleston Du Faur, F.R.G.S. ...	25 July, 1876	Ditto .....		
	James Reading Fairfax ...	25 July, 1876	Ditto .....		
	Edwd. Combes, C.M.G., M.L.C.	22 Mar., 1881	Ditto .....		
	Sir Patk. A. Jennings, K.C.M.G.	9 June, 1885	Ditto .....		
	Josiah Mullens.....	9 June, 1885	Ditto .....		
	The Hon. W. J. Trickett, M.L.C.	— Mar., 1886	Ditto .....		
	B. R. Wise, M.L.A.....	2 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....		
	J. R. Ashton .....	2 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....		
	His Honor Sir J. G. L. Innes, Knt.	— Dec., 1892	Ditto .....		
	The Honble. the Minister for Public Instruction (for the time-being).	.....	Ditto .....		
Director .....	Eliezer Levi Montefiore, J.P., R.A.A.S.	1 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....		

NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—NATIONAL ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES—continued.</b>					
Secretary and Treasurer ...	W. P. Warton .....	22 May, 1886	Trustees .....	150 0 0	21 April, 1881.
Housekeeper <sup>1</sup> .....	M. Casey .....	1 May, 1876	Ditto .....	75 0 0	
Custodian .....	Wm. Bartlett .....	2 Sept., 1881	Ditto .....	208 0 0	
Attendant .....	Thos. Casey .....	9 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	156 0 0	
Attendant .....	Hy. Barringham .....	8 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	130 0 0	
Attendants (3) Extra (on Sundays and Public Holidays, as required).	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 10 0	per diem each.

<sup>1</sup> Resides on premises, and allowed fuel and light.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31 December.....	6	Salaries .....	852 6 8	£1,064 14 2
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil	
		Wages .....	212 7 6	

**FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.**

Trustees .....	The Honble. James Norton, LL.D., M.L.C. (President)	1 Nov., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	6 June, 1870.*
	The Honble. John Stewart, M.L.C.	20 April, 1873			20 Jan., 1859.*
	The Honble. E. Greville, M.L.C.	9 Aug., 1878			26 July, 1878.*
	The Honble. Sir J. G. L. Innes, Knt.	11 Feb., 1879			1 Aug., 1865.
	The Honble. Sir William Windeyer, M.A., LL.D.	29 April, 1884			9 Feb., 1875.*
	The Honble. Edmund Barton, M.L.A.	1 Sept., 1885			
	Alexander Oliver, Esq., M.A.	30 Dec., 1885			
	The Honble. John Fitzgerald Burns	7 Dec., 1888			
	Professor M. W. MacCallum, M.A.	28 Jan., 1891			
	The Honble. Philip Gidley King, M.L.C.	29 Aug., 1892			
Principal Librarian and Secretary.	Robert Cooper Walker <sup>1</sup> ...	1 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	650 0 0	1 April, 1855.*
Assistant Librarian and Compiler.	D. Richard Hawley.....	1 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	430 0 0	1 Oct., 1869.
Cataloguing Clerk .....	Orlando Stevens <sup>2</sup> .....	1 April, 1884	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Mar., 1877.
	succeeded by George H. Gifford .....	17 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Mar., 1877.
2nd Assistant Librarian ...	George H. Gifford .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	225 0 0	1 Mar., 1877.
	succeeded by Hugh Wright .....	17 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	12 Feb., 1885.
Assistant .....	Hugh Wright .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	180 0 0	12 Feb., 1885.
	succeeded by William H. Gifford.....	17 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 May, 1881.
Entry Clerk .....	William H. Gifford.....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 May, 1881.
	succeeded by John Fox .....	17 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	135 0 0	1 Feb., 1885.
Overseer—Night .....	John Frederick Gannon ...	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	200 0 0	9 Oct., 1876.
Attendants—Day .....	.....	.....	Principal Librarian .....	{ 1 at 190 0 0 1 at 148 0 0 1 at 114 0 0 1 at 80 0 0	each.
Attendants—Night .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	{ 2 at 120 0 0 1 at 85 0 0 1 at 65 0 0	
Messenger and Cleaner <sup>2</sup> ... Lending Branch—	.....	.....	Ditto .....	160 0 0	
Librarian .....	Michael Francis Cullen ...	1 May, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	12 Jan., 1863.
Assistant Librarian .....	Alfred A. Richardson <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	260 0 0	1 Oct., 1869.
	succeeded by Orlando Stevens .....	17 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	260 0 0	1 Mar., 1877.
Entry Clerk .....	Edward Hawley .....	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	256 0 0	15 Aug., 1879.
Registrar for Country Libraries.	David Weir .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	225 0 0	1 July, 1880.
Assistant .....	Michael O'Loughlin .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	170 0 0	21 July, 1861.
Attendants .....	.....	.....	Principal Librarian .....	{ 1 at 150 0 0 1 at 110 0 0 2 at 100 0 0	each.
Messengers .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	2 at 60 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light; gives security to the amount of £300.

<sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

<sup>3</sup> Deceased, 16 September.

\* Services not continuous.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31 December.....	33	Salaries .....	5018 18 3	£5,669 12 9
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil	
		Wages .....	650 14 6	



## PART XI.

## Secretary for Mines and Agriculture,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

## SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
Mines and Agriculture ... ..	168
Examiner of Coal Fields ... ..	170
Inspectors of Collieries ... ..	170
Mining Surveyors ... ..	171
Wardens ... ..	173
Wardens' Clerks ... ..	174
Bailiffs of Wardens' Courts ... ..	175
Mining Registrars, &c. ... ..	176
Officers appointed to issue Miners' Rights and Licenses ... ..	178
Sheep Inspectors ... ..	180
Cattle Inspectors ... ..	182
Imported Stock ... ..	182
Registration of Brands ... ..	182
Sheep Directors ... ..	183
Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring ... ..	188
Diamond Drills ... ..	189
Department of Agriculture ... ..	189
Conservation of Forests ... ..	191
Vine Diseases Board ... ..	192

## SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.		Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s. d.	
<b>MINES AND AGRICULTURE.</b>						
Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.	T. M. Slattery .....	23 Oct., 1891	Governor, by Commission.....	1,500	0 0	23 Aug., 1864.*
Under Secretary .....	Harrie Wood, J.P. <sup>1</sup> .....	3 Dec., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	1,000	0 0	1 Sept., 1874.
Assistant Under Secretary for Mines.	Gerard E. Herring, J.P. ...	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	700	0 0	1 April, 1854.*
Accountant.....	R. H. Ormiston <sup>2</sup> .....	16 April, 1887	Ditto .....	440	0 0	18 Jan., 1871.
Registrar.....	Edgar H. Ray <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	415	0 0	1 Oct., 1873.
Clerks .....	W. H. Tunks .....	1 Oct., 1878	Ditto .....	340	0 0	29 Aug., 1872.
	Edwin C. Primrose .....	21 Mar., 1877	Ditto .....	315	0 0	1 Mar., 1875.
	F. R. Isler .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	315	0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
	Wm. R. Collis .....	25 Aug., 1879	Ditto .....	290	0 0	1 April, 1877.
	E. N. Lack <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	245	0 0	23 Aug., 1882.
					to 12 Nov.	
	W. J. Chissell <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	290	0 0	15 Sept., 1884.
					to 7 May.	
	C. H. Morgan .....	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	265	0 0	14 April, 1884.
					to 8 May,	
					290 0 0	
					from 9 May.	
	H. D. Wood, B.A. ....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	240	0 0	9 Jan., 1883.
					to 8 May,	
					265 0 0	
					from 9 May.	
	E. A. H. Stephen .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	220	0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
					to 8 May,	
					240 0 0	
					to 13 Nov.,	
					245 0 0	
					from 14 Nov.	
	W. E. O'Brien.....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	220	0 0	24 Aug., 1885.
					to 13 Nov.,	
					240 0 0	
					from 14 Nov.	
	S. T. Burcher .....	21 Mar., 1877	Ditto .....	190	0 0	9 Sept., 1875.
					to 8 May,	
					220 0 0	
					from 9 May.	
	F. C. Brownlow .....	6 June, 1890	Ditto .....	170	0 0	16 Aug., 1888.
					to 8 May,	
					190 0 0	
					to 13 Nov.,	
					220 0 0	
					from 14 Nov.	
	A. H. Ferris.....	18 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	170	0 0	14 Aug., 1885.
					to 13 Nov.,	
					190 0 0	
					from 14 Nov.	
	J. F. E. Ormiston .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	145	0 0	9 Mar., 1888.
					to 8 May,	
					170 0 0	
					from 9 May.	
	Herbert Farr <sup>5</sup> .....	1 July., 1891	Ditto .....	100	0 0	27 July., 1886.
					to 13 Nov.,	
					170 0 0	
					from 14 Nov.	
	F. S. Mance .....	1 July, 1891	Ditto .....	120	0 0	13 Feb., 1890.
					to 8 May,	
					145 0 0	
					from 9 May.	
	William A. Greig.....	26 May, 1892	Ditto .....	75	0 0	28 April, 1890.
					to 25 May.	
					100 0 0	
					from 26 May.	
	G. H. Barnett .....	26 May, 1892	Ditto .....	75	0 0	10 Sept., 1890.
					to 25 May.	
					100 0 0	
					from 26 May.	
	Sydney Ellis .....	26 May, 1892	Ditto .....	75	0 0	17 July, 1890.
					to 25 May,	
					100 0 0	
					from 26 May.	
Probationers .....	Arthur Taylor .....	22 April, 1891	Secretary for Mines & Agriculture	75	0 0	22 April, 1891.
	E. Goodman.....	25 Nov., 1891	Ditto .....	50	0 0	23 April, 1888.
					to 25 May.	
					75 0 0	
					from 26 May.	
	Wm. P. Geary.....	17 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	50	0 0	17 Dec., 1891.
					to 21 June,	
					75 0 0	
					from 22 June.	

<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £500.<sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £1,000.<sup>3</sup> Deceased, 12 November.<sup>4</sup> Deceased, 7 May.<sup>5</sup> Transferred from

Survey Staff. \* Services not continuous.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE—continued.</b>					
Probationers.....	J. L. Dunn .....	7 May, 1892	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.	40 0 0 to 6 May, 50 0 0 to 6 Nov., 75 0 0 from 7 Nov	30 Nov., 1891.
Temporary Probationer ...	C. N. Lack .....	18 Nov, 1892	Ditto .....	50 0 0	18 Nov, 1892.
	Stephen O'Connor .....	3 May, 1892	Ditto .....	40 0 0	3 May, 1892
Temporary Clerks .....	Arthur E. Jarrett .....	16 May, 1892	Ditto .....	40 0 0	16 May, 1892
	F. Little .....	11 Oct, 1883	Secretary for Mines .....	10s. per diem	11 Oct, 1883
	G. S. O'Halloran .....	4 May, 1885	Ditto .....	10s. "	4 May, 1885
	H. R. Ormiston .....	18 Jan, 1883	Ditto .....	8s to 31 Mar 9s. per diem from 1 April	18 Jan, 1883
	J. Campbell .....	1 April, 1886	Ditto .....	10s. per diem	1 April, 1886.
	A. M. Browne .....	19 July, 1887	Ditto .....	10s "	19 July, 1887.
	E. G. Broughton .....	23 Mar, 1888	Ditto .....	10s. "	23 Mar., 1888
	R. H. Grierson .....	8 May, 1888	Ditto .....	10s. "	8 May, 1888
	W. J. Twine .....	17 Aug., 1888	Ditto .....	10s. "	17 Aug, 1888.
	F. A. Baker <sup>1</sup> .....	22 Aug, 1891	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.	10s. "	22 Aug, 1891
	H. O. N. Macdonnell <sup>2</sup> .....	16 Nov, 1891	Ditto .....	10s "	14 Sept, 1888.*
	R. W. H. Stone .....	18 Nov, 1891	Ditto .....	10s "	1 Sept, 1883.*
	George Pearce Lush <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Sept, 1892	Ditto .....	10s. "	8 Feb, 1892.
	J. C. Andrews <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Sept, 1892	Ditto .....	50s. per week	2 Feb, 1891.
	H. H. Single .....	28 Aug, 1891	Ditto .....	75 0 0 to 9 Feb 100 0 0 from 10 Feb	9 Jan., 1891.
Messengers (4) .....	.....	.....	Secretary for Mines .....	150 0 0 130 0 0 120 0 0 110 0 0 180 0 0	
Housekeeper <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	125 0 0	
Night Watchman .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	180 0 0	
Chief Mining Surveyor .....	H. B. Sullivan .....	21 Dec, 1891	Governor and Executive Council	650 0 0	3 Dec, 1877
Chief Draftsman .....	Walter Scott Campbell .....	19 Oct, 1874	Ditto .....	600 0 0	3 July, 1862
Draftsmen .....	Peter Drummond .....	19 Oct, 1874	Ditto .....	415 0 0	1 April, 1861.
	Arthur T. Jaques .....	19 Oct, 1874	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Nov, 1864
	Edward J. King .....	24 April, 1875	Ditto .....	315 0 0	10 Dec, 1864
	John H. Mayes .....	1 Oct, 1875	Ditto .....	315 0 0	15 Nov, 1874
	Edwin P. Bishop .....	16 Aug, 1877	Ditto .....	290 0 0	4 Dec, 1875
	Henry A. James .....	16 Nov, 1877	Ditto .....	290 0 0	4 Dec, 1875
	Edward P. Mayes .....	1 Dec, 1884	Ditto .....	265 0 0	3 May, 1879
	George H. Greville .....	1 Dec, 1884	Ditto .....	265 0 0	3 May, 1879.
	Sydney A. Lee .....	1 Dec, 1884	Ditto .....	265 0 0	21 Sept, 1876.
	J. T. Smiles .....	1 Dec, 1884	Ditto .....	240 0 0	5 Nov, 1883
	William Martin .....	1 Dec, 1884	Ditto .....	240 0 0	6 May, 1884.
	E. R. Connor .....	1 Dec, 1884	Ditto .....	240 0 0	29 May, 1884
	M. F. McDonald .....	27 Nov, 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Nov., 1884
	W. S. Gray .....	27 Nov, 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	11 Feb, 1885.
Cadets .....	G. A. J. Taylor .....	20 Dec., 1892	Ditto .....	75 0 0 to 19 Dec, 100 0 0 from 20 Dec	16 Nov, 1890.
	J. Dalrymple .....	4 Dec, 1890	Secretary for Mines & Agriculture	75 0 0	4 Dec, 1890.
Plan-mounter .....	George Landers .....	30 Oct, 1890	Ditto .....	48 0 0	30 Oct., 1890.
Temporary Draftsmen .....	S. Bowles .....	13 Sept., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	225 0 0	23 Aug, 1880.
	J. Rowley .....	26 Feb, 1885	Secretary for Mines .....	200 0 0	14 June, 1883
	G. Oom .....	19 May, 1885	Ditto .....	200 0 0	19 Feb, 1883
	S. C. Burnell .....	28 Mar, 1888	Ditto .....	12/10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> diem	— Oct, 1876
	Edward Sautelle .....	17 Nov., 1890	Secretary for Mines & Agriculture	200 0 0	1 Feb, 1884.
	H. H. Onslow .....	16 Oct, 1890	Ditto .....	12/10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> diem	1 April, 1877
	J. Finn .....	14 July, 1891	Ditto .....	12/10 "	— Feb, 1878.*
	C. M'Donald .....	30 July, 1891	Ditto .....	12/10 "	30 July, 1891.
	A. E. Hall .....	24 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	12/10 "	8 Dec, 1884.*
Chief Inspector of Mines .	Wm H. J. Slee, F.G.S. <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	7 Aug, 1876
Clerk to the Chief Inspector of Mines and Clerk to Prospecting Board.	David M'Culloch <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	250 0 0	28 Aug, 1884
Inspectors of Mines .....	D. Milne .....	15 May, 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	15 May, 1890
(Temporary)	James Hebbard .....	19 Dec, 1891	Ditto .....	250 0 0	19 Dec, 1891.
	J. R. Godfrey, B.A. ....	10 Nov, 1892	Secretary for Mines & Agriculture	250 0 0	10 Nov, 1892
	T. W. T. Atherton .....	10 Nov, 1892	Ditto .....	250 0 0	10 Nov, 1892
Government Geologist .....	Edward F. Pittman, F.G.S. ....	21 Dec, 1891	Governor and Executive Council	850 0 0	— Mar, 1877.
Geological Surveyors .....	W. Anderson .....	20 Sept, 1886	Ditto .....	600 0 0	20 Sept, 1886.
	J. E. Carne, F.G.S. ....	1 Sept, 1892	Ditto .....	400 0 0	3 Mar, 1879.
	G. A. Stoner, F.G.S. ....	1 Jan, 1889	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Feb, 1886
	J. B. Jaquet, F.G.S. ....	1 Dec, 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	20 July, 1891.
Curator and Mineralogist	J. E. Carne, F.G.S. <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Mar, 1881	Ditto .....	350 0 0	3 Mar, 1879

<sup>1</sup> F. A. Baker transferred to Hawkesbury Agricultural College, vice G. P. Lush, transferred to Mines Department, 1 September  
<sup>2</sup> Pays cleaners out of this amount  
<sup>3</sup> H. O. N. Macdonnell transferred to Agricultural Department, vice J. C. Andrews, transferred to Mines Department, 1 September  
<sup>4</sup> Also Superintendent of Drills.  
<sup>5</sup> Transferred from Diamond Drill Branch  
<sup>6</sup> Appointed Geological Surveyor, 1 September  
\* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE—continued.</b>					
Assayer and Analyst.....	J. C. H. Mingaye, F.C.S., &c.....	1 Mar., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	350 0 0	1 Mar., 1883.
Clerk and Draftsman.....	A. H. Tayler.....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto.....	265 0 0	7 Jan., 1883.
Assistant Assayer.....	H. P. White, F.C.S.....	30 July, 1888	Ditto.....	250 0 0	30 July, 1888.
Palæontologist.....	R. Etheridge, F.G.S.....	13 April, 1887	Ditto.....	250 0 0	13 April, 1887.
Superintendent of Caves.....	W. S. Leigh.....	1 July, 1888	Ditto.....	250 0 0	4 June, 1883.
Curator's Assistant.....	E. C. Whittell.....	12 Sept., 1889	Ditto.....	100 0 0	7 Nov., 1887.
				to 31 Aug.,	
				150 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	
Field Assistant.....	P. Hammond.....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto.....	125 0 0	21 Feb., 1887.
Lapidary.....	C. Murton.....	1 April, 1891	Ditto.....	100 0 0	9 July, 1887.
Assayer's Assistant.....	C. Hildebrandt.....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto.....	100 0 0	5 Feb., 1886.
Clerk.....	H. J. Lindeman.....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto.....	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1889.
Field Assistant.....	W. S. Dun.....	27 April, 1892	Ditto.....	75 0 0	8 April, 1890.
				to 26 April,	
				100 0 0	
				from 27 April.	
Probationers.....	W. S. Dun <sup>1</sup> .....	8 April, 1890	Secretary for Mines & Agriculture	75 0 0	8 April, 1890.
	L. F. Harper.....	12 Jan., 1892	Ditto.....	50 0 0	12 Jan., 1892.
				to 11 July,	
				75 0 0	
				from 12 July.	
Collector.....	Edward Dolan.....	30 Aug., 1892	Ditto.....	50 0 0	30 Aug., 1892.
Temporary Assistants.....	C. Cullen.....	29 July, 1874	Secretary for Mines.....	9s. per diem	29 July, 1874.
	A. J. Nielson.....	22 Aug., 1887	Ditto.....	10s. "	22 Aug., 1887.
	W. H. Gilding.....	18 Oct., 1887	Ditto.....	10s. "	18 Oct., 1887.
	G. K. Allen.....	1 April, 1891	Secretary for Mines & Agriculture	42s. per week	1 Feb., 1890.
	H. Bell <sup>4</sup> .....	19 Mar., 1888	Secretary for Mines.....	20s. "	19 Mar., 1888.
				to 4 Aug.	
	E. Burnes.....	3 June, 1890	Secretary for Mines & Agriculture	6s. per diem	3 June, 1890.
	M. Morrison.....	18 Mar., 1887	Secretary for Mines.....	20s. per week	18 Mar., 1887.
	H. P. Fletcher.....	30 July, 1891	Secretary for Mines & Agriculture	£4 per month	30 July, 1891.
Carpenter.....	M. Hemme <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1890	Secretary for Mines.....	12s. per diem	1 Jan., 1890.
				to 31 May,	
Messenger.....			Secretary for Mines & Agriculture	110 0 0	
Office-cleaner.....			Ditto.....	30 0 0	
Caves—					
Caretaker, Jenolan.....	J. Wilson.....	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto.....	175 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
„ Assistant, Jenolan.....	F. J. Wilson.....	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto.....	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1880.
Guides, Jenolan.....	J. C. Wiburd.....	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto.....	50 0 0	1 Nov., 1889.
				to 17 July,	
				75 0 0	
				from 18 July.	
	J. C. Edwards.....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto.....	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1890.
Engine-driver, Jenolan.....	J. D. Brown.....	23 Jan., 1888	Ditto.....	£2 10s. p. week	23 Jan., 1888.
Caretaker, Wombeyan.....	M. Chalker.....	1 Dec., 1888	Ditto.....	120 0 0	1 Dec., 1888.
„ Wellington.....	J. Sibbald.....	19 Mar., 1885	Ditto.....	75 0 0	19 Mar., 1885.
„ Yarrongobilly.....	J. Murray.....	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto.....	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1888.
„ Abercrombie.....	S. Grosvenor.....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto.....	30 0 0	1 Jan., 1890.
„ Bungonia.....	Louis Guymez.....	8 Aug., 1889	Ditto.....	50 0 0	8 Aug., 1889.
„ Bendithera.....	B. George.....	1 May, 1890	Ditto.....	50 0 0	1 May, 1890.
Examiner of Coal-fields.....	John Mackenzie, F.G.S.....	22 Mar., 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	650 0 0	18 Feb., 1863.
Inspectors of Collieries.....	Jno. Dixon.....	15 June, 1882	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	15 June, 1882.
	Jas. Rowan.....	1 May, 1883	Ditto.....	320 0 0	1 May, 1883.
	T. L. Bates.....	11 Feb., 1887	Ditto.....	250 0 0	11 Feb., 1887.
	W. Humble.....	29 Feb., 1890	Ditto.....	250 0 0	29 Feb., 1890.
Clerk and Office-keeper.....	H. Winchester.....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto.....	200 0 0	6 Oct., 1872.
Temporary Mining Surveyors	J. Thomas <sup>3</sup> .....	5 Sept., 1885	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.	300 0 0	5 Sept., 1885.
	J. T. Gray <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto.....	300 0 0	— Aug., 1885.
	W. C. Wilson <sup>2 7</sup> .....	2 Mar., 1888 <sup>7</sup>	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	28 Nov., 1884.
				to 1 Sept.	
	R. H. Cabbage <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1890 <sup>6</sup>	Ditto.....	300 0 0	16 Jan., 1882.
	S. J. Pinnington <sup>3 6</sup> .....	9 July, 1890	Ditto.....	300 0 0	9 July, 1890.
				to 8 Aug.	
	E. Thomas <sup>2</sup> .....	19 Nov., 1890	Ditto.....	300 0 0	18 Nov., 1890.
	E. G. Sewell.....	28 July, 1891	Secretary for Mines & Agriculture	9 12 3	—, 1877.*
				per week.	
	Rowan Ronald <sup>8</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1892	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	
				to 18 April.	

<sup>1</sup> Appointed Field Assistant, 27 April. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £200 per annum for travelling and equipment. <sup>3</sup> Allowed £400 per annum for travelling and equipment. <sup>4</sup> Resigned, 4 August. <sup>5</sup> Resigned, 31 May. <sup>6</sup> Resigned, 8 August. <sup>7</sup> Leave of absence for 12 months, from 1 September, without pay. <sup>8</sup> Deceased, 19 April.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£	s.	d.	Total.
On 31 December.....	156	Salaries.....	30,722	8	1	£33,890 19 3
		Fees, &c.....	589	8	11	
		Wages.....	2,579	2	3	



District.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE—continued.</b>					
<b>MINING SURVEYORS.</b>					
Acacia Creek	C. W. Horniman		Governor and Executive Council		
Albury	J. H. Wood		Ditto		
	M. Barlow		Ditto		
Armidale	F. G. Finley		Ditto		
"	J. G. Martyn*		Ditto		
"	R. McDonald		Ditto		
"	H. Hogarth		Ditto		
"	A. Middleton		Ditto		
Ballina	F. V. Hunter*		Ditto		
Balranald	Wm. Berthon*		Ditto		
Bathurst	J. R. Blacket*		Ditto		
"	W. H. Lee*		Ditto		
"	J. Ryan*		Ditto		
Bega	A. W. Canning		Ditto		
Blackheath	E. Thomas		Ditto		
Bourke	A. W. Mullen		Ditto		
"	L. V. D'Apice*		Ditto		
"	A. Lisle*		Ditto		
Bowden Park	P. Chambers		Ditto		
Bowral	H. C. Manning*		Ditto		
"	V. B. Riley		Ditto		
Brewarrina	A. E. Pratt		Ditto		
Bungendore	H. M. Davis		Ditto		
Broken Hill	F. N. Harris		Ditto		
"	E. N. Dawson*		Ditto		
Berry	C. E. Cooke*		Ditto		
Bijl	A. H. Bray*		Ditto		
Burratorang	H. C. Manning*		Ditto		
Bombala	A. Ebsworth*		Ditto		
Casino	C. Pennofather*		Ditto		
"	R. Barling*		Ditto		
Castle Hill	W. H. A. Wansbrough		Ditto		
Condoblin	W. F. Busby*		Ditto		
Coonamble	H. M. Nash*		Ditto		
Cooma	G. H. Sheaffe		Ditto		
"	E. J. Commins		Ditto		
"	J. C. Martin*		Ditto		
Coonabarabran	W. R. Davidson		Ditto		
Coolamon	J. M. Oberg*		Ditto		
Cootamundra	V. F. Tozer*		Ditto		
Crookwell	A. Dewhurst		Ditto		
Curlew	E. W. Turner*		Ditto		
Davy's Plains	R. G. Glasson		Ditto		
Dubbo	T. H. Smith		Ditto		
"	H. A. D. O'Connor*		Ditto		
"	R. B. Mackenzie		Ditto		
Fernmount	H. A. Evans*		Ditto		
Five Dock	J. H. Lucas		Ditto		
Forbes	A. Matland		Ditto		
Germanton	I. Smith*		Ditto		
Glen Innes	H. B. Sullivan		Ditto		
"	H. F. K. Mann*		Ditto		
Goulburn	E. R. Allworth		Ditto		
"	J. T. Gray		Ditto		
"	F. Isaac*		Ditto		
"	S. W. Alexander*		Ditto		
"	T. W. Conolly		Ditto		
Grafton	H. Fisher*		Ditto		
"	P. R. Donaldson		Ditto		
"	C. F. N. North		Ditto		
Gresford	H. O'S White		Ditto		
Grenfell	R. W. Meldrum		Ditto		
Hay	S. A. M'Dougall*		Ditto		
"	J. L. Tritton		Ditto		
Hillston	G. B. Carter		Ditto		
Inverell	H. Folkard*		Ditto		
Inverell	G. Arthur*		Ditto		
"	F. L. Burdett		Ditto		
"	C. D. Adams		Ditto		
Juncie Junction	W. N. Scott*		Ditto		
Kempsey	F. Clarke*		Ditto		
Lansdowne	J. H. Wood, jun.*		Ditto		
Lismore	R. H. Burt*		Ditto		
"	J. Anderson*		Ditto		
Lithgow	W. Mylcharane*		Ditto		
Matland East	J. W. Allworth		Ditto		
"	J. Manners		Ditto		
" West	L. A. Wilkinson*		Ditto		
"	W. H. Foster		Ditto		
Manilla	F. T. Lardner		Ditto		
"	J. F. Finn		Ditto		
Moree	S. R. Debbie		Ditto		
"	C. W. Laing		Ditto		

N.B.—All Surveyors marked thus \* are specially licensed under the provisions of the Real Property Act.

District.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE—continued.</b>					
<b>MINING SURVEYORS—continued</b>					
Morce	C. J. M'Master		Governor and Executive Council		
Moruya	C. A. Harper		Ditto		
Mudgee	W. Abernethy		Ditto		
Muswellbrook	J. Garland*		Ditto		
Murwillumbah	E. H. Johnson*		Ditto		
Milton	S. F. Von Arnheim		Ditto		
"	C. T. Arnheim*		Ditto		
Molong	F. W. Moppett		Ditto		
Newcastle	H. O. Prytherch		Ditto		
Narrabri	L. B. Sweet		Ditto		
Orange	A. W. Chapman		Ditto		
"	A. Wood		Ditto		
"	W. Cowley		Ditto		
Queanbeyan	T. C. M'Cord		Ditto		
"	J. F. C. Goodridge*		Ditto		
Rylstone	J. Dawson*		Ditto		
Ryde	P. G. Chatfield		Ditto		
Scone	W. Anderson*		Ditto		
"	V. J. Blake		Ditto		
Silverton	W. C. Wilson		Ditto		
St Mary's	E. A. Harris*		Ditto		
Singleton	M. J. Callaghan		Ditto		
Stroud	J. J. Tucker*		Ditto		
Sydney	J. E. Robberds*		Ditto		
"	E. Sautelle		Ditto		
"	J. D. Stewart*		Ditto		
"	O. Trickett		Ditto		
"	G. W. Townsend		Ditto		
"	E. Twynam		Ditto		
"	W. M. Thompson*		Ditto		
"	J. A. Haycroft		Ditto		
"	G. H. Knibbs*		Ditto		
"	E. Manning*		Ditto		
"	D. M. Matland		Ditto		
"	W. H. Binsted*		Ditto		
"	E. H. Cowdery		Ditto		
"	J. Cook*		Ditto		
"	W. L. Cooke		Ditto		
"	A. E. Crossman		Ditto		
"	A. E. Hall*		Ditto		
"	F. W. Irby		Ditto		
"	Hans Jagd		Ditto		
"	P. C. Riches		Ditto		
"	C. Worth		Ditto		
"	W. J. Fance		Ditto		
"	F. de Rizzoli		Ditto		
"	T. M'Donough		Ditto		
"	P. W. Nelson*		Ditto		
"	M. J. Callaghan		Ditto		
"	H. B. Sullivan		Ditto		
"	H. H. Onslow		Ditto		
"	C. Paul*		Ditto		
"	S. Pollitzer		Ditto		
"	D. R. Alderton		Ditto		
"	C. Brown		Ditto		
"	C. Coane		Ditto		
"	C. F. Garvan		Ditto		
"	S. E. Perdrau		Ditto		
"	C. C. Bullock*		Ditto		
"	J. O. Oxley		Ditto		
"	J. A. Palmer		Ditto		
"	J. H. Rowe		Ditto		
"	H. Roche		Ditto		
"	D. B. Sellars		Ditto		
"	J. Wollford		Ditto		
"	A. Beetham		Ditto		
"	A. E. Baber*		Ditto		
"	R. Bornstein		Ditto		
"	C. R. Cunningham*		Ditto		
"	J. L. Clarke		Ditto		
"	Wm. Dyer		Ditto		
"	W. A. Greaves		Ditto		
"	J. R. Graeme		Ditto		
"	J. Heady		Ditto		
"	H. Hartung		Ditto		
"	H. E. Halloran*		Ditto		
"	Ernest Hughes*		Ditto		
"	J. F. Loxton*		Ditto		
"	G. V. Macatta		Ditto		
"	H. A. Shoobert*		Ditto		
"	C. W. B. King*		Ditto		
"	G. M. Nunn*		Ditto		
"	J. Granter		Ditto		

NOTE—Surveyors marked thus \* are specially licensed under the provisions of the Real Property Act.

District.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE—continued.</b>					
<b>MINING SURVEYORS—continued.</b>					
Sydney	H. A. Torry*		Governor and Executive Council		
"	A. W. Love*		Ditto		
Tamworth	L. C. Palmer		Ditto		
"	C. C. Loxton*		Ditto		
"	G. Loder*		Ditto		
"	J. Barling*		Ditto		
Tenterfield	W. Drummond		Ditto		
Tharwa, Queanbeyan	W. J. Farrer		Ditto		
Tumut	R. G. Pratt		Ditto		
"	C. A. Martin*		Ditto		
"	R. T. McKay		Ditto		
Wagga Wagga	C. S. Chauncy*		Ditto		
"	W. Orr		Ditto		
"	W. A. Lipscombe		Ditto		
"	C. F. Bolton		Ditto		
"	G. W. Commins		Ditto		
Walcha	J. F. Campbell*		Ditto		
"	J. M. Conroy*		Ditto		
Wellington	S. H. Dawson*		Ditto		
Warialda	F. Russell		Ditto		
"	H. L. Barrington		Ditto		
Walgett	W. Sim		Ditto		
Wilcannia	T. H. Bell*		Ditto		
Young	H. C. Hose*		Ditto		
"	C. J. Metcalf		Ditto		
Yass	A. L. Stinson*		Ditto		
NOTE—Surveyors marked thus * are specially licensed under the provisions of the Real Property Act.					
The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were.—					
Persons employed:—		No.	Amount of money paid as—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On 31 December...		192	Salaries	Nil.	} 59 3 8 Total.
			Fees, &c.	59 3 8	
			Wages	Nil.	
<b>WARDENS</b>					
Albury	T. A. Browne		Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	7 April, 1871.
Araluen and Braidwood	J. L. King	1 June, 1890	Ditto	450 0 0	14 June, 1867.
Armidale	C. E. Smith	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	} Nil.	25 Mar., 1851.
Cobarradah	P. Brougham		Ditto		
Bathurst and Trunkay.	Thomas A. Smith	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	550 0 0	1 Aug., 1871.
Berrima	F. R. Wilshire		Ditto		1 Mar., 1862.*
Bingara	W. C. Lawson	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto		5 Sept., 1876.
Bulladelah and Stroud	W. V. M. Cooke	1 June, 1890	Ditto	} Nil.	1 May, 1867.
	succeeded by				
	F. W. Garstang	1 May, 1892	Ditto		19 June, 1883.
Carcoar	N. Connolly	1 May, 1884	Ditto		18 May, 1852.
Lismore	E. L. Jones	1 Mar., 1889	Ditto		1 Feb., 1884.
Cobar	T. C. Kerr McKell	1 July, 1881	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1873.
Cooma	M. S. Love	1 June, 1887	Ditto	500 0 0	1 May, 1868.
Cudgellico	N. C. O'Neill		Ditto		26 April, 1870.
Dubbo	W. S. Caswell		Ditto		7 June, 1847.
Dungog	W. V. M. Cooke	1 June, 1890	Ditto	} Nil.	1 May, 1867.
	succeeded by				
	F. W. Garstang	1 May, 1892	Ditto		19 June, 1883.
Forbes	E. A. L. Sharpe	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	500 0 0	22 July, 1873.
Glen Innes	G. Martin	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	500 0 0	3 Mar., 1868.
Grafton	W. Clarke	20 Feb., 1891	Ditto	50 0 0	19 Oct., 1874
					from 1 July.
Gundagai and Tumut	C. W. Weekes		Ditto		19 Oct., 1875.
Hill End	W. J. E. Wotton	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto	Nil	17 Jan., 1862.
Inverell	W. W. Fraser	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	500 0 0	1 Sept., 1875
Kempsey	J. Ducat	1 Feb., 1891	Ditto	250 0 0	8 June, 1869.
Milparinka	E. L. Maitland	10 Oct., 1889	Ditto	400 0 0	22 Oct., 1888.
Moruya	G. Maunsell	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto		10 July, 1854.
Murwillumbah	Joshua Bray	15 Oct., 1885	Ditto		17 Sept., 1875.
Narrandera	L. S. Donaldson		Ditto	} Nil.	19 Sept., 1871.
Nowra	J. L. King		Ditto		
Nundle	R. Frappell	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto	275 0 0	23 May, 1883.
Orange	J. T. Lane	21 Sept., 1875	Ditto		1 Jan., 1867.
Queanbeyan	J. L. King		Ditto		
Scene	W. F. Parker	1 July, 1883	Ditto	} Nil.	4 Jan., 1860.
Silverton	A. N. Barnett	1 Dec., 1889	Ditto		540 0 0
Tamworth	R. Frappell		Ditto		
Temora	J. Baker	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	500 0 0	30 June, 1874.
Tenterfield	W. A. Steel	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto	500 0 0	19 Nov., 1872.
Uladulla	G. Maunsell	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	} 550 0 0	10 July, 1854.
Tumberumba	J. F. Makinson	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto		
Wellington	F. Marsh	1 May, 1890	Ditto		8 April, 1852.
Wilcannia	W. C. Rodgerson	26 Sept., 1889	Ditto		22 Aug., 1879
Yass	H. J. Chisholm	1 July, 1887	Ditto	} Nil.	1 Nov., 1859.
Young	S. Robinson	1 Oct., 1875	Ditto		
Officer at Sydney to issue Miners' Rights, Business and Mineral Licenses.	E. H. Ray	10 Feb., 1890	Ditto		1 Oct., 1873

\* Services not continuous

District	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE—continued.</b>					
<b>WARDENS' CLERKS</b>					
Adelong ..	J James	.. ..	Governor and Executive Council	30	
Albury	C A Conley		Ditto ..	20	
Alcetown	Constable G A Cavanagh		Ditto ..	15	
Araluen ..	E F Carlile	..	Ditto ..	20	
Armidale	F H Galbraith		Ditto ..	10	
Ballina	T W. Cohen		Ditto ..	10	
Barmedman	T Love		Ditto ..	20	
Barraba	P Sinclair		Ditto ..	20	
Bathurst	W G B Smith		Ditto ..	10	
Bega	C W Thomas		Ditto ..	10	
Bendemeer .. ..	Constable H B H Stumbles		Ditto ..	10	
Berrima	B C Wilshire		Ditto ..	15	
Bingara ..	T Connolly		Ditto ..	25	
Blayney	Sergeant W Roche		Ditto ..	12	
Bombala	W A Dovers		Ditto ..	30	
Braidwood	J Kenny		Ditto ..	12	
Broken Hill	R. M Gibson	.. ..	Ditto .....	150	
Bulladelah	Constable R Quayle		Ditto ..	15	
Burruga ..	Senior Constable J M'Leay		Ditto ..	10	
Burrowa ..	T Foley	..	Ditto ..	20	
Candelo	Constable T Smythe		Ditto ..	10	
Canowindra	Senior constable J Cusack		Ditto ..	10	
Captain's Flat	Constable T Canning		Ditto ..	10	
Carcoar	C Higgs	.. ..	Ditto ..	20	
Cargo	E Lord	.. ..	Ditto ..	10	
Casino .....	J Burnett	.....	Ditto .....	10	
Cassilis	D C S Bruce		Ditto ..	Nil	
Cobar ..	H Holcombe		Ditto ..	50	
Condobolin	G E Curtas	..	Ditto ..	12	
Cooma ..	J B Spence		Ditto ..	50	
Cootamundra	A J M'Carthy		Ditto ..	20	
Copeland	Constable Grimshaw		Ditto ..	10	
Cowra	B P P Kemp		Ditto ..	10	
Cudal .. .	Constable Minslow		Ditto ..	10	
Dalmorton	W F Poole		Ditto ..	20	
Denison Town	Constable C S Hicks		Ditto ..	10	
Deepwater	Constable F McR Steele		Ditto ..	12	
Dubbo ..	W. J Martin		Ditto ..	Nil.	
Dungog	H S Bingle		Ditto ..	10	
Emmaville	F F Potts	..	Ditto ..	20	
Euabalong ..	Constable M Wyer		Ditto ..	6	
Fairfield	J P Curran	.. .	Ditto ..	100	
Forbes	E A T. Pery	..	Ditto ..	Nil	
Germanton ..	Senior constable Vaughn		Ditto ..	Nil	
Glen Innes	Geo Stevenson		Ditto ..	25	
Goulburn	O A Willans	..	Ditto ..	Nil	
Grafton ..	J B Gibson		Ditto ..	15	
Grenfell	W H Hazelton	..	Ditto ..	20	
Gulgong	H De Boos	..	Ditto ..	30	
Gundagai	A O Edwards		Ditto ..	Nil	
Gunnedah	J J Kingsmill	.....	Ditto ..	Nil	
Gunning	A. Blx	..	Ditto ..	Nil	
Hargraves... ..	Senior constable T Travers		Ditto ..	20	
Hartley	W B Brown		Ditto ..	Nil	
Hill End	Senior constable W Ritchie	..	Ditto ..	15	
Hillgrove	E A Davies		Ditto ..	20	
Hillgrove, West	M O'Shannessy		Ditto ..	Nil	
Hillston .. .	D G M'Dougall		Ditto ..	15	
Inverell	K T Garland		Ditto ..	Nil	
Ironbarks	Constable J Shillington	..	Ditto ..	20	
Junee ..	A Elliott		Ditto ..	20	
Katoomba	S E Hewett		Ditto ..	10	
Kiandra	J M Scott		Ditto ..	10	
Kookabookia	Constable W A Kelly		Ditto ..	15	
Lonsville ..	T B Bassetta		Ditto ..	10	
Lismore	C Coghlan		Ditto ..	Nil	
Lithgow	W B Brown	..	Ditto ..	20	
Little River	P J Galway		Ditto ..	20	
Matland, East	W F Robertson		Ditto ..	20	
Macksville	E Hitchins		Ditto ..	10	
Mitchell	Constable T G Wright		Ditto ..	20	
Molong	Constable Atkinson		Ditto ..	12	
Moruya	H. Bragg		Ditto ..	50	
Mount Macdonald	R T Muir		Ditto ..	20	
Mudgee	W Brown		Ditto ..	30	
Murwillumbah	E. A. Barrington		Ditto ..	10	
Nana Creek	G Geddes	..	Ditto ..	30	
Narrabri ..	Walter Scott	..	Ditto ..	10	
Narrandera	J W Lees		Ditto ..	Nil	
Nerriga	P J Galway		Ditto ..	20	
Nerrigundah	Constable D F Stinson		Ditto ..	20	
Newbridge ..	Constable E Barnes	..	Ditto ..	10	

Also 5s per cent commission on the sale of Miners' Rights and Licenses

District.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first appointment under the Colonial Government.	
				£ s. d.		
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE—continued.</b>						
<b>WARDENS' CLERKS—continued.</b>						
Newcastle .....	R. B. Hayes .....	.....	Governor and Executive Council	15	Also 5s. per cent. commission on the sale of Miner's Rights and Licenses.	
Niangala .....	P. J. Delahunty .....	.....	Ditto .....	15		
Nimtybelle .....	Senior-constable H. J. Lea .....	.....	Ditto .....	15		
Nowra .....	J. M. Sheahan .....	.....	Ditto .....	20		
Nundle .....	W. M'Namara .....	.....	Ditto .....	20		
Nyngan .....	M. M'Mahon .....	.....	Ditto .....	12		
Nymagee .....	D. Dwyer .....	.....	Ditto .....	Nil.		
Oberon .....	Constable Hayes .....	.....	Ditto .....	10		
Orange .....	S. Murphy .....	.....	Ditto .....	50		
Pambula .....	A. Jones .....	.....	Ditto .....	20		
Peak Hill .....	Constable A. Stewart .....	.....	Ditto .....	25		
Parkes .....	James Millar .....	.....	Ditto .....	25		
Penrith .....	J. B. Brown .....	.....	Ditto .....	Nil.		
Picton .....	R. T. M'Nevin .....	.....	Ditto .....	10		
Queanbeyan .....	C. J. B. Helm .....	.....	Ditto .....	Nil.		
Rockley .....	T. C. Cromie .....	.....	Ditto .....	20		
Rylstone .....	W. W. Armstrong .....	.....	Ditto .....	6		
Scone .....	H. J. Leary .....	.....	Ditto .....	20		
Silverton .....	J. Saunders .....	.....	Ditto .....	100		
Sofala .....	Senior-constable M. Fagan .....	.....	Ditto .....	20		
Stewart's Brook .....	Constable E. Cunningham .....	.....	Ditto .....	10		
Swamp Oak .....	F. J. Buckland .....	.....	Ditto .....	25		
Sydney .....	E. H. Ray .....	.....	Ditto .....	Nil.*		
Tamworth .....	L. W. Broughton .....	.....	Ditto .....	Nil.		
Taree .....	H. B. Copeland .....	.....	Ditto .....	10		
Temora .....	J. Miller .....	.....	Ditto .....	15		
Tenterfield .....	F. Burne .....	.....	Ditto .....	Nil.		
Tibooburra .....	Senior-constable B. Hynès .....	.....	Ditto .....	10		
Tingha .....	W. Norton .....	.....	Ditto .....	Nil.		
Trunkey .....	R. C. M. P. Smith .....	.....	Ditto .....	25		
Tuena .....	T. Bell .....	.....	Ditto .....	30		
Tumberumba .....	J. F. Makinson .....	.....	Ditto .....	30		
Tumut .....	H. S. Hawkins .....	.....	Ditto .....	Nil.		
Urella .....	O. A. S. Fitzpatrick .....	.....	Ditto .....	Nil.		
Ulladulla .....	E. A. Garbutt .....	.....	Ditto .....	12		
Wagga Wagga .....	C. F. Butler .....	.....	Ditto .....	Nil.		
Wagonga .....	J. Foster .....	.....	Ditto .....	40		
Walcha .....	W. D. Stafford .....	.....	Ditto .....	Nil.		
Wellington .....	A. G. Chiplyn .....	.....	Ditto .....	15		
Wilcannia .....	A. W. R. Pratt .....	.....	Ditto .....	15		
Wilson's Downfall .....	Sergeant T. Olver .....	.....	Ditto .....	15		
Windeyer .....	Constable F. Scheibel .....	.....	Ditto .....	12		
Yass .....	G. Addison .....	.....	Ditto .....	Nil.		
Young .....	F. S. Osborn .....	.....	Ditto .....	Nil.		
* Does not receive commission on sale of Miners' Rights.						
<b>BAILIFFS OF WARDENS' COURTS.</b>						
Adelong .....	J. C. Wagner .....	.....	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0		
Alctown .....	G. A. Cavanagh .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0		
Albury .....	R. C. Riley .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0		
Araluen .....	G. Taylor .....	.....	Ditto .....	20 0 0		
Armidale .....	P. Dean .....	.....	Ditto .....	20 0 0		
Barmedman .....	H. Sim .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0		
Bathurst .....	C. F. Duchatel .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0		
Bendemeer .....	Constable H. B. H. Stumbles .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0		
Berrima .....	B. C. Wilchre .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0		
Bingara .....	J. Plunkett .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0		
Blayney .....	Sergeant W. Roche .....	.....	Ditto .....	6 0 0		
Bombala .....	J. M. Gleeson .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0		
Braidwood .....	G. F. Taylor .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0		
Broken Hill .....	J. Collins .....	.....	Ditto .....	25 0 0		
Bulladelah .....	Constable R. Quayle .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0		
Burrowa .....	T. G. Cook .....	.....	Ditto .....	6 0 0		
Burruga .....	Senior-constable J. M'Leay .....	.....	Ditto .....	6 0 0		
Carcoar .....	C. Higgs .....	.....	Ditto .....	15 0 0		
Cargo .....	E. Lord .....	.....	Ditto .....	6 0 0		
Canowindra .....	Senior-constable J. Cusack .....	.....	Ditto .....	6 0 0		
Captain's Flat .....	Constable T. Canning .....	.....	Ditto .....	6 0 0		
Cobar .....	T. S. Colton .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0		
Condobolin .....	Sergeant T. Muldoon .....	.....	Ditto .....	6 0 0		
Cooma .....	J. B. Spence .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0		
Copeland .....	Constable Grimshaw .....	.....	Ditto .....	15 0 0		
Cowra .....	J. Muir .....	.....	Ditto .....	15 0 0		
Cargo .....	E. Lord .....	.....	Ditto .....	6 0 0		
Cudal .....	Constable Minslow .....	.....	Ditto .....	6 0 0		
Dalmorton .....	W. F. Poole .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0		
Denison Town .....	Constable C. S. Hicks .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0		
Dubbo .....	J. T. Steel .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0		
Dungog .....	Senior-con. H. T. Preston .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0		
Emmaville .....	E. W. Jones .....	.....	Ditto .....	30 0 0		
Fairfield .....	J. P. Curran .....	.....	Ditto .....	20 0 0		
Forbes .....	A. Wyndham .....	.....	Ditto .....	20 0 0		

District.	Name	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE—continued.</b>					
<b>BAILIFFS OF WARDENS' COURTS—continued</b>					
Glen Innes	P. Kinsella		Governor and Executive Council	10 0 0	
Grafton	J. G. Phillips		Ditto	6 0 0	
Grenfell	W. H. Hazelton		Ditto	20 0 0	
Gulgong	J. B. Clarke		Ditto	20 0 0	
Gundagai	F. Morano		Ditto	15 0 0	
Gunning	R. Sherriff		Ditto	10 0 0	
Hargraves	Senior-constable J. Travers		Ditto	10 0 0	
Hartley	H. Hay		Ditto	Nil.	
Hill End	Constable W. Ritchie		Ditto	15 0 0	
Hillgrove	G. Nix		Ditto	20 0 0	
Hillston	A. N. Grant		Ditto	6 0 0	
Inverell	C. Egan		Ditto	10 0 0	
Ironbarks	Constable J. Shillington		Ditto	20 0 0	
Kempsey	C. H. Wright		Ditto	10 0 0	
Kiandra	Constable J. M. Scott		Ditto	10 0 0	
Kookabookra	P. Kinsella		Ditto	Nil.	
Little River	P. J. Galway		Ditto	10 0 0	
Lithgow	H. Hey		Ditto	10 0 0	
Milparinka	F. C. Bamess		Ditto	10 0 0	
Mitchell	Constable T. G. Wright		Ditto	15 0 0	
Mount M'Donald	Senior-constable Cade		Ditto	12 0 0	
Molong	Senr. constable J. Atkinson		Ditto	5 0 0	
Mudgee	H. E. Wells		Ditto	10 0 0	
Moruya	H. Bragg		Ditto	Nil.	
Nana Creek	G. Geddes		Ditto	8 0 0	
Narrandera	J. E. E. Gray		Ditto	5 0 0	
Nerrigundah	J. Shottan		Ditto	Nil.	
Nerrigan	P. J. Galway		Ditto	Nil.	
Niangula	P. J. Delahunty		Ditto	6 0 0	
Newbridge	Constable E. Barnes		Ditto	Nil.	
Nimtybelle	Senior-constable H. J. Lea		Ditto	10 0 0	
Nowra	C. Murray		Ditto	10 0 0	
Orange	C. J. Barnes		Ditto	20 0 0	
Oberon	Constable Hayes		Ditto	6 0 0	
Pambula	H. Gough		Ditto	10 0 0	
Parke	C. Cawley		Ditto	20 0 0	
Peak Hill	Constable A. Stewart		Ditto	Nil.	
Pu-namoota	P. Fielding		Ditto	6 0 0	
Queanbeyan	J. H. Hincksman		Ditto	20 0 0	
Rockley	J. Pitt		Ditto	6 0 0	
Silverton	P. Fielding		Ditto	20 0 0	
Sofala	Senior-constable M. Fagan		Ditto	20 0 0	
Swamp Oak	F. J. Buckland		Ditto	10 0 0	
Tamworth	G. S. Challis		Ditto	10 0 0	
Temora	J. W. Porter		Ditto	15 0 0	
Tibooburra	J. W. Coombes		Ditto	10 0 0	
Tomingley	Constable A. Stewart		Ditto	Nil.	
Tenterfield	H. Batchfield		Ditto	15 0 0	
Tingha	Jas. Rank		Ditto	20 0 0	
Trunkay	Senr.-constable H. E. Ferns		Ditto	10 0 0	
Tumbarumba	R. Donaldson		Ditto	10 0 0	
Tarcutta	R. Donaldson		Ditto	Nil.	
Tuena	W. H. Madew		Ditto	10 0 0	
Tumut	J. Carr		Ditto	10 0 0	
Uralla	Senior-constable J. Harris		Ditto	10 0 0	
Ulladulla	J. Shottan		Ditto	Nil.	
Wagonga	J. Shottan		Ditto	20 0 0	
Walcha	J. T. Biffin		Ditto	10 0 0	
Wellington	J. Clements		Ditto	10 0 0	
Wilcannia	T. Barclay		Ditto	10 0 0	
Wilson's Downfall	Sergeant Thos. Olver		Ditto	10 0 0	
Young	R. J. Challis		Ditto	10 0 0	
<b>MINING REGISTRARS.</b>					
Adelong	J. James		Governor and Executive Council		
Albury	C. A. Conley		Ditto		
Alhertown	Constable G. A. Cavanagh		Ditto		
Armidale	F. H. Galbraith		Ditto		
Araluen	E. F. Carlile		Ditto		
Ballina	T. W. Cohen		Ditto		
Barmedman	T. Love		Ditto		
Bathurst	W. G. B. Smith		Ditto		
Barraba	P. Sinclair		Ditto		
Bega	C. W. Thomas		Ditto		
Bendemeer	Constable H. B. H. Stumbles		Ditto		
Berrima	B. C. Wilshire		Ditto		
Bingara	T. Connolly		Ditto		
Blayney	Sergeant W. Roche		Ditto		
Bombala	W. A. Dovers		Ditto		
Bradwood	J. Kenny		Ditto		
Broken Hill	R. M. Gabson		Ditto		

Allowed commission on sale of Miners' Rights and Licenses

District.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE— <i>continued.</i>					
MINING REGISTRARS— <i>continued</i>					
Bulladelah .....	Constable R. Quayle .....	.....	Governor and Executive Council		
Burruga .....	Senior-constable J. M'Leay .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Burrowa .....	T. Foley .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Cargo .....	E. Lord .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Candelo.....	Senior-constable P. Smythe .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Condobolin .....	G. S. Curtis .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Canowindra .....	Senior-constable J. Cusack .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Captain's Flat .....	Constable T. Canning .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Carcoar .....	C. Higgs .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Casino .....	J. Burnett .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Cassilis .....	D. C. S. Bruce .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Cobar.....	H. Holcombe .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Cobargo .....	L. J. Clifford .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Copeland .....	Constable Grimshaw .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Cooma .....	J. B. Spence .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Coonabarabran.....	C. H. B. Primrose .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Cootamundra .....	A. J. McCarthy .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Cowra .....	B. P. P. Kemp .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Cudal .....	Constable Minslow .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Dalmorton .....	W. F. Poole .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Deepwater .....	Constable F. McR Steele .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Denison Town .....	Constable C. S. Hicks .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Dungog.....	H. S. Bingle.....	.....	Ditto .....		
Dubbo .....	W. J. Martin .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Emmaville .....	F. F. Potts .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Euabalong .....	Constable M. Wyer.....	.....	Ditto .....		
Fairfield .....	J. P. Curran.....	.....	Ditto .....		
Forbes .....	E. A. T. Pery .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Germanton .....	Senior-constable Vaughn .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Glen Innes .....	Geo. Stevenson .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Goulburn .....	O. A. Williams .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Grafton .....	J. B. Gibson .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Grenfell .....	W. H. Hazelton .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Gulgong .....	H. De Boos .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Gundaroo .....	Constable Ewen .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Gunnedah.....	J. J. Kingsmill .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Gunning .....	A. Blx .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Gundagai .....	A. O. Edwards .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Hargraves.....	Senior-constable J. Travers .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Hartley .....	W. B. Brown .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Hillgrove.....	E. A. Davies .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Hillgrove West.....	M. O'Shannessy .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Hillston .....	D. G. McDougall .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Hill End .....	Senior constable W. Ritchie .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Ironbarks .....	Constable J. Shillington .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Ivanhoe .....	Senior constable W. E. Piggott .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Inverell .....	K. T. Garland .....	.....	Ditto .....		
June .....	A. Elliott .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Katoomba .....	S. E. Hewett .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Kempsey .....	J. Duca .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Kiandra .....	Constable J. M. Scott .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Kookabookra .....	Constable W. A. Kelly .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Lithgow .....	W. B. Brown .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Lyonsville .....	T. B. Bassetti .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Lismore .....	C. Coghlan .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Little River .....	P. J. Galway .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Macksville .....	E. Hitchins .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Matland East .....	W. F. Robertson .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Major's Creek .....	J. Henzlett <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Milparinka .....	E. L. Maitland .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Milton .....	J. Ramsford .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Mitchell .....	Constable T. G. Wright .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Molong .....	Constable Atkinson .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Moruya .....	H. Bragg .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Mount Hope .....	Constable J. Quirk .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Mount M'Donald .....	R. T. Muir .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Mudgee .....	W. Brown .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Murrumburrah .....	C. Cutchiffe .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Murwillumbah .....	E. A. Barrington .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Nana Creek .....	G. Geddes .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Narrabri .....	Walter Scott .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Narrandera .....	J. W. Lees .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Nerrigundah .....	Constable D. F. Stinson .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Nerriga .....	P. J. Galway .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Newbridge .....	Constable E. Barnes .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Newcastle .....	R. B. Hayes.....	.....	Ditto .....		
Niangula .....	P. J. Delahunty .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Nimitybelle .....	Senior-constable H. J. Lea .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Nowra .....	J. M. Sheahan .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Nundle .....	W. M'Namara .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Nyngan .....	M. McMahon .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Nymagee .....	D. Dwyer .....	.....	Ditto .....		

Allowed  
commission  
on sale of  
Miners' Rights  
and  
Licenses.

<sup>1</sup> Receives £10 per annum

District.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE—continued.

MINING REGISTRARS—continued.

Oberon .....	Constable Hayes .....	.....	Governor and Executive Council	Allowed commission on sale of Miners' Rights and Licenses.	
Orange .....	S. Murphy .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Parkes .....	Jas. Millar .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Pambula .....	A. Jones .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Peak Hill .....	Constable A. Stewart .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Penrith .....	J. B. Brown .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Pieton .....	R. T. M'Nevin .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Queanbeyan .....	C. J. B. Helm .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Reedy Flat .....	Constable J. Young <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Rockley .....	T. C. Cromie .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Rye Park .....	Senior-constable J. M'Laughlin <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Seone .....	H. J. Leary .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Silverton .....	J. Saunders .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Sofala .....	Senior-constable M. Fagan .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Sydney .....	E. H. Ray .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Stewart's Brook .....	Constable E. Cunningham .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Swamp Oak .....	F. J. Buckland .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Tamworth .....	L. W. Broughton .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Taralga .....	Senior-constable G. T. Goodhew .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Tarcutta .....	Constable E. Nickson .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Taree .....	H. B. Copeland .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Temora .....	J. Millar .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Tenterfield .....	F. Burne .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Tibooburra .....	Senior-constable B. Hynes .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Tingha .....	W. Norton .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Trunkey .....	R. C. M. P. Smith .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Tuena .....	T. Bell .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Tumberumba .....	J. F. Makinson .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Tumut .....	H. S. Hawkins .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Uralla .....	O. A. S. Fitzpatrick .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Ulladulla .....	G. A. Garbutt .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Wagga .....	C. F. Butler .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Wagonga .....	J. Foster .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Walcha .....	W. D. Stafford .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Wellington .....	A. G. Chipin .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Wilcannia .....	A. W. R. Pratt .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Wilson's Downfall .....	Sergeant T. Olver .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Windeyer .....	Constable F. Schibel .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Young .....	F. S. Osborn .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Yass .....	G. Addison .....	.....	Ditto .....		

<sup>1</sup> Receives £5 per annum.

<sup>2</sup> Receives £6 per annum.

OFFICERS APPOINTED TO ISSUE MINERS' RIGHTS AND LICENSES.

Adelong .....	J. James .....	.....	Governor and Executive Council	Allowed commission on the sale of Miners' Rights and Licenses, and collection of Revenue on account of Leases.	
Albury .....	C. A. Conley .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Alicetown .....	Constable G. A. Cavanagh .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Araluen .....	E. F. Carlile .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Armidale .....	F. H. Galbraith .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Ballina .....	T. W. Cohen .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Barraba .....	P. Sinclair .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Barnedman .....	Thos. Love .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Bateman's Bay .....	Sen.-constable J. M'Carthy .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Bathurst .....	W. G. B. Smith .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Bega .....	C. W. Thomas .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Bendemeer .....	Constable H. B. H. Stumbles .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Berrima .....	B. C. Wilshire .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Bingara .....	T. Connolly .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Blayney .....	Sergeant W. Roche .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Bombala .....	W. A. Dovers .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Bourke .....	J. N. Devlin .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Braidwood .....	J. Kenny .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Brewarrina .....	A. F. Macdonnell .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Broken Hill .....	R. M. Gibson .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Bulladelah .....	Constable R. Quayle .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Bungendore .....	Sen.-constable Kennedy .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Burruga .....	Senior-constable J. M'Leay .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Burrowa .....	T. Foley .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Candelo .....	Sen.-constable P. Smythe .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Canowindra .....	Sen.-constable J. Cusack .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Captain's Flat .....	Constable T. Canning .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Carcoar .....	C. Higgs .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Cargo .....	E. Lord .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Cassilis .....	D. C. S. Bruce .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Casino .....	J. Burnett .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Cobar .....	H. Holcombe .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Cobargo .....	L. J. Clifford .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Condobolin .....	G. E. Curtis .....	.....	Ditto .....		



District.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE—continued.</b>					
<b>OFFICERS APPOINTED TO ISSUE MINERS' RIGHTS AND LICENSES—continued.</b>					
Cooma .....	J. B. Spence .....	.....	Governor and Executive Council		
Coonabarabran .....	C. H. B. Primrose .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Cootamundra .....	A. J. McCarthy .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Copeland .....	Constable Grimshaw .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Cowra .....	B. P. P. Kemp .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Crookwell .....	W. S. Gunn .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Cudal .....	Constable Minslow .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Cudgellico .....	R. E. Young .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Dalmorton .....	W. F. Poole .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Deepwater .....	Constable F. M'R. Steele .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Denison Town .....	Constable C. S. Hicks .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Dubbo .....	W. J. Martin .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Dungog .....	H. S. Bingle .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Eden .....	S. Woods .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Emmaville .....	F. F. Potts .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Euabalong .....	Constable M. Wyer .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Fairfield .....	J. P. Curran .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Forbes .....	E. A. T. Pery .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Germanton .....	Sen.-constable Vaughn .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Glen Innes .....	G. Stevenson .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Goulburn .....	O. A. Willans .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Grafton .....	J. B. Gibson .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Grenfell .....	W. H. Hazelton .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Gulgong .....	H. De Boos .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Gunnedah .....	J. J. Kingsmill .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Gunning .....	A. Blix .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Gundagai .....	A. O. Edwards .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Gundaroo .....	Constable Ewen .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Hargraves .....	Sen.-constable Travers .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Hartley .....	W. B. Brown .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Hillston .....	D. G. M'Dougall .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Hill End .....	Sen.-Constable W. Ritchie .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Hillgrove .....	E. A. Davies .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Hillgrove, West .....	M. O'Shannessy .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Ironbarks .....	Constable J. Shillington .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Ivanhoe .....	Sen.-con. W. E. Piggott .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Inverell .....	K. T. Garland .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Junee .....	A. Elliott .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Katoomba .....	S. E. Hewett .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Kempsey .....	J. Ducat .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Kiandra .....	Constable J. M. Scott .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Kookabookra .....	Constable W. A. Kelly .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Lionsville .....	T. B. Bassetti .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Lismore .....	C. Coghlan .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Little River .....	P. J. Galway .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Lithgow .....	W. B. Brown .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Maitland, East .....	W. F. Robertson .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Marulan .....	Constable Kilfoyle .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Major's Creek .....	J. Heazlett .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Macksville .....	E. Hitchins .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Milton .....	J. Rainsford .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Milparinka .....	E. L. Maitland .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Mitchell .....	Constable T. G. Wright .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Molong .....	Constable Atkinson .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Moruya .....	H. Bragg .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Mount M'Donald .....	R. T. Muir .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Mount Hope .....	Constable J. Quirk .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Mudgee .....	W. Brown .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Murrurundi .....	J. R. Evans .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Murrumburrah .....	C. Cutcliffe .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Murwillumbah .....	E. A. Barrington .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Nana Creek .....	G. Geddes .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Narrabri .....	Walter Scott .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Narrandera .....	J. W. Lees .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Nelligen .....	Constable L. J. H. Colyer .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Nerrigundah .....	Constable D. F. Stinson .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Nerriga .....	P. J. Galway .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Newbridge .....	Constable E. Barnes .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Newcastle .....	R. B. Hayes .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Nimitybelle .....	Senior-constable H. J. Lea .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Niangala .....	P. J. Delahunty .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Nowra .....	J. M. Sheahan .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Nundle .....	W. M'Namara .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Nymagee .....	D. Dwyer .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Nyngan .....	M. M'Mahon .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Oberon .....	Constable Hayes .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Obley .....	Constable A. C. Berry .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Orange .....	S. Murphy .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Pambula .....	A. Jones .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Parkes .....	Jas. Millar .....	.....	Ditto .....		

Allowed commission on the sale of Miners' Rights and Licenses, and collection of Revenue on account of Leases.

District.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

OFFICERS APPOINTED TO ISSUE MINERS' RIGHTS AND LICENSES—*continued.*

Paterson .....	W. Le Brun Brown .....	.....	Governor and Executive Council		
Peak Hill .....	Constable A. Stewart .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Penrith .....	J. B. Brown .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Picton .....	R. T. MacNevin .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Port Macquarie .....	J. Butler .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Queanbeyan .....	C. J. B. Helm .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Raymond Terrace .....	C. R. Middleton .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Reedy Flat .....	Constable J. Young .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Rockley .....	T. C. Cromie .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Rye Park .....	Senior-constable J. M'Laughlan .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Rylstone .....	W. W. Armstrong .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Scone .....	H. J. Leary .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Silverton .....	J. Saunders .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Singleton .....	R. Waddell .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Sofala .....	Senior-constable M. Fagan .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Stewart's Brook .....	Constable E. Cunningham .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Swamp Oak .....	F. J. Buckland .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Sydney .....	W. Newcombe and E. H. Ray .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Taree .....	H. B. Copeland .....	.....	Ditto .....		Allowed commission on the sale of Miners' Rights and Licenses, and collection of Revenue on account of Leases.
Tamworth .....	L. W. Broughton .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Taralga .....	Senior-constable G. T. Goodhew .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Tarcutta .....	Constable E. Nickson .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Temora .....	J. Millar .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Tenterfield .....	F. Burne .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Tibooburra .....	Senior-constable B. Hynes .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Tingha .....	W. Norton .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Tuena .....	T. Bell .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Tumberumba .....	J. F. Makinson .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Tumut .....	H. S. Hawkins .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Trunkey .....	R. C. M. P. Smith .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Uralla .....	O. A. S. Fitzpatrick .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Urana .....	V. Brown .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Ulladulla .....	E. A. Garbutt .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Walcha .....	W. D. Stafford .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Wagga .....	C. F. Butler .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Wagonga .....	J. Foster .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Wellington .....	A. G. Chiplin .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Windeyer .....	Constable F. Scheibel .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Wilcannia .....	A. W. R. Pratt .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Wilson's Downfall .....	Sergeant T. Oliver .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Wollongong .....	D. R. Jamieson .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Yalwal .....	Caroline Galbraith .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Young .....	F. S. Osborn .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Yass .....	G. Addison .....	.....	Ditto .....		

The number of distinct persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) as Wardens, Wardens' Clerks, Bailiffs of Wardens' Courts, Mining Registrars, and Officers appointed to issue Miners' Rights and Licenses, at end of 1892; also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31 December .....	245	Salaries .....	8,960 15 6	} £9,430 17 6
		Fees, &c. ....	470 2 0	
		Wages .....	Nil.	

SHEEP INSPECTORS.

Chief Inspector of Sheep...	Alexander Bruce <sup>1</sup> .....	27 Jan., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	650 0 0	24 Dec., 1861.
Clerks .....	A. C. Thomson <sup>2</sup> .....	1 June, 1888	Ditto .....	290 0 0	— Aug., 1868.
	W. E. Patchett .....	1 June, 1888	Ditto .....	265 0 0	1 Sept., 1871.
	E. A. Bailey .....	1 Dec., 1888	Ditto .....	240 0 0	11 June, 1879.
	A. Sedgwick .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Nov., 1883.
Draughtsman .....	George Yeo .....	7 June, 1888	Ditto .....	240 0 0	9 April, 1882.
Temporary Clerks .....	R. W. Johnson .....	22 May, 1888	Secretary for Mines .....	10s. per diem	22 May, 1888.
	W. J. Treasure .....	2 May, 1889	Ditto .....	10s. „	17 July, 1884.

<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £500. See Brands. <sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £100.

NOTE.—Inspectors with salaries of £150 and under allowed £2 10s. per annum for stationery; all other Inspectors allowed £5 per annum. All Inspectors give security for £100 each.

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE—continued.</b>					
<b>SHEEP INSPECTORS—continued.</b>					
Temporary Clerks .....	A. Larnach .....	29 Oct., 1890	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	ros. per diem	— Sept., 1886.†
	Arthur James <sup>1</sup> .....	26 Nov., 1891	Ditto .....	ros. „ to 20 May.	7 Oct., 1887.
	E. de P. O'Kelly <sup>2</sup> .....	6 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	ros. per diem to 18 Jan	6 Jan., 1892.
Messenger .....	Louis Guy .....	30 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	ros. per diem	30 Jan., 1892.
	.....	.....	Secretary for Mines .....	120 0 0	
Inspectors for the Districts of—					
Albury .....	*George E. Mackay † .....	7 Mar., 1884	Governor and Executive Council, on nomination of Sheep Directors	360 0 0	21 Mar., 1882.
Armidale .....	*C. J. Vyner † .....	1 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	260 0 0	6 June, 1884.
Balranald .....	*John M'Leod, J P † .....	18 April, 1867	Ditto .....	360 0 0	3 June, 1862.
Bathurst .....	*George S. Smith † .....	27 Feb., 1885	Ditto .....	260 0 0	16 June, 1884.
Bombala .....	*Robert W. Dawson † .....	20 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	260 0 0	26 June, 1884.
Bourke .....	*James Mallon .....	2 May, 1883	Ditto .....	260 0 0	2 May, 1883.
Braidwood .....	*H. L. Mater <sup>3</sup> † .....	12 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	260 0 0	12 Jan., 1883.
(Acting)	R. Kirkpatrick <sup>4</sup> .....	29 July, 1891	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.	280 0 0 to 1 Feb.	29 July, 1891.
Carcoar .....	*P. L. Smith .....	21 April, 1885	Governor and Executive Council, on nomination of Sheep Directors	260 0 0	7 April, 1884.
Cobar .....	James Cotton .....	20 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	310 0 0	20 Mar., 1882.
Condobolin .....	Richard D. Jones <sup>5</sup> .....	31 Aug., 1880	Ditto .....	360 0 0 to 20 May	31 Aug., 1880.
	Arthur James † .....	21 May, 1892	Ditto .....	360 0 0	7 Oct., 1887.
Cooma .....	*Charles Hudson † .....	14 July, 1882	Ditto .....	260 0 0	14 July, 1882.
Coonabarabran .....	*E. May-Steers † .....	31 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	260 0 0	10 July, 1888.
Coonamble .....	*Thos. W. Medley † .....	27 May, 1885	Ditto .....	260 0 0	2 Mar., 1885.
Corowa .....	*Theodore Watson † .....	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto .....	360 0 0	18 April, 1887.
Deniliquin .....	*Alexander M'Callough, J P † .....	1 Nov., 1874	Ditto .....	360 0 0	1 Nov., 1874.
Dubbo .....	*Robert G. Dulhunty † .....	14 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	260 0 0	14 Jan., 1870.
Eden, Port of .....	Alex. Davidson .....	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto .....	25 0 0	1 Aug., 1889.
Forbes .....	*W. G. Dowling † .....	6 May, 1886	Ditto .....	260 0 0	12 Mar., 1886.
Glen Innes .....	*Matthew J. St. Clair † .....	14 Dec., 1880	Ditto .....	260 0 0	14 Dec., 1880.
Goulburn .....	*J. L. Henderson † .....	1 Oct., 1888	Ditto .....	260 0 0	1 Oct., 1888.
Grafton .....	*Thomas Bawden † .....	11 Dec., 1880	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 May, 1866.†
Gundagai .....	*David Lowe McKenzie † .....	20 Feb., 1880	Ditto .....	260 0 0	20 Feb., 1880.
Hay .....	*John Austin Keighran † .....	1 Nov., 1874	Ditto .....	360 0 0	1 Nov., 1874.
Hume .....	*Gordon Bruce † .....	22 Mar., 1867	Ditto .....	360 0 0	17 July, 1866.
Hillston .....	*T. Cadell † .....	13 April, 1888	Ditto .....	250 0 0	13 April, 1888.
Ivanhoe .....	*E. W. Proctor .....	21 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	270 0 0	21 Sept., 1887.
Barham Crossing (Acting)	J. M. Chanter .....	5 Nov., 1891	Ditto .....	20 0 0	21 Oct., 1891.
Maitland .....	*H. J. Sealy † .....	17 June, 1890	Ditto .....	260 0 0	15 April, 1885.
Menindie .....	*J. Wilks .....	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto .....	360 0 0	16 Oct., 1886.
Merriwa .....	*John Roper .....	6 April, 1868	Ditto .....	260 0 0	5 Jan., 1847.†
Moama .....	*J. Weir .....	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	160 0 0	1 Oct., 1889.
Molong .....	*E. G. Finch † .....	1 May, 1885	Ditto .....	260 0 0	1 May, 1885.
Mudgee .....	*Henry Single † .....	8 Sept., 1874	Ditto .....	260 0 0	8 Sept., 1874.
Murrurundi .....	*John Wall Brodie † .....	26 Feb., 1884	Ditto .....	160 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Moss Vale .....	*James Yeo † .....	21 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	11 Mar., 1885.
Narrandera .....	W. J. Elwothy † .....	1 Oct., 1883	Ditto .....	310 0 0	1 Oct., 1883.
Narrabri .....	*A. W. P. Copeman † .....	25 Aug., 1876	Ditto .....	260 0 0	25 Aug., 1876.
Newcastle, Port of (Acting)	William H. Whyte .....	1 Sept., 1892	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.	25 0 0	19 Jan., 1869.
Port Macquarie .....	*H. E. Palmer † .....	17 Mar., 1891	Governor and Executive Council on nomination of Sheep Directors	250 0 0	17 Mar., 1891.
Singleton .....	*Edward Alford † .....	9 April, 1867	Ditto .....	200 0 0	22 Sept., 1865.
Sydney .....	Edward Stanley, F R C V S. <sup>6</sup> succeeded by	24 Dec., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	260 0 0	23 Dec., 1884.
(Acting)	*Richard D. Jones .....	21 May, 1892	Ditto .....	260 0 0	31 Aug., 1880
	George Day .....	18 Feb., 1890	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.	15s. per diem	— Aug., 1884.
Tamworth .....	*Wm. D. Dowe † .....	30 April, 1875	Governor and Executive Council, on nomination of Sheep Directors	260 0 0	30 April, 1875.
Tocumwal .....	J. Foster .....	1 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	20 0 0	
Urana .....	P. R. Brett † .....	10 Feb., 1882	Ditto .....	310 0 0	10 Feb., 1882.
Wagga Wagga .....	*Charles Lyne † .....	1 May, 1887	Ditto .....	260 0 0	1 May, 1887.
Walgett .....	*J. R. Doyle † .....	29 Oct., 1880	Ditto .....	310 0 0	29 Oct., 1880.
Warralda .....	*F. W. Ridley <sup>7</sup> † .....	18 April, 1867	Ditto .....	310 0 0	15 Mar., 1864.
(Acting)	R. Kirkpatrick <sup>8</sup> † .....	14 Mar., 1892	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.	280 0 0	29 July, 1891.

<sup>1</sup> Appointed Sheep Inspector, Condobolin, 21 May 1891—five months on half pay, and sixth month without pay. <sup>2</sup> Transferred to Agricultural Department, 19 January 1891. <sup>3</sup> On leave of absence from 1 August, 1891—five months on half pay, and sixth month without pay. <sup>4</sup> Appointed to Warralda, 14 March. <sup>5</sup> Appointed at Sydney, 21 May. <sup>6</sup> See Imported Stock Act, 31 December. <sup>7</sup> On leave of absence from 1 April to 31 December, retired in accordance with Civil Service Act, 31 December. <sup>8</sup> Acting during leave of absence of Inspector Ridley. † Services not continuous.

All Inspectors marked thus \* receive £25 per annum as Deputy Registrars of Brands † Receives £25 per annum as crop reporters, from 1 September.

NOTE.—Inspectors with salaries of £150 and under allowed £2 10s. per annum for stationery, all other Inspectors allowed £5 per annum. All Inspectors give security for £100 each.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	

SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE—*continued.*SHEEP INSPECTORS—*continued.*

Wentworth .....	*D. A. Morgan .....	1 Nov., 1883	Governor and Executive Council, on nomination of Sheep Directors	360	0	0	1 Nov., 1883.
Windsor .....	*C. W. Dargin †.....	1 Dec., 1888	Ditto .....	260	0	0	24 April, 1882.
Wilcannia.....	M. J. C. Tully .....	11 April, 1885	Ditto .....	360	0	0	11 April, 1885.
Wanaaring .....	*A. Welman .....	31 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	250	0	0	31 Oct., 1890.
Yass .....	*James F. Turner † .....	17 May, 1880	Ditto .....	260	0	0	17 May, 1880.
Young .....	*Charles C. Wildash <sup>1</sup> .....	28 April, 1867	Ditto .....	260	0	0	16 Aug., 1864.
	(Acting) *Romer Meadows <sup>2</sup> †.....	4 April, 1892	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture. to 18 Nov.	280	0	0	4 April, 1892.
	Do .....	19 Nov., 1892	Governor and Executive Council, on nomination of Sheep Directors	260	0	0	4 April, 1892.
Quarantine-keeper, Randwick.	A. H. Everingham .....	1 Feb., 1887	Secretary for Mines .....	110	0	0	1 Feb., 1887.

<sup>1</sup> On leave of absence from 1 April to 30 September; retired in accordance with Civil Service Act, 30 September. <sup>2</sup> Acting during leave of absence of Inspector Wildash; appointed inspector at Young, 19 November.

All Inspectors marked thus \* receive £25 per annum as Deputy Registrars of Brands. † Receives £25 per annum as crop reporters, from 1 September.

NOTE. Inspectors with salaries of £150 and under allowed £2 10s. per annum for stationery; all other Inspectors allowed £5 per annum. All Inspectors give security for £100 each.

CATTLE INSPECTORS.<sup>1</sup>

## Districts—

Eden .....	Alex. Davidson .....	1 Aug., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	1 Aug., 1889.
Newcastle.....	H. J. Sealy .....	17 June, 1890	Ditto .....	Nil.	15 April, 1885.

<sup>1</sup> Also Sheep Inspectors.

## IMPORTED STOCK.

Government Veterinarian...	Edwd. Stanley, F.R.C.V.S. <sup>1</sup> .....	24 Dec., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	250	0	0	23 Dec., 1884.
Quarantine-keepers—							
Shark Island .....	Walter Bootle .....	1 June, 1888	Secretary for Mines .....	110	0	0	1 June, 1888.
Temporary Assistant..	F. Ambrose <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1890	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.	40/-	per week		1 Dec., 1890.
Bradley's Head .....	Chas. Strachan.....	1 Feb., 1887	Secretary for Mines .....	110	0	0	1 Feb., 1887.
Caretaker, Rodd Island..	R. St. L. Eluther.....	1 Jan., 1892	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.	35/-	per week		1 Jan., 1892.
Master of Steam Launch.	Thomas Love .....	18 July, 1892	Ditto .....	£11	per month		18 July, 1892.
Engineer do	James Murphy.....	1 July, 1892	Ditto .....	£11	do		1 July, 1892.

<sup>1</sup> House and quarters. <sup>2</sup> Also allowed 10s. per week rent.

## BRANDS.

Registrar of Brands .....	Alexander Bruce <sup>1</sup> .....	1 July, 1874	Under Act 37 Vic. No. 17 .....	Nil.	24 Dec., 1861.	
Deputy Registrar of Brands and Clerk-in-charge.	Edward C. Weller .....	21 Sept., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	375	0	5 May, 1870.
Clerk .....	P. J. Byrne .....	1 June, 1888	Ditto .....	265	0	13 Oct., 1883.
Temporary Clerk .....	P. J. Coghlan .....	1 April, 1892	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.	10/-	per diem	23 May, 1883.

<sup>1</sup> Also Chief Inspector of Stock.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£	s.	d.	Total.
On 31 December.....	81	Salaries.....	453	7	6	£4,585 9 0
		Fees, &c. ....	8	8	0	
		Wages .....	45	13	6	

District.	Names of Directors	How appointed.	When Gazetted.	Annual Salary.
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE—continued.</b>				
<b>SHEEP DIRECTORS.</b>				
Albury .....	Wm. Chas. Bowen, Esq., Walla Walla A. N. Mitchell, Esq., Toonalook, Bowna A. W. Watson, Esq., Gerogery East, Gerogery .....	Elected by the Sheep- owners of the District... }	4 Mar., 1892	} Nil.
	G. A. Thompson, Esq., Brae Springs, via Albury .....			
	C. J. Morton, Esq., Jindera Edwin C. Blomfield, Esq., Borolong, Armidale .....	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock .....	18 Mar., 1892	
Armidale.....	John Rogerson, Esq., Gostwyck, Uralla Richard Hargrave, Esq., junr., Hillgrove J. A. Nivison, Esq., The Glen, Walcha... George P. Morse, Esq., Newholme, Armi- dale .....			
	Peter Macpherson, Esq., Paika, Balranald Alex. Lawrence, Esq., Canally " " John Lindsay, Esq., Till Till " "			
Balranald .....	John Bertram, Esq., Euston .....	Elected by the Sheep- owners of the District... }	12 Feb., 1892	
	John M'Intyre, junr., Esq., D Block, Balranald .....	Ditto .....	4 Mar., 1892	
Bathurst .....	J. N. Gilmour, Esq., Bathampton .....			
	Chas. M'Phillamy, Esq., Orton Park ... George Edward Machattie, Esq., Rose Hill .....			
	Fredk. Treweweke, Clifton Grove .....	Ditto .....	19 Feb., 1892	
Berrima.....	William Webb, Esq., Kurston, Tarana... John A. Badgery, Esq., Ivy Hall, Sutton Forest .....			
	David Morrice, Esq., Ealing Forest, Cross Roads .....			
	A. D. Badgery, Esq., Sutton Forest..... W. J. Cordeaux, Esq., Bendooley, Ber- rima .....	Ditto .....	19 Feb., 1892	
Bombala .....	Patrick H. Throsby, Esq., Bong Bong, Moss Vale .....			
	Ronald Campbell, Esq., J.P., Combolong George Cruickshank, Esq., Gunningrah... Henry Tollemache Edwards, Esq., J.P., Biberluke .....	Ditto .....	19 Feb., 1892	
Bourke .....	Hyam Moses Joseph, Esq., J.P., Mahratta J. D. Stafford, Esq., J.P., Alcher's Flat. John M'Caughy, Esq., Toorale .....			
	M. Tully, Esq., Warraweena .....	Ditto .....	4 Mar., 1892	
Braidwood .....	M. R. Dwyer, Esq., Mulga No. 1 .....			
	George H. Burcher, Esq., Nulty, Bourke Malcolm Robertson, Esq., Jandra..... W. F. Gordon, Esq., Manaar .....			
	J. Wallace, Esq., Nithsdale .....	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock .....	11 Mar., 1892	
Brewarrina .....	R. G. Hassall, Esq., The Mill .....			
	H. F. Maddrell, Esq., Braidwood .....	Ditto .....	12 April, 1892	
Broulee .....	C. H. Roberts, Esq., J.P., Mayfield .....			
	Huie Z. Armstrong, Esq., Melroy..... Francis W. Bacon, Dumble, Goodooga... William Dickson, Esq., Yarrawin .....			
	Colin Mackenzie, Esq., Weilmoringle ... R. R. Machattie, Esq., Eucurie..... Wm. Henry Simpson, Esq., J.P., Nin- derra, Moruya .....	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock .....	11 Mar., 1892	
Cannonbar .....	Robert Anderson, Esq., J.P., Lake View, Bergalia .....			
	Charles Brice, Esq., J.P., Briceland, Eurobodalla .....	Elected by the Sheep- owners of the District... }	5 April, 1892	
	T. N. Grierson, Esq., Bodalla .....			
	C. F. Warden, Mount Early, Milton ... F. H. Rutledge, Esq., Gunningbar, Nevertire .....			
	E. S. Antill, Esq., senr., Ingar, Nevertire Curtis V. Reid, Esq., Tabratong, Never- tire .....	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock .....	18 Mar., 1892	
Carcoar .....	Wm. Alison, Esq., Cannonbar .....			
	J. B. Bloomfield, Esq., Benalo, Cannonbar Jas. Hall, Esq., Cook's Vale, Peelwood... Francis Rawden Chesney Hopkins, Esq., Errowanbang .....			
	Ivie J. Sloan, Esq., North Logan, Cowra B. Stimpson, Esq., Nuncham Park, Carcoar .....	Wm. Franklin Whitney, Esq., Coombing Park, Carcoar .....		

District.	Names of Directors.	How appointed.	When Gazetted.	Annual Salary.
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE—continued.</b>				
<b>SHEEP DIRECTORS—continued.</b>				
Casino .....	Charles Edwards, Esq, Runnymede . . . Frederick George Fanning, Esq, Lawrence Road . . . . . C. W. Bundock, Esq, Wyangerie . . . . . H. Barnes, sen, Esq, J P., Dyrabba . . . . . J. C. Irving, Esq, Tomki. . . . . Mathew J. Brown, Esq, Sussex, Girilambone . . . . .	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock.	18 Mar., 1892	
Cobar .....	P. Oakden, Esq, Lerida . . . . . P. J. Kelly, Esq, Booroomugga, Girilambone.	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District . . .	11 Mar., 1892	
Condobolin .....	John C Wallace, Esq, The Priory . . . E. B. Buchanan, Esq, Meryula . . . . . Thomas Francis Mooney, Esq, Wallamundry . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	4 Mar., 1892	
Cooma .....	David Scott, Esq, Mowabla . . . . . R. Hope, Esq, Bogondillon, Newlands. . . . . Richard Whitehead, Esq, Borambil . . . . . Lachlan M'Lean, Esq, Boona West . . . . . David Ryrice, Esq, Coolringdon . . . . . Wm. Cosgrove, Esq, Riversdale . . . . . John Crisp, Esq, Jimenbuen . . . . . Alexander A. M'Keahmie, Esq, Rosedale . . . . . Samuel A. Pratt, Esq, Myalla . . . . . John Henderson, Esq, Bomera, Tambar Springs . . . . .	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock . . . . .	.....	
Coonabarabran...	H. H. Kelly, Esq, Garawilla, Gunnedah . . . . . John M'Master, Esq, jun, Weetalabah . . . . . John Hogg, Esq, Coolah . . . . . C Featherstonhaugh, Esq, Gooranawah . . . . . James Patrick, Esq, Myall Park, Gilgandra . . . . .	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District . . .	4 Mar., 1892	
Coonamble .....	J. A. Ibbott, Esq, Pier Pier . . . . . D. G. Taylor, Esq, Bumble, Coonamble. . . . . W. M. Ronald, Esq., Nebea . . . . . Hy J. Ryder, Esq, Calga . . . . . A. Anderson, Esq, Brocklesby, Corowa . . . . . John G. Gray, Esq, Kentucky . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	4 Mar., 1892	
Corowa .....	J. Sloane, Esq, Mulwala . . . . . Patrick M'Farland, Esq., Borooga, Tocumwal . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	11 Mar., 1892	Nil.
Deniliquin .....	Henry Hay, Esq, Collindina . . . . . P. Tracey, Esq, Willow Dale . . . . . Geo. Currie, Esq, Puckawidgee . . . . . James Dickson, Esq, J.P., Carranboon, Wanganilla . . . . . R. W. Franks, Esq, J.P., Boabulia, Wanganilla . . . . . Wm. Faulks, Esq, Wera, Cochrane Creek . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	4 Mar., 1892	
Dubbo .....	Charles M'Kinnon, Esq., Derribong . . . . . R. T. B. Gaden, Esq, Apsley . . . . . F. Mack, Esq, Narromine . . . . . J. D. M'Kay, Esq, Bulganderamne . . . . . Donald Cameron, Esq, Buddah Lake, Narromine . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	13 Feb., 1892	
Denman .....	John Louergan, Esq., Coal Creek, Kayuga . . . . . Thos. Carrington Smith, Esq, Dry Creek, Muswellbrook . . . . . David Filbins, Esq., Coal Creek, Muswellbrook . . . . . Robert Gall, Esq, Chirnside, Kayuga . . . . . John Soles, Esq, Sandy Creek, Muswellbrook . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	19 Feb., 1892	
Eden .....	William Allan, Esq, Elmgrove . . . . . Henry Underhill, Esq, Bega . . . . . Robert Ritchie, Esq, Daisy Hill Bega . . . . . George E. Ward, Esq, Bembooka, Bega . . . . . Henry Otton, Esq, Ottonville, Bega . . . . . John Martin, Esq, Droubolgie . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	19 Feb., 1892	
Forbes .....	Thos Leslie, Esq, Blink Bonnie . . . . . J. G. Lackey, Esq, Nelungaloo . . . . . F. A. Edols, Esq, Burraong, Forbes . . . . . I. de Vere Allen, Esq, Bogabigal, Forbes . . . . . Leonard M. C. Seton, Esq, Welngrove . . . . . Duncan S. Anderson, Esq, Newstead North, Inverell . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	11 Mar., 1892	
Glen Innes .....	James Campbell, Esq, Pindari . . . . . Cecil Blossome, Esq, Ranger's Valley, Dundee Railway Station . . . . . Thos. Black, Esq, Furrucabad, Glen Innes . . . . .	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock . . . . .	11 Mar., 1892	

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

185

District.	Names of Directors.	How appointed.	When Gazetted.	Annual Salary.
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE—continued.</b>				
<b>SHEEP DIRECTORS—continued.</b>				
Goulburn .....	F. D. Badgery, Esq., St. Clair, Lake Bathurst .....	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District...	19 Feb., 1892	
	Robert Henderson, Esq., Bonnie Doon, Tarago .....			
	A. A. Carter, Esq., Lake Edward, Crookwell .....	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock .....	18 Mar., 1892	
Grafton .....	Henry Morrice, Esq., Marulan .....			
	James Jobson, Esq., Murray's Flat .....	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District..	4 Mar., 1892	
	T. H. Smith, Esq., J.P., Gordon Brook .....			
	W. Small, Esq., J.P., Swan Creek .....	Ditto .....	1 April, 1891	
Hay .....	Percy Clarence, Esq., Newbold, Copmanhurst .....			
	S. Buchan, Esq., Nymbodia .....	Ditto .....	19 Feb., 1892	
	J. Zuill, Esq., J.P., Southgate .....			
	James Robinson, Esq., Kimo .....	Ditto .....	12 Feb., 1892	
	John J. Miller, Esq., J.P., Littledale, Cootamundra .....			
Gundagai .....	P. J. O'Donnell, Esq., J.P., Mingay and Cucumbra, Coolac .....	Ditto .....	11 Mar., 1892	
	W. A. Robinson, Esq., Abingdon .....			
	M. Sawyer, Esq., senr., Ironbong .....	Ditto .....	11 Mar., 1892	
	James Anderson, Esq., Canoon .....			
	Donald Grant, Esq., Illillawah .....	Ditto .....	11 Mar., 1892	
	Andrew M'Farland, Esq., Thelangerin .....			
	Geo. Melrose, Esq., Mangladel .....	Ditto .....	11 Mar., 1892	
	John M'Veekin, Esq., Ournie .....			
	Jan es Russell, Esq., Eli Elwah .....	Ditto .....	11 Mar., 1892	
	George L. Dickson, Uabba .....			
	John Armstrong, Esq., Gunbar .....	Ditto .....	11 Mar., 1892	
	David Evans, Esq., North Merowie .....			
	David Tully, Esq., Merungle .....	Ditto .....	11 Mar., 1892	
	Alexander Smith, Esq., Roto .....			
	Wm. Purtell, Esq., J.P., Ten-mile Creek, Germanton .....	Ditto .....	11 Mar., 1892	
	J. Ross, Esq., Kinross .....			
	James Bruce, Esq., The Hill, Germanton .....	Ditto .....	11 Mar., 1892	
	J. A. M'Laurin, Esq., Yarra Yarra .....			
	C. J. Parsons, Esq., Mossiel Station .....	Ditto .....	11 Mar., 1892	
	R. C. Webb, Esq., Kilfera .....			
	W. B. Gayfer, Esq., Manfred, Balranald .....	Ditto .....	11 Mar., 1892	
Ivanhoe .....	John Waugh, Esq., Clare .....			
	C. M'Pherson, Esq., Paddington, Mossiel .....	Ditto .....	11 Mar., 1892	
	G. Hindmarsh, Esq., Gerringong .....			
	G. Sommerville, Esq., Rookwood, Kiama .....	Ditto .....	11 Mar., 1892	
	T. Armstrong, Esq., Tullimbar .....			
	John T. Cole, Esq., Poplar Grove, Jamberoo .....	Ditto .....	11 Mar., 1892	
	John James, Esq., Rose Valley, Gerringong .....			
	G. S. Waller, Esq., The Grange, Wallarobba .....	Ditto .....	11 Mar., 1892	
	Joseph Cooper, Esq., Trevallyn, Gresford .....			
	S. Cliff, Esq., East Maitland .....	Ditto .....	11 Mar., 1892	
	Geo. A. Eckford, Esq., Maitland .....			
	J. F. Doyle, Esq., Kaludah, Lochinvar .....	Ditto .....	11 Mar., 1892	
	Wm. Findlay, Esq., Burta, Broken Hill .....			
	Robert M'Farlane, Esq., Sturt's Meadows, Silverton .....	Ditto .....	11 Mar., 1892	
	David H. Power, Esq., Cuthero, via Wentworth .....			
	Harold W. Hughes, Esq., Kinchega, Menindie .....	Ditto .....	11 Mar., 1892	
	Geo. Miller, Esq., Redan Station, Broken Hill .....			
	Isaac Hoble, Esq., Hampshire, Idaville .....	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District...	11 Mar., 1892	
	T. J. Howard, Brindley Park, Merriwa .....			
	Mather Edward Maher, Esq., J.P., Collaroy .....	Ditto .....	11 Mar., 1892	
	A. I. Traill, Esq., Llangollan, Cassilis .....			
	Chas. Wm. Busby, Esq., Terragong .....	Ditto .....	11 Mar., 1892	
	H. S. M. Betts, Esq., Vale Head, Molong .....			
	L. N. Smith, Esq., Boree, Orange .....	Ditto .....	11 Mar., 1892	
	G. Bruce, Esq., Loombah, Molong .....			
	A. S. Balcombe, Esq., Coradgery, Parkes .....	Ditto .....	11 Mar., 1892	
	C. H. Smith, Esq., Mogong, Canowindra .....			

District.	Names of Directors.	How appointed.	When Gazetted	Annual Salary
SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE— <i>continued.</i>				
SHEEP DIRECTORS— <i>continued</i>				
Moree ... ..	A. G. F. Munro, Esq, Weebollobollo . Wm E. Walmsley, Esq., Bullerana, Moree .....	Elected by the Sheep- owners of the District.. )	4 Mar, 1892	} Nil.
	John Cameron, Esq, Lairdo, Moree ... John E. Cory, Esq, Terry-hie-hie Moree James Macdonald, Esq, North Benarba, Moree .....			
Moulamein	G. C. Jaffrey, Esq., Cha Sing, Moulamein William J. Mein, Esq., Moolpa, Moulamein .....	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock .....	1 April, 1892	
	David Johnston, Esq, Murray Downs, Swan Hill .....			
	J. H. Dennis, Esq., Mellool ... J. J. Armstrong, Esq, Noorong, Denli- quin .....			
Mudgee ... ..	Alex. Macdonald, Esq, Eurudgeree, Mudgee .....	Elected by the Sheep- owners of the District . )	19 Feb., 1892	
	S. A. Blackman, Esq, Cooyal, Home Rule R. Rouse, Esq, jun, Bingambil, Gulgong Herbert A. Cox, Esq, Burrundulla .. Alexander H. Cox, Esq, Oakfield, Mudgee.....			
Murrurundi .....	Wm A. Wilson, Esq, Rosedale Wm. J. Gardner, Esq, Rosedale, Rouchel Bernard Haydon, Esq, Bloomfield, Blandford .....	Ditto ... ..	19 Feb, 1892	
Narrabri .....	J. H. Doyle, Esq, Invermein, Scone Henry L. White, Esq, Belltrees, Scone Wm. W. Magill, Esq, Pevensey .....	Ditto .....	20 Feb., 1892	
	Allan Mackenzie, Esq, Wee Waa ... J. B. Brodie, Esq., Boolcarrol ...			
	R. F. M. Eckford, Esq., Glenroy, Millie W. A. Gordon, Esq, Edgeroi ... Neil M'Callum, Esq, Tubbo ... Joseph Annand, Esq, Murrill Creek, <i>na</i> Coolaman .....	Secretary for Mines .....	1 April, 1892	
Narrandera .....	Albert Mack, Esq, Browley, Narrandera Albert E. Hill, Esq., North Yanko ... Jno Andrews, Esq, Berembed, Wagga Wagga .....	Elected by the Sheep- owners of the District )	19 Feb., 1892	
Picton .....	J. M. Antill, Esq, J P, Jarvisfield A. J. O. Thompson, Camden Park, Camden .....	Ditto .....	4 Mar., 1892	
Pilliga .....	W. R. Antill, Esq, J P, Abbotsford .. Chas Dunn, Esq, The Oaks ... .. R. H. Drutt, Esq, Spring Hills, Oaks . W. M. Loder, Esq, Bulgarie .. ..	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock. .. )	11 Mar, 1892	
	R. D. Barton, Esq, Burren ... .. C. A. Long, Esq, Drilidool, Wee Waa ... J. C. Campbell, Esq, Bullerawa, Wee Waa J. B. Rundle, Jun, Keelendi .. ..			
Port Macquarie	John C. M'Intyre, Esq, J P., North Shore, Port Macquarie .. ..	Ditto .....	11 Mar., 1892	
	J. B. M'Ivor, Esq, Willi Willi, Glenrock W. D. Scott, Esq, Moparrabah, Kempsey J. S. Ducat, Esq, Moonaba .. .. G. J. Wilson, Esq., Willesbro, Rowland Plains .. ..			
Port Stephens ...	A. T. Laurie, Esq, J P., Rawden Vale Adam Herkes, Esq, J P, Wingham..... J. Williams, Esq, Kanthi .. ..	Ditto .. ..	18 Mar, 1892	
	J. D. Andrews, Esq, Woodside C. F. Holmes, Esq, J.P., Manchester, Gloucester .. ..			
Queanbeyan .....	W. F. Rutledge, Esq, Gidleigh, Bun- gendore .. ..	Elected by the Sheep- owners of the District . )	19 Feb., 1892	
	James Cunningham, Esq, Tugranong . F. Campbell, Esq, Yarralumla . . . Charles Henry M'Keahne, Esq., Boo- roombah .. ..			
Singleton .....	Geo. Osborne, Esq, Foxlow .....	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock )	1 April, 1892	
	P. J. C. M'Donall, Esq, Castle Forbes, Whittingham .. ..			
	G. Loder, Esq, Abbey Green, Singleton Reg. T. Blaxland, Esq., Fordwich, Broke .. .. R. A. Hill, Esq., Ravensworth .. .. J. Alford, Esq, Maryville, Jerry's Plains			



District.	Names of Directors.	How appointed.	When Gazetted.	Annual Salary.
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE—continued.</b>				
<b>SHEEP DIRECTORS—continued.</b>				
Sydney .....	G. N. Griffiths, Esq., Sydney .....	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock. ....	1 April, 1892	
	John de V. Lamb, Esq., Gresham-street			
	W. H. Armstrong, Esq., 44, Pitt-street	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District ...	19 Feb., 1892	
	D. M'Master, Esq., Darling Point .....			
	W. F. Buchanan, Esq., Sydney .....	Ditto .....	19 Feb., 1892	
	Thomas Dowe, Esq., Woolloomooloo .....			
Tamworth .....	J. C. Manchee, Esq., Glen Moan, Willow Tree .....	Ditto .....	19 Feb., 1892	
	G. B. G. King, Esq., Goonoo Goonoo ...			
	A. Rodgers, Esq., Attunga .....	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock .....	18 Mar., 1892	
	E. G. Underwood, Esq., Quirindi .....			
	William T. Cadell, Esq., Deepwater .....	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District ...	4 Mar., 1892	
	A. Greenup, Esq., Marylands, Stanthorpe			
Tenterfield .....	H. E. H. Gordon, Esq., Strathbogrie, Emmaville .....	Ditto .....	19 Feb., 1892	
	R. G. A. Robertson, Esq., Wellington Vale, Deepwater .....			
	Wm. H. Walker, Esq., Tenterfield Station	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock .....	18 Mar., 1892	
	Geo. T. Hindmarsh, Esq., Lismore .....			
Tweed, Lismore...	Edward H. Graves, Esq., Koolool, Lismore .....	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District ...	4 Mar., 1892	
	Samuel Robert Cook, Esq., Bexhill .....			
	Donald Henderson, Esq., Lismore .....	Ditto .....	4 Mar., 1892	
	James Barrie, Esq., Lismore .....			
	George J. Grierson, Esq., Brookong .....	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District ...	4 Mar., 1892	
	Donald M'Larty, Esq., Bundure, Jerilderie .....			
Urana .....	Duncan Robertson, Goree, Narrandera... Alfred Gell, Esq., Burrengong .....	Ditto .....	4 Mar., 1892	
	Thomas Bond, Esq., Yarran, Green's Gonyah .....			
	J. King, Esq., Rock .....	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock .....	11 Mar., 1892	
	T. W. Hammond, Esq., Wyoming, Old Junee ..			
Wagga Wagga ...	Andrew Leitch, Esq., South Berry Jerry. Jas. Robertson, Esq., Big Mimosa, Junee Alex. Davidson, junr., West Mandamah John Simpson, Esq., Booraora .....	Ditto .....	4 Mar., 1892	
	A. D. Wiseman, Esq., Mowrabie .....			
	R. W. Chase, Esq., Llanillo .....	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District ...	4 Mar., 1892	
	George Foster, Esq., Mercadool .....			
Walgett .....	R. J. Higgins, Esq., Warren Down, Carinda .....	Ditto .....	19 Feb., 1892	Nil.
	A. S. Fowler, Esq., Urisingo .....			
	Edward Killen, junr., Esq., Elsinora ...	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock .....	11 Mar., 1892	
	E. D. Campbell, Esq., Talyealye .....			
Wanaaring .....	Chas. Hebden, Wanaaring Station .....	Ditto .....	18 Mar., 1892	
	M. J. A. Feehan, Esq., Tinapagee .....			
	C. J. M'Farland, Esq., Myall Creek, Bingera .....	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District ...	4 Mar., 1892	
	J. R. Black, Esq., Wallangra .....			
	Austin Mack, Esq., Pallal, Bingera .....	Ditto .....	4 Mar., 1892	
	G. H. Gordon, Esq., Gragin .....			
	J. W. Scott, Esq., Bogamuldi .....	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock .....	11 Mar., 1892	
	C. E. Archer, Esq., Arumpo, Wentworth			
Wentworth .....	Orwell B. Patterson, Esq., Tapio .....	Ditto .....	18 Mar., 1892	
	R. F. Roberts, Esq., Moorna .....			
	D. H. Cudmore, Esq., Avoca .....	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District ...	19 Feb., 1892	
	Charles Barritt, Esq., Mallara, Pooncarie			
	David Brown, Esq., Kalara .....	Ditto .....	18 Mar., 1892	
	Alex. Munroe, Esq., Mount Murchison ..			
Wilcannia .....	A. T. Johnson, Esq., Murtie .....	Ditto .....	11 Mar., 1892	
	L. Clarke, Esq., Culpaulin .....			
	Edward Quin, Esq., Tarella .....	Ditto .....	11 Mar., 1892	
	J. D. Single, Esq., Castlereagh .....			
	W. H. Bowman, Esq., Kurrajong Heights	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District ...	19 Feb., 1892	
	J. K. Lethbridge, Esq., Tregear, St. Mary's .....			
Windsor .....	E. W. P. Cox, Esq., Lenore, St. Mary's Alex. Benson, Esq., J.P., Richmond .....	Ditto .....	11 Mar., 1892	
	G. D. Hay, Esq., Woodville, Crookwell ..			
	J. M'Bean, Esq., Black Range, Yass ...	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock .....	11 Mar., 1892	
	H. T. Beresford, Esq., Homewood, Dalton			
Yass .....	J. T. Jones, Esq., Coodra, Wee Jasper.. John H. Hume, Esq., Collingwood, Gunning.. E. J. Allen, Esq., Little Burrengong.. Wm. Wilson, Esq., J.P., Cunningham Plains .....	Ditto .....	11 Mar., 1892	
	F. W. Hume, Esq., Tarengo, Burrowa...			
Young .....	John Carlton Watson, Esq., J.P., Greenbank .. Peter Sinclair, Nubba, Wallenbeen .....	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District ...	19 Feb., 1892	

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE—continued.</b>					
<b>PUBLIC WATERING PLACES AND ARTESIAN BORING.</b>					
<i>Administrative Staff.</i>					
Officer-in-Charge	J. W. Boulton	1 Feb, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	14 Feb, 1886.
Chief Inspector	John Low	14 June, 1890	Ditto	350 0 0	27 June, 1887.
Inspectors	R. Le P Trench	26 July, 1888	Ditto	250 0 0	20 Oct, 1881.
	P. J. Makinson	1 Sept., 1888	Ditto	250 0 0	7 July, 1877.
	T. W. Barnes	4 Sept, 1888	Ditto	250 0 0	4 Sept., 1888.
	W Donaldson	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto	250 0 0	15 Sept., 1890.
	O. C. Macdougall	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto	250 0 0	19 Sept, 1890.
	J. J. Coughlan	23 April, 1892	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	250 0 0	23 April, 1892.
Administrative Draftsman..	J. J. Quinn	11 Jan., 1892	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	1 Sept, 1875.
Mechanical Draftsman	Harry Brown	11 April, 1892	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.	250 0 0	11 April, 1892.
Chief Clerk	Sydney A. Myring <sup>1</sup>	1 Feb., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	28 Jan., 1884.
	succeeded by				
	Robert W. George <sup>2</sup>	18 Nov, 1892	Ditto	250 0 0	28 Jan, 1872.
Clerks	Robert W. George <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto	200 0 0	28 Jan., 1872.
	Thos. Henry Sapsford	22 Dec., 1886	Ditto	150 0 0 to 17 Nov. 200 0 0 from 18 Nov.	22 Dec., 1886.
	W. J. Little	1 May, 1892	Ditto	100 0 0 to 17 Nov. 150 0 0 from 18 Nov.	9 Oct., 1888.
	M O'Keefe	18 Nov., 1892	Ditto	100 0 0	8 April, 1890.
Probationers	H Kennedy <sup>4</sup>	18 Aug., 1891	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.	75 0 0	17 July, 1891.
	M O'Keefe <sup>5</sup>	1 June, 1891	Ditto	75 0 0 to 17 Nov.	8 April, 1890
	F H. Howard	20 Feb, 1892	Ditto	75 0 0	4 June, 1891.
	Thomas J. Punch	30 Jan, 1892	Ditto	50 0 0 to 5 Aug. 75 0 0 from 6 Aug.	30 Jan., 1892.
	John H. Ormiston	3 May, 1892	Ditto	50 0 0 to 2 Nov. 75 0 0 from 3 Nov.	3 May, 1892.
	Wm J. G. O'Connor	8 Dec, 1892	Ditto	50 0 0	8 Dec., 1892.
Temporary Clerk	Wm B. Riley	7 Dec., 1891	Ditto	ros per diem	1 July, 1872.*
<i>Executive Staff.</i>					
Chief Engineer	H. G. McKinney <sup>4</sup>	1 Sept, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	13 Jan., 1880.
Engineer	D. McMordie <sup>4</sup>	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	700 0 0	— May, 1880.
Assistant Engineers	L. A. B. Wade <sup>4</sup>	7 Feb., 1890	Ditto	400 0 0	1 July, 1880.
	P. W. Rygate <sup>4</sup>	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto	300 0 0	13 June, 1885.
	C. E. Blomfield <sup>4</sup>	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto	250 0 0	29 Jan, 1890.
Temporary Assistant Engineers.	Wm. Poole <sup>4</sup>	31 Mar, 1891	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.	250 0 0	16 Aug., 1886.
	N J C McTaggart <sup>4</sup>	11 April, 1892	Ditto	100 0 0	
Chief Draftsman	W. E. H. Nicolle <sup>4</sup>	1 Mar, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	30 Aug, 1880.
Record Draftsman	V. Czarlinski <sup>4</sup>	9 May, 1891	Ditto	360 0 0	3 Oct, 1884.
3rd Engineering Draftsman	H J Graham <sup>4</sup>	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Feb., 1890.
Temporary Draftsmen	H. J. Handley <sup>4</sup>	4 Jan, 1890	Secretary for Mines	20/- per diem	8 May, 1882.
	R. P. Younge <sup>4</sup>	1 April, 1890	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.	300 0 0	1 April, 1890.
	Thos. W. Seaver <sup>4</sup>	14 April, 1890	Ditto	15/- per diem	14 April, 1890.
	H. Simon <sup>4</sup>	7 May, 1890	Ditto	225 0 0	7 May, 1890.
	J. E. Slade <sup>4</sup>	6 May, 1890	Ditto	240 0 0	16 Oct., 1882.
	W. Scaulan <sup>4</sup>	9 June, 1890	Ditto	12/- per diem	10 Aug., 1885.
	D. R. Alderton <sup>4</sup>	14 Aug., 1890	Ditto	240 0 0	30 May, 1884.
	R. Paton <sup>4</sup>	12 Sept, 1890	Ditto	13/- per diem to 3 Mar, 14/- per diem from 4 Mar.	— Dec., 1886.
	H. L. A. Spark <sup>4</sup>	27 Oct., 1890	Ditto	13/- per diem	22 June, 1885.
	J. J. Quinn <sup>6</sup>	9 June, 1890	Ditto	12/- to 10 Jan,	1 Sept., 1875.
	F. S. Joseph <sup>4</sup>	16 Jan., 1891	Ditto	12/- per diem to 3 Mar, 14/- per diem from 4 Mar	— May, 1886.

<sup>1</sup> Dismissed, 18 November  
Department 1 May.

<sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £100  
<sup>5</sup> Appointed Clerk, 18 November.

<sup>3</sup> Appointed Chief Clerk, 18 November  
<sup>6</sup> Appointed Administrative Draftsman, 11 January.

<sup>4</sup> Transferred to Works  
\* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE—continued.</b>					
<b>PUBLIC WATERING PLACES AND ARTESIAN BORING—continued.</b>					
Temporary Draftsmen .....	W. C. White <sup>1</sup> .....	4 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	13/- $\Psi$ diem to 3 Mar., 14/- $\Psi$ diem from 4 Mar.	2 Jan., 1876.*
	A. P. Single <sup>1</sup> .....	15 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	12/- $\Psi$ diem	1 Nov., 1888.
	S. A. Mills <sup>1</sup> .....	22 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	220 0 0	
Litho.-Draftsman .....	J. G. Brown <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	12/- $\Psi$ diem	
Temporary Clerk .....	W. E. Vincent <sup>1</sup> .....	21 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	75 0 0	9 April, 1890.
Field Assistants .....	S. J. Keele <sup>1</sup> .....	4 July, 1889	Secretary for Mines .....	11/8 $\Psi$ diem	— Aug., 1877.
	C. Watson <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1890	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.	70/- $\Psi$ week	16 Jan., 1886.
Field Assistants and Temporary Clerk.	J. A. Stoddart .....	11 July, 1890	Ditto .....	6/- $\Psi$ diem	11 July, 1890.
Messenger .....	Richard Scott .....	1 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Feb., 1892.
Messenger .....	W. Fish <sup>1</sup> .....	15 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	10/- $\Psi$ week	
Caretakers of Tanks (78) .....			Ditto .....	From 3s. to 12/- $\Psi$ diem	
Office-cleaner .....	Alice Dwyer .....	30 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	75 0 0	30 Oct., 1890.

<sup>1</sup> Transferred to Works Department, 1 May.

\* Services not continuous.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31 December .....	100	Salaries .....	6,474 4 3	£16,768 11 1
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil	
		Wages .....	10,294 6 10	

**DIAMOND DRILL BRANCH.**

Superintendent of Drills ...	W. H. J. Slee, F.G.S. <sup>1</sup> ...	15 Sept., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	.....	7 Aug., 1876.
First Clerk .....	John S. McNeill .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	275 0 0	7 Feb., 1884.
Clerks .....	Robert Dalrymple <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	250 0 0	21 June, 1882.
	J. S. Leigh <sup>3</sup> .....	15 April, 1892	Ditto .....	to 13 April. 250 0 0	19 Oct., 1885.

<sup>1</sup> Also Chief Inspector of Mines.<sup>2</sup> Retired in accordance with Civil Service Act, 1884, on 13 April.<sup>3</sup> Transferred from Diamond Drill Stores.

The number of Persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31 December .....	15	Salaries .....	525 0 0	£2,870 12 0
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil	
		Wages .....	2,345 12 0	

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.***Permanent Administrative Staff—*

Director of Agriculture ...	H. C. L. Anderson, M.A.	10 Feb., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	6 Mar., 1882.
Chief Clerk .....	A. Price <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	400 0 0	14 Jan., 1878.
First Clerk .....	A. P. Reynolds, B.A. <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	21 Jan., 1884.
Draftsman and Crop Reporter ...	F. Jensen .....	1 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	300 0 0	9 Mar., 1877.
Sub-Editor .....	S. Gray .....	16 May, 1891	Ditto .....	275 0 0	16 Feb., 1891.
Clerks .....	W. Preedy .....	18 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	200 0 0	17 Sept., 1888.
	G. Valder .....	1 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	175 0 0	10 Mar., 1890.
	W. H. Clarke .....	1 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	28 Jan., 1890.
	A. W. Bridges .....	1 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	7 June, 1890.
	C. E. Fuller .....	1 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Dec., 1890.
	W. B. Rigg .....	1 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	26 May, 1891.
Probationers .....	W. B. Rigg .....	1 Aug., 1891	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.	50 0 0	26 May, 1891.
				to 1 Feb., 75 0 0	
	H. Smart .....	8 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	to 1 Sept. 50 0 0	8 Jan., 1892.
				to 8 July, 75 0 0	
	H. A. Earl .....	21 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	from 8 July. 50 0 0	28 May, 1891.
				to 20 Sept. 75 0 0	
	E. P. Brown .....	19 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	from 20 Sept. 50 0 0	19 Jan., 1892.
	J. Anderson .....	16 May, 1892.	Ditto .....	50 0 0	16 May, 1892.

<sup>1</sup> Under Treasury guarantee of £100.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE—continued.</b>					
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE— continued.</b>					
<i>Permanent Scientific Staff—</i>					
Pathologist .....	N. A. Cobb, B Sc., Ph D.	1 Aug., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	1 April, 1890.
Chemist .....	F. B. Guthrie, F.C.S.	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	600 0 0	1 Jan., 1892.
Entomologist .....	A. S. Olliff, F.E.S.	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Aug., 1885.
Botanist .....	F. Turner, F.R.H.S., F.L.S.	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	350 0 0	22 April, 1880.
Artist .....	E. M. Grosse	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Oct., 1890.
Inspector .....	J. A. Despeissis, M.R.A.C.	1 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Sept., 1890.
Probationer... ..	E. H. Gurney	5 Feb., 1892	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.	50 0 0 to 5 Aug., 75 0 0 from 5 Aug.	5 Feb., 1892.
<i>Temporary Staff—</i>					
Temporary Artist .....	D. Clarke	13 July, 1892	Ditto .....	80/- per week	13 July, 1892.
Temporary Officers .....	J. Coleman <sup>9</sup>	18 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	10/- per diem	18 Aug., 1890.
Clerks .....	J. Stephenson	8 June, 1892	Ditto .....	10/- per diem	8 June, 1892.
	G. H. Bronowski <sup>1</sup>	23 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	10/- per diem	23 Dec., 1891.
	C. R. Macdonnell	24 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	10/- "	20 Jan., 1886.*
	T. Phillips-Gibson	2 May, 1892	Ditto .....	10/- "	2 May, 1892.
	E. A. C. Wainwright	3 May, 1892	Ditto .....	10/- "	3 May, 1892.
	H. O'N. Macdonnell <sup>2</sup>	20 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	10/- "	14 Sept., 1888.*
	A. A. Dunnicliff <sup>3</sup>	10 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	50/- per week	10 Mar., 1890.
	J. C. Andrews <sup>4</sup>	2 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	50/- "	2 Feb., 1891.
	F. W. Hughes	1 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	5/- per diem	6 Feb., 1890.*
Assistant to Artist .....	F. C. Wills	13 July, 1891	Ditto .....	40/- per week	13 July, 1891.
Clerk .....	W. Teece	11 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	20/- "	11 Nov., 1890.
Probationer .....	J. J. A. Cull	15 Dec., 1892	Ditto .....	50 0 0	15 Dec., 1892.
Assistant in Seed Division.	J. S. E. M'Neill	20 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	48 0 0	20 Oct., 1892.
Messenger .....	W. Andrews	6 July, 1891	Ditto .....	40/- per week	6 July, 1891.
<i>Temporary Field Staff—</i>					
Inspectors .....	A. A. Dunnicliff <sup>5</sup>	19 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	300 0 0	
	E. de P. O'Kelly <sup>5</sup>	19 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	300 0 0	6 Jan., 1892.
	George E. Hooke <sup>6</sup>	15 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	300 0 0	15 Feb., 1892.
Fruit Expert .....	C de la Motte	1 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	300 0 0	22 April, 1879.
	A. Bruce-Suttor	9 May, 1892	Ditto .....	300 0 0	9 May, 1892.
	A. H. Benson	5 April, 1892	Ditto .....	300 0 0	5 April, 1892.
Field Officers .....	T. G. Treseder	2 May, 1892	Ditto .....	10/- per diem	2 May, 1892.
	L. Shepherd	2 May, 1892	Ditto .....	10/- "	2 May, 1892.
	R. Helms	25 May, 1892	Ditto .....	10/- "	20 Nov., 1890.
Collector of Specimens ...	A. M. Lea	1 July, 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 July, 1891.
Inspector of Agricultural Shows	J. J. Fitzgerald	19 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	10/- per diem	19 Jan., 1892.
<i>Travelling Dairy—Temporary Staff—</i>					
Officer-in-Charge .....	F. M' Caffrey	13 July, 1891	Ditto .....	260 0 0	13 July, 1891.
Assistant .....	A. Rothwell <sup>7</sup>	16 July, 1891	Ditto .....	£3 per week	16 July, 1891.
Labourer .....	S. Rothwell <sup>8</sup>	16 July, 1891	Ditto .....	7/- per diem	16 July, 1891.
<i>Murrumbidgee Experimental Farm—</i>					
Acting Manager .....	J. Coleman <sup>9</sup>	21 June, 1892	Ditto .....	£5 per week	
<i>Ballina Agricultural School and Experimental Farm—</i>					
Overseer .....	T. Martin <sup>10</sup>	1 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	9/- per diem	1 Aug., 1891.
<i>Lismore Agricultural School and Experimental Farm—</i>					
Overseer .....	P. M'Donald <sup>11</sup>	31 July, 1891	Ditto .....	9/- per diem	31 July, 1891.
<i>Hawkesbury Agricultural College—Permanent Staff—</i>					
Principal .....	J. L. Thompson <sup>12</sup>	1 Mar., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	750 0 0	1 Mar., 1891.
Science Master .....	E. C. Wood, B.Sc., M.A. B.E. <sup>13</sup>	1 July, 1891	Ditto .....	250 0 0	10 Mar., 1891.
English Master .....	C. T. Musson, F.L.S. <sup>13</sup>	1 July, 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	20 Mar., 1891.
<i>Hawkesbury Agricultural College—Temporary Staff—</i>					
Lecturer on Veterinary Science.	S. C. Pottie	1 April, 1892	Ministerial .....	100 0 0	1 April, 1892.
Registrar .....	Geo. P. Lush <sup>14</sup>	8 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	150 0 0	8 Feb., 1892
	F. M. A. Baker <sup>15</sup>	1 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	150 0 0	22 Aug., 1891.
Assistant Experimentalist...	H. C. Quodling <sup>16</sup>	4 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	65 0 0	
Housekeeper .....	P. J. Olver <sup>16</sup>	1 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	60 0 0	1 Mar., 1891.

NOTE—For references see page 191.

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£ s. d.	

SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE—continued.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—continued.

Hawkesbury Agricultural College—Temporary Staff—continued—

Assistant Housekeeper .....	Mrs. A. E. Dallas <sup>16</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1892	Ministerial .....	54 0 0	1 Feb., 1891.
Farm Overseer .....	Alex. Gibson <sup>16</sup> .....	9 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	130 0 0	9 Feb., 1892.
Farm Foreman .....	G. Cobb .....	1 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	130 0 0	2 Mar., 1891.
Orchardist .....	W. Stieme <sup>17</sup> .....	6 April, 1891	Ditto .....	260 0 0	6 April, 1891.
Foreman Carpenter .....	A. Brooks <sup>17</sup> .....	4 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	12/- $\Psi$ diem	4 Mar., 1891.
Blacksmith .....	T. H. Matthews .....	1 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	10/- ..	1 Oct., 1891.
Dairyman .....	Geo Daley .....	4 April, 1891	Ditto .....	£2 $\Psi$ week	4 April, 1891.
Assistant Orchardist ..	P. W. Stieme .....	17 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	124 16 0	17 Aug., 1891.

<sup>1</sup> Resigned, 5 March. <sup>2</sup> Transferred from Mines Department, 20 September. <sup>3</sup> Head Office, Temporary Staff until 19 January; then promoted to position of Inspector. <sup>4</sup> Exchanged to Mines Department, 20 September. <sup>5</sup> Allowance £10 per annum, office rent. <sup>6</sup> Resigned, 8 May. <sup>7</sup> Resigned, 12 March. <sup>8</sup> Resigned, 12 March. <sup>9</sup> Head Office, Temporary Staff until 21st June, then promoted to Murrumbidgee Experimental Farm. <sup>10</sup> Services terminated, 31 August. <sup>11</sup> Services terminated, 31 August. <sup>12</sup> And furnished residence, gives Treasury security for £100. <sup>13</sup> And quarters. <sup>14</sup> Transferred to Mines Department, vice F. M. A. Baker, transferred to College, both give security for £100. <sup>15</sup> Dismissed, 4 November. <sup>16</sup> With board and residence. <sup>17</sup> With residence. <sup>18</sup> Not continuous.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department during the same year, were—

Persons employed—	No.	Amount of money paid as—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31 December .....	87	Salaries .....	10,924 19 7	£14,199 15 11
		Fees, &c. ....	25 4 0	
		Wages .....	3,249 12 4	

CONSERVATION OF FORESTS.

Head Office—

Director-General .....	John Ednie Brown <sup>1</sup> .....	1 July, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	1 July, 1890.
Secretary .....	Philip J. Holdsworth <sup>2</sup> .....	19 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	600 0 0	12 May, 1868.
Chief Clerk .....	William Francis Piper .....	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 May, 1863.*
Clerk .....	John S. Cheesbrough .....	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	260 0 0	1 Aug., 1883.
Accountant .....	William C. Hinwood <sup>3</sup> .....	1 April, 1882	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 April, 1882.
Clerk of Records .....	George W. Whatmore .....	14 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	250 0 0	15 Jan., 1885.
Clerks .....	John Russell Bell .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	200 0 0	10 Mar., 1881.
	Thomas F. C. Binny .....	9 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	200 0 0	9 Aug., 1883.
	John E. Davies .....	25 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	6 July, 1886.
	James Augustine Quinlan .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
	Arnold Samuel Walker <sup>4</sup> .....	14 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	100 0 0	14 Oct., 1889.
	John Dougall Smith .....	5 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	100 0 0	5 Feb., 1890.
	E. E. O'Connor .....	5 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0	5 Feb., 1891.
Temporary Draftsman...	Oville Dmellow .....	22 July, 1891	Colonial Secretary .....	12/6 per diem, 15/ per diem from 1 Sept	
Consulting Botanist...	J. H. Maiden .....	1 Jan., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	3 Oct., 1891.
Messenger .....	John J. Watson .....	17 April, 1891	Colonial Secretary .....	42 0 0	17 April, 1891.
Office-keeper .....	Agnes O'Loughlan .....	22 July, 1890	Ditto .....	30 0 0	22 July, 1890.
Temporary Messenger	James Kinnerk .....	7 April, 1890	Ditto .....	15s per week	7 April, 1890.
Assistant Artist	H. J. A. Baron .....	15 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	£5 per week	
Inspecting Foresters ..	James M'Keown <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	350 0 0	1 June, 1878.
	John A. Mantou <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1891	Ditto .....	350 0 0	22 Sept., 1875.
Foresters—					
Armidale .....	E. L. Siddins <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
Bega .....	G. G. Benson .....	5 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	19 Dec., 1882.*
Bellingen .....	Walter Meacham <sup>4</sup> .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	215 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Bowral .....	H. O. Rotton <sup>4 6</sup> .....	1 July, 1882	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 July, 1882.
Booral .....	Augustus Rudder <sup>4</sup> .....	20 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	205 0 0	20 Aug., 1884.
Casino .....	T. H. Green <sup>4 7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Jan., 1876.
	W. F. Crowley <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1892.
Condobolin .....	Thomas Kidston <sup>4</sup> .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	215 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Corowa .....	Samuel Payten <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	210 0 0	21 Sept., 1876.
Cowra .....	Robert Stevenson <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	215 0 0	14 Mar., 1877.
Denilquin .....	Osborne Wilshire <sup>5 4</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	210 0 0	12 Oct., 1877.
Gosford .....	John Martin <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	215 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
Grafton .....	F. P. Huxham <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	215 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
Tamworth .....	H. W. Powell <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	210 0 0	— Mar., 1872.*
Glen Innes .....	E. J. Deverell <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
Kempsey .....	W. MacDonald <sup>4</sup> .....	7 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	200 0 0	— Oct., 1876.*
				210 0 0	
				from 5 March	
Koondrook .....	J. W. Chanter <sup>1</sup> .....	21 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	21 Oct., 1891.
Lismore .....	E. D. Kingsford <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1892.
Moama .....	Joseph Gulfoyle <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1883	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 June, 1876.
Mudgee .....	Charles Marriott <sup>4</sup> .....	17 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	205 0 0	17 Jan., 1891.
Murrumbidgee .....	W. P. Pope <sup>4</sup> .....	20 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	20 Jan., 1891.
Narrabri .....	T. H. B. M'Gee <sup>4</sup> .....	1 July, 1884	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 July, 1884.
Narrandera .....	J. G. Condell <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	210 0 0	17 Oct., 1859.*
Port Macquarie .....	George R. Brown <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1879	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Sept., 1875.*
Singleton .....	E. Coberoff <sup>4</sup> .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	205 0 0	1 July, 1883.
	John H. Smith <sup>4</sup> .....	5 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	205 0 0	5 Jan., 1891.

Note—For references see page 192.

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
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£ s. d.

SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

CONSERVATION OF FORESTS—*continued.*

Foresters—					
Tomakin .....	Edward Jennings <sup>4</sup> .....	15 Aug., 1892	Governor and Executive Council	155 0 0	15 Aug., 1892.
Penrith .....	A. E. Stopford <sup>4</sup> .....	17 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	210 0 0	17 Jan., 1891.
Queanbeyan .....	Robert Harris <sup>4</sup> .....	13 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	13 Jan., 1892.
Ulladulla .....	John S. Allan <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1879	Ditto .....	215 0 0	20 Mar., 1879.
Wagga Wagga .....	John S. Taylor <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	215 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
Relieving Forester .....	Henry V. Jackson <sup>4</sup> .....	6 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	6 Oct., 1891.
Assistant Foresters—					
Bega .....	G. G. Benson <sup>4</sup> .....	19 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	155 0 0	19 Dec., 1882.*
Coonamble .....	George King <sup>1</sup> .....	16 Nov., 1883	Ditto .....	160 0 0	16 Nov., 1883.
Dubbo .....	William Coulter <sup>4</sup> .....	7 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	150 0 0	7 Aug., 1886.
Grenfell .....	J. G. Postlethwaite <sup>4</sup> .....	1 July, 1884	Ditto .....	160 0 0	1 July, 1884.
Glen Innes .....	W. Byron <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	155 0 0	9 June, 1873.
Matland .....	F. E. Brunker <sup>4</sup> .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	155 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Overseer, Forest Nursery .....	John McCoig .....	— Dec., 1886	Ditto .....	250 0 0	— Dec., 1886.
Cadets ...					
	George M'Farland	17 Mar., 1891	Colonial Secretary	100 0 0	17 Mar., 1891.
	Philip Holdsworth	1 Jan., 1892	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1892.
	A. Osborne	1 May, 1892	Ditto	100 0 6	1 May, 1892.
Temporary Cadet .....					
	Richard McElhone	14 Oct., 1892	Minister for Mines and Agriculture	100 0 0	14 Oct., 1892.
Acting Forester—					
Lord Howe Island	H. K. Cavaye	3 Mar., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	60 0 0	3 Mar., 1891.
Broken Hill	C. Nolan	1 Jan., 1892	Minister for Mines and Agriculture	15 0 0	
Silverton	A. Campbell	1 April, 1892	Colonial Secretary	15 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £500    <sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £250    <sup>3</sup> Gives security to the amount of £500.    <sup>4</sup> Gives security to the amount of £100  
<sup>5</sup> £75 per annum as Assistant Inspector of Fisheries    <sup>6</sup> £50 per annum from Water and Sewerage Board    <sup>7</sup> Retired 31 January.  
<sup>8</sup> £20 per annum as Acting Inspector of Stock.    <sup>9</sup> To 5th March. Promoted to Forester on 5th March, salary, £200.    \* Services not continuous.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—

Persons employed.—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31 December .....	100	Salaries...	11,773 16 4	} £16,222 7 10
		Fees, &c .....	Nil	
		Wages .....	4,448 11 6	

VINE DISEASES BOARD.

Acting Chairman .....	John Kidd, M.P. ....	7 Aug., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	
Members of the Board ...					
	Chas. M'Kay, M.D. <sup>1</sup> .....	15 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	
	F. Ferguson, J.P. <sup>1</sup> <sup>3</sup> .....	15 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	
	J. A. Wilkinson <sup>1</sup> .....	7 Aug., 1888	Ditto .....	Nil.	
	J. T. Gorus, J.P. <sup>1</sup> .....	8 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	Nil.	
Secretary .....	G. J. Martin .....	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 July, 1871.
Inspector .....	A. T. Pringle .....	11 Sept., 1888	Ministerial .....	300 0 0	11 Sept., 1888.
Assistant Inspectors .....					
	W. Sanderson .....	3 June, 1891	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.	£4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> week	3 June, 1891.
	W. Barrett <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	8/- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> diem	1 Jan., 1892.
Messenger .....	C. Barker .....	1 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	72 0 0	1 Oct., 1888.

<sup>1</sup> Receives £2 2s as fee for each sitting of the Board.    <sup>2</sup> Receives an allowance of 3s. 6d per diem for expenses.    <sup>3</sup> Deceased, 8 September.

NOTE—Two Overseers and gangs of men are employed from time to time. Overseers, 10s per diem, men 6s. to 7s. per diem, boys (2) at 15s. per week when required.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at the end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—

Persons employed.—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31 December .....	5	Salaries .....	1,005 4 0	} £1,614 19 10
		Fees, &c .....	270 10 0	
		Wages .....	339 5 10	

## PART XII.

## Postmaster-General,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

## SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
Post Office ... ..	194
Money Order Office and Government Savings' Bank ... ..	212
Electric Telegraphs ... ..	214

## POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>POST OFFICE.</b>					
<i>Head Office.</i>					
Postmaster-General .....	John Kidd .....	27 Oct., 1891	Governor by Commission .....	1,500 0 0	27 Oct., 1891.
Secretary .....	Stephen Harbord Lambton, J.P.	1 Sept., 1866	Governor and Executive Council by Commission.	1,000 0 0	6 Sept., 1852.
Assistant Secretary .....	James Dalgarno .....	1 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	700 0 0	22 Oct., 1860.
Superintendent of Mail Branch.	Asher Australia Day .....	1 Feb., 1875	Ditto .....	600 0 0	1 Jan., 1858.
Accountant .....	William Lancaster Carter.	10 Sept., 1880	Ditto .....	600 0 0	1 Feb., 1871.
Cashier .....	John Thompson <sup>1</sup> .....	5 Nov., 1878	Ditto .....	500 0 0	1 April, 1863.
Assistant Superintendent of Mail Branch.	John Terence M'Mahon...	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	550 0 0	13 Mar., 1858.
Senior Clerks .....	Joseph Clarke <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	450 0 0	13 Feb., 1866.
	Henry Murdoch .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	420 0 0	4 Nov., 1861.*
	Charles Clarke .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	420 0 0	24 Sept., 1866.
	Edward Sydney Tribe.....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	390 0 0	26 April, 1871.
	Andrew Johnston Arndell	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	390 0 0	22 Oct., 1872.
	Thomas Stephen Joseph Rigg, M.A.	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	390 0 0	9 Feb., 1874.
	Robert Robson Iredale ...	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	390 0 0	16 Mar., 1869.
	Edward Brooke Seymour..	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	390 0 0	1 Nov., 1872.
	Reginald Lionel de Courcy Russell.	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	390 0 0	1 Aug., 1873.
Clerks .....	Charles John Booty .....	7 May, 1891	Ditto .....	390 0 0	8 Aug., 1870.
	Charles Augustus Ord.....	1 May, 1875	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Nov., 1873.
	George Read.....	1 April, 1874	Ditto .....	340 0 0	14 Mar., 1872.*
	George Lynn Little.....	1 May, 1875	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 May, 1873.
	James M'Neilly .....	14 July, 1875	Ditto .....	320 0 0	14 July, 1875.
	Septimus Inez Leon .....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	320 0 0	15 May, 1872.*
	John Rose Hutchinson Gibbons	1 Jan., 1874	Ditto .....	310 0 0	22 April, 1872.
	John Smythe Richardson	1 Nov., 1875	Ditto .....	310 0 0	1 Nov., 1875.
	John Overmyer .....	10 Dec., 1875	Ditto .....	300 0 0	10 Dec., 1875.
	George M'Gibbon .....	1 July, 1876	Ditto .....	300 0 0	7 Dec., 1875.
	Charles Brady .....	1 July, 1876	Ditto .....	300 0 0	27 May, 1875.
	Francis Butler .....	1 Oct., 1875	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Sept., 1875.
	Albert Ney Landers.....	1 July, 1876	Ditto .....	300 0 0	26 Jan., 1876.
	James Arthur Barrett Fry <sup>3</sup>	1 Dec., 1876	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Dec., 1876.
	Noel Anderson .....	20 Jan., 1877	Ditto .....	300 0 0	8 Jan., 1875.
	John Francis Doherty.....	6 Feb., 1877	Ditto .....	290 0 0	20 Mar., 1874.
	Frank Quirk.....	13 May, 1877	Ditto .....	270 0 0	1 Aug., 1874.
	Walter Widdulph Ryan ...	15 Feb., 1877	Ditto .....	270 0 0	10 Dec., 1875.
	Herbert Cyrus Rowland Doyle.	1 Mar., 1877	Ditto .....	270 0 0	28 Aug., 1876.
	John Robinson <sup>4</sup> .....	26 Mar., 1877	Ditto .....	270 0 0	16 Feb., 1877.
	George Sims .....	1 July, 1877	Ditto .....	270 0 0	4 Dec., 1876.
	Charles Alexander Forsythe	1 July, 1877	Ditto .....	270 0 0	1 Dec., 1876.
	James William Kenny <sup>5</sup> ...	1 July, 1877	Ditto .....	270 0 0	14 Feb., 1877.
	Frederick Charles Williams	5 Feb., 1878	Ditto .....	260 0 0	10 Aug., 1874.
	Henry William Robert Holmes	1 April, 1875	Ditto .....	250 0 0	12 Dec., 1871.
	Herbert Swire .....	28 Aug., 1878	Ditto .....	250 0 0	31 Jan., 1877.
	John Primrose Byram ...	26 Aug., 1878	Ditto .....	250 0 0	3 May, 1878.
	James Joseph Bede Flynn	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	250 0 0	27 Sept., 1877.
	John Norman Douglas Campbell	27 Feb., 1878	Ditto .....	240 0 0	27 Feb., 1878.
	Alexander M'Neilly.....	21 Sept., 1878	Ditto .....	230 0 0	15 Dec., 1877.
	Samuel Boyce Hilton .....	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	230 0 0	17 June, 1878.
	Joseph Hugh Doherty ...	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	230 0 0	17 June, 1878.
	William Thomas O'Donnell Cosgrove.	1 July, 1879	Ditto .....	230 0 0	16 April, 1878.
	Thomas Johnstone Chariton ..	1 Oct., 1879	Ditto .....	230 0 0	4 Aug., 1879.
	Frederick William Sydney Rush	1 Dec., 1880	Ditto .....	230 0 0	10 May, 1880.
	George Fredk. Greenwell	1 July, 1881	Ditto .....	220 0 0	13 Mar., 1879.
	Robinson, B.A.				
	Arthur Galbraith.....	1 Dec., 1880	Ditto .....	220 0 0	17 Aug., 1880.
	Walter Henry Manning ...	29 Mar., 1881	Ditto .....	210 0 0	31 Jan., 1881.
	Ferdinand Francis Falconer <sup>6</sup> ...	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
	Michael John Brady .....	8 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	210 0 0	3 Oct., 1878.
	Fredk. Augustine Kelleher <sup>4</sup>	24 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	210 0 0	19 Jan., 1881.
	Alfred Briggs .....	1 Oct., 1881	Ditto .....	210 0 0	9 Feb., 1881.
	Robert Alexander Shortland ..	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	200 0 0	14 April, 1881.
	George Charles Augustus Warre	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	200 0 0	10 April, 1877.
	Walter James Gallott.....	1 Nov., 1882	Ditto .....	200 0 0	2 Feb., 1881.
	Samuel Baumann.....	15 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	200 0 0	16 June, 1879.
	Samuel Joseph Parr <sup>7</sup> .....	2 Sept., 1881	Ditto .....	200 0 0	17 Jan., 1851.
	Henry Coleman .....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	200 0 0	9 Jan., 1882.
	Sydney Blackall Edwards..	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 June, 1882.
	John Harvey Dunkin ...	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	200 0 0	6 Oct., 1879.
	William Worling.....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	200 0 0	14 Oct., 1880.
	Alexander Edwin Blackmore ..	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1869.*
	Nicholas Edward Herman Ehrenström.	1 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1878.*

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £25 per annum as compensation for losses. for services as Shorthand-writer.

<sup>4</sup> Allowed £11 per annum to Department for collecting duty on parcels arriving by post, for loss of stamps as Stamp Sales Clerk; resigned 2 November.

<sup>2</sup> Allowed £25 per annum for overlanding English Mails. to compensate for loss of stamps, as Stamp Sales Clerk.

<sup>3</sup> Allowed £50 per annum extra for services as Stamp Sales Clerk.

<sup>6</sup> Allowed £50 per annum for translating foreign languages.

<sup>7</sup> Allowed £5 as compensation for services not continuous. (For other allowances, see p. 212.)



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>							
<i>Head Office—continued.</i>							
Clerks .....	Antonio da Fonseca D'Abreu ..	1 June, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	6 Dec., 1882.
	Walter Herbert Humby...	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	200	0	0	3 Jan., 1882.
	Robert William Horn	1 June, 1883	Ditto .....	190	0	0	26 Oct., 1882.
				to 2 Nov., 200 0 0			
				from 3 Nov.			
	Sydney Gilchrist .....	15 April, 1884	Ditto .....	190	0	0	9 July, 1883.
	John Charles William Wheeler,	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	190	0	0	10 Nov., 1882.
	Arthur Tonge Pearson ...	16 June, 1883	Ditto .....	190	0	0	11 Dec., 1882.
	William John Joyner .....	1 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	190	0	0	7 Jan., 1884.
	Henry John Foskett .....	1 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	190	0	0	2 Feb., 1884.
	Samuel Bailey Dowsett ...	6 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	190	0	0	10 April, 1884.
	William Charles Lindsay..	3 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....	190	0	0	14 June, 1883.
	Henry Barkeley Templeton	22 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	180	0	0	22 Jan., 1885.
				to 2 Nov., 190 0 0			
				from 3 Nov.			
	John Michael Stafford.....	18 May, 1886	Ditto .....	180	0	0	13 May, 1885.
	Henry Hill Ling .....	20 May, 1886	Ditto .....	180	0	0	17 Feb., 1881.
	Albert Joseph Kenny .....	1 June, 1886	Ditto .....	180	0	0	1 June, 1885.
	David Edward Crane .....	12 May, 1887	Ditto .....	180	0	0	5 June, 1882.
	Christopher Molloy <sup>1</sup> .....	3 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	170	0	0	24 July, 1882.
	John James Molloy .....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	170	0	0	15 Sept., 1879.
				to 31 Oct., 180 0 0			
				from 1 Nov.			
	Hugh Hilton .....	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	160	0	0	1 June, 1885.
				to 2 Nov., 180 0 0			
				from 3 Nov.			
	George Henry Austen.....	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	160	0	0	21 Aug., 1882.
	Thomas William Baker ...	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	160	0	0	1 Aug., 1882.
	Richard Herbert Millington	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	160	0	0	8 Jan., 1884.
	Edward Gregory Leeson Croft..	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	160	0	0	18 Aug., 1882.*
	Frederick Mullarkey .....	13 July, 1888	Ditto .....	160	0	0	15 Feb., 1886.
	Ernest Swire .....	12 July, 1888	Ditto .....	160	0	0	1 June, 1887.
	John Andrew Niland .....	15 June, 1889	Ditto .....	150	0	0	30 April, 1888.
				to 2 Nov., 160 0 0			
				from 3 Nov.			
	John Alexander Mitchell..	15 Aug., 1889	Ditto .....	150	0	0	22 Aug., 1887.
	Charles Wearne Breakspear	27 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....	150	0	0	21 Dec., 1885.
	Abraham Solomon .....	7 Dec., 1889	Ditto .....	130	0	0	15 Dec., 1886.
				to 2 Nov., 150 0 0			
				from 3 Nov.			
	Albert Edward Dawson ...	23 Dec., 1889	Ditto .....	130	0	0	28 May, 1888.
	Herman Walter Eisenstaedter..	17 July, 1890	Ditto .....	130	0	0	27 May, 1889.
	Charles Galloway Thomson	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....	120	0	0	10 May, 1888.
				to 2 Nov., 130 0 0			
				from 3 Nov.			
	Arthur Cromwell Ironside	21 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	120	0	0	1 July, 1888.
	James Bernard King .....	11 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	120	0	0	18 Mar., 1889.
	Clarence Henry Lawson... <sup>2</sup>	11 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	120	0	0	23 Mar., 1885.
	Alexander William Bell... <sup>3</sup>	1 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	120	0	0	5 April, 1883.
	Alexander Matthews Churchill..	1 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	100	0	0	20 July, 1887.
				to 2 Nov., 120 0 0			
				from 3 Nov.			
	Robert Henry Beardsmore	23 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	100	0	0	29 July, 1890.
	Malcolm Lindsay Shepherd	1 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	100	0	0	9 April, 1890.
	Robert David Miller .....	9 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	100	0	0	2 Sept., 1890.
	Arthur William Rourke... <sup>4</sup>	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	100	0	0	27 Nov., 1890.
	Mario Edward Majeroni... <sup>5</sup>	21 May, 1892	Ditto .....	100	0	0	2 April, 1891.
	Thomas Joseph Devitt ...	3 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	100	0	0	3 Jan., 1890.
	William Augustin Newman....	10 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	100	0	0	10 Nov., 1891.
	Michael John Downey Page ...	3 Dec., 1892	Ditto .....	100	0	0	3 Dec., 1891.
Clerk-in-Charge of Stores...	Henry Robert Davies .....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	310	0	0	24 Feb., 1875.
Shipping Clerk .....	Michael Henry Joseph M'Donnell. <sup>6</sup>	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	260	0	0	1 Aug., 1861.
Assistant .....	James Middleton <sup>3</sup> .....	20 May, 1881	Ditto .....	190	0	0	17 Dec., 1877.
Relieving Officers .....	Willie Harry Golding <sup>4</sup> ...	7 Sept., 1888	Ditto .....	240	0	0	1 Mar., 1878.
	John Dudgeon .....	1 Mar., 1888	Ditto .....	190	0	0	12 Sept., 1878.
Special Inquiry Officer for Missing Letter Branch.	George Barnett .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	160	0	0	3 July, 1865.*
Operator in Stamp Sales Office.	Richard Arthur Lawler ...	4 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	120	0	0	22 May, 1883.

<sup>1</sup> To 7 December; disrated to the position of Temporary Letter-sorter.

<sup>2</sup> Allowed £60 per annum for rent.

<sup>3</sup> Allowed £25 per annum for rent.

\* Receives following allowances when absent from home at night:—For any period not exceeding 1 week, 12s. per day; exceeding 1 but not exceeding 3 weeks, 10s. per day; exceeding 3 weeks, 7s. 6d. per day—in addition to actual travelling expenses.

<sup>6</sup> Services not continuous.

(For other allowances, see p. 212.)

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>					
<i>Head Office—continued.</i>					
Temporary Clerks (22) .....	.....	.....	Postmaster-General .....	2 at 4 0 0 per week each. 1 " 3 10 0 " 1 " 2 5 0 " 1 " 2 0 0 " 1 " 0 12 0 per diem. 1 " 0 10 6 " 2 " 0 9 6 " each. 1 " 0 9 0 " 1 " 0 5 0 " 1 " 110 0 0 " 1 " 90 0 0 " 1 " 75 0 0 " 2 " 52 0 0 each. 5 " 50 0 0 " 1 " 26 0 0 " 1 " 190 0 0 " 6 " 180 0 0 each. 6 " 170 0 0 " 8 " 160 0 0 " 7 " 150 0 0 " 7 " 140 0 0 " 4 " 130 0 0 " 6 " 120 0 0 " 7 " 110 0 0 " 4 " 100 0 0 " 1 " 3 0 0 per week. 2 " 0 10 0 per diem each. 1 " 130 0 0 " 1 " 110 0 0 " 1 " 90 0 0 " 2 " 78 0 0 each. 1 " 52 0 0 " 6 " 39 0 0 each. 4 " 200 0 0 " 2 " 190 0 0 " 2 " 180 0 0 " 1 " 170 0 0 " 1 " 150 0 0 " 220 0 0	
Letter Sorters (56) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	5 at 200 0 0 each. 2 " 190 0 0 " 5 " 180 0 0 " 8 " 170 0 0 " 7 " 160 0 0 " 6 " 150 0 0 " 6 " 140 0 0 " 5 " 130 0 0 " 3 " 120 0 0 " 1 " 110 0 0 " 6 " 100 0 0 each. 3 " 120 0 0 " 1 " 91 0 0 " 5 " 90 0 0 each. 4 " 78 0 0 " 4 " 65 0 0 " 1 " 52 0 0 " 1 " 39 0 0 " 1 " 0 7 0 per diem. 1 " 156 0 0 " 3 " 150 0 0 each. 100 0 0	
Temporary Letter Sorters (15) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	6 at 170 0 0 each. 2 " 160 0 0 " 4 " 155 0 0 " 5 " 150 0 0 " 6 " 145 0 0 " 6 " 140 0 0 " 8 " 135 0 0 " 7 " 130 0 0 " 9 " 125 0 0 " 10 " 120 0 0 " 15 " 115 0 0 " 3 " 110 0 0 " 4 " 105 0 0 " 3 " 100 0 0 " 5 0 0 per week. 2 15 0 " 1 10 0 " 150 0 0 " 130 0 0 " 120 0 0 each.	
Mail Guards (10) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....		
Overseer of Sorters .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....		
Stampers and Sorters (54) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....		
Temporary Stampers and Sorters (20) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....		
Sorters (4) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....		
Custodians of Mails, Redfern Railway Station (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....		
Letter-carrier's Overseer .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....		
Letter-carriers (88) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....		
Manager of Stables .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....		
Farrier .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....		
Striker and Assistant in Stables .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....		
Foreman of Mail-cart Drivers .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....		
Mail-cart Drivers (5) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....		

<sup>1</sup> Mail guards allowed £2 ros. per month when travelling.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>					
<i>Head Office—continued.</i>					
Messengers (11).....	.....	.....	Postmaster-General.....	2 at 160 0 0 3 " 140 0 0 3 " 110 0 0 2 " 78 0 0 1 " 65 0 0	each. " " "
Groom <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto.....	134 0 0	
Grooms (6).....	.....	.....	Ditto.....	2 0 0	per week.
Mail Boys (58).....	.....	.....	Ditto.....	4 at 78 0 0 23 " 65 0 0 16 " 52 0 0 11 " 39 0 0 4 " 26 0 0	each. " " " "
Assistant Storekeeper.....	.....	.....	Ditto.....	180 0 0	
Mechanic.....	.....	.....	Ditto.....	160 0 0	
Storeman.....	.....	.....	Ditto.....	130 0 0	
Caretaker <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto.....	130 0 0	
Officekeeper <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto.....	100 0 0	
Gate-keeper and Porter.....	.....	.....	Ditto.....	104 0 0	
Cleaners (7).....	.....	.....	Ditto.....	3 at 104 0 0 1 " 91 0 0 1 " 78 0 0 2 " 65 0 0	each. each.
Tower Attendant.....	.....	.....	Ditto.....	52 0 0	
Third Class Detective <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto.....	0 9 0	per diem.
Special Constable.....	.....	.....	Ditto.....	0 7 6	
Constables (2) <sup>5</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto.....	0 7 6	"
Female Servants (10).....	.....	.....	Ditto.....	52 0 0	
Custodian of Mail Bags.....	.....	.....	Ditto.....	100 0 0	
Repairer of Mail Bags.....	.....	.....	Ditto.....	0 9 0	per diem.
Bag Turners (2).....	.....	.....	Ditto.....	1 at 78 0 0 1 " 65 0 0	
Inspection Branch— <sup>6</sup>					
Chief Inspector.....	Wyndham John Davies.....	1 Jan., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	15 May, 1862.
Inspectors.....	George Plaistowe Unwin.....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto.....	500 0 0	9 May, 1861.
	Ion Brown Bossley.....	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto.....	500 0 0	28 Aug., 1861.*
	Alexander Tucker.....	1 April, 1890	Ditto.....	490 0 0	25 May, 1859.*
<i>Branch Offices.</i>					
Balmain—					
Post and Telegraph Master	Andrew Melville.....	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto.....	240 0 0	18 May, 1874.
Assistant.....	George Bossley.....	17 Mar., 1892	Ditto.....	150 0 0 to 31 Aug. 160 0 0 from 1 Sept.	23 Aug., 1883.
George-street North—					
Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Lane Tucker.....	5 Sept., 1887	Ditto.....	220 0 0	8 Dec., 1875.
George-street West—					
Post and Telegraph Master	William Robinson Bowen <sup>7</sup> succeeded by	20 Oct., 1888	Ditto.....	250 0 0	18 Jan., 1875.
	Andrew Carroll.....	27 Feb., 1892.	Ditto.....	260 0 0	1 June, 1877.
Assistant.....	Julius Leigh Jacobsen.....	14 Sept., 1892.	Ditto.....	110 0 0	2 Jan., 1890.
Haymarket—					
Post and Telegraph Master	William Henry Hunt.....	1 Mar., 1877	Ditto.....	400 0 0	27 April, 1867.
Assistants.....	Andrew Carroll <sup>8</sup> succeeded by	3 Sept., 1888	Ditto.....	260 0 0	1 June, 1877.
	Rowland George McManis.....	27 Feb., 1892.	Ditto.....	250 0 0 to 31 Mar., 260 0 0 from 1 April.	25 Mar., 1878.
	John Andrew Clulow.....	13 June, 1890	Ditto.....	160 0 0	11 May, 1883.
	George James William Holberton.	12 Oct., 1885	Ditto.....	140 0 0	12 Oct., 1885.
King-street—					
Post and Telegraph Master	Michael Hedley Kelly.....	1 May, 1887	Ditto.....	340 0 0	19 Feb., 1858.*
Assistant.....	George Boseley <sup>9</sup> .....	23 Aug., 1883	Ditto.....	160 0 0	23 Aug., 1883.
Newtown—					
Post and Telegraph Master	Joseph Edwin Lee.....	1 Feb., 1886	Ditto.....	310 0 0	1 June, 1868.
Assistant.....	Henry George Thornley.....	15 May, 1884	Ditto.....	170 0 0	18 Feb., 1879.
North Sydney—					
Post and Telegraph Master	George Alfred Reid.....	11 May, 1889	Ditto.....	325 0 0	3 Nov., 1869.
Assistant.....	Julius Leigh Jacobsen <sup>10</sup> succeeded by	5 Feb., 1892.	Ditto.....	110 0 0	2 Jan., 1890.
	Henry Edward Preston.....	1 July, 1892.	Ditto.....	100 0 0	26 Sept., 1884.
Oxford-street—					
Post and Telegraph Master	Edwin Lloyd.....	20 Oct., 1888	Ditto.....	300 0 0	1 Feb., 1873.
Assistant.....	John Baker.....	27 Dec., 1887	Ditto.....	180 0 0	15 Sept., 1876.
Paddington—					
Post and Telegraph Master	Alfred Theodore Gale.....	16 June, 1883	Ditto.....	240 0 0	12 June, 1878.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £16 per annum for rent. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £20 per annum for rent. <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters. <sup>4</sup> Allowed 1s. per day for lodgings. <sup>5</sup> Allowed 4s. Cd. per week in alternate months for attending to checking the mails received at night. <sup>6</sup> Chief Inspector and Postal Inspectors allowed 3s. per diem when travelling on duty. <sup>7</sup> To 7 February; appointed Assistant, Parramatta. <sup>8</sup> To 27 February; appointed Postmaster, George-street West. <sup>9</sup> To 16 March; appointed to Balmain. <sup>10</sup> Appointed to George-street west, 14 September. \* Services not continuous. (For other allowances, see p. 212.)

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>					
<i>Branch Offices—continued.</i>					
Park-street— Post and Telegraph Master	Donald M'Leod Graham <sup>1</sup> succeeded by	1 Feb., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	— Jan., 1863.
Assistants .....	Francis Mackel .....	1 July, 1892	Ditto .....	330 0 0	1 Oct., 1860.
	William Smith Arnott ...	25 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	190 0 0 to 6 Feb., 200 0 0 from 7 Feb.	3 Dec., 1880.
Redfern— Post and Telegraph Master	Julius Leigh Jacobsen <sup>2</sup> ... succeeded by	1 July, 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	2 Jan., 1890.
	Ernest James Vial .....	14 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	180 0 0	20 Mar., 1882.
Assistants .....	Henry Moyse .....	1 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	220 0 0	12 July, 1880.
	John Thomas Clinch .....	16 Nov., 1883	Ditto .....	140 0 0	14 Feb., 1883.
	Mary Ann Moyse .....	1 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0	5 June, 1889.
Sussex-street— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Thomas Morris ...	2 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	260 0 0	27 Mar., 1877.
The Exchange— Postmaster .....	Sydney Shaftesbury Smith	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	220 0 0	13 Nov., 1877.
Assistant .....	David McNeill Honniball	21 Mar., 1888	Ditto .....	130 0 0	21 Feb., 1883.
William-street— Post and Telegraph Master	Robert Buik Edward .....	7 May, 1891	Ditto .....	360 0 0	19 Mar., 1868.
Assistant .....	Frederick William Chave...	21 Mar., 1888	Ditto .....	130 0 0 to 30 Sept., 140 0 0 from 1 Oct.	20 April, 1882.*
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—(Official).</i>					
Abattoirs— Post and Telegraph Master	Edward Archer Bingham	16 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 July, 1878.
Aberdeen— Post and Telegraph Master	Arthur Allwood Spencer Smith	9 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	110 0 0 to 31 Aug., 120 0 0 from 1 Sept.	1 Dec., 1886.
Adaminiby— Post and Telegraph Master	James Waddell .....	10 Oct., 1876	Ditto .....	180 0 0	18 July, 1875.
Adamstown— Post and Telegraph Master	William Lee .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	110 0 0	1 May, 1889.
Adelong— Post and Telegraph Master	Alfred Bray .....	24 April, 1874	Ditto .....	260 0 0	1 Nov., 1872.
Albion Park— Post and Telegraph Master	Alfred John Plunkett <sup>3</sup> ... succeeded by	9 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	130 0 0	10 July, 1882.
	William Thomas Long ...	1 May, 1892	Ditto .....	130 0 0 to 15 June, 140 0 0 from 16 June.	1 Dec., 1881.
Albury— Postmaster .....	Charles Edwin Dale .....	15 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	380 0 0	1 Aug., 1872.
Assistants .....	Robert George Smith .....	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	220 0 0	— Nov., 1875.
	Robert Morrison .....	7 April, 1887	Ditto .....	190 0 0	9 April, 1879.*
	John Nicholas Morrissey...	25 June, 1883	Ditto .....	150 0 0	25 June, 1883.
	John Joseph Curran .....	1 April, 1887	Ditto .....	140 0 0	11 April, 1881.
Alectown— Post and Telegraph Master	Percy David Brown .....	12 June, 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0 to 30 Sept., 110 0 0 from 1 Oct.	15 June, 1886.
Alexandria— Post and Telegraph Master	William Watts .....	1 May, 1889	Ditto .....	130 0 0	24 April, 1882.
Alstonville— Post and Telegraph Master	Michael Francis M'Donogh	15 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0	2 Nov., 1885.
Annandale— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Kate Margaret Black .....	6 April, 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	6 April, 1883.
Arakoon— Post and Telegraph Master	Benjamin Thomas .....	1 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0 to 24 July, 110 0 0 from 25 July.	1 June, 1879.
Araluen— Post and Telegraph Master	Frederick James Barnett...	1 Sept., 1888	Ditto .....	230 0 0	7 Nov., 1874.
Armidale— Post and Telegraph Master	Robert William Arnott ...	30 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	350 0 0	— 1873.
Assistants .....	William George Payne ...	3 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	160 0 0	1 Nov., 1878.
	John Hugh Davies <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1888	Ditto .....	130 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
	succeeded by				
	James Augustine Eckford	4 May, 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Sept., 1885.
	William Wycherley Prescott <sup>5</sup>	7 Mar., 1889	Ditto .....	120 0 0	22 Aug., 1882.
Arncliffe— Post and Telegraph Master	William Edward Grainger	15 Feb., 1890.	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 Aug., 1884.
Ashfield— Post and Telegraph Master	Robert Alexander Byron...	3 July, 1886	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Feb., 1872.

<sup>1</sup> To 30 June; appointed to Campbelltown. <sup>2</sup> To 13 Sept.; appointed to George-street West. <sup>3</sup> To 30 April; appointed operator, Head Office, Telegraph Department. <sup>4</sup> To 3 May; appointed to Newcastle. <sup>5</sup> To 14 March; appointed Post and Telegraph Master, Green Cape. \* Services not continuous. (For other allowances, see p. 212.)

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

199

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>					
Auburn— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Amelia Morris .....	12 Feb., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0 to 31 July, 110 0 0 from 1 Aug.	1 Dec., 1888.
Ballina— Post and Telegraph Master	Archibald Hunter .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	260 0 0	15 Feb., 1863.
Balranald— Post and Telegraph Master	George Lobsey .....	23 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1875.
Assistant <sup>11</sup> .....	William Patrick O'Neill .....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Feb., 1887.*
Baradine— Post and Telegraph Master	Claude M'Cullough Ireland	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	120 0 0	11 Jan., 1886.
Barraba— Post and Telegraph Master	Edward William Conolly	2 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	220 0 0	13 Dec., 1875.
Barrington— Post and Telegraph Master	Si Iney Witney <sup>1</sup> .....	6 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	130 0 0	22 Sept., 1882.
Bateman's Bay— Post and Telegraph Master	William John Harwood Hayes.	5 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	210 0 0	7 Feb., 1876.
Bathurst— Postmaster .....	William Gilbert Thompson <sup>2</sup>	1 Oct., 1866	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 Aug., 1863.
Assistants .....	John Broderick <sup>3</sup> .....	22 Sept., 1882	Ditto .....	230 0 0	11 Dec., 1877.
	succeeded by Michael Francis Naghten	12 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	190 0 0	12 Mar., 1881.
	William Henry Ashworth	8 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	180 0 0	21 Dec., 1880.
	Abraham Fordham .....	1 June, 1891	Ditto .....	140 0 0	6 Feb., 1888.
	Arthur Joseph Bastable <sup>4</sup> ..	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	150 0 0	5 May, 1879.
Bega— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Harrison .....	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	310 0 0	24 July, 1862.*
Bellbrook— Post and Telegraph Master	James Chapman Toose ..	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	190 0 0	6 July, 1875.
Berridale— Post and Telegraph Master	John William Cousins <sup>5</sup> ..	16 April, 1890	Ditto .....	130 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	succeeded by William Hugh Datson ..	3 April, 1892	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 May, 1883.
Berrigan— Post and Telegraph Master	Alfred John Barwick .....	2 Nov., 1891	Ditto .....	to 31 Aug., 130 0 0 from 1 Sept.	6 July, 1882.
Berrima— Post and Telegraph Master	John Wellesley Connolly..	22 April, 1887	Ditto .....	160 0 0	20 Dec., 1882.
Berry— Post and Telegraph Master	Robert Dixon .....	17 May, 1890	Ditto .....	240 0 0	17 Aug., 1877.
Assistant .....	Herbert Robert Dwyer ..	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	10 Jan., 1887.
Bingara— Post and Telegraph Master	Alfred Webber Plumley <sup>6</sup> ..	20 Aug., 1888	Ditto .....	210 0 0	17 Nov., 1876.
	succeeded by Henry Alexander Weatherall ..	19 May, 1892	Ditto .....	180 0 0	9 May, 1881.
Blackheath— Post and Telegraph Master	Robert James Farquharson	3 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	160 0 0	13 Jan., 1875.
Blackville— Post and Telegraph Master	John James Shredy .....	16 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	5 Nov., 1883.
Blackwall— Post and Telegraph Master	Robert Galloway <sup>7</sup> .....	1 May, 1889	Ditto .....	130 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	succeeded by Michael James Dillon .....	9 April, 1892	Ditto .....	130 0 0	14 April, 1884.
Blayney— Post and Telegraph Master	John William Clinch .....	17 May, 1890	Ditto .....	260 0 0	— May, 1869.
Assistant .....	John Charles Flanders <sup>8</sup> ..	12 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	120 0 0	28 May, 1881.
	succeeded by James Dugald McLeod ..	8 June, 1892	Ditto .....	120 0 0	12 Feb., 1884.
Bodalla— Post and Telegraph Master	William Jackson <sup>9</sup> .....	11 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	130 0 0	20 Mar., 1883.
Boggabilla— Post and Telegraph Master	Cecil Athelstan Oliver ..	6 July, 1892	Ditto .....	150 0 0	23 Sept., 1881.
Boggabri— Post and Telegraph Master	Robert Laughton Studdert	28 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	220 0 0	23 May, 1879.
Bombala— Post and Telegraph Master	Alfred George Robins .....	13 June, 1888	Ditto .....	260 0 0	1 Dec., 1861.
Booligal— Post and Telegraph Master	Hugh Malone <sup>10</sup> .....	24 Mar., 1888	Ditto .....	260 0 0	12 Feb., 1875.
	succeeded by William Silas Bellamy ..	16 June, 1892	Ditto .....	260 0 0	15 July, 1875.
Bourke— Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas John Marlow Trader ..	18 July, 1879	Ditto .....	390 0 0	1 Oct., 1865.
Assistants .....	John Whittaker .....	22 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	180 0 0	10 Aug., 1880.
	Robert Newell .....	17 June, 1891	Ditto .....	110 0 0	2 Mar., 1885.
	William Joseph Cane <sup>11</sup> ..	20 July, 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0	10 Aug., 1885.
	succeeded by Charles Bismark West ..	13 April, 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	11 Jan., 1886.

<sup>1</sup> Granted temporary allowance of £39 per annum. <sup>2</sup> Granted a forage allowance of £55 10s. per annum. <sup>3</sup> To 30 September; deceased. <sup>4</sup> To 26 September; deceased. <sup>5</sup> To 2 April; appointed Operator, Mandy. <sup>6</sup> To 18 May; appointed to Wardell. <sup>7</sup> To 8 April; appointed to Wauchope. <sup>8</sup> To 7 June; appointed to Come-by-Chance. <sup>9</sup> Receives £50 per annum special allowance. <sup>10</sup> To 16 June; appointed to Narrandera. <sup>11</sup> To 12 April; appointed Operator, Bourke. \* Services not continuous. (For other allowances, see p. 212.)

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>							
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>							
Bowna— Post & Telegraph Mistress..	Barbara Armenia Foord Seymour	15 July, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	130	0	0	21 Dec., 1885.
Bowral— Post and Telegraph Master	John Downing Sherriff ...	1 Sept., 1882	Ditto .....	220	0	0	15 Sept., 1873.
Bowraville— Post and Telegraph Master	William Alexander Johnstone..	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	100	0	0	20 Feb., 1882.
Braidwood— Post and Telegraph Master	Edward Chapman .....	10 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	310	0	0	12 Aug., 1863;
Assistant .....	George Sharpe .....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	100	0	0	24 Oct., 1885.
Branxton— Post and Telegraph Master	James Alexander Tulloch	12 Oct., 1881	Ditto .....	180	0	0	1 Jan., 1877.
Brewarrina— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles James Robins.....	1 July, 1876	Ditto .....	270	0	0	1 Oct., 1873.
Broadwater— Post and Telegraph Master	Eleonard Adam .....	1 April, 1885	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 Sept., 1879.
Broke— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry Edwin Best .....	22 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	120	0	0	1 Jan., 1881.
							to 15 June, 160 0 0 from 16 June
							to 6 Feb., 130 0 0 from 7 Feb.
Broken Hill— Postmaster .....	William Malcolm Wetherall <sup>1</sup> ..	9 July, 1888	Ditto .....	320	0	0	13 Jan., 1879.
Assistants .....	John Joseph Molloy <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1891	Ditto .....	230	0	0	20 July, 1878.
	Michael Francis Naghten <sup>2,3</sup>	19 Mar., 1888	Ditto .....	190	0	0	12 Mar., 1881.
	Edward Harkins Gilbert <sup>2</sup>	12 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	140	0	0	11 Mar., 1887.
	John O'Neil <sup>2</sup> .....	1 May, 1888	Ditto .....	140	0	0	6 Feb., 1888.
	Henry Weir <sup>2</sup> .....	3 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....	130	0	0	7 Nov., 1882.
	Robert William Jenkin Bevan <sup>2</sup>	17 June, 1891	Ditto .....	120	0	0	13 June, 1883.
							to 30 Sept., 130 0 0 from 1 Oct.
	Charles Augustus M'Donald <sup>2,4</sup> ..	21 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....	120	0	0	11 Mar., 1885.
							to 15 June, 130 0 0 from 16 June.
	Percy Alfred Fellow <sup>5</sup> .....	12 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	100	0	0	2 Oct., 1885.
Broken Hill R'way Stat'n— Post and Telegraph Master	Walter Richmond Guest..	31 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	120	0	0	18 Aug., 1883.
Brunswick— Post and Telegraph Master	Stanley Charles Francis <sup>6</sup> ..	1 May, 1888	Ditto .....	130	0	0	1 July, 1883.
	succeeded by Joseph Cox .....	3 May, 1892	Ditto .....	140	0	0	4 Oct., 1872.*
Brushgrove— Post and Telegraph Master	Edwin John Spry <sup>7</sup> .....	4 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	180	0	0	9 May, 1880.
	succeeded by Alexander Ernest Greatrex	16 June, 1892	Ditto .....	140	0	0	22 June, 1881.
Bulahdelah— Post and Telegraph Master	James Pearse Carter .....	19 Nov., 1882	Ditto .....	160	0	0	12 Oct., 1875.
Bulli Railway Station— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry Hay Attwater .....	17 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	190	0	0	8 April, 1879.
Bundarra— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Emily Theresa Eames ...	1 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	240	0	0	1 July, 1872.*
Bungendore— Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas Lloyd Coughlan...	20 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	180	0	0	25 Nov., 1878.
Bungwall Flat— Post and Telegraph Master	John Thomas William Green ..	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	120	0	0	1 April, 1889
Burrage— Post and Telegraph Master	William Rinkin .....	7 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	110	0	0	4 Aug., 1885.
Burrawang— Post and Telegraph Master	Edmund Charles Dunne ..	1 April, 1885	Ditto .....	160	0	0	1 Jan., 1879.
Burrowa— Post and Telegraph Master	David James Elliot.....	14 April, 1881	Ditto .....	230	0	0	19 Sept., 1873.
Burwood— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry Matthews .....	1 July, 1875	Ditto .....	230	0	0	— Dec., 1873.
Assistant .....	William Thomas Taylor...	16 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	180	0	0	15 Aug., 1881.
Byrock— Post and Telegraph Master	George Nash Hayward ...	4 June, 1890	Ditto .....	220	0	0	1 Nov., 1878.
Byron Bay— Post and Telegraph Master	Maurice Russell .....	16 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	100	0	0	3 Sept., 1879.*
Camden— Post and Telegraph Master	John Joseph Leonard Moroney	1 June, 1880	Ditto .....	200	0	0	21 Nov., 1874.
							to 6 Feb., 210 0 0 from 7 Feb.
Campbelltown— Post and Telegraph Master	Francis Mackel <sup>8</sup> .....	15 Nov., 1875	Ditto .....	330	0	0	1 Oct., 1860.
	succeeded by Donald McLeod Graham..	1 July, 1892	Ditto .....	300	0	0	— Jan., 1863.
Camperdown— Post and Telegraph Master	Frederick Burgis .....	1 Nov., 1882	Ditto .....	230	0	0	24 Sept., 1874.

<sup>1</sup> Granted a special allowance of £70 per annum.<sup>2</sup> Granted a special allowance of £39 per annum.<sup>3</sup> To 11 November; appointed to Bathurst.<sup>4</sup> To 7 August; appointed to Forbes.<sup>5</sup> Granted a special allowance of £20 per annum.<sup>6</sup> To 2 May; appointed to Trundle.<sup>7</sup> To 8 May; appointed

Operator, Head Office.

<sup>8</sup> To 30 June; appointed to Park-street.

\* Services not continuous.

(For other allowances, see p. 212.)

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>					
Candelo— Post and Telegraph Master	George Christopher Walter	20 Aug., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	25 Feb., 1878.
Canowindra— Post and Telegraph Master	Arthur Henry Costin .....	6 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Feb., 1878.
Assistant .....	Ruthven Vincent Philip Flanagan	8 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	110 0 0	12 Sept., 1884.
Carcoar— Post and Telegraph Master	Lachlan Stuart Mackay <sup>1</sup> ... succeeded by Bernard Joseph Martin ...	24 Nov., 1890 10 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	190 0 0 240 0 0	27 June, 1873. 1 Jan., 1878.
Cargo— Post and Telegraph Master	Benjamin Cox .....	25 May, 1889	Ditto .....	220 0 0	6 Oct., 1873.
Carrathool— Post and Telegraph Master	William Newton .....	13 Feb., 1889	Ditto .....	130 0 0	3 Aug., 1876.*
Carrington— Post and Telegraph Master	William Joseph Gwynne...	6 May, 1888	Ditto .....	160 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
Casino— Post and Telegraph Master	Walter Malcolm Scott ...	1 July, 1872	Ditto .....	260 0 0	1 June, 1865.
Cassilis— Post and Telegraph Master	Joseph Thomas Miner.....	21 July, 1884	Ditto .....	200 0 0	6 Feb., 1876.
Charlestown— Post and Telegraph Master	James Johnson .....	10 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	130 0 0	7 Sept., 1882.
Chatsworth Island— Post and Telegraph Master	Alexander Henry Creer M'Auley	1 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Mar., 1885.
Clarence Town— Post and Telegraph Master	Alfred Clarence Atkinson	7 Dec., 1880	Ditto .....	220 0 0	— 1875.
Clifton— Post and Telegraph Master	Louis Joseph Coghlan ....	4 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	160 0 0	10 Dec., 1875.
Clunes— Post and Telegraph Master	Francis Silvester Gibson...	23 July, 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0 to 30 Sept., 110 0 0 from 1 Oct.	14 June, 1888.
Cobar— Post and Telegraph Master	Daniel Ryan Kenane .....	3 Oct., 1881	Ditto .....	340 0 0	12 Oct., 1871.
Assistant .....	William Murnane .....	1 Dec., 1888	Ditto .....	120 0 0 to 30 April, 130 0 0 from 1 May.	23 Jan., 1884.
Cobargo— Post and Telegraph Master	John Horsley .....	15 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	160 0 0	1 Nov., 1878.
Cobbora— Post and Telegraph Master	Duncan M'Rae.....	9 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	140 0 0 to 26 Sept., 150 0 0 from 27 Sept.	1 Jan., 1882.
Collarenebri— Post and Telegraph Master	Angus Matthew Amos.....	22 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	130 0 0	1 Jan., 1884.
Come-by-Chance— Post and Telegraph Master	William Sinclair Bain <sup>2</sup> ... succeeded by James Dugald M'Leod <sup>3</sup> ... succeeded by John Charles Flanders ...	26 Nov., 1891 15 Mar., 1892 8 June, 1892	Ditto .....	120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 to 10 July, 130 0 0 from 11 July.	18 Aug., 1882. 12 Feb., 1884. 28 May, 1881.
Concord— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry George Kulmar ...	6 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 May, 1879.
Condobolin— Post and Telegraph Master	Robert Richard Graham...	22 May, 1888	Ditto .....	240 0 0	5 Aug., 1872.
Assistant .....	Ernest James Vial <sup>4</sup> .....	16 July, 1888	Ditto .....	180 0 0	20 Mar., 1882.
Coolah— Post and Telegraph Master	Frederick Richard Lawrence ...	14 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	2 June, 1886.
Coolaman— Post and Telegraph Master	Leon Arthur Hewett .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	130 0 0	1 July, 1882.
Cooma— Post and Telegraph Master	Francis Henry Benson ...	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	130 0 0	13 July, 1882.
Assistants .....	John Kirwan .....	18 Dec., 1869	Ditto .....	310 0 0	26 Oct., 1866.
	Alfred Charles Bruce Newman...	10 Dec., 1888	Ditto .....	200 0 0	31 May, 1881.
	James Thomas Baker .....	21 July, 1879	Ditto .....	160 0 0	21 July, 1879.
Coonabarabran— Post and Telegraph Master	James Edward Ballard ...	8 Sept., 1881	Ditto .....	260 0 0	23 Jan., 1863.
Coonamble— Post and Telegraph Master	Frederick Waddups .....	20 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	260 0 0	4 Nov., 1873.
Cooranbong— Post and Telegraph Master	George Colclough Kirwan	17 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	150 0 0 to 6 Feb., 170 0 0 from 7 Feb.	1 Feb., 1879.
Cootamundra— Post and Telegraph Master	George Stephen Hay .....	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Aug., 1874.
Assistant .....	William Layton <sup>5</sup> .....	20 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Dec., 1880.
Copeland North— Post and Telegraph Master	John Robert Higgins .....	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	140 0 0	16 May, 1879.
Copmanhurst <sup>6</sup> — Post and Telegraph Master	Andrew Morton .....	5 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	160 0 0	30 Jan., 1877.

<sup>1</sup> To 2 July; deceased.    <sup>2</sup> To 15 March; appointed to Boggabri.    <sup>3</sup> Appointed to Blayney, 8 June.    <sup>4</sup> To 30 September; appointed to Park-street.  
<sup>5</sup> Allowed £10 per annum for winding and regulating clock.    <sup>6</sup> Name of office changed to Upper Copmanhurst, 1 August.  
\* Services not continuous. (For other allowances, see p. 212.)

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>							
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>							
Coraki— Post and Telegraph Master	Sydney Lancelot Moffitt...	17 Sept., 1879	Governor and Executive Council	210	0	0	18 Sept., 1873.
Corowa— Post and Telegraph Master	Jesse Matthew Cooke .....	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	240	0	0	1 April, 1875.
Cowra— Post and Telegraph Master	John James Richards .....	1 April, 1882	Ditto .....	260	0	0	12 Sept., 1873.
Croki— Post and Telegraph Master	John George Willson .....	24 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	180	0	0	1 Mar., 1879.
Crookwell— Post and Telegraph Master	John Walter .....	1 June, 1884	Ditto .....	220	0	0	18 Jan., 1875.
Croydon— Post and Telegraph Master	Joseph Frederick Bridekirk	8 April, 1889	Ditto .....	140	0	0	21 Aug., 1874.
Cudal— Post and Telegraph Master	Joseph Claxton .....	25 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	180	0	0	14 Oct., 1878.
Culcairn— Post and Telegraph Master	Duncan Johnson .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	120	0	0	14 Aug., 1882.
				to 26 Sept.,			
				130	0	0	
				from 27 Sept.			
Cundletown— Post and Telegraph Master	Joshua Walter Nunn .....	16 Nov., 1882	Ditto .....	210	0	0	13 Sept., 1862.
Dalmorton— Post and Telegraph Master	Frederick Smythe .....	28 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	120	0	0	19 June, 1884.
Dalton— Post and Telegraph Master	George Ronald Rutherford	3 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	100	0	0	29 May, 1886.
Dandaloo— Post and Telegraph Master	Sydney Ernest Jeffery ...	1 Nov., 1891	Ditto .....	120	0	0	— Sept., 1882.
Darlington— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Eliza Jane West <sup>1</sup> .....	5 May, 1884	Ditto .....	150	0	0	24 June, 1880.
	succeeded by						
	Minnie Emmeline Husing	1 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	160	0	0	18 June, 1860.
Darlington Point— Post and Telegraph Master	James Langley Bennett ...	17 April, 1884	Ditto .....	150	0	0	17 April, 1884.
Deepwater— Post and Telegraph Master	Frank George De Boos ...	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	180	0	0	21 Oct., 1878.
Delegate— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Edwin Stuart .....	8 June, 1885	Ditto .....	140	0	0	1 Dec., 1882.
				to 10 July,			
				150	0	0	
				from 11 July.			
Deniliquin— Postmaster .....	John George Elliott .....	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	260	0	0	8 May, 1876.
Assistants .....	John Thomas Fountain ..	3 Sept., 1888	Ditto .....	180	0	0	20 Jan., 1881.
				to 3 <sup>d</sup> Sept.,			
				190	0	0	
				from 1 Oct.			
	Richard Hawkins .....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	100	0	0	15 July, 1886.
Denison Town— Post and Telegraph Master	Septimus Lee Hancock ...	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	110	0	0	19 Dec., 1885.
Denman— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Eliza de Trevana <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	120	0	0	19 Dec., 1879.*
	succeeded by						
	Harry Lambert Wheeler...	1 May, 1892	Ditto .....	140	0	0	9 July, 1880.
Drake— Post and Telegraph Master	William Dowling .....	23 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	160	0	0	10 Jan., 1881.
Drummoyne— Post and Telegraph Master	Percy John Holt Sewell ...	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	120	0	0	1 Nov., 1882.
				to 24 July,			
				130	0	0	
				from 25 July.			
Dubbo— Post and Telegraph Master	William Patrick Raper ...	9 Mar., 1876	Ditto .....	370	0	0	— June, 1870.
Assistants .....	William Hardcastle <sup>3</sup> .....	6 July, 1881	Ditto .....	200	0	0	5 Sept., 1878.
	succeeded by						
	William Robinson Bowen	27 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	170	0	0	18 Jan., 1875.
				to 30 Sept.,			
				180	0	0	
				from 1 Oct.			
	Thomas Joseph Bagnell ...	1 April, 1885	Ditto .....	150	0	0	2 May, 1883.
	Clarendon Frank Hughes <sup>4</sup>	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	110	0	0	21 Dec., 1885.
Dungog— Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas Joseph Foley .....	7 June, 1880	Ditto .....	230	0	0	8 Dec., 1873
East Balmain— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Emma Dargin .....	2 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	110	0	0	1 Feb., 1890.
				to 31 July,			
				120	0	0	
				from 1 Aug.			
East Maitland— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry Thomas Mandly Williams	2 Dec., 1880	Ditto .....	290	0	0	— Oct., 1870.
Assistants .....	Joseph Charles Ramsay ...	25 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	130	0	0	18 July, 1881.
	Henry William Bailey ...	12 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	110	0	0	4 June, 1883.
				to 30 Sept.,			
				120	0	0	
				from 1 Oct.			
Eauabalong— Post and Telegraph Master	Frederick Small .....	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....	210	0	0	18 Sept., 1880.
Eden— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles George Kebby ...	1 Dec., 1882	Ditto .....	180	0	0	18 July, 1873.

<sup>1</sup> To 29 February; appointed Assistant Operator, George-street West.

<sup>2</sup> To 26 January; deceased.

<sup>3</sup> To 27 February; appointed to L'arramatta.

<sup>4</sup> To 30 September; appointed to Wellington.

\* Services not continuous.

(For other allowances, see p. 212).



## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

203

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>					
Edgecliff— Post & Telegraph Mistress Elizabeth-street, South— Post & Telegraph Mistress Emmaville— Post and Telegraph Master Enfield— Post and Telegraph Master Erskineville— Post and Telegraph Master	Henrietta Jane North..... Blanche Ida Moore..... Trangott William Chas. Young Alexander Lamont Henderson.. William Rene Bragg .....	16 July, 1877 23 Mar., 1891 3 Aug., 1891 27 Apr., 1891 8 Sept., 1890	Governor and Executive Council Ditto ..... Ditto ..... Ditto ..... Ditto .....	180 0 0 160 0 0 200 0 0 130 0 0 150 0 0 to 10 July, 160 0 0 from 11 July.	8 June, 1875. 22 June, 1878. 16 Sept., 1878. 1 Nov., 1882. 29 May, 1876. 10 April, 1882. 1 Jan., 1879. 14 June, 1888. —, 1875.* — June, 1875.
Eugowra— Post and Telegraph Master Euriowie— Post and Telegraph Master	Herbert Sydney Crompton Eckley Henry Thomas Green <sup>1</sup> ... Albert Ernest Thomas <sup>2</sup> ...	25 Oct., 1887 9 June, 1890 11 July, 1892	Ditto ..... Ditto ..... Ditto .....	140 0 0 180 0 0 110 0 0	10 April, 1882. 1 Jan., 1879. 14 June, 1888.
Euston— Post and Telegraph Master Fermount— Post and Telegraph Master Forbes— Post and Telegraph Master Assistants .....	Alfred Murdoch Kennedy Henry Litchfield .....	12 Mar., 1881 18 Mar., 1881	Ditto ..... Ditto .....	180 0 0 180 0 0	—, 1875.* — June, 1875.
Ford's Bridge— Post and Telegraph Master Forster— Post and Telegraph Master Frederickton— Post and Telegraph Master Germanton— Post and Telegraph Master	Luke Kingsmill <sup>3</sup> ..... Frederick Money Palmer... John Ingram <sup>4</sup> ..... succeeded by Charles Augustus M'Donald <sup>5</sup> .. Thomas White..... Pelham Henry Ellar Aldrich .. Francis Robert Macleay Scott.. Hume Jones Chapman <sup>6</sup> ... succeeded by Samuel Hall Phillips .....	10 Sept., 1890 18 Aug., 1880 3 Jan., 1890 8 Aug., 1892 1 Jan., 1892 1 June, 1882 16 Jan., 1884 1 Jan., 1882 22 Sept., 1892	Ditto ..... Ditto ..... Ditto ..... Ditto ..... Ditto ..... Ditto ..... Ditto ..... Ditto ..... Ditto .....	310 0 0 210 0 0 110 0 0 130 0 0 120 0 0 150 0 0 160 0 0 230 0 0 190 0 0	15 April, 1875. 28 April, 1878. 1 Jan., 1885. 11 Mar., 1885. 13 Oct., 1883. 20 Nov., 1877. 14 Oct., 1876. 23 Aug., 1872. 16 Sept., 1874.
Gerringong— Post & Telegraph Mistress Gilgandra— Post and Telegraph Master	Keziah O'Brien ..... Patrick Edward M'Guinness <sup>7</sup> .. succeeded by James Curran <sup>8</sup> .....	25 June, 1890 1 July, 1890 22 Nov., 1892	Ditto ..... Ditto ..... Ditto .....	120 0 0 140 0 0 120 0 0	25 June, 1890. 8 Dec., 1884. 31 Oct., 1882.*
Ginninderra— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Denis Logan <sup>9</sup> .....	25 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	120 0 0	24 Oct., 1879.*
Post & Telegraph Mistress Gladstone— Post and Telegraph Master Glebe— Post & Telegraph Mistress Glen Innes— Post and Telegraph Master Assistant .....	Louisa Tobin ..... William Tell Windeyer... Minnie Louisa Knott .....	12 Mar., 1892 1 Sept., 1892 21 Sept., 1877	Ditto ..... Ditto ..... Ditto .....	100 0 0 100 0 0 180 0 0	12 Oct., 1884. 1 Nov., 1884. 20 Mar., 1875.*
Gloucester— Post and Telegraph Master Gongolgon— Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas Henry Ryan ..... Robert Walter Debenham William Woodley Cumming.... Percy Elfe Row <sup>10</sup> ..... succeeded by Edward Robert Eames .....	30 Jan., 1889 1 Aug., 1889 1 Oct., 1885 5 June, 1890 1 May, 1892	Ditto ..... Ditto ..... Ditto ..... Ditto ..... Ditto .....	310 0 0 120 0 0 140 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0	1 Mar., 1871. 1 Mar., 1883. 18 June, 1881. 16 Aug., 1874. 15 Feb., 1881.
Goodooga— Post and Telegraph Master	James Dill Caldwell .....	23 June, 1890	Ditto .....	190 0 0 to 30 Sept., 200 0 0 from 1 Oct.	1 Oct., 1879.
Goelagong— Post and Telegraph Master Gosford— Post and Telegraph Master Goulburn— Postmaster .....	Francis Charles Chester Gillett.. John Fellingham Parr..... Frederick Griffiths Davies William Muir .....	28 July, 1891. 1 Nov., 1879 18 Nov., 1888 11 Feb., 1890	Ditto ..... Ditto ..... Ditto ..... Ditto .....	100 0 0 220 0 0 400 0 0 190 0 0 180 0 0	26 Nov., 1885. 8 Dec., 1873. 9 Oct., 1869. 10 Mar., 1879. 26 Jan., 1881.
Assistants .....	George Henry Tunks .....	1 Dec., 1888	Ditto .....	180 0 0 to 6 Feb. 190 0 0 from 7 Feb. 180 0 0 140 0 0 110 0 0 to 14 Mar., 120 0 0 from 15 Mar. 110 0 0	26 Jan., 1881. 1 Sept., 1867.* 22 May, 1882. 1 Oct., 1884.
	Alfred James Powell ..... William James Bradford.. Patrick James Glynn .....	2 April, 1883 22 May, 1882 20 Feb., 1890	Ditto ..... Ditto ..... Ditto .....	180 0 0 140 0 0 110 0 0	1 Sept., 1867.* 22 May, 1882. 1 Oct., 1884.
	William Henry Butler .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	110 0 0	18 April, 1887.

<sup>1</sup> To 10 July; appointed to Oxley. <sup>2</sup> Granted a special allowance of £20 per annum. <sup>3</sup> Allowed £10 per annum for winding and regulating clock.

<sup>4</sup> To 13 July; dismissed. <sup>5</sup> To 21 December; resigned. <sup>6</sup> Appointed to South Grafton, from 22 September.

<sup>7</sup> To 21 November; appointed assistant at Gulgong. <sup>8</sup> Granted special allowance £20 per annum. <sup>9</sup> To 23 February; appointed to Mount Hope. <sup>10</sup> To 16 April; appointed operator, Newcastle.

\* Services not continuous. (For other allowances, see p. 212.)

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>					
Grafton— Post and Telegraph Master	Richard Conolly Willans ..	7 Jan., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	370 0 0	26 July, 1869.
Assistants .....	George Frederick Schwing- hammer.	1 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	150 0 0	31 July, 1882.
	James Michael Dixon .....	1 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0	18 Dec., 1884.
Granville— Postmistress .....	Jane Ellen Higgs .....	21 Mar., 1878	Ditto .....	180 0 0	21 Mar., 1878.
Assistants .....	William George Alfred Hilder Charles Partiss .....	27 Jan., 1891 19 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	140 0 0 110 0 0	6 Nov., 1882. 1 Mar., 1885.
Green Cape— Post and Telegraph Master	William Wycherley Prescott ..	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	120 0 0	22 Aug., 1882.
Grenfell— Post and Telegraph Master	John Peter Olson .....	1 April, 1871	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Oct., 1861.
Greta— Post and Telegraph Master	Montgomery Jennings Sheppard	10 June, 1889	Ditto .....	160 0 0	14 Aug., 1879.*
Gulargambone— Post and Telegraph Master	Arthur James Knight .....	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	140 0 0	21 Feb., 1880.
Gulgong— Post and Telegraph Master	William Clarke .....	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	180 0 0	9 Feb., 1881.
Assistant .....	James Curran <sup>1</sup> .....	17 July, 1890	Ditto .....	110 0 0 to 10 July, 120 0 0 from 11 July.	31 Oct., 1882.*
	succeeded by Patrick Edward M'Guinness	22 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	140 0 0	8 Dec., 1884.
Gundagai— Post and Telegraph Master	Colville Smith .....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	300 0 0	6 Nov., 1858.
Gundaroo— Post and Telegraph Master	William Ralph Cleminger	10 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	150 0 0	17 April, 1882.
Gunnedah— Post and Telegraph Master	Alfred William Kelly <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	250 0 0	23 Mar., 1875.
	succeeded by Henry William North .....	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
Gunning— Post and Telegraph Master	Francis William Timmis .....	15 June, 1882	Ditto .....	200 0 0	9 Sept., 1876.
Hamilton— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Jane Peters .....	14 Aug., 1879	Ditto .....	140 0 0	16 Aug., 1879.
Harden— Post and Telegraph Master	James Mathew Drum .....	21 June, 1890	Ditto .....	130 0 0	3 Mar., 1883.
Hargraves— Post and Telegraph Master	Alexander Ernest Greatrex <sup>3</sup>	12 Dec., 1888	Ditto .....	140 0 0	22 June, 1881.
Harwood Island— Post and Telegraph Master	Norman Edward Litchfield	19 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	120 0 0	15 Aug., 1884.
Hay— Post and Telegraph Master	William Camper .....	28 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	380 0 0	7 Dec., 1858.
Assistants .....	John Hore Reid <sup>4</sup> .....	28 July, 1884	Ditto .....	190 0 0	13 Dec., 1880.
	William Francis <sup>5</sup> .....	5 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	140 0 0	19 July, 1880.
Hill End— Post and Telegraph Master	Arthur Richard Johannis Meynink.	13 April, 1889	Ditto .....	190 0 0	15 July, 1876.
Hillgrove— Post and Telegraph Master	John Alexander Sinclair .....	26 Nov., 1891	Ditto .....	190 0 0	28 Mar., 1876.
Hillgrove, West— Post and Telegraph Master	Michael O'Shannassy .....	13 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	18 Dec., 1885.
Hillston— Post and Telegraph Master	George Daniel Woodall .....	5 April, 1889	Ditto .....	260 0 0	6 Mar., 1875.
Homebush— Post and Telegraph Master	Clifford George Albert Doutty.	3 Feb., 1879	Ditto .....	200 0 0	13 Mar., 1878.
Howlong— Post and Telegraph Master	George John Dennis .....	18 May, 1891	Ditto .....	190 0 0	6 Sept., 1875.
Hungerford— Post and Telegraph Master	Andrew Ernest Parker <sup>6</sup> .....	1 May, 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	11 Feb., 1884.
Hunter's Hill— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Mary Jane Davies .....	2 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	150 0 0 to 15 June, 160 0 0 from 16 June,	8 Mar., 1875.
Hurstville— Post and Telegraph Master	Walter George Mason .....	17 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....	150 0 0	9 Nov., 1873.
Inverell— Post and Telegraph Master	William Henry Rowland .....	1 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	220 0 0	8 May, 1874.
Assistant .....	Thomas M'Arthur .....	1 Mar., 1888	Ditto .....	150 0 0	12 April, 1882.
Ivanhoe— Post and Telegraph Master	James Alexander Gordon .....	20 Aug., 1888	Ditto .....	210 0 0	22 July, 1877.
Jerilderie— Post and Telegraph Master	Arthur Daniel Fowler .....	22 Sept., 1882	Ditto .....	260 0 0	27 June, 1876.
Jerry's Plains— Post and Telegraph Master	Edwin Sydney Atkinson <sup>7</sup> .....	14 July, 1884	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Oct., 1873.
	succeeded by Harriet Ada Atkinson .....	7 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	7 Feb., 1892.
June Junction— Post and Telegraph Master	William Gurd Ledsam .....	12 June, 1886	Ditto .....	260 0 0	14 May, 1875.
Assistant .....	William Joseph Keelty .....	19 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	5 Oct., 1885.

<sup>1</sup> To 21 November; appointed Post and Telegraph Master, Gilgandra. <sup>2</sup> To 31 October; disrated to position of Operator, Head Office. <sup>3</sup> To 15 June; appointed to Brushgrove. <sup>4</sup> Allowed £20 per annum for rent. <sup>5</sup> Allowed £30 per annum for rent. <sup>6</sup> Granted a special allowance of £25 per annum by New South Wales and £12 per annum by Queensland. <sup>7</sup> To 6 February; deceased. \* Services not continuous. (For other allowances, see p. 212.)

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>					
Kangaroo Valley— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Josephine Barnier Nugent	1 Aug., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	19 June, 1884.
Katoomba— Post and Telegraph Master	George Thos. Palmer <sup>1</sup> ..... succeeded by Sydney Ernest Hewett ...	13 June, 1887 6 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	130 0 0 210 0 0	— Feb., 1882. 24 April, 1875.
Kelso— Post and Telegraph Master	Albert Edgar Marsden ...	1 Feb., 1883	Ditto .....	150 0 0	25 Aug., 1882.
Kempsey— Post and Telegraph Master	Eyre William Powell .....	1 Sept., 1888	Ditto .....	260 0 0	14 July, 1871.
Kiama— Post and Telegraph Master	John Francis Tyter <sup>2</sup> .....	1 July, 1870	Ditto .....	310 0 0	19 Oct., 1867.
Kiandra— Post and Telegraph Master	Horace Thurston <sup>3</sup> .....	1 June, 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	9 Mar., 1882.
Kogarah— Post and Telegraph Master	Albert Henry Valentine Gosbell.	22 Nov., 1886	Ditto .....	130 0 0	14 Mar., 1879.
Kunopia— Post and Telegraph Master	Alfred Ernest South .....	9 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	8 Oct., 1883.
Lake Cudgellico— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry James Tompkins <sup>4</sup> .. succeeded by Henry Davidson Edwards	4 April 1887 7 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	170 0 0 220 0 0	17 Oct., 1877. 13 Aug., 1870.
Lambton— Post and Telegraph Master	Hiram James Rowthorn...	25 Feb., 1880	Ditto .....	210 0 0	4 May, 1877.*
Laurieton— Post and Telegraph Master	Alexander Thomson .....	1 May, 1885	Ditto .....	140 0 0 to 15 June, 150 0 0 from 16 June.	1 July, 1880.
Lawrence— Post and Telegraph Master	Allan Thomas M'Millan...	10 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	190 0 0	27 Sept., 1876.
Lawson— Post and Telegraph Master	Herbert James Atkinson...	1 Mar., 1889	Ditto .....	130 0 0	21 May, 1883.
Leadville— Post and Telegraph Master	Arthur Cooper .....	16 July, 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	4 Aug., 1885.
Leichhardt— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Ellen Louisa Antoinette Cross..	3 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 Aug., 1875.
Lismore— Post and Telegraph Master	John Anschau .....	25 Feb., 1882	Ditto .....	260 0 0	29 June, 1878.
Assistant .....	Albert Cottee .....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	130 0 0 to 10 July, 140 0 0 from 11 July.	14 Mar., 1882.
Lithgow— Post and Telegraph Master	David Thomas .....	24 Mar., 1881	Ditto .....	260 0 0	1 Nov., 1878.
Assistant .....	William Bressington .....	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto .....	120 0 0	18 Jan., 1884.
Liverpool— Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas Persehouse Burgis	17 Nov., 1883	Ditto .....	260 0 0	16 Sept., 1872.
Louth— Post and Telegraph Master	William Pugh .....	20 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	17 Nov., 1879.
Lower Botany— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Annie Halloran .....	7 Mar., 1883	Ditto .....	150 0 0	3 April, 1875.*
Lyttleton— Post and Telegraph Master	George Day Williams.....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	6 April, 1886.
Macksville— Post and Telegraph Master	Richard Edmond Done ...	5 Sept., 1879	Ditto .....	190 0 0	24 Feb., 1876.
Maclean— Post and Telegraph Master	Theodore Lamy .....	1 June, 1877	Ditto .....	260 0 0	6 Nov., 1873.
Major's Creek— Post and Telegraph Master	Edward Joseph Collier ..	4 April, 1887	Ditto .....	150 0 0	8 Aug., 1878.
Manilla— Post and Telegraph Master	William John Lobb Kyle	5 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	190 0 0	23 Dec., 1875.
Manly— Post and Telegraph Master	George Uther Hosking ...	24 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	260 0 0	13 Jan., 1863.
Marengo— Post and Telegraph Master	Joseph Lance Shambier ...	5 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	160 0 0	26 Sept., 1874.
Marrickville— Post and Telegraph Master	George Edward Collett <sup>5</sup> ... succeeded by William Henry Day .....	1 Aug., 1880 1 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	180 0 0 260 0 0	17 Oct., 1879. — 1875.
Marsden's— Post and Telegraph Master	George Carolan ...	15 May, 1891	Ditto .....	180 0 0	21 June, 1876.
Marulan— Post and Telegraph Master	Harry Alfred Hoare .....	15 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Dec., 1877.
Menindie— Post and Telegraph Master	Patrick Thomas Whealy...	15 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	230 0 0	23 Nov., 1875.
Merewether— Post and Telegraph Master	John Johnston.....	2 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	140 0 0	— Sept., 1879.
Merimbula— Post and Telegraph Master	Francis Joseph Hubert Orrell <sup>6</sup> .. succeeded by Caroline Myers.....	18 May, 1891 10 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0 135 0 0	1 April, 1885. 19 Feb., 1884.

<sup>1</sup> To 5 February; appointed Operator, Head Office. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £10 per annum for attending to clock <sup>3</sup> Granted a special allowance of £26 per annum.  
<sup>4</sup> To 6 January; appointed Operator, Head Office. <sup>5</sup> To 3 August; appointed to Richmond. <sup>6</sup> To 9 February; appointed to Nimitybelle. \* Services not continuous. (For other allowances, see p. 212.)

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>							
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>							
Merriwa— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Matilda Read .....	6 July, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	140	0	0	6 July, 1883.
Miller's Point— Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas Joseph Stanislas Dignam	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....	130	0	0	8 Aug., 1881.
Millie— Post and Telegraph Master	John William Spicer Isaacs...	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	160	0	0	8 Mar., 1879.
Millthorpe— Post and Telegraph Master	Stanley Charles Francis...	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	130	0	0	1 July, 1883.
Milperinka— Post and Telegraph Master	Emanuel Fleur Dalgleish	20 May, 1890	Ditto .....	180	0	0	17 Mar., 1879.
Milson's Point— Post and Telegraph Master	John Single .....	11 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	130	0	0	6 Nov., 1880.
Milton— Post and Telegraph Master	John Thomas Hackett ...	24 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	220	0	0	26 Aug., 1874.
Minmi— Post and Telegraph Master	George Parfitt Webb .....	6 May, 1886	Ditto .....	160	0	0	9 July, 1875.
Mittagong— Post and Telegraph Master	Andrew Prott .....	27 Aug., 1882	Ditto .....	220	0	0	27 Aug., 1882.
Moama— Post and Telegraph Master	James Napier Falconer ...	20 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	190	0	0	1 Jan., 1869.
Assistant .....	Arthur Edwd. Hammond <sup>1</sup>	1 April, 1885	Ditto .....	150	0	0	8 July, 1878.
Mogil Mogil— Post and Telegraph Master	Themistocles Alexander Manus <sup>2</sup> succeeded by Frederick Ahrens.....	24 Oct., 1890 17 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	110	0	0	2 Nov., 1885.
Molong— Post and Telegraph Master	Richard Philips Martin ...	28 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	220	0	0	18 Dec., 1877.
Morangarell— Post and Telegraph Master	Harry Ousby West .....	1 May, 1887	Ditto .....	140	0	0	1 May, 1882.
Moree— Post and Telegraph Master	John Munro.....	21 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	200	0	0	14 Mar., 1877.
Morpeth— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Frederick Wakely	9 Nov., 1872	Ditto .....	240	0	0	23 Mar., 1866.
Moruya— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry Albert Heyward Lott ...	28 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	220	0	0	— Dec., 1873.
Mossman's Bay— Post and Telegraph Master	William Henry M'Gregor	1 June, 1890	Ditto .....	120	0	0	13 April, 1885.
Mossgiel— Post and Telegraph Master	Arthur Bellamy .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	180	0	0	6 April, 1879.
Moss Vale— Post and Telegraph Master	John Arthur Parke .....	12 Feb., 1883	Ditto .....	200	0	0	14 May, 1874.
Assistant .....	Harold George Lambert...	6 May, 1885	Ditto .....	150	0	0	6 May, 1885.
Moulamein— Post and Telegraph Master	John Thomas Lambert ...	22 May, 1888	Ditto .....	230	0	0	1 May, 1875.
Mount Hope— Post and Telegraph Master	Edward Quince <sup>3</sup> .....	29 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	130	0	0	16 May, 1881.
	succeeded by Charles Denis Logan .....	24 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	130	0	0	24 Oct., 1879.*
Mount M'Donald— Post and Telegraph Master	George Alfred Gunning <sup>4</sup> ... succeeded by Robert Thomas Muir .....	16 Oct., 1882 5 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	200 110	0 0	0	12 April, 1876. 17 Dec., 1884.
Mount Victoria— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles William Prott ...	10 Nov., 1875	Ditto .....	260	0	0	18 Jan., 1872.
Mudgee— Postmaster .....	Oliver Haydock .....	15 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	310	0	0	1 July, 1872.
Assistant .....	Albert William Sheppard	2 April, 1888	Ditto .....	130	0	0	23 Mar., 1885.
Mulgoa— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Louisa Tobin.....	3 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	100	0	0	12 Oct., 1884.
Mulwala— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Oscar Smith .....	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	190	0	0	1 Mar., 1877.
Mundooran— Post and Telegraph Master	Joseph Australia Keating	24 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	140	0	0	6 Aug., 1879.
				to 31 August, 150 0 0 from 1 Sept.			
Mungindi— Post and Telegraph Master	Arnott Leslie .....	23 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	160	0	0	5 Feb., 1881.
Murrumburrah— Post and Telegraph Master	Frederick Thomas South...	11 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	190	0	0	31 Jan., 1877.
Murrurundi— Post and Telegraph Master	Francis Oakes Byrnes.....	16 Dec., 1888	Ditto .....	260	0	0	28 Oct., 1862.
Assistant .....	Henry Stuart .....	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	110	0	0	1 Mar., 1884.
				to 6 Feb., 120 0 0 from 7 Feb.			
Murwillumbah— Post and Telegraph Master	William James Grime ...	7 May, 1877	Ditto .....	260	0	0	5 Oct., 1874.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £10 per annum for cleaning and lighting lamp outside office.<sup>2</sup> To 2 February; dismissed.<sup>3</sup> To 31 December, 1891; appointed to Tarrawangee.<sup>4</sup> To 4 August; appointed to Narramine.<sup>5</sup> Services not continuous.

(For other allowances, see p. 212.)

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

207

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>					
Muswellbrook— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Caleb Paul .....	1 Oct., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	30 April, 1874.
Assistant .....	Harry Lambert Wheeler .. succeeded by Anthony Andrew Farrell.	9 July, 1880	Ditto .....	160 0 0	9 July, 1880.
Nambucca Heads— Post and Telegraph Master	Alfred John Martin .....	1 May, 1892	Ditto .....	120 0 0	12 Sept., 1884.
Narrabri— Post and Telegraph Master	Frederick Wesley Browne .....	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto .....	130 0 0	3 May, 1882.
Assistant .....	Eugene Vincent Coleman..	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	290 0 0	1 Dec., 1867.
Narrabri West— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry Chapman .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	160 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Narramine— Post and Telegraph Master	Robert Thomas Muir <sup>2</sup> ..... succeeded by George Alfred Gunning...	4 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	120 0 0	14 Aug., 1883.
Narrandera— Post and Telegraph Master	William Silas Bellamy <sup>3</sup> ... succeeded by Hugh Malone .....	1 May, 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	17 Dec., 1884.
Assistant .....	James Charles Lees <sup>4</sup> .....	5 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	12 April, 1876.
Nelligen— Post and Telegraph Master	William James Lawless ...	16 June, 1892	Ditto .....	260 0 0	12 Feb., 1875.
Nelson's Bay— Post and Telegraph Master	William Jackson <sup>5</sup> .....	16 Mar., 1889	Ditto .....	180 0 0	10 Jan., 1881.
Nevertire— Post and Telegraph Master	John Thos. Hurst Thame..	23 Aug., 1888	Ditto .....	200 0 0	16 May, 1876.
New Angledool— Post and Telegraph Master	William John Sturt Mont- gomery <sup>6</sup> .....	14 June, 1886	Ditto .....	120 0 0	20 Mar., 1883.
Newcastle— Postmaster .....	William O'Neill .....	1 Dec., 1887	Ditto .....	130 0 0	13 Feb., 1882.
Assistants .....	Richard Fetherston..... William Edward Puller ... Frank Barraclough Thorley ...	1 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	160 0 0	3 April, 1878.
	James Augustine Eckford <sup>7</sup> succeeded by John Hugh Davies .....	20 Oct., 1888	Ditto .....	400 0 0	17 May, 1875.
		12 July, 1882	Ditto .....	260 0 0	1 June, 1876.
		1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	160 0 0	1 Nov., 1878.
		1 June, 1890	Ditto .....	110 0 0	13 July, 1885.
				to 15 June, 120 0 0 from 16 June.	
		1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Sept., 1885.
		4 May, 1892	Ditto .....	130 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
				to 31 Aug., 140 0 0 from 1 Sept.	
Newcastle West— Post and Telegraph Master	George John Warren .....	29 Aug., 1889	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Dec., 1878.
Nimitybelle— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Caroline Myers <sup>8</sup> .....	23 May, 1889	Ditto .....	135 0 0	19 Feb., 1884.
Post and Telegraph Master	Francis Joseph Hubert Orrell.	10 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 April, 1885.
North Botany— Post and Telegraph Master	Francis Clinton Pelham ...	10 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	from 1 Sept.
North Parramatta— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Rachel Lilla Fitzpatrick..	11 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	120 0 0	4 Feb., 1878.
Nowra— Post and Telegraph Master	George Samuel Roberts ...	14 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 July, 1876.*
Nundle— Post and Telegraph Master	Fredk. Adolphus Abrams..	1 June, 1879	Ditto .....	200 0 0	26 April, 1875.
Nymagee— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry John Burton .....	28 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	to 30 Sept., 210 0 0 from 1 Oct.	
Nyngan— Post and Telegraph Master	Ralph Stephen Pemberton Claye	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	140 0 0	17 May, 1880.
Oberon— Post and Telegraph Master	Josiah Metcalf .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	230 0 0	1 July, 1879.
Obley— Post and Telegraph Master	George John Stibbard ...	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	310 0 0	1 Jan., 1875.
Orange— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Cooper .....	16 Nov., 1881	Ditto .....	190 0 0	15 Dec., 1874.
Assistants .....	George Dunn .....	10 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	120 0 0	3 Dec., 1885.
		15 Oct., 1877	Ditto .....	370 0 0	1 Oct., 1862.
		12 Mar., 1883	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Dec., 1878.
				to 30 Sept., 220 0 0 from 1 Oct.	
Oxley— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Edward Leak.....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	110 0 0	1 Jan., 1888.
Palmer's Island— Post and Telegraph Master	Leslie Grant Ogilvie <sup>9</sup> .....	13 May, 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
	Henry Thomas Green <sup>10</sup> ...	11 July, 1892	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
	Charles Ellard Gibson.....	1 July, 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	15 Jan., 1886.

<sup>1</sup> Appointed Post and Telegraph Master, Denman, 12 May. <sup>2</sup> To 4 August; appointed to Mount Macdonald. <sup>3</sup> To 15 June; appointed to Booligal.  
<sup>4</sup> Allowed 8s. per week for rent. <sup>5</sup> To 10 January; appointed to Bodalla. <sup>6</sup> Receives special allowance of £20 per annum. <sup>7</sup> To 3 May; appointed to Armidale.  
<sup>8</sup> To 9 February; appointed to Merimbula. <sup>9</sup> To 10 July; appointed Operator, Head Office. <sup>10</sup> Special allowance, £20 per annum. \* Services not continuous.  
(For other allowances, see p. 212.)

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>					
Pambula— Post and Telegraph Master	Edward Joseph Cornell ...	1 Jan., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	25 Nov., 1878.
Parkes— Post and Telegraph Master	Walter Alfred Lorking ...	1 April, 1875	Ditto .....	260 0 0	7 Jan., 1874.
Parramatta— Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas Quirk .....	7 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	370 0 0	— 1866.
Assistants .....	Rowland George M'Manis <sup>1</sup> succeeded by William Hardcastle..... Frederick William Brown William Abel .....	24 June, 1879 27 Feb., 1892 10 Feb., 1890 22 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	230 0 0 200 0 0 160 0 0 140 0 0	25 Mar., 1878. 5 Sept., 1878. 6 Dec., 1878. 10 Feb., 1882.
Paterson— Post and Telegraph Master	Ebenezer Doust .....	31 Mar., 1876	Ditto .....	180 0 0	31 Mar., 1876.
Peak Hill— Post and Telegraph Master	John Campey .....	31 July, 1890	Ditto .....	160 0 0	3 Oct., 1881.
Penrith— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Henry Kellett.....	1 Oct., 1873	Ditto .....	270 0 0	1 Oct., 1873.
Petersham— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Julia Ferris .....	23 Jan., 1877	Ditto .....	240 0 0	7 Feb., 1876.
Pictou— Post and Telegraph Master	Frederick Edwin Burgess	11 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	200 0 0	2 April, 1872.
Pilliga— Post and Telegraph Master	Ernest Valentine Blackwell ...	1 Sept., 1882	Ditto .....	190 0 0	22 Sept., 1875.
Pooncarie— Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas Barclay .....	18 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 July, 1878.
Port Macquarie— Post and Telegraph Master	Edric Thetis Mulligan <sup>2</sup> ... succeeded by John Bennett .....	1 Feb., 1883 4 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	270 0 0 230 0 0	16 Feb., 1870. 19 June, 1872.*
Purnamoota— Post and Telegraph Master	Archibald Argyle M'Callum....	5 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	12 Feb., 1883.*
Pymont— Post and Telegraph Master	Frederick Lassen.....	27 Nov., 1882	Ditto .....	220 0 0	14 Dec., 1870.
Queanbeyan— Post and Telegraph Master	Martin Edwin Burke .....	24 Mar., 1888	Ditto .....	310 0 0	23 Oct., 1862.
Quirindi— Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas Dickson .....	1 May, 1878	Ditto .....	260 0 0	16 July, 1875.
Assistant .....	Thomas Andrew Doherty <sup>2</sup>	1 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	130 0 0 to 26 Sept., 140 0 0 from 27 Sept.	17 Mar., 1888.
Randwick— Post and Telegraph Master	John Ambrose Kelly .....	18 June, 1891	Ditto .....	210 0 0	20 April, 1875.
Raymond Terrace— Post and Telegraph Master	Joseph John Baldock Wakely ..	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	260 0 0	3 Feb., 1873.
Richmond— Post and Telegraph Master	William Henry Day <sup>4</sup> .....	11 May, 1889	Ditto .....	260 0 0	— May, 1875.
	succeeded by George Edward Collett ...	1 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	180 0 0	17 Oct., 1879.
Riverstone— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry Argyle Kirwan.....	15 Feb., 1887	Ditto .....	140 0 0	16 Mar., 1882.
Robertson— Post and Telegraph Master	James Arthur Macken ....	4 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 Feb., 1883.
Rockdale— Post and Telegraph Master	Edward Henry Harrison...	11 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	130 0 0	16 Dec., 1882.
Rockley— Post and Telegraph Master	James Matthias Hackett...	18 June, 1891	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 April, 1881.
Rookwood— Post and Telegraph Master	James Britton Bisset .....	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	160 0 0	15 Dec., 1877.
Rozelle— Post and Telegraph Master	James Michael M'Neeley..	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	120 0 0 to 31 July, 130 0 0 from 1 Aug.	24 July, 1882.
Rylstone— Post and Telegraph Master	Samuel Ridler Millard ....	9 July, 1882	Ditto .....	180 0 0	17 July, 1876.
St. Mary's— Post and Telegraph Master	Edward John Robbins ...	1 July, 1888	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 May, 1873.
St. Peter's— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Mary Russell .....	14 July, 1886	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Scone— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Lily Isaac .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	135 0 0	16 Aug., 1886.
Silverton— Post and Telegraph Master	Frank Benedict Kenane ...	4 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	260 0 0	1 Feb., 1878.
Singleton— Post and Telegraph Master	Joseph Kelf .....	1 Sept., 1876	Ditto .....	320 0 0	18 Sept., 1868.
Assistants .....	Charles Powell.....	10 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	170 0 0	21 June, 1880.
	Alfred Payne .....	1 Jan., 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0	26 July, 1886.
Smith Town— Post and Telegraph Master	William Joseph Holahan	21 April, 1883	Ditto .....	190 0 0	— May, 1869.

<sup>1</sup> To 26 February; appointed to Haymarket.<sup>2</sup> To 3 August; appointed to Tumut.<sup>3</sup> Allowed £20 per annum and 2s. per diem forage for delivering

correspondence.

<sup>4</sup> To 31 August; appointed to Marrickville.

\* Services not continuous.

(For other allowances, see p. 212.)

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

209

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL--POST OFFICE--continued.</b>							
<i>Suburban and Country Offices--continued.</i>							
Sofala— Post and Telegraph Master	John Patrick Hayes .....	20 June, 1881	Governor and Executive Council	190	0	0	1 April, 1875.
South Broken Hill— Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas Stokes.....	7 Nov., 1891	Ditto .....	120	0	0	1 Nov., 1882.
South Grafton— Post and Telegraph Master	Samuel Hall Phillips <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1882	Ditto .....	190	0	0	16 Sept., 1874.
	succeeded by Hume Jones Chapman .....	22 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	230	0	0	23 Aug., 1872.
South Woodburn— Post and Telegraph Master	Cuthbert Raspison Bousfield ..	14 May, 1884	Ditto .....	190	0	0	1 May, 1877.
Springwood— Post and Telegraph Master	William John Allen .....	12 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	100	0	0	1 April, 1878.*
Stammore Road— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Rosa Elizabeth Wilhelmina Gibbes.	18 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	180	0	0	1 Oct., 1877.
Stockton— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Chapple .....	5 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	230	0	0	1 Jan., 1868.
Strathfield— Post and Telegraph Master	Hugh Reid Campbell .....	20 June, 1889	Ditto .....	130	0	0	1 Jan., 1882.
Stroud— Post and Telegraph Master	Leslie Macquarie James Butler	11 June, 1885	Ditto .....	220	0	0	20 May, 1878.
Stuart Town— Post and Telegraph Master	Preston Argall.....	1 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	110	0	0	4 Nov., 1884.
Summer Hill— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Annie Ludford.....	1 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	130	0	0	18 Aug., 1884.
Sunny Corner— Post and Telegraph Master	Lewis Alex. Tomkinson... ..	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	180	0	0	21 April, 1875.
Surry Hills— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Ellen Jane Ormond Stuckey ..	5 May, 1884	Ditto .....	180	0	0	27 Aug., 1881.
Sutherland— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Henry Powell.....	12 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	110	0	0	1 July, 1884.
Sutton Forest— Post and Telegraph Master	Frank Waller .....	12 July, 1886	Ditto .....	160	0	0	4 Aug., 1874.
Tabulam— Post and Telegraph Master	James Sampson .....	10 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....	180	0	0	3 Dec., 1878.
Tamworth— Post and Telegraph Master	William John Chandler ...	9 Jan., 1880	Ditto .....	370	0	0	— Sept., 1870.
Assistants .....	William Joseph Lees .....	21 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	160	0	0	16 June, 1879.
	Roger Reedy .....	9 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	110	0	0	1 Oct., 1882.
	James Edwin Blunt .....	20 July, 1892	Ditto .....	100	0	0	1 June, 1884.*
Taralga— Post and Telegraph Master	Robert Angus Thomson... ..	1 Nov., 1881	Ditto .....	190	0	0	29 April, 1876.
Tarcutta— Post and Telegraph Master	Edwin Henry Taylor .....	4 July, 1890	Ditto .....	140	0	0	1 April, 1878.
Taree— Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas William Harris... ..	30 May, 1889	Ditto .....	240	0	0	1 May, 1873.
Tareena— Post and Telegraph Master	William Allan .....	23 Aug., 1888	Ditto .....	180	0	0	24 Aug., 1881.
Tathra— Post and Telegraph Master	John Van Hemert .....	1 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	100	0	0	22 Oct., 1879
				to 15 June, 110 0 0 from 16 June.			8 Dec., 1880.
Temora— Post and Telegraph Master	John Maurice Foley .....	16 May, 1885	Ditto .....	220	0	0	
Tenterfield— Post and Telegraph Master	Percival Stafford Eldershaw... ..	13 June, 1888	Ditto .....	310	0	0	6 April, 1871.
Assistant .....	Thomas Arthur Pryke <sup>2</sup> ...	16 May, 1883	Ditto .....	160	0	0	1 July, 1881.
Thackaringa— Post and Telegraph Master	Joseph M'Kay <sup>3</sup> .....	16 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	140	0	0	1 Mar., 1883.
Tibooburra— Post and Telegraph Master	John Hugh Carter <sup>4</sup> <sup>5</sup> .....	23 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	180	0	0	24 Mar., 1879.
	succeeded by Clarence Morze Black <sup>6</sup> ...	1 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	100	0	0	12 Oct., 1885.
Tilpa— Post and Telegraph Master	John Batiste Guillier .....	20 Mar., 1883	Ditto .....	180	0	0	15 May, 1882.
Tingha— Post and Telegraph Master	Kenneth Mitchell .....	18 Feb., 1882	Ditto .....	230	0	0	1 Sept., 1874.
Tinonee— Post and Telegraph Master	James Thomas Ward .....	20 April, 1880	Ditto .....	190	0	0	1 May, 1876.
Tintenbar— Post and Telegraph Master	John Dodds .....	24 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	110	0	0	1 April, 1885.
				to 26 Sept., 120 0 0 from 27 Sept.			
Tocumwal— Post and Telegraph Master	Peter Augustus Dunne ...	1 May, 1882	Ditto .....	230	0	0	13 May, 1874.
Torrowangee— Post and Telegraph Master	Edward Quince .....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	140	0	0	16 May, 1881.
				to 30 April, 150 0 0 from 1 May.			
<sup>1</sup> Appointed to Germanton, from 22 September. <sup>2</sup> Appointed Operator. <sup>3</sup> Granted a temporary allowance of £39 per annum. <sup>4</sup> To 11 July; resigned. <sup>5</sup> Granted a special allowance of £30 per annum. <sup>6</sup> Granted a district allowance of £20 per annum.   * Services not continuous.   (For other allowances, see p. 212.)							

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>					
Trangie— Post and Telegraph Master	William Ernest Hogan ...	1 Jan., 1892	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	17 Jan., 1887.
Trundle— Post and Telegraph Master	Stanley Charles Francis <sup>1</sup> ... succeeded by John M <sup>4</sup> Fadden <sup>2</sup> .....	11 July, 1892 1 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	130 0 0	1 July, 1883. 24 Aug., 1889.
Trunkey Creek— Post and Telegraph Master	William Thomas Lee <sup>3</sup> ..... succeeded by Elizabeth Lee .....	10 Feb., 1883 30 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	240 0 0 100 0 0	1 Feb., 1860. 10 Feb., 1883.
Tuena— Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas Frederick Bell ...	6 Sept., 1880	Ditto .....	180 0 0	20 April, 1876.
Tumberumba— Post and Telegraph Master	William Dixon Bailey.....	17 Dec., 1889	Ditto .....	180 0 0	25 June, 1880.
Tumbulgum— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Louisa Tobin <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0	12 Oct., 1884
Tumut— Post and Telegraph Master	Harold John Dyce .....	12 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	22 Oct., 1883.*
Tumut— Post and Telegraph Master	John Bennett <sup>5</sup> ..... succeeded by Edric Thetis Mulligan ...	23 June, 1890 4 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	230 0 0 270 0 0	19 June, 1872.* 16 Feb., 1870.
Tweed Heads— Post and Telegraph Master	Donald Alexander Rayner	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	130 0 0	20 Nov., 1883.
Ulmarra— Post and Telegraph Master	Arthur Joseph Flanders...	12 Dec., 1877	Ditto .....	180 0 0	10 June, 1872.
Ultimo— Post and Telegraph Master	William McCann <sup>6</sup> .....	6 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	120 0 0	2 April, 1883.
	succeeded by William Foster Burgess...	17 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	140 0 0 to 3 Sept., 150 0 0 from 4 Sept.	16 Mar., 1879.
Assistant .....	George Joseph Askew.....	14 June, 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	20 April, 1885.
Upper Copmanhurst— Post and Telegraph Master	Andrew Morton .....	5 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	160 0 0	30 Jan., 1877.
Uralla— Post and Telegraph Master	William Bede Nesbitt.....	8 April, 1889	Ditto .....	260 0 0	17 Sept., 1872.
Urana— Post and Telegraph Master	Ronald Seton .....	24 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	240 0 0	12 June, 1877.
Wagga Wagga— Postmaster .....	Thomas William Hamilton Dec. Thomas Joseph Lynch.....	2 Sept., 1884 21 Dec., 1883	Ditto .....	390 0 0 260 0 0	7 June, 1856. 1 Sept., 1875.
Assistants .....	George Thomas Willoughby Andrew Paul Lysaught ...	1 Sept., 1891 1 May, 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0 140 0 0	18 Jan., 1882. 16 Feb., 1884.
Walbundrie— Post and Telegraph Master	Ernest Thomas Hudson ..	10 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0	12 Feb., 1883.*
Walcha— Post and Telegraph Master	David Ridout Thursby ...	2 July, 1877	Ditto .....	220 0 0	20 Dec., 1876.
Walgett— Post and Telegraph Master	Marcus Henry Lynch.....	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	260 0 0	20 Oct., 1873.
Assistant .....	Frederick Modrzyński ...	1 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Sept., 1885.
Wallerawang— Post and Telegraph Master	William Mead .....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Sept., 1882.
Wallsend—Plattsburg— Post and Telegraph Master	William Keohan .....	31 July, 1888	Ditto .....	280 0 0	23 Mar., 1875.
Wanaring— Post and Telegraph Master	Bernard Joseph Martin <sup>7</sup> ... succeeded by Andrew Nance Mui <sup>2</sup> .....	20 Jan., 1888 10 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	240 0 0 190 0 0	1 Jan., 1878. 15 April, 1875.
Waratah— Post and Telegraph Master	William Harris .....	28 Nov., 1878	Ditto .....	160 0 0	— Nov., 1874.
Wardell— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry Alexander Weatherall <sup>8</sup> .. succeeded by Alfred Webber Plumley...	15 May, 1891 19 May, 1892	Ditto .....	180 0 0 210 0 0	9 May, 1881. 17 Nov., 1876.
Warialda— Post and Telegraph Master	William Owen Newbery...	8 Dec., 1882	Ditto .....	230 0 0	28 Nov., 1873.
Warren— Post and Telegraph Master	George William Self .....	2 Feb., 1881	Ditto .....	260 0 0	1 June, 1875.
Waterloo— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Annie Kibble .....	11 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	130 0 0	6 May, 1885.
Watson's Bay— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Emanuel.....	16 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	130 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
Wattle Flat— Post and Telegraph Master	William Walters .....	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto .....	130 0 0	29 Sept., 1881.

<sup>1</sup> To 31 July; appointed to Milthorpe. <sup>2</sup> Receives £20 per annum district allowance. <sup>3</sup> To 29 November; deceased. <sup>4</sup> To 11 March; appointed to Gurrinderra. <sup>5</sup> To 3 August; appointed to Port Macquarie. <sup>6</sup> To 24 February; dismissed. <sup>7</sup> To 9 September; appointed to Carcar. <sup>8</sup> To 13 May; appointed to Bingara. \* Services not continuous. (For other allowances, see p. 212.)



NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>					
Wauchope— Post and Telegraph Master	Michael James Dillon <sup>1</sup> ... succeeded by Robert Galloway .....	29 Oct., 1889 9 April, 1892	Governor and Executive Council Ditto .....	130 0 0 130 0 0	14 April, 1874. 1 Jan., 1883.
Waverley— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Elizabeth Ferris .....	3 July, 1876	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 July, 1876.
Wee Waa— Post and Telegraph Master	John Thomas Molloy .....	19 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	180 0 0	5 May, 1880.
Wellington— Post and Telegraph Master	Alexander Chrystal .....	26 Jan., 1875	Ditto .....	310 0 0	25 April, 1870.
Assistants .....	Charles Kennard <sup>2</sup> .....	9 Dec., 1878	Ditto .....	128 0 0	9 Dec., 1878.
	Frederick Richard Lawrence <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	2 June, 1886.
	Clarendon Frank Hughes .....	14 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	21 Dec., 1885.
Wentworth— Post and Telegraph Master	Albert Henry Davies .....	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	380 0 0	26 Nov., 1868.
Assistant .....	John Francis Keelty .....	26 Jan., 1880	Ditto .....	160 0 0	7 Sept., 1877.
Werris Creek— Post and Telegraph Master	Ernest Edward Sullings .....	11 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0	9 May, 1887.
West Kempsey— Post and Telegraph Master	James Williams .....	1 July, 1870	Ditto .....	260 0 0	28 July, 1865.
West Maitland— Postmaster .....	William Charles Johnson .....	13 June, 1883	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 Oct., 1857.
Assistants .....	Nicholas Weekes .....	27 Dec., 1887	Ditto .....	180 0 0	14 June, 1881.
	James Clement O'Neill .....	24 April, 1888	Ditto .....	120 0 0	6 Sept., 1882.
	Edward Thomas M'Glinn .....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	to 2 April, 180 0 0 from 3 April, 100 0 0	7 July, 1887.
Whitton— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry George Dent .....	1 Nov., 1886	Ditto .....	130 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Wickham— Post and Telegraph Master	James Ramsay .....	5 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Nov., 1872.
Wilcannia— Post and Telegraph Master	James Rowand Holding .....	21 July, 1887	Ditto .....	310 0 0	— May, 1867.
Assistant .....	Francis Henry Percy <sup>4</sup> .....	12 Dec., 1887	Ditto .....	130 0 0 to 24 July, 140 0 0 from 25 July, 340 0 0	27 Mar., 1882.
Windsor— Post and Telegraph Master	James Adam Dick .....	13 Sept., 1880	Ditto .....	200 0 0	14 Nov., 1876.
Wingham— Post and Telegraph Master	James William Hodgins .....	24 April, 1880	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 May, 1875.
Wiseman's Ferry— Post and Telegraph Master	John Timothy Marx .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	to 30 Sept., 230 0 0 from 1 Oct., 230 0 0	1 April, 1862.
Wollombi— Post and Telegraph Master	John Christopher Joseph Smith .....	10 July, 1882	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1860.
Wollongong— Post and Telegraph Master	Philip Mackel .....	11 Mar., 1870	Ditto .....	140 0 0	20 May, 1878.
Woolmla— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Blanche Vere Squire .....	17 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	180 0 0	16 May, 1881.
Woodburn— Post and Telegraph Master	Edward Dean .....	23 Feb., 1882	Ditto .....	190 0 0	5 Jan., 1874.
Woollahra— Post and Telegraph Master	Melbourne Sydney Dargin .....	19 July, 1884	Ditto .....	130 0 0	1 April, 1882.
Wyndham— Post and Telegraph Master	William Joseph Edwards .....	12 Oct., 1891	Ditto .....	120 0 0	25 May, 1881.
Wyong— Post and Telegraph Master	George Kinnear Hosking .....	1 Nov., 1891	Ditto .....	110 0 0 to 24 July, 120 0 0 from 25 July, 180 0 0	1 May, 1882.
Wyrallah— Post and Telegraph Master	Daniel Howell .....	19 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 Jan., 1874.
Yamba— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Emma Hannah Annette Pegus .....	1 July, 1877	Ditto .....	310 0 0	14 Sept., 1868.
Yass— Post and Telegraph Master	John Richard Colls <sup>5</sup> .....	17 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	130 0 0	16 Mar., 1879.
Yerong Creek— Post and Telegraph Master	William Foster Burgess <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	16 Feb., 1880.
Yetman— Post and Telegraph Master	Herbert James Lancaster .....	3 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	320 0 0 160 0 0	1 Sept., 1865. 5 April, 1882.
Young— Post and Telegraph Master	William M'Nab .....	29 Aug., 1873	Ditto .....	2 0 0 7 " 190 0 0 2 " 180 0 0 4 " 170 0 0 5 " 160 0 0 3 " 150 0 0 3 " 140 0 0	each.
Assistant .....	Francis Allen Muir .....	1 July, 1884	Ditto .....		
Mail Guards (26) <sup>7</sup> .....	.....	.....	Postmaster-General .....		

<sup>1</sup> To 8 April; appointed to Blackwall. <sup>2</sup> Appointed Operator from 1 April. <sup>3</sup> To 30 September; appointed to Condobolin. Receives £20 per annum district allowance. <sup>4</sup> Receives a special allowance of £20 per annum. <sup>5</sup> Allowed £10 per annum for winding and regulating clocks. <sup>6</sup> Appointed to Ultimo, 17 March. <sup>7</sup> Allowed £2 10s. per month when travelling. (For other allowances see p. 212.)

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£ s. d.	
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>					
Stamper and Sorter (1) .....	.....	.....	Postmaster-General ..	160 0 0	each.
				4 at 170 0 0	"
				4 " 160 0 0	"
				6 " 155 0 0	"
				5 " 150 0 0	"
				9 " 145 0 0	"
				9 " 140 0 0	"
Letter-carriers (156) .....	.....	.....	Ditto ..	12 " 135 0 0	"
				13 " 130 0 0	"
				16 " 125 0 0	"
				15 " 120 0 0	"
				20 " 115 0 0	"
				17 " 110 0 0	"
				5 " 105 0 0	"
				21 " 100 0 0	"
Mail-boys (5) .....	.....	.....	Ditto ..	1 " 65 0 0	"
				4 " 26 0 0	each.

Letter-carriers and Mail boys, each allowed one scarlet cloth tunic, one scarlet serge sac, two pairs blue cloth and one pair blue serge trousers, one helmet or one cap. Mail Guards each allowed one scarlet cloth tunic, one scarlet serge sac, two pairs blue cloth and one pair serge trousers. Shipping Clerk, Shipping Clerk's Assistant, Overseer of Letter-carriers, and Gate keeper, each allowed one blue cloth and one blue serge sac, two pairs blue cloth and one pair serge trousers. Mounted Letter-carriers are allowed three pairs of strapped Bedford cord trousers and one cap each in lieu of helmet, and cloth and serge trousers. Overtime allowances are granted to the officials of the Mail Branch of the Head Office, in consideration of giving their attendance whenever called upon, either during day or night, to sort English or Foreign Mails received and despatched.

For forage allowances to Post and Telegraph Masters see foot note at end of Electric Telegraph return

Porterage allowances are paid as follows —To Post and Telegraph Masters, Bateman's Bay, £6 per annum, Brushgrove, £32, Bull, £25, Chatsworth Island, £13; Croki, £7; Cundletown, £5, Fernmount, 10s per trip; Gladstone, £5 per annum, Hamilton, £30, Harwood Island £13, Hurstville, £6, Kiama, £5 4s, Lawrence, £13, Milton, £24, Nelligen, £3, Nelson's Bay, £6, Palmer's Island, £13, Picton, £5, Port Macquarie, £12, Smithtown, £8, South Woodburn, £20, Taree, £15, Ullmarra, £13, Wardell, £10, Watson's Bay, £10, Wiseman's Ferry, £10; Wyrallah, £5

Postmasters are allowed quarters, fuel and light, and in some instances small sums for keeping their offices clean

The Post and Telegraph Masters at Camperdown, Hunter's Hill, Lambton, Leichhardt, Lower Botany, Randwick, Waratah, and Waverley, are allowed £10 per annum each for keeping their offices open daily until 8 p m

Amount of security given by the Officers, viz —Secretary, Accountant, and Cashier, each £1,000; included in a Bond to the Treasury Department

The whole of the other officials in the Postal Service (Town and Country) are included in a general bond to the Treasury, the security ranging from £100 to £800.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892 also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were.—

Persons employed—	No.	Amount of money paid as—	£	s.	d.	Total.
On 31 December .....	3,881	Salaries .....	234,394	7	8	£238,448 14 9
		Fees, &c .....	2,534	18	3	
		Wages ..	1,519	8	10	

**MONEY ORDER OFFICE AND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.**

Superintendent .....	Andrew James Doak .....	1 Jan, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	700 0 0	1 Feb, 1864.
Chief Clerk and Examiner .....	Arthur Robert Docker .....	1 Jan, 1839	Ditto .....	600 0 0	1 Jan, 1867.
Examiner .....	William Burnet .....	17 April, 1867	Ditto ..	550 0 0	17 April, 1867.
Teller .....	William Palgrave Simpson .....	1 July, 1866	Ditto ..	400 0 0	19 Feb, 1866.
Examiner .....	William Ambrose Uhr .....	1 Mar, 1869	Ditto ..	400 0 0	1 July, 1866.
Assistant Examiners .....	William Dunn Bayly <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Sept, 1871	Ditto ..	350 0 0	1 Sept, 1871.
	Edwin Broughton Lumsdane .....	1 Nov, 1872	Ditto ..	350 0 0	1 May, 1872.
	William Wood .....	1 April, 1874	Ditto ..	315 0 0	21 April, 1873.
	Henry Reeve .....	1 July, 1875	Ditto ..	285 0 0	1 July, 1875.
Ledger-keepers .....	William Henry Wager .....	1 May, 1878	Ditto ..	265 0 0	1 Dec, 1876.
	John James Mooney <sup>2</sup> .....	1 June, 1875	Ditto ..	285 0 0	18 Mar, 1874.
	Ernest Joshua Clark <sup>3</sup> .....	1 May, 1878	Ditto ..	240 0 0	1 Feb, 1877.
Assistant Teller .....	Augustine Timothy McShane .....	1 July, 1882	Ditto ..	235 0 0	1 Sept, 1880.
Ledger keeper .....	Joseph Sims .....	1 Jan, 1884	Ditto ..	235 0 0	21 Dec, 1882.
Assistant Teller .....	Charles Sutton Gillham .....	1 Jan, 1883	Ditto ..	235 0 0	1 Mar, 1882.
Record Clerk .....	William Boucher Scott .....	1 Jan, 1884	Ditto ..	235 0 0	7 June, 1883.
Ledger-keepers .....	Percy Frederick Maybury <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Aug, 1879	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.	240 0 0	1 July, 1878.
Assistant Examiner .....	Alfred William Usher .....	1 Jan, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	235 0 0	21 May, 1883
Assistant Examiner .....	Alexander Gibb .....	1 Aug, 1885	Ditto .....	235 0 0	1 May, 1884
Clerk .....	Albert E. Earls <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Jan, 1884	Ditto ..	235 0 0	6 Jan, 1882.
Ledger keeper .....	Josiah George Graham .....	1 Jan, 1884	Ditto ..	200 0 0	11 July, 1882
Assistant Examiner .....	William Crane Allpress .....	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto	from 31 May 235 0 0 from 1 June 190 0 0	12 Mar, 1883.
Ledger-keepers .....	Alfred Goodwin Day .....	1 Aug, 1885	Ditto ..	190 0 0	5 May, 1884.
	Frederick George Rabone .....	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto ..	185 0 0	14 May, 1883
				to 31 May, 190 0 0	
				from 1 June	
	Edward Cearns .....	1 Jan, 1887	Ditto ..	185 0 0	17 Feb, 1885.
	Clement Morville Gee .....	1 Jan, 1887	Ditto ..	185 0 0	17 Aug, 1885
Assistant Teller .....	Edward Henry Kenneth Young .....	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto ..	185 0 0	25 May, 1883.
Ledger-keepers .....	Frederick Parr .....	1 Aug, 1885	Ditto ..	185 0 0	1 April, 1883.
	Peter Clark .....	1 Aug, 1885	Ditto ..	185 0 0	1 May, 1884
Paid Money Order Clerk .....	Cecil Edward Sharp .....	1 Jan, 1887	Ditto ..	185 0 0	1 Dec, 1884.

<sup>1</sup> Six months leave on half pay from 1 February, six months leave on half pay from 2 November <sup>2</sup> Reduced to £265 from 20 August <sup>3</sup> Forfeited appointment through Bankruptcy, 18 May <sup>4</sup> Appointed Temporary Clerk at £150, 1 September <sup>5</sup> Reduced to £235 from 20 August <sup>6</sup> Resigned 31 May Amount of security given by Superintendent, £2,000, Chief Clerk and Examiner, £1,000. The other officials in the Department are included in a general bond to the Treasury, the security ranging from £100 to £500.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—MONEY ORDER OFFICE AND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.—continued.</b>					
Ledger-keeper	James Edward Guyot	1 Jan., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	170 0 0 to 31 May, 185 0 0 from 1 June.	1 Aug., 1886.
Clerk	Thomas Wells	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	170 0 0	10 Aug., 1886.
Ledger-keepers	Robert Thomas White	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	170 0 0	1 Jan., 1884.
	Thomas Warren	1 Aug., 1885	Ditto	170 0 0	1 Aug., 1883.
Clerk	Charles Henry Coggins	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	170 0 0	24 Nov., 1884.
Ledger-keeper	Horace Brounerette Tillidge	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	170 0 0	17 Aug., 1885.
Clerk	Francis Louis Coffey	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	150 0 0 to 31 May, 170 0 0 from 1 June.	1 Sept., 1885.
Ledger-keeper	William Thomas Porter	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	150 0 0	7 June, 1886.
Clerks	Edward John Carr	1 June, 1888	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Sept., 1885.
	John Gilbert M'Laren	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1888.
	William Alexander Moir	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	140 0 0 to 31 May, 150 0 0 from 1 June.	1 Mar., 1888.
	Edmund James Stack	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	140 0 0	1 May, 1888.
	Charles Owen Bloore	1 Oct., 1889	Ditto	140 0 0	1 Sept., 1888.
	Charles Robert Dalgarno	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto	120 0 0 to 31 May, 140 0 0 from 1 June.	1 Sept., 1888.
	George Bradford Henderson	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto	120 0 0	16 Oct., 1888.
	John Joseph Rice	1 Nov., 1890	Ditto	120 0 0	13 May, 1889.
	Roland John Brooks	1 Dec., 1891	Ditto	100 0 0 to 31 May, 120 0 0 from 1 June.	6 Jan., 1890.
Temporary Clerks	Charles Daniel M'Cauley	1 June, 1892	Ditto	100 0 0	2 Aug., 1890.
	George O'Connor	9 May, 1889	Postmaster-General	100 0 0 to 31 July, 120 0 0 from 1 Aug.	9 May, 1889.
	Sydney Richard Mulball	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Nov., 1889.
	Joseph Maloney	15 Aug., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0 to 31 May, 84 0 0 from 1 June.	15 Aug., 1890.
	John Michael Toohey	20 Oct., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0 to 31 May, 84 0 0 from 1 June.	20 Oct., 1890.
	Lindsay George Beattie	18 Nov., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0 to 31 May, 84 0 0 from 1 June.	18 Nov., 1890.
	George Angustus Wright	19 Nov., 1890	Ditto	75 0 0	19 Nov., 1890.
	John Lawrence Cantwell	5 Jan., 1891	Ditto	150 0 0 to 30 April, 170 0 0 from 1 May.	5 Jan., 1891.
	H. Meadmors <sup>1</sup>	9 Jan., 1891	Ditto	50 0 0	
	Michael Francis Patrick Dwyer	27 Jan., 1891	Ditto	75 0 0	27 Jan., 1891.
	George Thompson	1 May, 1891	Ditto	70 0 0	1 May, 1891.
	William James Healy	3 June, 1891	Ditto	75 0 0	3 June, 1891.
	J. Barry <sup>2</sup>	12 Aug., 1891	Ditto	75 0 0	
	Thomas Napier	1 June, 1892	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1891.
	Henry Robertson Bethell	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1892.
	Thomas William Verrinder	1 Feb., 1892	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Feb., 1892.
	Edward Benjamin Cameron	13 Dec., 1892	Ditto	100 0 0	13 Dec., 1892.
	James Alexander Little	17 Nov., 1892	Ditto	75 0 0	17 Nov., 1892.
	William James Middleton	8 Feb., 1892	Ditto	50 0 0	8 Feb., 1892.
	Joseph Francis Vardy	9 Feb., 1892	Ditto	50 0 0	9 Feb., 1892.
	Thomas Wilkinson Moffitt	10 Mar., 1892	Ditto	50 0 0	10 Mar., 1892.
	Ferdinand Geo. Arthur Rowohl	4 May, 1892	Ditto	50 0 0	4 May, 1892.
	Herbert Andrew Payten	5 May, 1892	Ditto	50 0 0	5 May, 1892.
	Thomas Bede Roseby	1 Dec., 1892	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Dec., 1892.
	Ernest Joshua Clark	1 Sept., 1892	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Feb., 1877.
Storekeeper	Joseph Law Stokes	1 Jan., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	1 July, 1879.
Assistant Storekeeper	Thomas Henry Bartholomew	11 June, 1892	Postmaster-General	50 0 0	24 Feb., 1892.
Messengers (6)			Ditto	1 at 160 0 0 1 " 84 0 0 2 " 50 0 0 2 " 36 0 0	each

<sup>1</sup> Resigned 29 Feb.      <sup>2</sup> Resigned 2 Nov.

The number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages, paid by this Department, during the same year were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as—	£ s. d.	Total.
On 31st December	76	Salaries	1,257 1 3	£13,460 0 6
		Fees, & Commission to Postmasters	722 2 7	
		Wages	166 16 8	

Office	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—continued.</b>					
<b>ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.</b>					
<i>Head Office</i>					
Superintendent	Edward Charles Cracknell <sup>1</sup>	15 Jan, 1861	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission	1,000 0 0	1 Jan, 1858.
Assistant Superintendent	Philip Billingsley Walker <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan, 1866	Governor and Executive Council	700 0 0	18 Feb, 1858
Accountant	Charles Smith Gicgoiy <sup>3</sup>	20 Jan, 1879	Ditto	550 0 0	16 Aug, 1864
Cashier	David Charles Cootc <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan, 1878	Ditto	400 0 0	1 Dec, 1873.
Clerk in Charge Check Branch	Harry C Usler	1 Mar, 1879	Ditto	425 0 0	11 Mar, 1863
Book keeper	James Clark O'Hara	6 Sept, 1890	Ditto	340 0 0	4 April, 1876.
Cable Clerk	Michael Henry Howard	28 Jan., 1890	Ditto	370 0 0	1 Mar, 1875
Clerk in charge of Store	Frederick Valentine Hedges	20 Dec, 1876	Ditto	340 0 0	17 April, 1869*
Correspondence Clerk	Thomas Stewart	1 Nov, 1885	Ditto	390 0 0	4 Mar, 1878
Receiving Clerks ..	Francis W Hulme <sup>4</sup>	1 July, 1877	Ditto	390 0 0	1 Nov, 1867
	John W Miller <sup>4</sup>	3 Feb, 1875	Ditto	325 0 0	1 May, 1873
	George Johnson <sup>5</sup>	3 Sept, 1877	Ditto	290 0 0	3 Sept, 1877
Clerks . . . . .	Fredk C Freeman	1 Aug, 1882	Ditto	325 0 0	30 Mar, 1870
	Thomas W Ferris	23 June, 1877	Ditto	325 0 0	23 June, 1877
	William Alfred Leggratt	20 Mar, 1879	Ditto	290 0 0	— May, 1875.
	Gustave Angles	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto	290 0 0	29 Oct, 1872.
	Wm G. Anderson	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto	290 0 0	2 April, 1876
	William Sinclair	15 Dec, 1882	Ditto	290 0 0	15 Dec, 1882
	John King	1 Dec, 1885	Ditto	290 0 0	1 Jan., 1877
	Robert Campbell	21 Dec, 1876	Ditto	275 0 0	21 Dec, 1876
	Joseph Wm Rinaldi ..	1 Dec, 1884	Ditto	275 0 0	1 July, 1877.
	Henry A Fox ... ..	1 Jan, 1883	Ditto	275 0 0	28 July, 1876
	John Murr	8 April, 1879	Ditto	240 0 0	8 April, 1879
	Leopold Felix Adolph Vermeesch <sup>5</sup>	1 Jan, 1883	Ditto	240 0 0	10 Sept., 1876
	George Cleland ....	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto	240 0 0	7 Aug, 1875
	Wm C Cooper	20 Dec, 1884	Ditto	220 0 0	1 Dec, 1881
	James A Cassidy	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto	220 0 0	5 April, 1876
	Charles Chapman	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto	220 0 0	1 May, 1875
	William Wheatley ...	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto	200 0 0	26 Sept, 1874
	Chas J Smith <sup>5</sup>	1 Aug, 1883	Ditto	200 0 0	27 Jan, 1880
	Horace C Spencer ...	1 Sept, 1888	Ditto	200 0 0	21 June, 1880.
	William John Wareham	9 Jan, 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	31 July, 1879.
	John Seage	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto	200 0 0	16 Oct, 1882
	Percy Howe ...	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto	200 0 0	22 Mar, 1882
	Wm J Stephens ...	17 April, 1882	Ditto	200 0 0	15 Feb, 1878
	Frederick W Knight	1 Sept, 1877	Ditto	190 0 0	1 Nov, 1877
	Edward Leeson .....	11 July, 1887	Ditto	190 0 0	5 Nov., 1877
	William Jno Battye .	1 Aug, 1882	Ditto	190 0 0	1 Aug, 1882.
	Sidney Sawyer	1 Sept, 1882	Ditto	190 0 0	3 Aug, 1877.
	Francis M'Cracken	1 Oct, 1883	Ditto	190 0 0	16 Nov, 1882
	James Murray	1 Jan, 1886	Ditto	190 0 0	16 Nov, 1881.
	Wm O'Brien ..	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto	190 0 0	1 Nov, 1876
	William Dawson ..	28 Aug, 1880	Ditto	190 0 0	28 Aug, 1880.
	Wm H Arthur .	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto	190 0 0	— Nov, 1875.
	Robert Miles Stapylton	1 Feb, 1891	Ditto	190 0 0	17 July, 1874
	Peter J Finlayson .....	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto	180 0 0	1 Nov, 1877
	Fredk T Hinchey	17 Mar, 1884	Ditto	170 0 0	17 Mar, 1884.
	John News	1 Mar, 1884	Ditto	170 0 0	1 Mar, 1884.
	Alfred George Turner	1 Sept, 1888	Ditto	170 0 0	9 July, 1883
	Sidney J. Porter . . .	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto	170 0 0	30 Nov, 1875
	Stephen F Scott	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto	150 0 0	1 May, 1879
	William Asprey .....	1 Sept., 1888	Ditto	150 0 0	12 Feb, 1883.
	James E Reeve	1 Mar, 1884	Ditto	140 0 0	1 Mar, 1884
	Denis Ryan ...	1 Sept, 1888	Ditto	140 0 0	19 June, 1884.
	Arthur Lennox Rowling	1 Sept, 1888	Ditto	140 0 0	22 Jan, 1883
	David S Watson ..	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto	140 0 0	9 Aug, 1881
	Robt H J Dean	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto	140 0 0	27 Mar, 1878
	James McKudy	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto	140 0 0	1 Jan, 1879
	John Samuel Melville	1 Sept, 1890	Ditto	140 0 0	10 Mar., 1884
	James J Seage	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	140 0 0	29 July, 1891.
	John Earnshaw	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto	130 0 0	3 Sept, 1879
	John Stewart	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto	130 0 0	27 Jan, 1881.
	John C D Macbude ..	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto	130 0 0	1 June, 1877
	Albt E Brianwood	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto	120 0 0	1 Jan, 1883
	Andrew Strachan	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto	120 0 0	27 Oct, 1882.
	Frederick Charles Stephens	1 Sept, 1890	Ditto	110 0 0	21 May, 1883
	Hubert Cahill	1 June 1891	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Dec, 1884.
	Joseph Mazzini Cuneo ...	1 June, 1891	Ditto	100 0 0	9 Jan, 1890
	George Blake	1 April, 1892	Ditto	100 0 0	27 April, 1885
	Percy John Williams <sup>5</sup>	1 Sept, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	27 Jan, 1884
Operating Branch—					
Manager	William Wilson	1 Jan, 1873	Ditto	550 0 0	12 July, 1858
Assistant Manager	Richd H Hipsley .	15 Sept, 1887	Ditto	475 0 0	11 Feb, 1858
	Chas J Munph	9 Dec, 1889	Ditto	340 0 0	17 Mar, 1866
	Henry James Sykes	9 Dec, 1889	Ditto	340 0 0	20 Aug, 1862
Telegraph Instructor	Arthur C F Webb	9 Sept, 1890	Ditto	250 0 0	10 Feb, 1890

<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £1,000

<sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £300

<sup>3</sup> Gives security to the amount of £500

<sup>4</sup> Gives security

to the amount of £250

<sup>5</sup> Gives security to the amount of £100

\* Services not continuous

Office	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first appointment under the Colonial Government
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.</b>					
<i>Head Office—continued.</i>					
Electrician	John Yates Nelson	9 Sept, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	18 July, 1868.
Assistant Electrician	Alexander A Dircks	1 Jan, 1892	Ditto	320 0 0	6 June, 1872.
Operators	James Curry	1 April, 1880	Ditto	320 0 0	26 Sept, 1863.
	William A Blackstone	1 Jan, 1885	Ditto	320 0 0	17 July, 1871.
	Richard C Wills	11 July, 1877	Ditto	320 0 0	9 Dec., 1858.
	Henry Robinson	1 June, 1873	Ditto	320 0 0	20 May, 1867.
	Henry Corbett	1 July, 1891	Ditto	320 0 0	1 Oct, 1869.
	William F Corbett	11 May, 1879	Ditto	320 0 0	1 June, 1874.
	George Rae	1 June, 1875	Ditto	320 0 0	1 Aug, 1873.
	William C Rush	26 Oct, 1876	Ditto	320 0 0	13 Dec, 1873.
	Philip J De Guuchy	1 Sept, 1875	Ditto	290 0 0	1 Sept, 1875.
	Christopher Hy. Fitzgerald	1 Sept, 1888	Ditto	290 0 0	4 Dec, 1872.
	Charles Fry	1 Oct, 1885	Ditto	290 0 0	3 Mar, 1874.
	Henry Martin	1 Dec, 1882	Ditto	290 0 0	1 May, 1869.
	Walter E Tomkinson	1 Jan, 1878	Ditto	290 0 0	1 Jan, 1872.
	Joseph B Coleman	1 June, 1882	Ditto	290 0 0	30 July, 1872.
	John B Doutty	1 Aug, 1878	Ditto	290 0 0	1 Oct, 1872.
	William B Jenkins	10 Mar, 1876	Ditto	290 0 0	23 Mar, 1873.
	Henry H P Lublin	20 Jan, 1890	Ditto	260 0 0	1 Nov, 1878.
	Edmund J Haslingden	1 Sept, 1877	Ditto	260 0 0	27 Aug, 1872.
	Joseph E Cooper	22 Jan, 1883	Ditto	260 0 0	6 Nov, 1873.
	Geo Herbert Chapman	1 Jan, 1882	Ditto	260 0 0	26 Mar, 1877.
	Edward J Bryant	1 Dec, 1880	Ditto	260 0 0	15 Dec, 1877.
	Arthur S Cooper	23 Mar, 1882	Ditto	260 0 0	3 Mar., 1874.
	James M'Grath	1 June, 1882	Ditto	260 0 0	14 Jan, 1874.
	Fiedk John Fowler <sup>1</sup>	17 Aug, 1891	Ditto	260 0 0	12 April, 1869.
	Frank S Bowerman	1 Oct, 1878	Ditto	240 0 0	1 July, 1876.
	Henry Wm North <sup>2</sup>	1 May, 1882	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Jan, 1878.
	Jno Hill Miller	15 July, 1886	Ditto	240 0 0	7 Dec, 1877.
	James E Phelan	1 Oct, 1885	Ditto	240 0 0	30 May, 1870.
	Albion C Croft	1 April, 1888	Ditto	240 0 0	16 April, 1875.
	James Smith Page	29 June, 1891	Ditto	240 0 0	14 Feb, 1876.
	George Giesty	6 June, 1876	Ditto	240 0 0	27 April, 1874.
	John P Morrissey	1 Jan, 1891	Ditto	240 0 0	1 June, 1880.
	Walter J. Job	1 June, 1884	Ditto	240 0 0	5 Mar, 1874.
	Jas T Glover	1 Mar, 1878	Ditto	240 0 0	2 Mar, 1876.
	Herbert A Smith	1 June, 1885	Ditto	240 0 0	9 Mar, 1876.
	James Connick	14 Dec, 1877	Ditto	240 0 0	14 Dec, 1877.
	Louis V Miller	28 June, 1881	Ditto	240 0 0	19 Jan, 1875.
	Geo T Richards	1 July, 1882	Ditto	240 0 0	1 July, 1882.
	David Broadfoot	22 Jan, 1890	Ditto	240 0 0	30 Aug, 1880.
	Walter Goodman	1 Sept, 1878	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Mar, 1877.
	William Ashton Vanley	1 June, 1879	Ditto	240 0 0	1 July, 1878.
	Alexander Taylor	1 Oct, 1891	Ditto	240 0 0	3 April, 1873.
	Alfred D Bowen	20 Oct, 1879	Ditto	240 0 0	1 April, 1878.
	Frank G K Wilson	1 Mar, 1891	Ditto	240 0 0	7 Dec., 1875.
	Philip J Johnston	1 Jan, 1884	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Jan, 1878.
	James W McCutcheon	16 Aug, 1886	Ditto	240 0 0	6 Dec, 1876.
	Ninian J. Scouller <sup>3</sup>	1 Aug, 1888	Ditto	240 0 0	1 May, 1880.
	Patk. J. Howe...	9 Aug, 1886	Ditto	220 0 0	1 May, 1875.
				to 31 Oct,	
				230 0 0	
				from 1 Nov	
	Henry D Edwards <sup>4</sup>	1 Aug, 1886	Ditto	220 0 0	1 Jan, 1872 *
	Jno Goldrick	17 Feb, 1886	Ditto	220 0 0	7 Sept, 1877.
	John S White	1 Sept, 1887	Ditto	220 0 0	2 July, 1875.
	Geo Brighton	8 April, 1889	Ditto	220 0 0	25 June, 1875.
	John C Brainwood <sup>5</sup>	8 Sept, 1880	Ditto	220 0 0	20 June, 1876.
	Archibald John Walkom	7 Sept, 1888	Ditto	230 0 0	14 April, 1877.
	Wm J W Richardson	7 Jan, 1886	Ditto	220 0 0	1 Mar, 1879.
	Sydney E Hewett <sup>6</sup>	16 April, 1882	Ditto	200 0 0	16 April, 1882.
	Wm C Parker	1 Jan, 1886	Ditto	220 0 0	5 Mar, 1877.
	Stephen S Bamble	1 July, 1888	Ditto	220 0 0	1 July, 1877.
	James Rowland Nash	11 Jan, 1886	Ditto	220 0 0	10 April, 1879.
	Thomas A Leonard	1 Aug, 1890	Ditto	220 0 0	1 Jan., 1877.
	Edward G Young	2 Mar, 1892	Ditto	220 0 0	12 July, 1874.
	Henry E Williams	12 Jan, 1891	Ditto	220 0 0	21 Oct, 1878.
	Walter Herbert	23 Sept, 1891	Ditto	200 0 0	9 Feb, 1880.
	John Cobley	1 Aug, 1888	Ditto	200 0 0	9 June, 1882.
	William George Drew	4 Jan, 1892	Ditto	200 0 0	9 April, 1875.
	Chas Edward Stoyles	22 April, 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	10 July, 1876.
	Moss Laird	1 Sept, 1889	Ditto	200 0 0	21 Nov, 1881.
	Charles R Sadler	2 Dec, 1885	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1879.
	Alfred Hall	1 May, 1890	Ditto	200 0 0	4 Feb, 1882.
	Wm. Herbert Pye	1 Oct, 1888	Ditto	200 0 0	20 Aug, 1878.
	John Stroyan Donnan	21 Feb, 1889	Ditto	190 0 0	1 Mar, 1879.
	Daniel J Hines	1 Oct, 1884	Ditto	190 0 0	6 Sept., 1877.
	Alexander B Ewing	1 Feb, 1891	Ditto	190 0 0	25 Sept, 1876.
	Albert Tindall	1 Jan, 1890	Ditto	190 0 0	5 April, 1882.
	Robert G Anson	1 Nov, 1883	Ditto	190 0 0	18 Mar, 1880.
	Fred J Walker	1 Mar, 1888	Ditto	190 0 0	1 July, 1877.

<sup>1</sup> Receives £35 8s per annum in lieu of quarters on half pay    <sup>2</sup> To 31 October, appointed Post and Telegraph Master, Gunnedah    <sup>3</sup> From 1 January to 6 March February, appointed Post and Telegraph Master, Lake Cudgellico    <sup>4</sup> To 6th January, appointed Post and Telegraph Master, Lake Cudgellico    <sup>5</sup> To 29 February, appointed Operator, North Sydney    <sup>6</sup> To 5 Services not continuous

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.</b>					
<i>Head Office—continued.</i>					
Operators ... ..	Robert B. Avery ... ..	1 Dec., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	190 0 0	16 Sept., 1878.
	Charles S. Evans ...	1 July, 1882	Ditto ... ..	190 0 0	1 Dec., 1877.
	Augustus Fraser ... ..	15 Jan., 1890	Ditto ... ..	190 0 0	1 May, 1880.
	Christopher J. Cody ...	1 Mar., 1881	Ditto ... ..	190 0 0	19 Oct., 1876.
	William Palmer ... ..	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto ... ..	190 0 0	28 July, 1879.
	George E. Bragg ... ..	1 Mar., 1891	Ditto ... ..	190 0 0	25 April, 1878.
	Edward C Kraegen ...	1 April, 1880	Ditto ... ..	190 0 0	1 May, 1879.
	Thomas Jas Roberts ...	1 Feb., 1892	Ditto ... ..	190 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
	Arthur Wilson ... ..	1 Dec., 1881	Ditto ... ..	190 0 0	31 May, 1876.
	Henry Jas Tompkins ...	7 Jan., 1892	Ditto ... ..	190 0 0	17 Oct., 1877.
	Samuel Macerow ... ..	19 Oct., 1885	Ditto ... ..	190 0 0	17 Oct., 1877.
	William Hy Leck ... ..	1 April, 1892	Ditto ... ..	190 0 0	8 Aug., 1881
	William Walsh ... ..	1 April, 1880	Ditto ... ..	190 0 0	10 June, 1878.
	James Varley ... ..	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto ... ..	190 0 0	6 Sept., 1877.
	James J. Crennan ...	1 June, 1884	Ditto ... ..	190 0 0	1 Dec., 1878.
	Harry Joils ... ..	16 Dec., 1881	Ditto ... ..	190 0 0	11 Nov., 1876.
	Stanley L. Hosie ... ..	24 July, 1886	Ditto ... ..	180 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
	Arthur R. Faulkes ...	7 July, 1884	Ditto ... ..	180 0 0	15 Feb., 1875.
	Wm. Charles Likely ...	10 Jan., 1890	Ditto ... ..	180 0 0	1 Jan., 1874.*
	Selwyn Talbot Pountney..	25 June, 1890	Ditto ... ..	180 0 0	1 Feb., 1881.
	Wm Henry Gibson ...	1 May, 1890	Ditto ... ..	180 0 0	1 Nov., 1879.
	George D M'Cutcheon ...	29 July, 1890	Ditto ... ..	180 0 0	11 May, 1880.
	John Patrick King ...	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto ... ..	180 0 0	8 May, 1876.
	Edwin John Spry ...	9 May, 1892	Ditto ... ..	180 0 0	9 May, 1880.
	Alfred Wm. Kelly ...	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto ... ..	180 0 0	23 Mar., 1875
	Thomas Palmer ... ..	15 June, 1885	Ditto ... ..	180 0 0	11 Jan., 1882.
	Michael P. Hyndes ...	1 Mar., 1888	Ditto ... ..	180 0 0	10 July, 1882.
	Clarence Cary Rowley ..	1 Mar., 1892	Ditto ... ..	180 0 0	19 April, 1880
	Alfred W. J. Williams ..	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto ... ..	170 0 0	1 Sept., 1878
	Alfred M'Grath ... ..	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto ... ..	170 0 0	1 Dec., 1878.
	Alexander G. Chapman ..	26 Oct., 1885	Ditto ... ..	170 0 0	9 Sept., 1882.
	Bruce A. Hart ... ..	28 July, 1886	Ditto ... ..	170 0 0	8 Mar., 1879
	James Higgs ... ..	1 April, 1888	Ditto ... ..	180 0 0	1 July, 1881.
	Arthur E. Watson ... ..	1 Oct., 1882	Ditto ... ..	170 0 0	1 Mar., 1881.
	George G Matheson ...	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto ... ..	170 0 0	30 Sept., 1881.
	Arthur Williams ... ..	1 Dec., 1881	Ditto ... ..	170 0 0	22 Nov., 1880
	James Swann ... ..	25 May, 1886	Ditto ... ..	170 0 0	25 May, 1886.
	James Denman Kibble ...	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto ... ..	170 0 0	1 June, 1884.
	Maurice O'Connor ...	15 Jan., 1889	Ditto ... ..	170 0 0	20 Sept., 1883.
	John Joseph Fitzgerald..	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto ... ..	170 0 0	2 May, 1879
	James Keough ... ..	1 Aug., 1888	Ditto ... ..	160 0 0	4 Oct., 1878.
	Thomas Edwin Avery ...	10 July, 1889	Ditto ... ..	160 0 0	13 Dec., 1875.
	Francis H Morris ... ..	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto ... ..	160 0 0	28 April, 1881.
	Alfred W. Lees ... ..	17 Nov., 1882	Ditto ... ..	160 0 0	1 Mar., 1881.
	John Holman ... ..	1 Dec., 1892	Ditto ... ..	160 0 0	1 Oct., 1881
	Alexander Joseph Keith..	7 May, 1890	Ditto ... ..	160 0 0	27 Nov., 1882.
	Charles E Nosworthy ...	1 May, 1890	Ditto ... ..	160 0 0	11 July, 1884.
	William Buchanan ...	1 Mar., 1892	Ditto ... ..	160 0 0	22 Oct., 1883.
	John Joseph Murphy <sup>1</sup> ...	1 May, 1891	Ditto ... ..	130 0 0	1 Feb., 1883.
	George Goodman ... ..	1 July, 1886	Ditto ... ..	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1880.
	Walter D. Kennedy <sup>2</sup> ...	13 Feb., 1890	Ditto ... ..	150 0 0	12 Nov., 1884.
	James Gould ... ..	16 Nov., 1885	Ditto ... ..	150 0 0	24 April, 1882.
	Joseph R. Cabel ... ..	15 Dec., 1885	Ditto ... ..	150 0 0	11 Dec., 1882.
	Clarence W. Tomkinson ..	30 July, 1885	Ditto ... ..	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1883
	Alexander Williams ...	1 Mar., 1893	Ditto ... ..	150 0 0	8 Dec., 1884.
	James Augustus M'Garry ..	1 Feb., 1886	Ditto ... ..	150 0 0	1 June, 1883.
	Leslie Grant Ogilvie ...	11 July, 1892	Ditto ... ..	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
	Andrew Newell ... ..	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto ... ..	150 0 0	1 May., 1880.
	George Thomas Palmer ...	6 Feb., 1892	Ditto ... ..	150 0 0	— Feb., 1882
	Robert Hy. Allars ... ..	1 Feb., 1892	Ditto ... ..	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1880
	William Thomas Long <sup>3</sup> ...	6 Sept., 1890	Ditto ... ..	130 0 0	19 Oct., 1881.
	Arthur H. A. M'Kinlay ...	16 Nov., 1885	Ditto ... ..	140 0 0	17 Aug., 1883.
	Arthur Hugh Moodie ...	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto ... ..	140 0 0	20 Aug., 1883.
	Francis J. Heagney ...	6 Sept., 1889	Ditto ... ..	140 0 0	1 Jan., 1884.
	Wm. Sydney Smith ... ..	1 May, 1889	Ditto ... ..	140 0 0	19 Dec., 1881.
	James Adin D'Arcy ... ..	12 Sept., 1888	Ditto ... ..	140 0 0	8 Feb., 1884.
	Wm Faithful Nelson ...	15 Aug., 1890	Ditto ... ..	140 0 0	18 Jan., 1881.
	James Stephens ... ..	21 Oct., 1890	Ditto ... ..	140 0 0	3 Mar., 1883.
	George Henry Mainwaring ..	6 Feb., 1890	Ditto ... ..	140 0 0	9 Nov., 1881.
	Hubert H. M'Dermott ...	1 May, 1891	Ditto ... ..	140 0 0	5 Oct., 1884.
	John Middleton ... ..	20 Jan., 1890	Ditto ... ..	140 0 0	8 April, 1884.
	Edwy Curtis Lee ... ..	1 Oct., 1892	Ditto ... ..	140 0 0	1 Oct., 1886.
	Wm. Fredk. Pepper ... ..	1 April, 1890	Ditto ... ..	140 0 0	3 July, 1882.
	Robert Latta ... ..	1 Sept., 1892	Ditto ... ..	140 0 0	27 April, 1886.
	Ernest Albert M'Leod ...	16 May, 1889	Ditto ... ..	140 0 0	26 Aug., 1883.
	John S English ... ..	1 Dec., 1892	Ditto ... ..	140 0 0	15 Nov., 1889.
	Richard Philps ... ..	14 June, 1889	Ditto ... ..	130 0 0	29 Sept., 1881.
	Morgan P. Madigan ...	15 Aug., 1889	Ditto ... ..	130 0 0	3 June, 1886.
	Ernest M Clarke ... ..	25 Aug., 1889	Ditto ... ..	130 0 0	22 Jan., 1886
	Frederick Robt Jackson ..	22 Aug., 1889	Ditto ... ..	130 0 0	10 Jan. 1888.
	John Llewellyn Wintle ...	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto ... ..	130 0 0	9 Nov., 1885.
	Thomas Herbert Wall ...	18 Jan., 1890	Ditto ... ..	130 0 0	20 June, 1884.
	John M. Higgins ... ..	1 April, 1890	Ditto ... ..	130 0 0	25 May, 1886.

<sup>1</sup> To 28 March; resigned

<sup>2</sup> To 10 May, appointed Operator, Goulburn.

<sup>3</sup> To 30 April, appointed Post and Telegraph Master, Albion Park.

\* Services not continuous

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.</b>					
<i>Head Office—continued.</i>					
Operators .....	Wm. Jas. Stafford .....	1 April, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	130 0 0	23 Feb., 1885.
	Richd. Francis Pritchard.	1 April, 1890	Ditto .....	130 0 0	4 April, 1885.
	John Uren .....	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	130 0 0	11 Aug., 1887.
	Beethoven L. Edwards	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	130 0 0	7 June, 1886.
	Jno. Arthur Bollmann	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	130 0 0	1 April, 1884.
	Walter James Holmes.....	3 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	130 0 0	30 July, 1884.
	Alfred Booth ...	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	130 0 0	21 July, 1884.
	Robert Edmund Wilson...	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	130 0 0	23 April, 1885.
	Alfd. Jno. Plunkett ...	1 May, 1892	Ditto .....	130 0 0	10 July, 1882.
	Army Fitzgerald Daniel	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	130 0 0	19 Sept., 1887.
	Charles Ernest Phillips	1 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	130 0 0	1 April, 1885.
	Archibald John F Macpherson	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	130 0 0	9 June, 1886.
	Harold Drew ...	1 May, 1892	Ditto .....	130 0 0	3 Mar., 1883.
	Ernest Alfred Henry Brown..	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	130 0 0	19 April, 1884.
	Herbert Bridgen ...	1 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	130 0 0	25 Sept., 1886.
	Arthur Percy ...	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	130 0 0	10 Dec., 1885.
	Frederick Bramble ...	17 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	130 0 0	11 Feb., 1884.
	Joseph Moore ...	1 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 Nov., 1888.
	Thomas E. Allars <sup>1</sup> ...	1 April, 1890	Ditto .....	100 0 0	18 Nov., 1886.
	Stephen James Dent ...	1 Aug., 1888	Ditto .....	120 0 0	4 Aug., 1880.
	Geo. Joseph Thos. Lowe .	12 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	120 0 0	20 July, 1885.
	James M'Donald .....	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	120 0 0	2 June, 1885.
	Richard S. Cooper	1 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	120 0 0	19 June, 1884.
	Hugh Chas. Carolan ...	1 May, 1891	Ditto .....	120 0 0	27 Sept., 1885.
	Thomas Davoren	1 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	120 0 0	9 June, 1886.
	George Glanville ...	11 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	120 0 0	14 May, 1884.
	Arthur John Grace.....	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	120 0 0	23 Feb., 1888.
	Samuel Joseph.....	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	120 0 0	27 Nov., 1883.
	Thomas Stapleton .....	8 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	120 0 0	10 June, 1882.
	James Gibson ...	5 Nov., 1891	Ditto .....	110 0 0	8 May, 1881.
	Alexander Grieves .....	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	110 0 0	8 Oct., 1887.
	Edward Quinn.....	15 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	25 July, 1885.
	Charles Armstrong Porteus	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	23 July, 1884.*
	James R. Miles .....	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	10 April, 1885.
	John Maidment .....	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	7 May, 1887.
	James J. Angles .....	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	29 Mar., 1886.
	Bernard M'Nulty .....	1 Dec., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	22 Dec., 1888.
	Ernest Jackson .....	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	9 Jan., 1888.
Junior Operators (10) ....	.....	.....	.....	6 at 75 0 0 1 ,, 65 0 0 3 ,, 52 0 0	each.
Instrument Mechanician ...	Gustave A. Kopsch ...	15 Mar., 1861	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	15 Mar., 1861.
Assistant do ..	Edward D. Thomson .....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Nov., 1878.
Instrument Fitters .....	Charles Stroh .....	14 Aug., 1884	Postmaster-General .....	240 0 0	14 Aug., 1884.
	Richard Baum <sup>2</sup> .....	29 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	220 0 0	29 Dec., 1884.
	Wilhelm Mahler.....	25 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	220 0 0	25 Feb., 1890.
	Edward Thomas Don .....	1 July, 1888	Ditto .....	150 0 0	25 Oct., 1884.
	Thomas Dearin .....	11 July, 1887	Ditto .....	100 0 0	11 July, 1887.
Batteryman .....	Joseph Higgerson.....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	225 0 0	1 May, 1883.
Battery Room Assistant ..	Alexander J. Smith .....	1 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 Aug., 1884.
	Robert A. Rae .....	1 Jan., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	27 July, 1882.
	Herbert Neville .....	1 Jan., 1890	Postmaster-General .....	100 0 0	23 May, 1887.
Assistant Batteryman (4) ..	.....	.....	.....	2 at 85 0 0 1 ,, 75 0 0 1 ,, 26 0 0	each.
Inspector of Lines, City and Suburbs.	Robert Rutherford .....	8 June, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	350 0 0	8 June, 1868.
Assistant Line Repairer ...	Alexander Webster.....	1 July, 1890	Postmaster-General .....	245 0 0	1 July, 1890.
Assistant in Store .....	Reburton S. Eyre Powell..	1 May, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Dec., 1878.
Assistant Storemen (3)....	.....	.....	.....	1 at 10 0 0 1 ,, 8 0 0 1 ,, 104 0 0	per diem.
Groom <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	140 0 0	"
Carpenter .....	.....	.....	.....	0 10 0	per diem.
Messengers' Overseer.....	George Selwyn Lisle ..	11 May, 1889	Postmaster-General .....	240 0 0	20 Aug., 1886.
Assistant Messengers' Overseer.	John S. Broadfoot .....	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	145 0 0	1 Oct., 1890.
Temporary Operators (8)...	.....	.....	.....	1 at 170 0 0 1 ,, 160 0 0 1 ,, 130 0 0 1 ,, 110 0 0 4 ,, 100 0 0 1 ,, 220 0 0 1 ,, 145 0 0 1 ,, 125 0 0 1 ,, 104 0 0	each
Temporary Clerks (32).....	.....	.....	.....	21 ,, 100 0 0 5 ,, 75 0 0 1 ,, 52 0 0 1 ,, 50 0 0	each.
Temporary Messengers' Overseers. (3)	.....	.....	.....	0 8 0	per diem each.

<sup>1</sup> To 1 February, deceased

<sup>2</sup> To 30 June, resigned.

<sup>3</sup> Allowed £30 per annum in lieu of quarters.

\* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s .	
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.</b>					
<i>Head Office—continued.</i>					
Lift Attendants (2) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at 65 0 0 1 ,, 62 0 0 114 at 52 0 0 50 ,, 39 0 0 31 ,, 26 0 0	each.
Messengers (195) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspectors of Telegraph Lines and Stations.	Alexander Burnett .....	1 April, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	450 0 0	4 April, 1862.
	William H. Maguire .....	1 May, 1882	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Jan., 1860.
	Edward Wm. Bramble .....	9 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	340 0 0	8 Jan., 1872.
	Edwin James Young .....	1 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	340 0 0	3 Jan., 1870.
	Francis Patk Brewer .....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	340 0 0	23 Jan., 1872.
<i>Telephone Branch.</i>					
Manager .....	Samuel J. Watson .....	18 June, 1891	Ditto .....	425 0 0	30 Aug., 1858.
Mechanician .....	Samuel J. Salter .....	1 Jan., 1890	Postmaster-General .....	300 0 0	9 April, 1873.
Exchange Foreman .....	Edward A. Langeschwerdt .....	1 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	3 July, 1882.
Fitters .....	Herbert Bloore .....	1 Jan., 1890	Postmaster-General .....	225 0 0	18 July, 1884.
	Ethelbert Septimus Filmer .....	1 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 Nov., 1878.
	James A. Marvell .....	11 June, 1892	Postmaster-General .....	135 0 0 to 10 June, 200 0 0 from 11 June	1 Jan., 1885.
	Bernard Maguire .....	27 June, 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0 to 26 June, 175 0 0 from 27 June	10 June, 1876.
	George Azel Kelly .....	12 April, 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	10 Dec., 1884.
	Wm. Robinson .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	175 0 0	10 July, 1882.
	Bernard Cashin .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	175 0 0	.....
	William Clayton .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	135 0 0	1 Mar., 1883.
	Edgar S. Hudson .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	135 0 0	7 Jan., 1884.
	Alexander R. Dawson .....	27 April, 1891	Ditto .....	125 0 0	27 April, 1891.
	Albert H. Belcher .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	135 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.
	Jno W. Beston .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	125 0 0	28 Mar., 1887.
	Saml. B. Jefferson .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	125 0 0	3 Sept., 1883.
	David Berkeley .....	1 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	125 0 0	16 Feb., 1885.
	Thomas Bennett .....	27 June, 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	27 June, 1892.
	John Murray .....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Aug., 1887.
	Francis A. Williamson .....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	24 Oct., 1887.
Monitors .....	Geo. Herbert .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	125 0 0	1 Feb., 1887.
	Joseph B. Beston .....	1 Jan., 1890	Ditto .....	125 0 0	1 Mar., 1883.
	.....	.....	.....	{ 20 at 78 0 0 2 ,, 65 0 0 8 ,, 52 0 0 18 ,, 39 0 0 5 ,, 26 0 0	each.
Switchboard Attendants(53)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Line Foreman .....	John A. Easton .....	1 Jan., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.
Messenger .....	.....	.....	.....	78 0 0	.....
<i>Electric Light Branch.</i>					
Engineers .....	James S. Fitzmaurice .....	20 Sept., 1883	Postmaster-General .....	300 0 0	20 Sept., 1883.
	Thomas Murphy .....	1 July, 1884	Ditto .....	213 0 0	1 July, 1884.
	Murdoch McKenzie .....	17 July, 1883	Ditto .....	213 0 0	17 July, 1883.
	Thomas Henry Jones .....	17 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	175 0 0	21 July, 1885.
	Richard Hudson .....	17 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	175 0 0	17 Jan., 1889.
	George Garrick .....	11 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	161 0 0	11 Jan., 1884.
	William W. Galle .....	12 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	161 0 0	12 Mar., 1884.
	Geo Ed Letton .....	29 July, 1886	Ditto .....	156 0 0	29 July, 1886.
	Wm. Letton .....	28 June, 1890	Ditto .....	156 0 0	28 June, 1890.
	Allen Garden .....	15 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	156 0 0	18 Mar., 1889.
	Wm. Wade .....	1 May, 1890	Ditto .....	9s per diem	9 June, 1889.
	William Bowles .....	9 Dec., 1891	Ditto .....	104 0 0	9 Dec., 1891.
Assistants (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at 78 0 0 2 ,, 65 0 0	each.
<i>Suburban Offices.</i>					
Alexandria Operator .....	Henry Stubbs .....	1 Oct., 1892	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	20 May, 1887.
Ashfield Operators .....	John James Butler .....	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 May, 1883.
	Stephen Herbert Edwards .....	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	130 0 0	29 July, 1882.
	Robert More .....	1 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	19 Jan., 1882.
Balmain Operator .....	Gabriella A. M. Carroll .....	23 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	2 Nov., 1889.
Burwood Operator .....	Ormond Jas M'Dermott .....	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	12 May, 1886.
Camperdown Operator .....	Charles Gorman .....	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	20 Feb., 1882.
Darlington Operator .....	Charles J. Osborne .....	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	150 0 0	3 Aug., 1879.
Edgecliff Operator .....	George Weir .....	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	7 Dec., 1886.
Ersleville Operator .....	Jean Knott .....	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	25 June, 1883.
Glebe Point Operators .....	John Frank Quilty .....	24 June, 1889	Ditto .....	120 0 0	27 April, 1885.
	Michael Clune .....	22 April, 1890	Ditto .....	140 0 0	2 June, 1883.
Homebush Operator .....	Henry George Young <sup>2</sup> .....	16 May, 1889	Ditto .....	120 0 0	19 April, 1883.
Hunter's Hill Operator .....	Frank Fletcher Bancroft .....	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	4 July, 1886.
Lower Botany Operator .....	Agnes Pagus .....	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	1 May, 1885.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters      <sup>2</sup> To 30 April, appointed Operator, Summit Hill.  
NOTE—The allowances to officers will be found stated in a foot note at page 224.



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.</b>					
<i>Suburban Offices—continued.</i>					
Manly Operators .....	Michael J. Kenny .....	9 Feb., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	124 0 0 to 31 March. 170 0 0 from 1 April.	23 Sept., 1874.
	William Hugh Datson <sup>1</sup> ...	6 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 May, 1883.
Marrickville Operator .....	John William Cousins ...	3 April, 1892	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Milson's Point Operator ...	John T. Hart .....	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 May, 1882.
Newtown Operators .....	John Single <sup>2</sup> .....	30 July, 1889	Ditto .....	120 0 0	6 Nov., 1880.
	Chas. N. Cowan .....	1 Aug., 1888	Ditto .....	180 0 0	7 April, 1875.
	Alfred Morris .....	15 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	160 0 0 to 31 March. 200 0 0 from 1 April.	— April, 1875.
Paddington Operators .....	Ernest Daniel Egan .....	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 Oct., 1874.
	William Joseph Beckinsale	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	24 April, 1889.
	Hugh McBaron <sup>3</sup> .....	16 Nov., 1891	Ditto .....	120 0 0	20 July, 1887.
Petersham Operator .....	Francis Arthur Gosbell ...	16 July, 1886	Ditto .....	144 0 0 to 31 March. 180 0 0 from 1 April.	6 July, 1880.
Pyrmont Operator .....	John S. English <sup>4</sup> .....	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	140 0 0	15 Nov., 1889.
Redfern Operators .....	Jno. Chas. M'Donald .....	2 Aug., 1888	Ditto .....	150 0 0	9 May, 1881.
	Jno. Samuels .....	19 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 May, 1882.
Rozelle Operator .....	Kenneth D. Nixon .....	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.
Ryde Operator .....	Thomas Swan .....	1 Feb., 1881	Ditto .....	180 0 0	8 Dec., 1875.
St. Leonards (North Sydney) Operators .....	Wm. Joseph Donivan <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....	180 0 0	15 Sept., 1875.
	John Chas. Brainwood ...	1 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	220 0 0	20 June, 1876.
	Charles A. Gale .....	1 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 Oct., 1882.
South Head Operator .....	Arthur Nash .....	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	140 0 0	29 Nov., 1882.
Summer Hill Operator .....	Harold Drew <sup>6</sup> .....	8 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	110 0 0	3 Mar., 1883.
	Henry George Young .....	1 May, 1892	Ditto .....	120 0 0	19 April, 1883.
Waterloo Operator .....	James Kenny .....	1 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	120 0 0	22 April, 1885.
Waverley Operator .....	Charles Hy. Hines .....	7 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	110 0 0	26 June, 1884.
Woollahra Operator .....	Francis D. White .....	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	140 0 0	12 Oct., 1885.
<i>Branch Offices.</i>					
Australia Hotel Operator...	Edwd. Jas. Phillips .....	1 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	24 Mar., 1885.
	Alexr. Jeremiah Smith <sup>7</sup> ...	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	120 0 0	2 Feb., 1885.
George-street North Operators.	James Norbert Dunleavy.	23 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
George-street West Operators.	John Patrick M. Forsythe	1 Dec., 1889	Ditto .....	130 0 0	1 June, 1884.
	Minnie E. Husing <sup>8</sup> .....	1 April, 1879	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.	114 0 0	1 April, 1875.
	Frederick G. Hagley .....	1 Oct., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	25 Oct., 1883.
Haymarket Operators .....	Eliza Jane West .....	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	160 0 0	24 June, 1880.
	Edward C. Sampson .....	20 Feb., 1882	Ditto .....	180 0 0	15 Jan., 1879.
	Ernest Cupit .....	1 June, 1884	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
King-street Operator .....	Lyndon H. Kelly .....	17 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 Oct., 1879.
Oxford Hotel Operator .....	Joseph Lord .....	18 Dec., 1889	Ditto .....	120 0 0	10 July, 1884.
Oxford-street Operators ...	Sydney W. Hill .....	24 June, 1885	Ditto .....	170 0 0	17 May, 1880.
	David J. Williams .....	13 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	170 0 0	18 May, 1879.
Park-street Operator .....	Hugh McBaron .....	1 June, 1892	Ditto .....	120 0 0	20 July, 1887.
Royal Hotel Operator .....	John Francis .....	22 July, 1881	Ditto .....	180 0 0	22 July, 1881.
Stock Exchange Operator...	Henry Hurley Torr .....	9 June, 1890	Ditto .....	210 0 0	— 1877.*
Surry Hills Operator .....	Frederick T. Jackson <sup>9</sup> .....	16 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	120 0 0	16 Jan., 1885.
	succeeded by				
	Ernest D. A. Livermore ...	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	18 April, 1884.
Tattersall's Operator .....	Patrick Howard .....	13 July, 1886	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
The Exchange Operator ...	Edwd. Jas. Cavanagh .....	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	190 0 0	3 Nov., 1879.
William-street Operators ...	George E. Ashbury .....	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	170 0 0	15 Sept., 1880.
	Michl. Thos. Madigan ...	1 May, 1892	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 April, 1884.
	Edward R. Eames <sup>10</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1888	Ditto .....	160 0 0	15 Feb., 1881.
	John S. English <sup>11</sup> .....	1 May, 1892	Ditto .....	140 0 0	15 Nov., 1889.
<i>Country Districts.</i>					
Albury Station-master .....	Wm. J. Parsons <sup>12</sup> .....	1 June, 1882	Ditto .....	280 0 0 to 30 Sept. 330 0 0 from 1 Oct.	5 Sept., 1868.
Operators .....	Heylin Eustace Jones .....	1 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	200 0 0	8 Feb., 1879.
	Augustus F. Cornell .....	5 June, 1889	Ditto .....	160 0 0	17 Mar., 1882.
	John Holman .....	21 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	160 0 0	1 Oct., 1881.
	Edward Aloysius Jones ...	11 June, 1886	Ditto .....	160 0 0	1 Mar., 1881.
	Peter Drummond .....	21 May, 1891	Ditto .....	120 0 0	2 May, 1883.
	Robert Hamilton .....	14 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	27 Feb., 1888.
Line Repairer .....	Charles Murray .....	5 July, 1887	Postmaster-General .....	150 0 0	5 July, 1887.

<sup>1</sup> To 2 April; appointed Post and Telegraph Master, Berridale. <sup>2</sup> To 10 January; appointed Post and Telegraph Master. Receives £26 per annum in lieu of rent. <sup>3</sup> To 31 May; appointed Operator, Park-street. <sup>4</sup> To 30 April; appointed Operator, William-street. <sup>5</sup> To 29 February; deceased. <sup>6</sup> To 30 April; appointed Operator, Sydney. <sup>7</sup> To 30 September; appointed Operator, Tamworth. <sup>8</sup> To 29 February; appointed Post and Telegraph Mistress, Darlington. <sup>9</sup> To 1 March; appointed Operator, Parramatta. <sup>10</sup> To 30 April; appointed Post and Telegraph Master, Gongolgon. <sup>11</sup> To 30 November; appointed Operator, Sydney. <sup>12</sup> From 1 January to 30 September allowed £50 per annum for extra work. \* Services not continuous.

NOTE.—The allowances to Officers will be found stated in a foot-note at page 221.

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.</b>					
<i>Suburban Offices—continued.</i>					
Armidale Operators .....	Arthur J. Thorpe .....	21 April, 1892	Governor and Executive Council	144 0 0 to 31 Mar., 180 0 0 from 1 April	1 Sept., 1877.
	John T. Higgins ..	1 Mar., 1889	Ditto .....	160 0 0	1 April, 1883.
	George Peek .....	1 Jan., 1889	Ditto .....	150 0 0	22 Jan., 1884.
	Walter S. Berg <sup>2</sup> ..	9 Feb., 1889	Ditto .....	150 0 0	26 Nov., 1883.
	Stephen Morris ..	1 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	120 0 0	27 April, 1888.
Line Repairer .....	Maurice Histon ..	10 Mar., 1875	Ditto .....	150 0 0	10 Mar., 1875.
Ballina Operator .....	Walter Charles Street	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Feb., 1889.
Balranald Operator .....	Edward Jas. K. Heazlett.	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	150 0 0	25 Aug., 1884.
Barraba Operator .....	William Williams	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	9 April, 1881.
Bathurst Station-master ..	Kenneth A. H. Mackenzie	2 Feb., 1876	Ditto .....	350 0 0	3 Feb., 1862.
Operators .....	Chas F Studdert	21 April, 1884	Ditto .....	220 0 0	26 Aug., 1878.
	Ronald D. G. Macpherson	9 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 July, 1882.
	William Thomas Keating	10 May, 1886	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 April, 1880.
	Wm. Thos. Wright	13 July, 1886	Ditto .....	160 0 0	1 Mar., 1880.
	Edward J. Plummer <sup>3</sup>	27 May, 1886	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Oct., 1878.
	Percy Chas. Bowler	26 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	5 Mar., 1888.
	Ernest E. Hadley <sup>4</sup>	17 July, 1888	Ditto .....	150 0 0	16 Feb., 1882.
	Herbert Chas. Hadley	6 July, 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	26 Aug., 1886.
	Wm. Fredk. Simmons	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	17 Jan., 1888.
Line Repairer .....	Campbell Boyle .....	1 June, 1890	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 June, 1890.
Bega Operators .....	John Mooring Lee .....	9 June, 1879	Ditto .....	125 0 0 to 31 Mar., 200 0 0 from 1 April	1 Mar., 1878.
	Charles P. Gibb <sup>5</sup> ..	18 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.
	James Jones ..	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	120 0 0	14 Oct., 1886.
Line Repairer .....	Charles Minett ..	13 June, 1891	Postmaster General	150 0 0	13 June, 1892.
Blackville Station-master	John James Sheedy <sup>6</sup>	18 Nov., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	110 0 0	5 Nov., 1883.
Blayney Operators	Charles Patrick Gibb	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Jan., 1888.
	James Jones <sup>7</sup>	10 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	120 0 0	14 Oct., 1886.
Boggabri Operator .....	Wm. Sinclair Bain	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	120 0 0	18 Aug., 1882.
Bombala Operator .....	Wm. Henry Arrowsmith	4 May, 1891	Ditto .....	140 0 0	20 Aug., 1883.
Booligal Operator .....	John Henry Hear	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	140 0 0	12 Oct., 1881.
Bourke Operators .....	Andrew Nance Muir <sup>8</sup>	24 Oct., 1888	Ditto .....	200 0 0	15 April, 1875.
	Thomas James Roberts <sup>9</sup>	7 Sept., 1888	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
	Wm. Joseph Carr	14 April, 1892	Ditto .....	120 0 0	10 Aug., 1885.
	Edwin W. Wormald	25 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	140 0 0	2 July, 1886.
	Robert Thomas Muir <sup>10</sup>	17 Nov., 1890	Ditto .....	100 0 0 to 6 Feb., 110 0 0 from 7 Feb	17 Nov., 1884.
	Francis Joseph Morath <sup>11</sup>	6 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	8 Dec., 1888.
	William Smith .....	26 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 April, 1888.
Line Repairer .....	John Stewart .....	1 July, 1883	Postmaster-General	150 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Bowral Operator .....	Henry James Lee	1 April, 1892	Governor and Executive Council	110 0 0	13 Mar., 1885.
Braidwood Operator .....	Arthur J. Thorpe <sup>12</sup>	1 Aug., 1889	Ditto .....	144 0 0	1 Sept., 1877.
	Walter S. Berg	21 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	150 0 0	26 Nov., 1883.
Brewarrina Operators .....	Thomas Kane <sup>13</sup>	1 May, 1889	Ditto .....	140 0 0	29 Aug., 1884.
	Henry Volkman .....	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	130 0 0	16 Oct., 1884.
Broken Hill Station-master	Frank Whysall <sup>14</sup>	1 Oct., 1888	Ditto .....	310 0 0	7 July, 1875.
Operators .....	James H. Spence <sup>15</sup>	12 Feb., 1888	Ditto .....	200 0 0	8 Mar., 1879.
	George Millard <sup>15</sup>	25 April, 1888	Ditto .....	190 0 0	12 April, 1876.
	William Osborne Grant <sup>15</sup>	26 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	190 0 0	8 Mar., 1880.
	Edmund Gullier <sup>15</sup>	1 July, 1892	Ditto .....	180 0 0	15 Sept., 1884.
	Frederick Golding <sup>15</sup>	5 June, 1890	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Jan., 1880.
	Clarence Cary Rowley <sup>15 16</sup>	5 June, 1890	Ditto .....	160 0 0	19 April, 1880.
	Samuel John Phillips <sup>15</sup>	6 May, 1889	Ditto .....	160 0 0	30 May, 1881.
	Lancelot W. Quick <sup>15 17</sup>	29 July, 1891	Ditto .....	160 0 0	17 Oct., 1882.
	John Joseph O'Kelly <sup>15</sup>	4 Sept., 1889	Ditto .....	150 0 0	20 Jan., 1883.
	Alfred Harden Woollett <sup>15</sup>	1 June, 1889	Ditto .....	140 0 0	6 Nov., 1883.
	Walter Goddard <sup>18</sup>	9 Dec., 1892	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Mar., 1883.
	James Burnell Towner <sup>15</sup>	1 July, 1891	Ditto .....	130 0 0	4 Jan., 1884.
	Alexander Fox <sup>15</sup>	21 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	20 June, 1888.
	Albert Ernest Thomas <sup>15 19</sup>	29 Sept., 1890	Ditto .....	110 0 0	1 April, 1889.
	Samuel Coulton <sup>15</sup>	3 May, 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	20 Oct., 1887.
Line Repairer .....	Jas. Norquay <sup>15</sup>	1 Oct., 1887	Postmaster-General	150 0 0	1 Oct., 1887.
Bulladellah Operator .....	Robert Francis Lee	1 April, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	2 Jan., 1883.
Bullh Railway Operators	Alex. Jeremiah Smith <sup>20</sup>	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	120 0 0	2 Feb., 1885.
	Wm. George M'Carthy	10 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	20 Nov., 1888.
Camden Operator .....	Fritz Zglinicki ..	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	2 May, 1888.
Campbelltown Operator	Albert Edward Brown	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	18 Jan., 1890.
Candelo Operators	Thomas Wallace <sup>21</sup>	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	1 Aug., 1888.
	Robert Charker	6 Dec., 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	4 May, 1886.
Cape St. George Operators	Edward Quinn <sup>22</sup>	7 Sept., 1891	Ditto .....	100 0 0	25 July, 1885.
Carcoar Operator	Edward J. Wood	1 Sept., 1878	Ditto .....	180 0 0	17 Aug., 1874.

<sup>1</sup> From 24 June to 17 July on half pay <sup>2</sup> To 20 March, appointed Operator, Braidwood <sup>3</sup> To 10 February, deceased <sup>4</sup> To 5 July; appointed Operator, Newcastle <sup>5</sup> To 31 July, appointed Operator, Blayney <sup>6</sup> To 15 January, appointed Post and Telegraph Master <sup>7</sup> To 31 July, appointed Operator, Bega. <sup>8</sup> To 9 September, appointed Post and Telegraph Master, Wanaaring <sup>9</sup> To 31 January, appointed Operator, Sydney <sup>10</sup> To 30 April; appointed Post and Telegraph Master, Nairamine <sup>11</sup> Allowed £20 per annum district allowance <sup>12</sup> To 20 March, appointed Operator, Armidale <sup>13</sup> To 30 September; appointed Operator, Coonamble <sup>14</sup> Allowed £70 per annum lodging allowance <sup>15</sup> Allowed £30 per annum lodging allowance <sup>16</sup> To 28 February; appointed Operator, Sydney <sup>17</sup> To 8 December, appointed Operator, Deniliquin <sup>18</sup> Allowed £20 per annum, lodging allowance <sup>19</sup> To 10 July, appointed Post and Telegraph Master, Euroowie <sup>20</sup> To 31 July, appointed Operator, "Australia Hotel" <sup>21</sup> To 5 December, appointed Operator, Pictou. <sup>22</sup> To 14 March, appointed Operator, Sydney

NOTE—The allowances to Officers will be found stated in a foot note at page 221.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.</b>					
<i>Country Districts—continued.</i>					
Casino Operators	James P. Maher	21 April, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	170 0 0	4 Oct., 1880.
	Frederick Smythe <sup>1</sup>	3 April, 1890	Ditto	120 0 0	19 June, 1884.
Cobar Operator	Leonard H. M'Glynn	26 July, 1888	Ditto	160 0 0	10 May, 1882.
Cobargo Operators	Alfred Linden Bennett	1 Aug., 1890	Ditto	140 0 0	18 Oct., 1882.
Condobolin Operator	Ernest A. Robinson	1 Mar., 1889	Ditto	120 0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
Cooma Line Repairer	James Carroll	20 Mar., 1878	Postmaster-General	150 0 0	20 Mar., 1878.
Operator	Timothy O'Mara	11 Aug., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	23 Feb., 1885.
Coonamble Operators	Wm. E. Browning <sup>2</sup>	25 Jan., 1889	Ditto	160 0 0	7 July, 1884.
	Thomas Kane	1 Oct., 1892	Ditto	140 0 0	29 May, 1884.
	James Joseph Niven	30 Oct., 1891	Ditto	110 0 0	21 Nov., 1885.
Cootamundra Operators	Leonard A. V. Harris	1 July, 1890	Ditto	130 0 0	11 July, 1884.
	Herbert Joseph Brown	1 April, 1892	Ditto	150 0 0	1 May, 1882.
Line Repairer	Timothy Devane	14 May, 1883	Ditto	150 0 0	14 May, 1883.
Cowra Operators	Richard Finney <sup>3</sup>	10 July, 1878	Ditto	134 0 0	3 April, 1874.
				to 31 Mar.,	
				200 0 0	
				from 1 April.	
	William Moore	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto	100 0 0	27 June, 1888.
Deepwater Operator	James Gray	9 Dec., 1889	Ditto	120 0 0	27 Oct., 1884.
Denliquin Station-master	Robert Buckley	1 Nov., 1875	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
Operators	Charles H. Hooper	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Dec., 1876.
	Mary Buckley	1 Dec., 1875	Ditto	170 0 0	1 Dec., 1875.
	Lancelot W. Quick	9 Dec., 1892	Ditto	160 0 0	17 Oct., 1882.
	William Powell	28 June, 1889	Ditto	160 0 0	21 Dec., 1885.
	Francis J. M'Carthy	13 Sept., 1886	Ditto	160 0 0	1 Jan., 1884.
	Walter Goddard	21 Oct., 1890	Ditto	140 0 0	1 Mar., 1883.
	Ernest Chapman	22 Jan., 1890	Ditto	140 0 0	16 May, 1885.
	Hy. Geo Taylor	24 July, 1891	Ditto	130 0 0	20 Feb., 1885.
Line Repairer	Thomas William Drutt	1 Jan., 1889	Postmaster-General	150 0 0	14 July, 1879.
Dubbo Operators	Chas. T. Brooks	4 Aug., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	170 0 0	4 June, 1881.
	David John Wells	21 May, 1890	Ditto	130 0 0	15 Dec., 1884.
Line Repairer	William G. Drover	1 Mar., 1890	Postmaster-General	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1890.
Dungog Line Repairer	Laurence Nolan	1 Dec., 1881	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Dec., 1881.
Eden Operator	John Patrick Walsh	1 Mar., 1892	Governor and Executive Council	110 0 0	10 Aug., 1885.
Line Repairer	Archer B. Davidson <sup>4</sup>	1 Mar., 1882	Postmaster-General	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
Emmaville Operator	Edwy Curtis Lee <sup>5</sup>	6 Jan., 1890	Governor and Executive Council	140 0 0	1 Oct., 1886.
	Henry Berry	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Nov., 1886.
Eurobodalla Station-master	Joseph Cox	28 Nov., 1888	Ditto	130 0 0	1 Feb., 1873.*
				to 30 April,	
				140 0 0	
				from 1 May.	
Euston Operator	Edward G. Stewart	1 Aug., 1891	Ditto	180 0 0	1 Feb., 1880.
Forbes Operators	Ernest Cooper	1 May, 1890	Ditto	150 0 0	14 Oct., 1880.
	Wm. Southwick	10 Mar., 1892	Ditto	110 0 0	29 Dec., 1886.
Line Repairer	Alfred D. Turner	1 Nov., 1888	Postmaster-General	150 0 0	8 Dec., 1869.
Glen Innes Operators	James Andrew Knox	1 Aug., 1888	Governor and Executive Council	190 0 0	27 Oct., 1875.
	John Hay	1 April, 1892	Ditto	120 0 0	1 May, 1889.
	Clarence Vacy M. Travers	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto	100 0 0	8 Sept., 1888.
Line Repairers	Thomas Doyle <sup>6</sup>	8 Feb., 1889	Ditto	150 0 0	8 Feb., 1889.
	Charles J. Kemp	21 April, 1892	Ditto	150 0 0	21 April, 1892.
Gloucester Operator	Jno. Joseph Kennedy	1 Sept., 1892	Ditto	130 0 0	2 Feb., 1885.
Goodooga Operator	Donald Ross	1 April, 1892	Ditto	120 0 0	8 May, 1884.
Gosford Operators	Joseph Smith	1 April, 1892	Ditto	120 0 0	15 Sept., 1884.
Goulburn Station-master	Cecil A. Middleton	20 Aug., 1878	Ditto	350 0 0	24 July, 1861.
Operators	John W. Daniel	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto	190 0 0	5 May, 1879.
	Ernest R. Hollis	1 May, 1884	Ditto	170 0 0	9 June, 1879.
	Algernon P. Woods	27 Mar., 1888	Ditto	170 0 0	1 Aug., 1881.
	Edward West	13 Feb., 1889	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Oct., 1882.
	Walter D. Kennedy	11 May, 1892	Ditto	150 0 0	20 Nov., 1884.
	Michael Thomas Madigan <sup>7</sup>	1 July, 1890	Ditto	150 0 0	1 April, 1884.
	Edward Bullock <sup>8</sup>	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto	100 0 0	29 Mar., 1886.
Line Repairer	Antonio B. Rinaldi	1 July, 1890	Postmaster-General	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1889.
Grafton Operators	John P. O'Meally	27 Sept., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	190 0 0	9 Jan., 1882.
	Henry Hughes	10 Oct., 1881	Ditto	180 0 0	1 April, 1879.
	William Buchanan <sup>9</sup>	16 Nov., 1885	Ditto	160 0 0	22 Oct., 1883.
	Thos. H. Fitzgerald	12 Jan., 1891	Ditto	150 0 0	16 May, 1882.
	Sinclair W. Mackay	1 May, 1891	Ditto	140 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.*
	Albert Jas. Paine	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto	100 0 0	17 Aug., 1888.
Line Repairer	Samuel Denton	9 Oct., 1882	Postmaster-General	150 0 0	1 May, 1881.
Green Cape Operator	James D. M'Leod <sup>10</sup>	7 April, 1890	Governor and Executive Council	110 0 0	12 Feb., 1884.
Green Cape Station-master	Wm. Wycherley Prescott <sup>11</sup>	15 Mar., 1892	Ditto	120 0 0	22 Aug., 1882.
Grenfell Operator	James Nicholls	29 Mar., 1890	Ditto	120 0 0	13 May, 1885.
Gundagai Operator	Charles Frederick Yates	17 Feb., 1890	Ditto	140 0 0	17 Nov., 1884.
Line Repairer	Patrick Tierney	1 June, 1882	Postmaster-General	150 0 0	12 June, 1878.
Gunnedah Operators	William D. Cowan	10 May, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	160 0 0	1 Aug., 1882.
	Alfred Leonard Tarran	1 May, 1889	Ditto	160 0 0	12 May, 1883.
	Thos. Pugh	1 April, 1892	Ditto	140 0 0	24 May, 1883.
Gunning Operator	Thos. Jas. Battey	1 April, 1892	Ditto	110 0 0	20 Mar., 1885.
Harden Operator	James Marshall	6 April, 1892	Ditto	110 0 0	8 Oct., 1883.

<sup>1</sup> To 27 November, appointed Post and Telegraph Master, Dalmorton <sup>2</sup> To 31 January, appointed Operator, Wagga Wagga <sup>3</sup> Receives £30 per annum rent allowance <sup>4</sup> To 23 June, appointed Line Repairer, Muiyua <sup>5</sup> To 30 September, appointed Operator, Sydney <sup>6</sup> To 22 January, dismissed <sup>7</sup> To 30 April, appointed Operator, William street <sup>8</sup> To October, appointed Operator, Wagga Wagga <sup>9</sup> To 29 February, appointed Operator, Sydney. <sup>10</sup> To 14 March, appointed Post and Telegraph Master, Come by Chance. <sup>11</sup> To 31 July, appointed Post and Telegraph Master. \* Services not continuous.

NOTE—The allowances to Officers will be found stated in a foot note at page 224

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.</b>					
<i>Country Districts—continued.</i>					
Newcastle West Operator	George Young	1 Nov, 1892	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	19 Dec., 1887.
Newton Boyd Station master	Chas H Hatch	4 Sept., 1882	Ditto	150 0 0	4 Sept., 1882.
Nowra Operators	Martin Ryan	1 April, 1892	Ditto	110 0 0	1 Dec., 1885.
Hay Operators	Frederick W. Hawker	12 Sept, 1886	Ditto	160 0 0	17 July, 1880.
	Bertie H. W. Newman	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto	150 0 0	11 Dec., 1883.
	Samuel Moseley	1 Nov, 1892	Ditto	100 0 0	4 Aug., 1885.
	Thomas James Battey <sup>1</sup>	1 June, 1890	Ditto	100 0 0	20 Mar., 1885.
Line Repairer	Henry Cross	9 Oct., 1882	Postmaster-General	150 0 0	9 Oct., 1882.
Hillston Operators	Joseph Pascoe	1 April, 1892	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	15 Aug., 1887.
Line Repairer	James M'Gann	1 Nov, 1892	Postmaster-General	150 0 0	1 Nov., 1892.
Inverell Operator	Arthur Gentle	20 April, 1889	Governor and Executive Council	140 0 0	1 Sept., 1887.
Jerilderie Operator	Norman W. Rankin	1 April, 1892	Ditto	120 0 0	13 Jan., 1885.
Junee Operators	W. Finlay McMahon	16 Nov, 1891	Ditto	160 0 0	18 Oct., 1884.
	Norman M'Kenzie	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1888.
Katoomba Operator	Arthur Cooper <sup>2</sup>	1 April, 1892	Ditto	120 0 0	4 Aug., 1885.
Kempsey Operator	William Frank Davidson.	13 June, 1891	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Nov., 1883.
Kiama Operators	Philip Pratt	1 May, 1889	Ditto	180 0 0	1 Nov, 1878.
	Henry Smith <sup>3</sup>	18 Feb., 1889	Ditto	150 0 0	3 July, 1888.
Line Repairer	Robert Methven	21 July, 1880	Ditto	150 0 0	21 July, 1880.
Kiamba Line Repairer in Charge	Fredk. A. Leseberg <sup>4</sup>	16 May 1888	Postmaster-General	155 0 0	13 Sept., 1877.
Lismore Operators	William Smythe	1 July, 1882	Governor and Executive Council	170 0 0	1 Jan., 1880.
	Frederick T. Piercy	1 Oct., 1891	Ditto	130 0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
	John Carolan	9 Dec., 1890	Ditto	120 0 0	30 Oct., 1888.
Line Repairer	John Burtinshaw	12 May, 1889	Postmaster General	150 0 0	12 May, 1889.
Liverpool Operator	Wm. John Dawson	1 April, 1892	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	16 Jan., 1885.
Louth Line Repairer	Harry Vale	23 Nov, 1891	Postmaster-General	150 0 0	23 Nov., 1891.
Macleay Operators	Fredk A. Bondfield	1 April, 1892	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	24 Oct., 1881.
	Leonard Nance Lane	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto	100 0 0	20 Aug, 1888.
Menindie Operator	Thomas Christopher Delany <sup>5</sup>	1 Aug, 1891	Ditto	120 0 0	13 Jan., 1886.
Line Repairer	Henry Boyle	21 May, 1888	Postmaster-General	150 0 0	21 May, 1888.
Mcruwa Operator	William A. Read	6 July, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	114 0 0	30 July, 1877.
				to 31 Mar, 160 0 0 from 1 April	
Milton Line Repairer	John M'Grane	21 July, 1880	Postma-ter General	150 0 0	21 Aug, 1875.
Milparinka Operator	Clarence Morze Black <sup>6</sup>	1 April, 1892	Governor and Executive Council	110 0 0	12 Oct., 1885.
Molong Operator	Thomas Henry Ella	1 May, 1891	Ditto	170 0 0	14 Aug, 1874.
Morree Operators	William Morris	18 Oct, 1886	Ditto	148 0 0	25 June, 1884.
				to 31 March. 200 0 0 from 1 April	
	David Samuel Strickland <sup>7</sup>	1 April, 1892	Ditto	110 0 0	27 Feb., 1885.
	Fredk. Wm. Sanderson	1 May, 1892	Ditto	130 0 0	23 June, 1884.
Moruya Operators	Henry M. Stapylton	15 Sept, 1884	Ditto	110 0 0	19 Oct., 1880.
				to 31 March 200 0 0 from 1 April	
	Walter Merron	11 June, 1892	Ditto	100 0 0	1 April, 1885.
Line Repairer	Archer Boswald Davidson	24 June, 1892	Postmaster-General	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
Mount Victoria Operator	George Benjamin Watson	17 Aug, 1891	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	13 May, 1886.
Mudgee Station-master	Henry Curry	24 April, 1876	Ditto	300 0 0	17 June, 1871.
Operators	James G Tedder	13 Aug, 1886	Ditto	170 0 0	18 July, 1882.
	Ernest Hume	2 July, 1890	Ditto	120 0 0	19 Dec., 1885.
Line Repairer	William Henshawe Ore	27 Feb, 1877	Postmaster-General	150 0 0	27 Feb., 1877.
Murrumburah Operator	John Smithers Roberts	1 April, 1892	Governor and Executive Council	110 0 0	1 May, 1886.
Murrurundi Operator	Charles Moxham	3 May, 1889	Ditto	220 0 0	1 Nov., 1878.
Murwillumbah Operator	James R. Mallam	8 Sept, 1888	Ditto	120 0 0	22 Jan., 1883.
				to 31 March. 180 0 0 from 1 April	
Muswellbrook Operator	John Sweeney	1 Nov, 1892	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Nov., 1887.
Line Repairer	Jno. M'Carthy	1 Sept, 1887	Postmaster-General	150 0 0	23 Dec., 1875.
Narrabri Operators	Herbert S Goddard	9 June, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	1 July, 1879.
	Arthur J. Hayward	26 Oct, 1891	Ditto	110 0 0	3 Mar., 1884.
Line Repairer	Edwd. M'Carthy	11 Dec., 1882	Postmaster General	150 0 0	11 June, 1875.
Narrandera Operators	Thos. E. Gregory	1 April, 1892	Governor and Executive Council	140 0 0	5 May, 1881.
	Lyell Taylor	1 Mar, 1891	Ditto	170 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
Newcastle Station-master	Thomas G. Croft <sup>8</sup>	1 Dec., 1880	Ditto	350 0 0	27 April, 1861.*
Operators	David Skeidon	4 Jan, 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	6 Dec., 1877.
	Douglas A. Briggs	7 April, 1891	Ditto	200 0 0	29 Aug, 1881.
	Alex. Bathgate	2 Aug, 1886	Ditto	190 0 0	1 Nov., 1878.
	William Henry Leck <sup>9</sup>	1 July, 1891	Ditto	190 0 0	8 Aug, 1881.
	Percy Elfe Row	17 April, 1892	Ditto	190 0 0	16 Aug, 1874.
	Hugh Ross Coulter	1 May, 1891	Ditto	160 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
	Louis Simeon Barnard	1 Sept., 1890	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Sept., 1883.
	Ernest E Hadley	6 July, 1892	Ditto	150 0 0	16 Feb., 1882.
	Robert Curry	10 June, 1889	Ditto	140 0 0	3 Feb., 1885.
	George Campbell	1 Dec, 1892	Ditto	100 0 0	3 Sept., 1888.
Line Repairers	James Stewart	28 Oct, 1889	Postmaster-General	150 0 0	28 Oct., 1889.
	James Aitken	1 Mar, 1892	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Mar, 1892.

<sup>1</sup> To 23 March, appointed Operator, Gunning <sup>2</sup>To 30 April, appointed Operator, Tamworth. <sup>3</sup> From 1 June to 31 December, on leave without pay.  
<sup>4</sup> To 31 March, paid by Postal Department <sup>5</sup> Paid £30 per annum as lodging allowance <sup>6</sup> To 25 August, appointed Post and Telegraph Master,  
Tibooburra <sup>7</sup> To 30 April, appointed Operator, Taree. <sup>8</sup> Receives £30 per annum for attending to Telephones, and £50 per annum rent allowance. <sup>9</sup> To  
31 March, appointed Operator, Sydney

NOTE—The allowances to Officers will be found stated in a foot-note at page 224

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.</b>					
<i>Country Districts—continued.</i>					
Nymagee Operator.....	Jno. J. Guilfoyle .....	27 July, 1888	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	16 June, 1882.
Nyngan Operators .....	James Wallace .....	17 Aug., 1891	Ditto .....	130 0 0	24 Feb., 1886.
	Martin Follers.....	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	18 Aug., 1882.
Orange Operators ... ..	Robert Cooper <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1878	Ditto .....	220 0 0	7 Dec., 1875.
	Isaac B Lewis <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1891	Ditto .....	180 0 0	5 July, 1880.
	Thomas E. Leak .....	18 May, 1885	Ditto .....	160 0 0	1 Sept., 1882.
	Thomas Edward Love ...	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	12 Mar., 1887.
Line Repairer ... ..	Alex. Stuart .....	1 Mar., 1886	Postmaster-General	150 0 0	10 Aug., 1880.
Parkes Operator .....	John Buckley .....	1 June, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	154 0 0	19 May, 1879.
				to 31 Mar., 200 0 0 from 1 April.	
Parramatta Operators ....	Edward G. Young <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1888	Ditto .....	220 0 0	12 July, 1874.
	Wm. H. Marshall .....	9 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 Nov., 1879.
	Frederick T Jackson .....	2 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	170 0 0	16 Jan., 1885.
Paterson Operator .....	Emily Manning Doust .....	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Sept., 1887.
Penrith Operators .....	Robt. Kerr Campbell ...	10 April, 1888	Ditto .....	110 0 0	5 Aug., 1878.
				to 31 Mar., 150 0 0 from 1 April	
Picton Operators .....	George James Beatty ...	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Oct., 1887.
	Robert Charker <sup>4</sup> .....	12 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	120 9 0	4 May, 1886.
	Thomas Wallace .....	6 Dec., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Aug., 1888.
Port Macquarie Operator	George Vicars Dobbie .....	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	120 0 0	23 Oct., 1882.
Queanbeyan Operator ..	William Patrick M'Donald	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 Feb., 1883
Quirindi Operator .....	Richard Hardcastle .....	23 Aug., 1892	Postmaster-General	100 0 0	15 Nov., 1887.
Line Repairer ..	Matthew Cooney .....	1 Nov., 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Nov., 1891.
Raymond Terrace Operator	Laurence Reece Doyle ..	1 Sept., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	1 April, 1885
Richmond Operator .....	John M'Neely .....	1 April, 1892	Postmaster-General	110 0 0	1 Feb., 1888.
Scone Operator .....	George Ireland .....	1 Jan., 1891	Governor and Executive Council	160 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.
Silverton Operators ..	Edmond Guillier <sup>5</sup> .....	17 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	180 0 0	15 Sept., 1884.
	Daniel M. O'Sullivan <sup>6</sup> ..	27 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	160 0 0	6 June, 1877.
Singleton Operators .....	Charles F. Taylor .....	1 April, 1887	Ditto .....	160 0 0	8 Dec., 1879.
	John Neville Kirkwood ..	9 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	120 0 0	6 Jan., 1885.
South Woodburn Operator	Alfred Henry Litchfield .	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	2 Aug., 1886.
South Solitary Signal Station Telephone Operator and Signal man.	George Danuverel .....	21 June, 1892	Postmaster-General	100 0 0	21 June, 1892.
Tamworth Operators .. ...	Robert Burt Humphreys	1 Dec., 1889	Governor and Executive Council	220 0 0	29 Mar., 1876.
	Henry M. Stapylton ...	11 June, 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	19 Oct., 1880.
	Edwin F. Hobden ...	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	170 0 0	15 Feb., 1882.
	Alexander Williams <sup>7</sup> ..	1 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	150 0 0	8 Dec., 1884
	Alex. J. Smith .....	1 Oct., 1892	Ditto .....	120 0 0	2 Feb., 1885.
	Arthur Cooper <sup>8</sup> .....	1 May, 1892	Ditto .....	120 0 0	4 Aug., 1885.
	Frederick Robert Charker <sup>9</sup>	3 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	120 0 0	4 May, 1886.
	Edwd. Jas. Phillips <sup>10</sup> ..	28 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	24 Mar., 1885.
	Antony Andrew Farrell <sup>1</sup>	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	120 0 0	12 Sept., 1884.
	Alex Joseph M'Carthy <sup>1</sup>	18 July, 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 April, 1889.
Line Repairer ... ..	Livingstone Rae .....	1 July, 1885	Postmaster-General	150 0 0	9 Jan., 1885.
Taralga Operator	James E. Carroll .....	1 April, 1892	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	5 Mar., 1888.
Taree Operators .....	David Samuel Strickland ..	1 May, 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	27 Feb., 1885.
	Frederick Wm. Sanderson <sup>12</sup>	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	130 0 0	23 June, 1884.
	James Toose .....	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	25 Nov., 1889.
Line Repairer .....	George Williams <sup>13</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1889	Postmaster-General	150 0 0	9 July, 1877.
Taree Line Repairer ..	Douglas A. Cope .....	1 Aug., 1892	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Aug., 1892
Temora Operator .....	Thos. Edward Mulholland	1 April, 1892	Governor and Executive Council	130 0 0	12 May, 1885.
Tenterfield Operators ...	Dougald M'Leod .....	25 Nov., 1889	Ditto .....	140 0 0	15 Sept., 1884.
	Thomas A. Pryke .....	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	14 Feb., 1878.
	Daniel Mullane .....	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	130 0 0	5 June, 1885.
Line Repairer ... ..	Thomas Hanna .....	15 Dec., 1876	Ditto .....	150 0 0	15 Dec., 1876.
Tocumwall Operator .....	Herbert L. Yates .....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	17 Nov., 1884
Trundle Station-master ..	Stanley C. Francis <sup>14</sup> ..	3 May, 1892	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Tumberumba Operator ..	Thomas Henry J. Noake ..	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	25 Nov., 1884.
Tumut Operator .....	Walter Charles Workman	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	120 0 0	26 Aug., 1884.
Ulmarra Operator .....	Wm. Joseph Loughmann	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	4 Feb., 1889.
Uralla Operator .....	Elliott Woods .....	13 Feb., 1890	Ditto .....	140 0 0	30 Sept., 1884.
Urana Operator .....	James Vincent O'Brien <sup>15</sup>	21 Nov., 1891	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 Aug., 1880.
Wagga Wagga Station master Operators .....	Henry B. Jefferson <sup>1</sup> ..	1 July, 1886	Ditto .....	300 0 0	28 Nov., 1873.
	Martin Connelly .....	21 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	200 0 0	24 Oct., 1881.
	Robert Henry Allars <sup>16</sup>	1 Dec., 1890	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1880.
	Wm. E. Browning <sup>17</sup> ..	1 Feb., 1892	Ditto .....	160 0 0	7 July, 1884.
	Charles Bendix Grimm ..	28 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	150 0 0	25 Oct., 1883.
	John M'Lachlan .....	1 Feb., 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	17 Mar., 1885.
	John S. Rankin .....	1 Oct., 1890	Ditto .....	130 0 0	22 Mar., 1886.
	Robert Hamilton <sup>18</sup> .....	30 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	27 Feb., 1888.
	Edward Bullock .....	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	29 Mar., 1886.
	Henry A. Holloway <sup>19</sup> ..	28 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	110 0 0	17 Mar., 1885.
Line Repairer ..	William Fiddes .....	1 July, 1890	Postmaster-General	150 0 0	1 July, 1890.

<sup>1</sup> Receives £10 per annum for winding clock   <sup>2</sup> To 28 November, dismissed   <sup>3</sup> To 1 March; appointed Operator, Sydney   <sup>4</sup> To 5 December, appointed Operator, Canelo   <sup>5</sup> Allowed £30 per annum lodging allowance   <sup>6</sup> To 30 June, appointed Operator, Broken Hill   <sup>7</sup> To 29 February, appointed Operator, Sydney.   <sup>8</sup> To 15 July; appointed Post and Telegraph Master, Leadville   <sup>9</sup> To 11 February; appointed Operator, Picton   <sup>10</sup> To 30 September, appointed Operator, "Australha Hotel"   <sup>11</sup> To 30 April, appointed Postal Ass. stant, Muswellbrook.   <sup>12</sup> To 30 April, appointed Operator, Moece   <sup>13</sup> To 24 June, deceased   <sup>14</sup> To 10 June, appointed Post and Telegraph Master   <sup>15</sup> To 8 June, dismissed.   <sup>16</sup> To 31 January, appointed Operator, Sydney   <sup>17</sup> To 27 March; appointed Operator, Young   <sup>18</sup> To 13 November, appointed Operator, Albury.   <sup>19</sup> To 24 February, appointed Post and Telegraph Master, Tea Gardens  
\* Services not continuous.

NOTE—The allowances to Officers will be found stated in a foot note at page 224.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.</b>					
<i>Country Districts—continued.</i>					
Walcha Operator .....	Kinnear Robertson .....	1 April, 1892	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	1 April, 1884.
Walgett Operator .....	George Daly .....	10 Oct., 1889	Ditto .....	130 0 0	10 Nov., 1885.
Line Repairer .....	Chas. Chandler .....	1 June, 1888	Ditto .....	150 0 0	14 Mar., 1879.
Wallerawang Operator .....	David Williams .....	21 May, 1890	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 June, 1883.
Wallsend, Plattsburg— Operator .....	Thomas Garaty .....	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	17 June, 1888.
Warialda Operator .....	Cecil A. Oliver <sup>1</sup> .....	6 April, 1886	Ditto .....	160 0 0	23 Sept., 1881.
Line Repairer .....	Malcolm M'Farlane .....	4 Nov., 1889	Postmaster-General .....	150 0 0	4 Nov., 1889.
Warren Operator .....	John Donald Falconer .....	1 April, 1892	Governor and Executive Council	140 0 0	1 Sept., 1883.
Wellington Operator .....	Charles Kennard .....	1 April, 1892	Ditto .....	200 0 0	23 June, 1876.
Wentworth Operators .....	Thomas Keelty .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	170 0 0	16 Nov., 1882.
Line Repairer .....	Ernest Geo. B. McColough .....	20 Aug., 1890	Ditto .....	120 0 0	23 Mar., 1885.
West Kempsey Operator ..	James Dingwall .....	23 July, 1888	Postmaster-General .....	150 0 0	23 July, 1888.
Line Repairer .....	Ernest Albert Williams .....	1 Feb., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	1 April, 1884.
West Maitland Station-master ..	Geo. Carroll .....	1 Aug., 1883	Postmaster-General .....	150 0 0	1 Aug., 1883.
Operators .....	Percy Clay .....	1 June, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	350 0 0	1 Mar., 1875.
	Arthur H. Nicholls .....	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....	180 0 0	13 July, 1880.
	Samuel Mansfield .....	1 June, 1882	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
	Henry E. Kelly .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 Nov., 1878.
	John Patk. F. M'Glinn .....	8 May, 1889	Ditto .....	160 0 0	2 Mar., 1883.
	Ernest Pringle Ramsay .....	20 Mar., 1888	Ditto .....	140 0 0	24 Sept., 1884.
	Thos. Wm. Nicholls .....	1 Jan., 1892	Ditto .....	130 0 0	24 Dec., 1885
	Charles Ernest Phillips <sup>2</sup> .....	1 May, 1891	Ditto .....	130 0 0	1 April, 1885.
	John Joseph Kennedy <sup>3</sup> .....	1 July, 1890	Ditto .....	130 0 0	2 Feb., 1885.
	Amos Chas. Green .....	1 Mar., 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	11 Jan., 1888
	Wm. S. McCrossin .....	1 Sept., 1892	Ditto .....	100 0 0	25 Feb., 1889
Batteryman .....	William Edward Leckie .....	1 Aug., 1892	Postmaster-General .....	100 0 0	11 Aug., 1890.
Wickham Operator .....	Herbert Jenner .....	1 April, 1892	Governor and Executive Council	110 0 0	9 July, 1887
Wilcannia Operators.....	Robert Latta <sup>4</sup> .....	9 Dec., 1889	Di to .....	140 0 0	27 April, 1886.
Line Repairer .....	George Thos. Joshua Grace .....	29 July, 1891	Ditto .....	130 0 0	1 Mar., 1883.
Windsor Operators .....	Frederick J. Jones .....	7 Feb., 1888	Postmaster-General .....	150 0 0	7 Feb., 1888.
	William Alexander .....	16 Nov., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	124 0 0	20 May, 1879.
				to 31 Mar., 160 0 0	
				from 1 April.	
Wollongong Operators .....	Samuel W. Cambridge .....	1 Nov., 1892	Ditto .....	110 0 0	5 Mar., 1886.
	Wilham Simmons .....	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	134 0 0	20 Mar., 1882.
				to 31 Mar., 180 0 0	
				from 1 April.	
Yass Operators .....	Joseph Francis Mackel .....	21 Nov., 1891	Ditto .....	110 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	James Thornton Allanson <sup>5</sup> .....	28 June, 1889	Ditto .....	180 0 0	19 May, 1879.
	Charles Thexter M'Auley .....	6 Mar., 1890	Ditto .....	140 0 0	11 Dec., 1882.
Line Repairer .....	Septimus Holland .....	5 Jan., 1889	Postmaster-General .....	150 0 0	5 Jan., 1889.
Young Operators .....	Willam E. Browning .....	28 Mar., 1892	Governor and Executive Council	160 0 0	7 July, 1884.
	Charles Bendix Grimm <sup>6</sup> .....	21 July, 1891	Ditto .....	150 0 0	25 Oct., 1883.
	Leslie E. Tulney .....	22 July, 1891	Ditto .....	140 0 0	23 May, 1885.
Line Repairer .....	Henry Kline .....	15 Dec., 1875	Postmaster-General .....	150 0 0	15 Dec., 1875.
				1 at 95 0 0	
				2 " 91 0 0	each.
				1 " 88 0 0	
				1 " 85 0 0	
Junior Operators (95) .....			Ditto .....	6 " 78 0 0	each.
				62 " 75 0 0	"
				2 " 65 0 0	"
				12 " 52 0 0	"
				7 " 26 0 0	"
				1 " 25 0 0	
Telephone Operators (23)...			Ditto .....	1 at 40 0 0	
				21 " 26 0 0	each.
				1 " 20 0 0	
Messengers (407) .....			Ditto .....	203 at 52 0 0	each.
				104 " 39 0 0	"
				100 " 26 0 0	"
Construction Overseers (14) <sup>7</sup>				each 16s. per diem, and forage 4s. 6d. per diem.	

<sup>1</sup> To 5 July; appointed Post and Telegraph Master, Boggabilla. <sup>2</sup> To 23 February; appointed Operator, Sydney. <sup>3</sup> To 31 August; appointed Operator, Gloucester. <sup>4</sup> To 31 August; appointed Operator, Sydney. <sup>5</sup> Receives £30 per annum for doing extra work. <sup>6</sup> To 27 March; appointed Operator, Wagga Wagga. <sup>7</sup> Paid only when actually employed.

NOTE.—Station-masters—Each allowed quarters, and 12s. per diem when travelling on duty. Allowed 95 lb of wood or 32 lb. of coal per diem, from 1 June to 30 September in each year. No specified allowance for light. Those at Balranald, Bellbrook, Cobargo, Moulamein, Pooncarrie, Tabulam, Tareena, Urana, Wiseman's Ferry, Wollombi, Woodburn, and Yetman receive 2s. 6d. per diem; Cowra, £30 per annum; Euston, £40 per annum; Gloucester, £26 per annum; Newton Boyd, 5s. per diem for forage for line repairing purposes. Line Repairers—Each allowed 12s. per diem when travelling on duty. Those at Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Bega, Cooma, Cootamundra, Deniliquin, Dubbo, Forbes, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Gundagai, Hay, Hillston, Lismore, Menindie, Moruya, Mudgee, Muswellbrook, Orange, Quiindi, Tamworth, Taree, Tenterfield, Wagga Wagga, Walgett, Warialda, Wentworth, West Kempsey, and Yass receive 2s. 6d. per diem; Bourke, 26s. per week; Broken Hill, 26s. per week; Dungog, £26 per annum; Grafton, 4s per diem; Louth, 26s. per week; Narrabri, 5s. per diem; and Wilcannia, 26s. per week for forage. The Station-master, Tareena, also receives 12s. per week forage for drawing water.

N.B.—All Station-masters and country Operators give security to the amount of £100 per annum.

The Number of persons employed (Permanent and Temporary) at end of 1892, also amount of Salaries, Fees, and Wages paid by this Department, during the same year, were:—

Persons employed:—	No.	Amount of money paid as:—	£	s.	d.	
On 31 December .....	1,575	Salaries .....	149,975	15	3	Total, £165,767 1 8
		Fees, &c. ....	Nil.			
		Wages .....	15,791	6	5	

## PART XIII.

## Miscellaneous.

## SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
Ecclesiastical Establishment ... ..	226
University of Sydney and Colleges ... ..	228
Sydney Grammar School ... ..	231
Pensions ... ..	232
Pensions—Police Reward and Police Superannuation Funds ... ..	233
Pensions—Civil Service Act, 1884 ... ..	235
Gratuities—Civil Service Act, 1884 ... ..	242
Foreign Consuls ... ..	243
Returning Officers... ..	244
Agreements Validating Officers ... ..	245
Guardians of Minors ... ..	246

## ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

RETURN of the ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT, for the Year 1892.

District.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>CHURCH OF ENGLAND—DIOCESE OF SYDNEY.</b>							
Dean of Sydney .....	Very Rev. William Macquarie Cowper, M.A. }	12 July, 1858	Governor and Executive Council	300	0	0	12 July, 1858.
Parish of St. Phillip (City) .....		1 Aug., 1858	Ditto .....	160	0	0	
Parish of Alexandria (Surry Hills, City) .....	Rev. Hulton S. King .....	1 Jan., 1857	Ditto .....	200	0	0	
Parish of Petersham (Cook's River) .....	„ George King .....	15 Feb., 1863	Ditto .....	200	0	0	15 July, 1849.
Ditto (Ashfield) .....	„ William Lumsdaine .....	1 Oct., 1860	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 Oct., 1860.
<b>DISTRICT OF PARRAMATTA.</b>							
Parish of St. John .....	Rev. Robert L. King, B.A. .....	1 July, 1855	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 July, 1855.
<b>DISTRICT OF LIVERPOOL.</b>							
Parish of St. Luke .....	Rev. Charles F. D. Priddle .....	1 July, 1855	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 Feb., 1855.
Parish of Minto .....	„ George N. Woodd, B.A. .....	1 July, 1855	Ditto .....	200	0	0	5 Nov., 1837.
<b>DISTRICT OF CAMPBELLTOWN.</b>							
Parish of St. Peter .....	Rev. Edward Smith, B.A. <sup>1</sup> .....	1 April, 1857	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 July, 1838.
<b>DISTRICTS—</b>							
Picton .....	„ James Carter .....	1 Jan., 1860	Ditto .....	80	17	6	
Wollongong .....	„ Thomas C. Ewing .....	1 Sept., 1857	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 July, 1846.
Berrima (Sutton Forest) .....	„ Thomas Horton .....	1 July, 1858	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 Sept., 1852.
Yass .....	„ Thomas Kemmis .....	12 Oct., 1859	Ditto .....	200	0	0	12 Oct., 1859.
<sup>1</sup> Deceased, 12 December.							
<b>CHURCH OF ENGLAND—DIOCESE OF NEWCASTLE.</b>							
<b>DISTRICTS—</b>							
Paterson .....	Rev. F. W. Addams .....	1 Oct., 1846	Governor .....	200	0	0	12 Jan., 1846.
Morpeth, Hinton, and Middlethorpe .....	„ C. Walsh .....	1 Aug., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	1 Aug., 1860.
East Maitland .....	„ L. Tyrrell .....	1 Dec., 1862	Ditto .....	200	0	0	
Lochinvar and Branxton .....	„ F. D. Bode .....	1 Dec., 1862	Ditto .....	100	0	0	
Muswellbrook .....	„ W. E. White .....	1 Mar., 1860	Ditto .....	200	0	0	
Scone .....	„ C. Child, B.A. .....	1 Feb., 1853	Governor .....	200	0	0	1 Jan., 1850.
Murrurundi .....	„ J. J. Nash, M.A. <sup>1</sup> .....	1 June, 1859	Governor and Executive Council	100	0	0	1 June, 1859.
Dungog .....	„ S. Simm .....	1 Dec., 1862	Ditto .....	100	0	0	
Manning River .....	„ W. C. Hawkins .....	1 Jan., 1861	Ditto .....	100	0	0	
Clarence River .....	„ A. E. Selwyn .....	1 Jan., 1853	Governor .....	100	0	0	1 Jan., 1853.
<sup>1</sup> Deceased, 11 April.							
<b>CHURCH OF ENGLAND—DIOCESE OF GOULBURN.</b>							
Lord Bishop of Goulburn ..	Right Rev. Mesac Thomas <sup>1</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1882	Her Majesty by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom.	100	0	0	25 Mar., 1863.
<b>DISTRICTS—</b>							
Bungonia .....	Rev. Edmond B. Proctor, M.A. ..	1 Sept., 1856	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	1 July, 1852.
Canberra (Queanbeyan) ..	„ Pierce G. Smith, M.A. ..	26 May, 1855	Governor .....	150	0	0	26 May, 1855.
Queanbeyan .....	„ Alberto D. Soares ..	1 April, 1857	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	1 April, 1857.
Collector (Yass) .....	„ Daniel P. M. Hulbert, M.A. ..	1 April, 1857	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 April, 1857.
<sup>1</sup> Deceased, 16 March.							
<b>CHURCH OF ENGLAND—DIOCESE OF BATHURST.</b>							
<b>DISTRICT—</b>							
Carcoar .....	Rev. John A. Burke, M.A. ..	1 Aug., 1858	Governor and Executive Council	200	0	0	1 Aug., 1858.



## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

227

District.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT—*continued.*

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND—DIOCESE OF GRAFTON AND ARMIDALE.

DISTRICT— Armidale .....	Rev. Septimus Hungerford	1 April, 1854	Governor.....	100 0 0	— 1853.
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The amount paid by the State to Ministers of this Denomination during the year 1892 was £5,009 13s. 3d.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

	Very Reverend Samuel J. A. Sheehy.	1 Feb., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	1 May, 1850.
DISTRICT OF SYDNEY.					
Parish of Alexandria (Surry Hills, City).	Very Rev. John F. Sheridan	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 May, 1850.
Parish of Hunter's Hill, District of Parramatta.	Rev. Claudius Maria Joly <sup>1</sup>	1 April, 1859	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
DISTRICTS—					
Wollongong .....	Rev. D. M. O'Connell.....	16 May, 1873	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1848.
Windsor .....	„ Patrick Hallinan, D.D.	1 May, 1852	Governor.....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1846.
Camden.....	„ J. J. Rigney.....	1 Nov., 1861	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	16 July, 1838.
Kiama .....	„ Michael Flanagan ..	1 July, 1860	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Ditto (Millendary).....	„ Patrick Birch .....	16 July, 1859	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Shoalhaven .....	„ David John D'Arcy... <sup>1</sup>	1 Mar., 1863	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Berrima.....	Right Rev. William Lanigan	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Braidwood (Araluen)...	Rev. Edward O'Brien .....	15 July, 1852	Governor.....	150 0 0	15 July, 1852.
Yass .....	„ James Hanley .....	1 July, 1861	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Dec., 1843.
Mudgee.....	„ Callaghan M'Carthy...	1 Sept., 1852	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1850.
Hartley .....	„ James Phelan .....	16 Mar., 1858	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Nov., 1853.

<sup>1</sup> Deceased, — March.

The amount paid by the State to Ministers of this Denomination during the year 1892 was £2,333 13s. od.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DISTRICTS—					
Muswellbrook .....	Rev. Duncan Ross .....	1 Oct., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	102 0 0	
Paterson .....	„ Thomas Stirton .....	3 Feb., 1856	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1854.
Port Macquarie .....	„ Edward Holland .....	16 Aug., 1853	Governor.....	150 0 0	16 Aug., 1853.
Singleton .....	„ James S. White, LL.D.	10 May, 1847	Ditto .....	150 0 0	10 May, 1847.
Windsor .....	„ David Moore .....	1 Mar., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	

The amount paid by the State to Ministers of this Denomination during the year 1892 was £760 10s. od.

## WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

DISTRICTS—					
Maitland .....	Rev. Joseph Oram .....	1 April, 1862	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 April, 1854.
Orange .....	„ W. Clarke.....	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Penrith .....	„ J. W. Dowson .....	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Manning River.....	„ J. Somerville .....	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Camden.....	„ G. Martin.....	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	

The amount paid by the State to Ministers of this Denomination during the year 1892 was £750 0s. od.

## EDUCATION.

## UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

RETURN of the UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY, for the Year 1892.

Office.	Name	Annual Salary.	Fees.	Total.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Chancellor .....	The Hon Sir William M. Manning, LL D, K C M G	.....	.....	.....	
Vice-Chancellors .....	H. C Russell, B.A, F.R.S, C.M.G. The Hon. A. Renwick, B.A., M.D., M.L.C.	.....	.....	.....	Resigned 15 Feb. From 17 Feb. to 4 July.
Fellows of Senate .....	His Honor Judge Backhouse, M.A. The Hon E. Barton, M.A, M.L.A. Professor Thomas Butler, B.A. ... Profes-or Pitt Cobbett, M.A, D.C.L. The Hon. P. Faucett, B.A, M.L.C. Professor T. T. Gurney, M.A. ... .. The Hon Sir John Hay, M.A, K.C.M.G. P. Sydney Jones, M.D. ... .. Professor A. Liversidge, M.A., F.R.S. The Hon H N MacLaurin, M.A, M.D., LL.D. The Hon Mr. Justice Manning, M.A. The Hon R E O'Connor, M.A., M.L.C. Alexander Oliver, M.A. ... .. Francis E Rogers, M.A., LL.B, Q.C. Professor Walter Scott, M.A. Cecil B. Stephen, M.A. ... .. Professor T. P. Anderson Stuart, M.D. Richard Teece, F.I.A. .... .. The Hon. Sir William Windeyer, M.A., LL.D.	.....	.....	.....	From 4 July. From 13 Feb. Ex-officio. Ex-officio to 6 June Deceased, Jan, 1892 Ex-officio. From 19 March. To 19 December. Ex-officio. Ex-officio.
Professors—					
Greek .....	Walter Scott, M.A. ....	900 0 0	{ *244 2 0 } { † 34 3 9 }	1,178 5 9	
Latin .....	Thomas Butler, B.A. ....	500 0 0	* 74 16 11	574 16 11	
Modern Literature (Challis) ...	Mungo W. MacCallum, M.A. ...	900 0 0	{ *432 16 9 } { † 187 2 11 }	1,519 19 8	
Mathematics . . . . .	Theodore T. Gurney, M.A. ....	150 0 0	{ *349 13 0 } { † 295 19 3 }	795 12 3	
Ditto (acting) .....	W. E. Brunyate, M.A. . . . .	750 0 0	† 56 8 0	806 8 0	
Physics . . . . .	Richard Threlfall, M.A. ....	900 0 0	{ *384 6 0 } { † 10 10 0 }	1,294 16 0	
Chemistry . . . . .	Archibald Liversidge, M.A., F.R.S	900 0 0	{ *361 0 9 } { † 78 18 6 }	1,339 19 3	
Geology and Physical Geography	T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A. ...	900 0 0	† 40 0 0	940 0 0	
Logic and Mental Philosophy	Francis Anderson, M.A. ... ..	900 0 0	.....	900 0 0	
(Challis).					
History (Challis) .....	G. Arnold Wood, B.A. ....	900 0 0	† 150 14 6	1,050 14 6	
Law (Challis) .....	Pitt Cobbett, M.A., D.C.L. ...	900 0 0	.....	900 0 0	
Physiology ... ..	T. P. Anderson Stuart, M.D. ...	900 0 0	{ *340 3 6 } { † 5 5 0 }	1,245 8 6	
Anatomy (Challis) ... ..	James T. Wilson, M.A, M.B, Ch M	900 0 0	.....	900 0 0	
Biology (Challis) .....	William A. Haswell, M.A., D.Sc ...	900 0 0	† 19 15 0	919 15 0	
Engineering (Challis) ... ..	William H. Warren, M.I.C.E.	900 0 0	{ † 72 0 0 } { † 92 6 8 }	1,064 6 8	
Lecturers --					
Classics . . . . .	Frederick Lloyd, B.A. ....	350 0 0	† 44 11 0	394 11 0	
Mathematics . . . . .	E. M. Moors, M.A. ....	350 0 0	† 170 5 0	520 5 0	
French and German ... ..	Emil J. Trechmann, B.A, Ph.D.	500 0 0	† 70 11 0	570 11 0	
Law of Real Property and Equity	W. P. Cullen, M.A., LL.D.	250 0 0	.....	250 0 0	
(Challis).					
Law of Procedure, including	C. A. Coghlan, M.A., LL.D. ...	250 0 0	.....	250 0 0	
Evidence (Challis).					
Law of Wrongs, Civil and	F. Leverrier, B.A, B.Sc. ...	250 0 0	† 150 2 0	400 2 0	
Criminal (Challis)					
Law of Obligations, Personal	G. E. Rich, M.A. ....	250 0 0	.....	250 0 0	
Property and Contracts					
(Challis).					
Surgery ... ..	A MacCormick, M.D. ....	350 0 0	* 54 12 0	404 12 0	
Pathology ... ..	W Camac Wilkinson, B.A, M.D. ...	225 0 0	* 92 0 0	317 0 0	
	George E. Rennie, B.A, M.D. ...	75 0 0	{ * 18 5 0 } { † 18 0 0 }	111 5 0	{ Lent and part of Trinity Terms
Materia Medica and Thera-	Thomas Dixson, M.B. ....	250 0 0	* 32 13 6	282 13 6	
peutics.					
Principles and Practice of	James C. Cox, M.D. ....	250 0 0	* 31 10 0	281 10 0	
Medicine.					
Medical Jurisprudence and	W. H. Goode, M.A., M.D. ...	100 0 0	* 18 18 0	118 18 0	
Public Health.					

\* Lecture Fees. † Examination Fees. ‡ Testing Fees.

Office.	Name.	Annual Salary.	Fees.	Total	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<b>EDUCATION—UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY—continued.</b>					
<i>Lecturers—continued.</i>					
Midwifery and Diseases of Women.	Thomas Chambers, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.	250 0 0	* 31 10 0	281 10 0	
Psychological Medicine .....	Chisholm Ross, M.D. ....	60 0 0	* 14 3 6	74 3 6	
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.	F. Antill Pockley, M.B. ....	60 0 0	* 3 13 6	63 13 6	
Clinical Surgery ... ..	Samuel T Knaggs, M.D. ....	100 0 0	* 18 18 0	118 18 0	
Clinical Medicine .....	R Scot Skirving, M.B. ....	118 17 8	* 22 1 0	140 18 8	
Architecture .....	J. Sulman, F.R.I.B.A. ....	100 0 0	* 3 3 0	103 3 0	
Surveying .....	G H. Knibbs, L.S. ....	250 0 0	† 6 5 0	256 5 0	
Lecturer in Metallurgy and Demonstrator in Assaying and Chemistry (Challis).	Savannah J. Speak ... ..	210 9 8	... ..	210 9 8	From 13 July.
<i>Evening Lecturers—</i>					
Physics .....	Professor Threlfall, M.A. ....	100 0 0	... ..	100 0 0	
Physiography .....	Professor David, B.A. ....	100 0 0	... ..	100 0 0	
Classics ..	Professor Butler, B.A. ....	400 0 0	... ..	400 0 0	
Mathematics .....	A. Newham, B.A. ....	400 0 0	{ *158 11 0 } † 157 17 0 }	716 8 0	
English .....	A. B. Piddington, B.A. ....	288 17 6	† 88 2 0	376 19 6	
French and German .....	Rudolph Max, LL.D. ....	300 0 0	... ..	300 0 0	
<i>Demonstrators—</i>					
Chemistry .....	James A Schofield, F.C.S. ....	291 13 4	† 9 14 0	301 7 4	From 1 March.
Physics .....	J. A. Pollock, B.Sc. ....	350 0 0	† 6 6 0	356 6 0	
Anatomy .....	J. Morton, M.B., Ch. M. ....	166 13 4	... ..	166 13 4	From 1 March.
Physiology .....	C J. Martin, M.B., B.Sc. ....	350 0 0	† 8 1 0	358 1 0	
Biology .....	James P. Hill .....	87 10 0	... ..	87 10 0	From 1 October.
Medical Tutor .....	E J. Jenkins, M.D. ....	100 0 0	... ..	100 0 0	
Surgical Tutor ...	J. F. M'Allister, M.B. ....	100 0 0	... ..	100 0 0	
Tutor to Women Students	Helen P. Phillips ..	104 3 4	... ..	104 3 4	To 31 May.
	Jane F. Russell, M.A. ....	108 17 5	... ..	108 17 5	From 25 July.
<i>University Extension Lecturers—</i>					
English Literature ..	A W. Jose .....	100 0 0	... ..	100 0 0	
Ancient History ..	Louisa Macdonald, M.A. ....	30 0 0	... ..	30 0 0	
<i>Examiners .....</i>					
	Professor Biagg, M.A. ....	... ..	† 35 0 0	35 0 0	
	Professor Stirling, M.D. ....	... ..	† 12 0 0	12 0 0	
	Sir Alfred Roberts, M.R.C.S. ....	... ..	† 42 0 0	42 0 0	
	A Murray Oram, M.D. ....	... ..	† 22 0 0	22 0 0	
	F. Norton Manning, M.D. ....	... ..	† 11 0 0	11 0 0	
	The Hon. C K. MacKellar, M.D. ....	... ..	† 21 0 0	21 0 0	
	George Bennett, M.D. ....	... ..	† 22 0 0	22 0 0	
	A. E. Mills, M.B., Ch. M. ....	... ..	† 17 0 0	17 0 0	
	James Graham, M.A., M.D. ....	... ..	† 11 0 0	11 0 0	
	J. Ashburton Thompson, M.D. ....	... ..	† 11 0 0	11 0 0	
	J. J. Fletcher, M.A., B.Sc. ....	... ..	† 9 11 0	9 11 0	
	G. F. Vaughan, M.A. ....	... ..	† 31 0 0	31 0 0	
	R. R. Garran, B.A. ....	... ..	† 14 14 0	144 14 0	
	R. P. Sellors, B.A. ....	... ..	† 20 0 0	20 0 0	
	G H Leibrus, B.A. ....	... ..	† 122 13 0	122 13 0	
	Alexander Rea .....	... ..	† 14 4 0	14 4 0	
	Hector R Maclean .....	... ..	† 14 4 0	14 4 0	
	J. E. Carne, F.G.S. ....	... ..	† 110 14 0	110 14 0	
	A. de Lisle Hammond, M.A. ....	... ..	† 49 11 0	49 11 0	
	E. L. Montefiore ..	... ..	† 26 1 0	26 1 0	
	James Vicars, M.E. ....	... ..	† 1 1 0	1 1 0	
	J. B. Holme, B.A. ....	... ..	† 21 0 0	21 0 0	
	A. H. Simpson, M.A. ....	... ..	† 11 0 0	11 0 0	
	Henry Deane, M.A., M.I.C.E. ....	... ..	† 10 0 0	10 0 0	
	Cecil Dailey, M.I.C.E. ....	... ..	† 10 0 0	10 0 0	
	James A. MacDonald, M.I.C.E. ....	... ..	† 16 1 0	16 1 0	
	Louisa Macdonald, M.A. ....	... ..	† 7 9 0	7 9 0	
Registrar and Librarian. ....	Henry E. Barff, M.A. ....	800 0 0	... ..	800 0 0	
Acting Registrar .....	Robert A. Dallen .....	200 0 0	† 50 0 0	250 0 0	
Chief Clerk and Accountant	Robert A. Daller .....	400 0 0	... ..	400 0 0	
Assistant Librarian .....	Caleb Hardy .....	250 0 0	... ..	250 0 0	
Library Assistants .....	Alec Thompson, B.A. ....	25 0 0	... ..	25 0 0	
	G. H. Bronowski .....	25 0 0	... ..	25 0 0	
	James S Griffith .....	31 8 10	... ..	31 8 10	
Clerk .....	William S Mayer .....	225 0 0	† 25 0 0	250 0 0	
Temporary Clerk ...	F A Malyon .....	95 16 8	† 5 0 0	100 16 8	From 18 January.
Auditor .....	F Kirkpatrick .....	50 0 0	... ..	50 0 0	To 30 June.
	John C. Dibbs .....	16 13 4	... ..	16 13 4	From 1 December.
<i>Curators—</i>					
Museum of Normal and Morbid Anatomy.	S Jamieson, M.B., Ch. M. ....	56 13 4	... ..	56 13 4	From 7 June.
Nicholson Museum .....	L F M. Armstrong, B.A., LL.B.	50 0 0	† 85 0 0	135 0 0	
Macleay Museum .....	George Masters .....	300 0 0	... ..	300 0 0	

\* Lecture Fees. † Examination Fees.

BLUE BOOK OF

Office.	Name.	Annual Salary.		Fees		Total.		Remarks.
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
<b>EDUCATION—UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY—continued.</b>								
Working Curator—								
Museum of Anatomy .....	F. J. Bourne .....	167	4 6			167	4 6	
Lecture Assistant in Physics .....	James Cook .....	250	0 0			250	0 0	
Mechanical Instructor .....	Henry Blay .....	200	0 0			200	0 0	
Assistant, Physiological Laboratory	John Shewan .....	175	0 0			175	0 0	
Attendants in Laboratories—								
Chemical .....	Edward Hufton .....	162	0 0			162	0 0	
	H. English .....	109	4 0			109	4 0	
	W. A. Mayo .....	109	4 0			109	4 0	
Physical .....	P. Casey .....	109	4 0			109	4 0	
	G. Timbrell .....	109	4 0			109	4 0	
Biological .....	Bernard Casey .....	105	6 0			105	6 0	
Anatomical .....	W. Todd .....	109	4 0			109	4 0	
	Louis Schafer .....	104	17 0			104	17 0	
Physiological.....	Robert Grant .....	27	6 0			27	6 0	From 1 October.
	T. Mitchell .....	109	10 0			109	10 0	From 15 April.
	C. J. Pound .....	48	13 0			48	13 0	From 21 March to 1 October.
Engineering .....	John Hufton .....	130	0 0			130	0 0	
	F. R. Greening .....	61	12 0			61	12 0	From 8 June.
Medical School.....	Samuel Mills .....	109	4 0			109	4 0	
Geological .....	J. A. Smith .....	68	13 8			68	13 8	
Boys in Laboratories—								
Chemical .....	E. Doherty .....	32	10 0			32	10 0	
Geological.....	F. Whiddon.....	6	12 11			6	12 11	From 29 September
Biological .....	A. Tilbrook .....	27	15 0			27	15 0	From 28 March.
Physiological .....	F. Brown .....	21	13 4			21	13 4	To 30 October.
	C. Gates .....	4	6 8			4	6 8	From 1 November.
Anatomy Museum .....	J. Hufton, junior .....	12	3 8			12	3 8	From 13 July.
Ex-Bedell .....	Joseph Burrows .....	50	0 0			50	0 0	
Bedell .....	Samuel Craddock .....	125	0 0			125	0 0	With residence.
Messengers .....	James Dean .....	109	4 0			109	4 0	With residence.
	William Barber .....	109	4 0			109	4 0	With residence.
	Henry Aplett .....	109	4 0			109	4 0	
Overseer of University Park and Grounds.	Henry Goodhew .....	125	0 0			125	0 0	With residence.
Under-gardeners .....	John Bickley .....	109	4 0			109	4 0	
	F. Beard .....	109	4 0			109	4 0	
	A. Swinfield.....	109	4 0			109	4 0	
Carpenter .....	Charles Cosgrave .....	156	0 0			156	0 0	
Caretaker, Medical School ..	M. Maclean .....	109	4 0			109	4 0	With residence.
Caretaker, Law School .....	F. Dean .....	10	0 0			10	0 0	With residence
Attendant on Women Students ..	Mrs. Craddock .....	20	0 0			20	0 0	
† Examination Fees.								
The amount of State Endowment received by the University of Sydney during the year 1892 was:—								
University of Sydney .....		£15,900		Matriculation, and other fees, for students of the Training Schools, attending University		£1,600		Total, £17,500.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

RETURN of St. PAUL'S COLLEGE, for the Year 1892.

Office.	Name.	Salary per annum.		Total.				
		Fixed.	Variable.					
Warden .....	Rev. Canon Wm. H. Sharp, M.A. <sup>1</sup> .....	£ 500	£ 238 6 8	£ 738 6 8				
Vice-Warden .....	J. B. Peden, B.A. <sup>2</sup> .....	250 0 0	..	250 0 0				
Bursar .....	A. H. Simpson, M.A. ....	..	..	..				
Lecturer .....	C. C. Farr, B. Sc. ....	..	35 0 0	35 0 0				
Accountant .....	James C. Taylor .....	20 0 0	..	20 0 0				
Total .....		£ 770 0 0	273 6 8	1,043 6 8				
<sup>1</sup> Allowed a residence <sup>2</sup> Allowed rooms in College and commons during term.								
The amount of State endowment received by St. Paul's College during the year 1892 was £500.								

NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

EDUCATION—continued.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

RETURN of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, for the Year 1892.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Allowances.	Fees from Students.	Total.
Rector .....	Very Rev. James J. O'Brien, D.D.	18 Feb., 1888	Fellows of St. John's College under Act of Incorporation.	£ s. d. 500 0 0	£ s. d. .....	£ s. d. 975 0 0	£ s. d. 1,475 0 0
Lecturers .....	Rev. C. O'Connell, S.J. .... J. M'Donogh, M.D. .... J. Carlos, M.A. .... J. de B. O'Reilly, B.A. ....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	100 0 0 ..... 100 0 0 75 0 0	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	100 0 0 ..... 100 0 0 75 0 0
Total .....				£ 775 0 0	.....	975 0 0	1,750 0 0

The amount of State Endowment received by St. John's College during the year 1892 was £500.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE.

RETURN of ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE, for the Year 1892.

Office.	Name.	Salary per annum.	Additional Salary allowed by the Council.	Total.
Principal .....	Rev. John Kinross, B.A., D.D. <sup>1</sup> .....	£ s. d. 500 0 0	£ s. d. 152 16 10	£ s. d. 652 16 10
Treasurer .....	James Anderson .....	.....	82 16 10	82 16 10
Tutor .....	Harold Hunt, B.A. ....	.....	60 0 0	60 0 0
Total .....		£ 500 0 0	295 13 8	795 13 8

<sup>1</sup> Allowed a residence.

The amount of State Endowment received by St. Andrew's College during the year 1892 was £500.

THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

RETURN of the WOMEN'S COLLEGE, for the Year 1892.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Scholarship, College, and General Purposes Fund.	Fees from Students.
Principal .....	Miss Louisa Macdonald, M.A. ....	5 Feb., 1892	Councillors of Women's College, under Act of Incorporation.	£ s. d. 500 0 0	£ s. d. 228 17 6	£ s. d. 281 15 6

The amount of State Endowment received by the Women's College during the year 1892 was £452 11s. 8d.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

RETURN of the SALARIES and ALLOWANCES of the MASTERS of the SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, for the Year, 1892.

Office.	Name.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Fees from Pupils.	Total.	Remarks.
Head Master .....	Albert Byethesa Weigall .....	£ s. d. 500 0 0	*250 0 0	£ s. d. 903 10 0	£ s. d. 1,653 10 0	*For residence.
Mathematical and Science Master	George Ernest Blanch .....	600 0 0	.....	.....	600 0 0	
Master of Lower School .....	Arthur Giles .....	500 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0	
Master of Modern Languages .....	Arthur Key Farrar .....	450 0 0	.....	.....	450 0 0	
Second Classical Master .....	Charles Edward Hewlett .....	450 0 0	.....	.....	450 0 0	
Second Mathematical Master .....	Herbert James Carter .....	350 0 0	.....	.....	350 0 0	
Assistant Master .....	Charles Dashwood Goldie .....	250 0 0	.....	.....	250 0 0	
Do .....	Arthur Hill Griffith .....	225 0 0	.....	.....	225 0 0	
Do .....	Leonard Harford Lindon .....	400 0 0	.....	.....	400 0 0	
Do .....	David M'Burney .....	300 0 0	60 0 0	.....	360 0 0	
Do .....	Charles de Kantzow .....	225 0 0	.....	.....	225 0 0	
Do .....	Henry Maurice Joscelyne .....	250 0 0	.....	.....	250 0 0	
Do .....	Charles Thomas Soar .....	358 6 8	.....	.....	358 6 8	
Do .....	Norman Fitz .....	250 0 0	.....	.....	250 0 0	
Do .....	Reginald Heber Bode .....	200 0 0	25 0 0	.....	225 0 0	
Do .....	George Pitty Barbour .....	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0	
Do .....	George Frederick Vaughan .....	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0	
Do .....	S. O. Purves .....	16 13 4	.....	.....	16 13 4	Resigned.
Assistant to Science Master .....	Arthur Norman .....	78 0 0	.....	.....	78 0 0	
Lecturer .....	Walter Roth .....	10 10 0	.....	.....	10 10 0	
Do .....	J. B. Peden .....	10 10 0	.....	.....	10 10 0	
Janitor and Drill Sergeant .....	Frank Morris .....	180 0 0	30 0 0	.....	210 0 0	
Secretary and Accountant to Trustees.	William Henry Catlett .....	100 0 0	57 4 9	.....	157 4 9	
Total .....		£ 6,304 0 0	422 4 9	903 10 0	7,629 14 9	

The amount of State Endowment received by the Sydney Grammar School during the year 1892 was £2,800.

## PENSIONS.

RETURN of PENSIONS payable from the Consolidated Revenue of New South Wales, during the Year 1892.

Name.	Amount of Pension.	Authority under which the Pension was granted.	Date from which the Pension commenced.	Service for which the Pension was granted.
	£ s. d.			
<b>SCHEDULE B, under Constitution Act, 4 and 5 Will. IV., Cap. 24.</b>				
Adam, John S.....	228 11 5	Governor and Executive Council.	14 Mar., 1876	Chief Draftsman, Survey Office.
Battley, T. C. <sup>1</sup> .....	118 12 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1880	C.P.S., Gosford.
Blake, Robert <sup>2</sup> .....	263 12 4	Ditto .....	1 Sept., 1890	Senior-Inspector of Distilleries.
Brennand, L. J. <sup>3</sup> .....	171 8 0	Ditto .....	1 April, 1880	Superintendent of Stores.
Broderick, H. ....	196 0 0	Ditto .....	1 June, 1881	Engineer, &c., Marine Board.
Daly, Mrs. Eliza B.....	109 0 0	Ditto .....	8 May, 1883	Postmistress, Maitland.
Dawson, Robert .....	262 10 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1887	Police Magistrate, Cooma.
Del Prado, Ellen .....	39 11 8	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1871	Housekeeper, Audit Office.
Hall, R. T. ....	166 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Nov., 1879	Examiner of Accounts, Audit Office.
Halloran, Henry, C.M.G. ....	800 0 0	Ditto .....	21 Jan., 1878	Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office.
Lockhart, Charles P. M.....	214 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1881	
Martin, John B. ....	157 17 0	Ditto .....	1887	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Camden.
Palmer, J. H. ....	321 8 6	Ditto .....	1 Aug., 1884	Shorthand-writer, Legislative Assembly.
Pope, Mrs. Hannah.....	1/3 <sup>p</sup> diem	Ditto .....	10 May, 1867	Housekeeper, Colonial Secretary's Office.
Reilly, Thomas.....	32 13 4	Ditto .....	17 Dec., 1859	Sergeant to the Governor-General's Orderlies.
Scarr, John A. ....	311 0 0	Ditto .....	4 May, 1887	Shorthand Writer, Legislative Council.
Wilson, Edward .....	14 18 3	Ditto .....	1 July, 1850	Trooper, Penrith Police.
Wise, Mrs. Maria Bate <sup>4</sup> .....	200 0 0	Ditto .....	28 Sept., 1865	Widow of Justice Wise.
<sup>1</sup> Deceased, 18 September. <sup>2</sup> In receipt of pension under the Civil Service Act of 1884. <sup>3</sup> Deceased, 23 April. <sup>4</sup> Deceased, 7 October. The amount of pensions paid under this schedule during the year 1892 was £3,500.				
<b>Schedule B, under Constitution Act, 18 and 19 Vic., Cap. 54.</b>				
Deffell, G. H. ....	1,820 0 0	Governor and Executive Council.	9 Nov., 1889	Judge in Bankruptcy.
Faucett, Peter, M.L.C. ....	1,820 0 0	46 Vic., No. 15.....	8 Feb., 1888	Puisne Judge.
Manning, Sir Wm. Mon- tagu, Knight. ....	1,820 0 0	46 Vic., No. 15.....	18 Oct., 1887	Puisne Judge.
Merewether, Francis L. S....	800 0 0	18 and 19 Vic., cap. 54..	18 Oct., 1887	Solicitor-General.
Stephen, Sir Alfred G.C.M.G., C.B. ....	900 0 0	18 and 19 Vic., cap. 54..	6 June, 1856	Auditor-General.
	1,820 0 0	18 and 19 Vic., cap. 54..	10 Nov., 1873	Chief Justice.
The amount of pensions paid under this schedule during the year 1892 was £3,830.				
<b>Supplement to Schedule B, Voted Annually by Parliament.</b>				
Edwards, Mrs. Margaret.....	50 0 0	Governor and Executive Council.	22 June, 1867	Widow of Pilot Edwards.
Petersen, Mrs. ....	30 0 0	Ditto .....	1 July, 1875	Mr. Petersen.
Petrie, Mrs. Anne <sup>1</sup> .....	100 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1853	Daughter of Captain Flinders, R.N.
Reeder, Mrs. Jane .....	75 0 0	Ditto .....	29 July, 1867	Widow of Pilot Reeder.
Robinson, Mrs. Julia .....	150 0 0	Ditto .....	29 July, 1867	Robinson.
Shanks, Mrs.....	50 0 0	Ditto .....	1871	Shanks.
Wickham, Mrs. Jemima <sup>2</sup> ..	84 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1877	Postmistress, Parramatta.
<sup>1</sup> Deceased. <sup>2</sup> Receives also pension under Superannuation Repeal Act, 1873; see <i>post</i> .      Deceased, 4 April. The amount of pensions paid under this schedule during the year 1892 was £598 8s. 5d.				
<b>Pensions granted under the Superannuation Act of 1864, modified by Act 1873.</b>				
Betts, Martha .....	60 2 8	Governor and Executive Council.	16 Mar., 1875	Matron, Protestant Orphan School.
Elyard, Samuel .....	206 13 4	Ditto .....	18 Aug., 1868	Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office.
Fitzgerald, H. ....	82 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1870	Foreman of Works, Dry Dock.
Gordon, George A. ....	225 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1875	Police Magistrate, Deniliquin.
Humbley, J. R.....	123 15 0	Ditto .....	16 June, 1865	Clerk, Audit Office.
Hunt, Robert Allen <sup>1</sup> .....	310 0 0	Ditto .....	1 July, 1864	Superintendent of the Money Order Office.
Jaques, T. J. ....	326 13 4	Ditto .....	15 Dec., 1870	Registrar-General.
Jones, Thomas.....	75 0 0	Ditto .....	1 June, 1866	Sheriff's Bailiff, Bathurst.
King, William .....	81 5 0	Ditto .....	1 July, 1869	Landing Waiter, Customs.
Lennon, John Goulesbury...	180 0 0	Ditto .....	20 Dec., 1864	Principal Clerk, Revenue Branch, Treasury.
Mann, Gother K.....	536 13 4	Ditto .....	1 April, 1870	Engineer-in-Chief, &c., Cockatoo Island.
Maxwell, Alexander C. ....	250 0 0	Ditto .....	1 May, 1881	Registrar of the District Court, Sydney.
Mayne, W. C. ....	540 0 0	Ditto .....	23 May, 1871	Auditor-General.
Newcombe, Charles E.....	292 10 0	Ditto .....	1 June, 1869	Police Magistrate, Queanbeyan.
Platt, W. Hampden.....	116 11 0	Ditto .....	1 May, 1873	First Clerk, Pay Branch, Treasury.
Still, William C. ....	280 0 0	Ditto .....	21 Mar., 1866	Landing Surveyor, Customs.
Underwood, F.....	186 13 4	Ditto .....	16 June, 1870	Clerk, Lands Department.
Wickham, Jemima .....	84 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1870	Postmistress, Parramatta.
Williams, Allan .....	113 6 8	Ditto .....	1 June, 1870	Accountant, Survey Department.
<sup>1</sup> Deceased, 24 January. <sup>2</sup> Receives also pension under Supplement to Schedule B; see <i>ante</i> .      Deceased, 4 April. The amount of pensions paid under this schedule during the year 1892 was £3,658 cs. 10d.				
<b>Pension under the District Court Judges' Salaries and Pensions Act of 1883. (46 VICTORIA, No. 16.)</b>				
Dowling, James S. ....	750 0 0	Governor and Executive Council.	1 Aug., 1889	District Court Judge.
McFarland, Alfred .....	750 0 0	Ditto .....	18 Dec., 1891	"
The amount of pensions paid under this schedule during the year 1892 was £1,440 14s. 6d.				
<b>Pension under the Government Railways Act of 1888.</b>				
Goodchap, Charles A.....	937 10 0	51 Vic. No. 35 .....	23 Oct., 1888	Commissioner for Railways.
The amount of pension paid under this schedule during the year 1892 was £937 10s.				

Name.	Amount of Pension.	Authority under which the Pension was granted.	Date from which the Pension commenced.	Service for which the Pension was granted.
	£ s. d.			
<b>PENSIONS—continued.</b>				
<b>Paid from the Police Reward and Police Superannuation Funds.</b>				
Agnew, John <sup>1</sup>	5/3 $\Psi$ diem.	His Excellency the Governor	1 May, 1882	1st Class Constable.
Anderson, Robert	325 0 0 per annum.	Ditto	1 Jan., 1890	Inspector.
Arthur, James	5/3 $\Psi$ diem.	Ditto	21 Dec., 1882	1st Class Constable.
Bannon, Catherine	2/- "	Ditto	9 April, 1875	Widow of Constable William Bannon.
Barrett, Richard	3/9 "	Ditto	18 Feb., 1882	Senior Constable.
Bassmam, Henry	6/- "	Ditto	29 Sept., 1884	"
Beatty, M.	75 0 0 per annum.	Ditto	21 Jan., 1890	Widow of Sergeant James Beatty.
Bennett, Bennett	9/3 $\Psi$ diem.	Ditto	1 Jan., 1891	Sergeant.
Benton, John	5/7 "	Ditto	30 April, 1881	Senior Constable.
Berckelman, A.	6/- "	Ditto	1 Oct., 1886	"
Berney, Geo. W.	5/4 "	Ditto	14 Dec., 1887	"
Boyan, Joseph	7/6 "	Ditto	19 July, 1891	1st Class Constable.
Broomfield, Edward	3/9 "	Ditto	16 Feb., 1876	Senior Constable.
Brown, John D.	337 10 0 per annum.	Ditto	1 Jan., 1891	Superintendent.
Buckley, John	4/9 $\Psi$ diem.	Ditto	30 April, 1869	Senior Sergeant.
Cain, Patrick	3/- "	Ditto	8 Oct., 1869	Constable, Eastern District.
Callaghan, Mary	50 0 0 per annum.	Ditto	28 Feb., 1892	Widow of 1st Class Constable John Callaghan.
Campbell, James	4/- $\Psi$ diem.	Ditto	1 Jan., 1891	Senior Constable.
Carroll, John	250 0 0 per annum.	Ditto	1 Mar., 1888	Sub-Inspector.
Cassidy, Michael	4/6 $\Psi$ diem.	Ditto	1 Feb., 1859	Sergeant, Gold Police, Western District.
Codrington, Louisa	1/- "	Ditto	— June, 1858	Widow of Constable Robert D. Codrington.
Colleton, John	4/8 "	Ditto	1 July, 1882	1st Class Constable.
Conway, Peter	7/6 "	Ditto	1 July, 1882	Sub-Inspector.
Coonan, Thomas	4/4 "	Ditto	16 Sept., 1878	Ordinary Constable.
Cowle, Cæsar	4/4 "	Ditto	8 Oct., 1880	"
Dangar, W. S. <sup>2</sup>	3/- "	Ditto	16 Dec., 1863	Constable, Kempsey.
Davis, Geo. F.	8/- "	Ditto	19 Jan., 1892	Senior Constable.
Davis, John	50 0 0 per annum.	Ditto	— Aug., 1862	Chief Constable, Molong.
Dawson, John	5/10 $\Psi$ diem	Ditto	4 Oct., 1882	Sergeant, Sydney.
Deacy, Luke	5/7 "	Ditto	19 Jan., 1892	1st Class Constable.
Dearden, George	4/10 "	Ditto	4 Feb., 1880	Ordinary Constable.
Delaney, James	7/6 "	Ditto	21 Feb., 1891	1st Class Constable.
Dillon, James	5/- "	Ditto	26 Aug., 1885	1st Class Constable, Sydney.
Dobbs, John	8/- "	Ditto	21 Feb., 1891	Senior Constable.
Donohoe, John <sup>3</sup>	325 0 0 per annum.	Ditto	11 Nov., 1890	Inspector, Water Police.
Drum, M. A. <sup>4</sup>	5/- $\Psi$ diem	Ditto	13 Jan., 1882	Widow of Senior Constable Francis Drum.
Dwyer, Lawrence	4/1 "	Ditto	28 May, 1872	Sergeant, Sydney.
Eagar, George	3/- "	Ditto	19 Feb., 1874	Ordinary Constable.
Ewing, Jno. P.	10/6 "	Ditto	1 Nov., 1889	Senior Sergeant.
Farrant, James	3/- "	Ditto	30 June, 1863	Constable, Mudgee.
Farry, John	4/8 "	Ditto	8 Oct., 1880	1st Class Constable.
Fegan, James	4/4 "	Ditto	30 May, 1878	Ordinary Constable.
Finegan, Denis <sup>5</sup>	7/- "	Ditto	12 Mar., 1888	Senior Sergeant.
Finlay, Henry	3/9 "	Ditto	4 Feb., 1880	Senior Constable.
Fitzgerald, Garrett	5/3 "	Ditto	26 Aug., 1885	Ordinary Constable.
Foy, Annie	30 0 0 per annum.	Ditto	30 June, 1863	Widow of Senior Constable John Foy.
Franklin, Thomas	5/- $\Psi$ diem.	Ditto	1 Jan., 1891	1st Class Constable.
Frewin, Jeremiah	2/- "	Ditto	13 May, 1868	Senior Sergeant, Eastern District.
Gall, Andrew	8/- "	Ditto	17 Sept., 1892	Senior Constable.
Garland, James	300 0 0 per annum.	Ditto	18 Feb., 1882	Superintendent, Tamworth.
Giles, Edward	7/8 $\Psi$ diem	Ditto	— June, 1859	Sergeant-Major, Sofala, Gold Police.
Goddard, John	7/- "	Ditto	4 Oct., 1882	1st Class Constable.
Goldrick, Thomas	9/3 "	Ditto	4 Jan., 1886	Sergeant.
Gordon, John	9/3 "	Ditto	1 July, 1888	"
Govers, S. J.	50 0 0 per annum.	Ditto	8 Jan., 1884	Widow of Constable James Govers.
Grace, Edmond	7/6 $\Psi$ diem.	Ditto	1 Sept., 1891	1st Class Constable.
Griffiths, Lewis	9/3 "	Ditto	6 May, 1889	Sergeant.
Haggarty, Adam <sup>6</sup>	9/3 "	Ditto	6 April, 1886	Sergeant, Water Police.
Harmer, John	10/6 "	Ditto	11 Dec., 1883	Senior Sergeant, Goulburn.
Harricks, Thos. A.	7/6 "	Ditto	6 May, 1889	1st Class Constable.
Harris, Thomas	7/6 "	Ditto	12 Mar., 1888	"
Hassard, James	6/- "	Ditto	5 April, 1892	Senior Constable.
Hawkins, David	5/3 "	Ditto	6 Aug., 1884	Senior Sergeant, Sydney.
Hawley, Thomas	7/6 "	Ditto	1 July, 1888	1st Class Constable.

<sup>1</sup> Deceased, 12 October.<sup>2</sup> Deceased, 12 February.<sup>3</sup> Deceased, 3 May.<sup>4</sup> Received gratuity, £150.—Pension expired, 12 January.<sup>5</sup> Deceased, 2 May.<sup>6</sup> Deceased, 19 June.

Name.	Amount of Pension	Authority under which the Pension was granted	Date from which the Pension commenced	Service for which the Pension was granted.
	£ s. d.			
<b>PENSIONS—continued.</b>				
<b>PENSIONS PAID FROM THE POLICE REWARD AND POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS—continued.</b>				
Hayes, Agnes .....	40 0 0 per annum.	His Excellency the Governor	22 Dec., 1889	Widow of Senior Constable Joseph T. Hayes.
Heagney, Thomas .....	5/3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> diem.	Ditto .....	6 Aug., 1884	Ordinary Constable.
Healey, John .....	10/6 "	Ditto .....	14 Oct., 1887	Senior Sergeant.
Henery, John .....	5/3 "	Ditto .....	7 Nov, 1878	1st Class Constable.
Hird, Isabella .....	75 0 0 per annum.	Ditto .....	14 Aug, 1885	Widow of Constable William Hird.
Hitch, Nelson B. 1 .....	250 0 0 per annum.	Ditto .....	17 Nov, 1891	Sub-Inspector.
Johnston, Jas. ....	6/- <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> diem.	Ditto .....	1 Nov, 1889	Senior Constable.
Johnston, S. D. ....	187 10 0 per annum.	Ditto .....	28 April, 1882	Sub-Inspector, Sydney.
Johnston, James .....	5/7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> diem.	Ditto .....	16 April, 1886	1st Class Constable.
Jones, Robert .....	5/- "	Ditto .....	14 Oct, 1887	" "
Kearney, John .....	4/7 "	Ditto .....	6 Oct, 1886	Sergeant.
Kedwell, Edward .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	— Aug, 1862	Constable, Maitland.
Keegan, James .....	168 15 0 per annum.	Ditto .....	24 Feb, 1883	Sub-Inspector.
Kennedy, Robert .....	5/- <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> diem	Ditto .....	1 Dec, 1881	Senior Constable.
Kennedy, Roger .....	3/4 "	Ditto .....	— Aug, 1862	Senior Constable, Maitland.
Kenny, John .....	7/10 "	Ditto .....	1 Sept, 1892	Senior Sergeant.
Kerrigan, Thomas .....	275 0 0 per annum.	Ditto .....	15 Nov, 1883	Sub-Inspector.
Kershaw, Abraham .....	6/4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> diem	Ditto .....	30 June, 1863	Senior Sergeant.
King, Michael .....	6/- "	Ditto .....	11 Oct, 1888	Senior Constable.
Lamont, George .....	3/4 "	Ditto .....	20 May, 1870	Senior Constable.
Lane, Charles .....	3/4 "	Ditto .....	— Aug, 1862	Senior Constable.
Lane, J. F. ....	6/8 "	Ditto .....	9 Oct, 1877	Senior Sergeant
Lawler, John .....	5/7 "	Ditto .....	23 Nov, 1886	1st Class Constable.
Lawler, William .....	7/10 "	Ditto .....	6 Oct, 1885	Senior Sergeant.
Ledgerwood, Julia .....	40 0 0 per annum.	Ditto .....	22 May, 1860	Widow of District Constable Wm. Ledgerwood.
Lee, Richard .....	7/10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> diem	Ditto .....	2 May, 1884	Senior Sergeant.
Lee, William .....	7/10 "	Ditto .....	5 April, 1892	Senior Sergeant.
Leonard, Thomas .....	3/3 "	Ditto .....	19 Feb, 1877	Ordinary Constable.
Lesmond, George .....	7/6 "	Ditto .....	1 Sept., 1892	1st Class Constable.
M'Donagh, Patrick .....	5/- "	Ditto .....	4 Jan, 1886	1st Class Constable.
M'Gee, James .....	9/3 "	Ditto .....	1 May, 1891	Sergeant
M'Glynn, Michael .....	6/- "	Ditto .....	3 Sept., 1886	Senior Constable.
M'Hale, James .....	3/4 "	Ditto .....	8 July, 1869	Senior Constable.
Mackay, Alexander .....	325 0 0 per annum	Ditto .....	1 Nov, 1891	Inspector.
Mackay, James .....	5/- <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> diem	Ditto .....	20 Aug, 1875	Senior Constable.
Malone, Peter .....	7/6 "	Ditto .....	1 Sept, 1892	1st Class Constable.
Mara, John .....	6/- "	Ditto .....	4 Jan, 1886	Senior Constable
Margetts, Henry .....	5/7 "	Ditto .....	12 Jan, 1884	1st Class Constable.
Martin, William .....	8/- "	Ditto .....	14 Feb., 1889	Senior Constable.
Mayne, Robert .....	4/4 "	Ditto .....	13 Mar., 1876	Ordinary Constable.
Meagher, Denis .....	10/6 "	Ditto .....	14 April, 1891	Sergeant.
Micklegun, John .....	5/4 "	Ditto .....	— Aug, 1862	Constable.
Miller, Alexander .....	9/3 "	Ditto .....	26 Aug, 1885	Sergeant.
Mitchell, Georgina .....	75 0 0 per annum	Ditto .....	14 Mar, 1885	Widow of Constable John Mitchell.
Moloney, John .....	5/7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> diem	Ditto .....	11 Dec, 1883	1st Class Constable.
Moran, Patrick .....	7/- "	Ditto .....	14 Feb, 1889	Ordinary Constable.
Moran, Michael .....	7/6 "	Ditto .....	6 May, 1889	1st Class Constable.
Morrow, William .....	6/11 "	Ditto .....	1 Jan, 1891	Sergeant.
Murphy, Chas. ....	7/6 "	Ditto .....	1 July, 1892	1st Class Constable.
Musgrove, Richard .....	10/6 "	Ditto .....	14 Apl, 1891	Sub-Inspector.
Naghten, Thomas .....	5/7 "	Ditto .....	11 May, 1885	1st Class Constable.
Nelson, Elizabeth .....	15 0 0 per annum	Ditto .....	15 June, 1865	Widow of Constable Samuel Nelson.
Neville, Thomas .....	3/9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> diem	Ditto .....	1 Sept, 1891	1st Class Constable.
Newman, Robt F. ....	7/- "	Ditto .....	19 Jan, 1892	Ordinary Constable.
Nicholson, Patrick .....	7/6 "	Ditto .....	1 Jan, 1890	1st Class Constable.
Nolan, James .....	4/- "	Ditto .....	15 Sept, 1873	Constable.
O'Flaherty, John .....	8/- "	Ditto .....	1 July, 1888	Senior Constable.
O'Sullivan, Daniel .....	6/- "	Ditto .....	20 April, 1887	"
Parker, Joseph .....	10/6 "	Ditto .....	10 Dec, 1884	Senior Sergeant
Payne, George .....	3/6 "	Ditto .....	7 May, 1881	1st Class Constable.
Pearson, Chas .....	8/- "	Ditto .....	1 Dec, 1887	Senior Constable
Pirie, Alexander .....	5/7 "	Ditto .....	8 Aug, 1890	1st Class Constable.
Potter, James 2 .....	3/3 "	Ditto .....	12 Dec, 1874	Senior Constable
Purcell, Thos .....	6/- "	Ditto .....	5 April, 1892	Senior Constable.
Rea, Oliver .....	2/- "	Ditto .....	13 May, 1868	Constable
Roberts, James .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	21 Aug, 1868	Constable.

1 Deceased, 23 March.

2 Deceased, 23 June.



## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

235

Name.	Amount of Pension. £ s. d.	Authority under which the Pension was granted.	Date from which the Pension commenced.	Service for which the Pension was granted.
<b>PENSIONS—continued.</b>				
<b>PENSIONS PAID FROM THE POLICE REWARD AND POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS—continued.</b>				
Rooney, Francis.....	4/1 per diem.	His Excellency the Governor.	6 Nov., 1868	Sergeant.
Rutledge, James.....	7/6 "	Ditto .....	6 May, 1889	1st Class Constable.
Ryan, Patrick .....	8/- "	Ditto .....	10 Aug., 1887	Senior Constable.
Ryan, James .....	7/6 "	Ditto .....	14 Feb., 1889	1st Class Constable.
Schroder, Carl .....	7/6 "	Ditto .....	1 Nov., 1889	1st Class Constable.
Sheaves, John .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	2 Mar., 1871	Constable.
Slater, Henry A. ....	75 0 0 per annum.	Ditto .....	3 Aug., 1890	Ordinary Constable.
Smith, James .....	3/- per diem.	Ditto .....	— July, 1857	Ordinary Constable.
Smith, Octavius .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	30 June, 1863	Constable.
Smith, Patrick .....	7/6 "	Ditto .....	14 July, 1886	1st Class Constable.
Smith, Thos. W. ....	6/- "	Ditto .....	2 Feb., 1887	Senior Constable.
Souter, Wm. H. ....	4/8 "	Ditto .....	17 Nov., 1892	Ordinary Constable.
Stapylton, Henry M. ....	6/11 "	Ditto .....	6 Aug., 1884	Constable.
Steele, Stephen .....	187 10 0 per annum.	Ditto .....	19 Feb., 1889	Sub-Inspector.
Stephenson, James .....	325 0 0 per annum.	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1891	Inspector
Stüve, Ernest .....	7/- per diem.	Ditto .....	18 June, 1891	Ordinary Constable.
Sutherland, Donald .....	7/- "	Ditto .....	26 Aug., 1885	Constable.
Sutton, William .....	9/3 "	Ditto .....	26 Aug., 1885	Constable.
Sweeney, Phillip .....	7/6 "	Ditto .....	5 April, 1892	1st Class Constable.
Thompson, James .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	19 Feb., 1874	Senior Constable.
Thomson, R. W. ....	10/6 "	Ditto .....	20 Sept., 1889	Senior Sergeant.
Thorpe, Charles .....	325 0 0 per annum.	Ditto .....	3 Sept., 1886	Inspector.
Tierney, Michael .....	3/- per diem.	Ditto .....	21 May, 1876	Ordinary Constable.
Tubman, Henry .....	5/10 "	Ditto .....	28 April, 1882	Sergeant.
Turner, Henry .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	6 Nov., 1868	Constable.
Turner, George .....	5/7 "	Ditto .....	1 Aug., 1892	1st Class Constable.
Walker, R. ....	3/6 "	Ditto .....	6 Dec., 1876	1st Class Constable.
Walmsley, Charles .....	3/9 "	Ditto .....	2 June, 1879	Senior Constable.
Walsh, William <sup>1</sup> .....	5/4 "	Ditto .....	3 Sept., 1886	Senior Constable.
Ward, Lewis F. ....	6/- "	Ditto .....	4 July, 1889	" "
Webb, Thomas H. ....	7/- "	Ditto .....	10 Dec., 1884	Acting Sub-Inspector.
White, John .....	5/7 "	Ditto .....	14 April, 1891	1st Class Constable.
Williams, Frederick <sup>2</sup> .....	146 0 0 per annum.	Ditto .....	28 Feb., 1862	Ordinary Constable.
Woods, Margaret .....	62 10 0 per annum.	Ditto .....	— May, 1855	Widow of Chief Constable Woods.
Young, George .....	8/- per diem.	Ditto .....	5 April, 1892	Senior Constable.
Zglinicki, Max .....	5/7 "	Ditto .....	4 Oct., 1882	" "
Zoelner, August .....	7/10 "	Ditto .....	8 July, 1885	Senior Sergeant.

<sup>1</sup> Deceased, 13 August.<sup>2</sup> Deceased, 9 July.

The amount of State Endowment received by the Police Reward and Police Superannuation Funds during the year 1892 was nil.

Name.	Amount of Pension. £ s. d.	Age when pension commenced.	Date from which the Pension was granted.	Service for which the Pension was granted.
<b>Return of Pensions granted under "Civil Service Act, 1884." (48 VICTORIA No. 24.)</b>				
Abernethy, James .....	56 4 0	60	31 Dec., 1890 ...	Teacher, Public School, Wodonga.
Abrams, L. G. ....	44 0 0	60	31 Mar., 1892 ...	Sheriff's Officer, Mudgee.
Adams, P. F. ....	579 15 0	59	31 Dec., 1887 ...	Surveyor-General.
Ahearn, William .....	38 15 0	58	31 July, " ...	Boatman, Customs.
Allan, H. A. ....	116 10 0	41	30 June, " ...	Draftsman, Survey Office.
Allen, Robert .....	60 9 0	61	2 Jan., 1889 ...	Carpenter, Railways.
Anderson, Alexander .....	67 4 0	65	30 Sept., 1887 ...	Teacher, Public School, Gledswood.
Arnold, W. M. M. ....	192 17 0	39	1 Nov., 1890 ...	Clerk of Records, Legislative Assembly.
Austin, William .....	40 10 0	55	31 Dec., 1887 ...	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.
Baker, John .....	88 18 0	54	31 Mar., 1890 ...	Carriage Examiner, Railways.
Ball, James W. ....	119 5 0	55	30 Nov., 1891 ...	School-master, N.S.S. "Vernon."
Bardsley, James .....	126 2 0	61	14 April, " ...	Teacher, Public School, Crown-street, Sydney.
Barncastle, John .....	113 8 0	56	1 May, " ...	Inspector, Railways.
Barnet, James .....	592 18 0	62	31 Mar., " ...	Colonial Architect.
Barron, James .....	28 16 0	63	29 Feb., 1892 ...	Labourer, Ordnance Department.
Barry, Mary Jane .....	29 0 0	52	30 April, 1889 ...	Housemaid, Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville.
Bayley, G. W. A. ....	174 8 0	64	18 Mar., 1890 ...	Draftsman, Construction Branch, Public Works.
Bayly, W. H. ....	86 6 0	46	30 Sep., 1888 ...	School Attendance Officer, Grafton.
Beck, Wm. ....	167 0 0	67	7 June, 1887 ...	Landing-waiter, Customs.
Bell, Joseph .....	46 13 0	52	31 Mar., 1885 ...	Teacher, Public School, Dural.
Bennett, Copeland .....	84 15 0	49	24 Sept., 1891 ...	Station-master, Bowral Railways.
Bennett, L. G. J. ....	215 6 0	45	1 Nov., 1890 ...	Chief Draftsman, Land Board, Forbes.
Berney, Augustus .....	360 4 0	57	31 Aug., 1889 ...	Landing Surveyor, Customs.
Betteridge, George .....	42 17 0	41	1 July, " ...	Clerk, Traffic Branch, Railways.
Bewes, Joseph .....	71 8 0	70	30 June, " ...	Foreman, Railway Department.
Bewick, George .....	275 10 0	64	20 Oct., 1888 ...	District Engineer, Railways.

Name.	Amount of Pension	Age when Pension commenced.	Date from which the Pension was granted	Service for which the Pension was granted.
	£ s. d.			
PENSIONS— <i>continued.</i>				
RETURN OF PENSIONS GRANTED UNDER "CIVIL SERVICE ACT, 1884"— <i>continued.</i>				
Biggs, Chas. ...	118 4 0	48	1 July, 1890 ..	Lane-repairer, Electric Telegraph Department.
Bingham, George ...	160 17 0	49	1 ,, 1889 ...	Foreman, Carriage Shop, Railways.
Blackman, William ..	321 2 0	60	31 Mar., 1890 ..	Chairman, Land Board, Grafton.
Blake, Robert* .....	96 10 0	68	31 Aug., ,, ...	Senior Inspector of Distilleries
Blakers, Geo. T. ....	72 14 0	61	31 Jan., ,, ..	Teacher, Public School, Broughton Village.
Boag, Thomas .....	231 8 0	64	31 Dec., 1889 ..	Locomotive Foreman, Railways.
Board, Gregory .....	102 19 0	49	1 Oct., ,, ..	Book-keeper, Electric Telegraph Department.
Board, W. W. ....	74 13 0	63	31 ,, 1886 ..	Teacher, Public School, Drumm Town.
Bolton, Constantine F. ....	309 5 0	48	31 Mar., 1888 ..	District Surveyor, Lands.
Bonamy, George .....	156 12 0	69	30 Sept., ,, ...	Railway Station-master, Ashfield.
Boone, John .....	71 13 0	60	30 ,, ,, ..	Driver, Railways.
Booth, James .....	43 19 3	59	31 Dec., 1886 ...	Teacher, Public School, Yalwal.
Booth, William .....	74 3 0	60	31 July, 1890 ..	Teacher, Public School, Belmore.
Booty, E. W. ....	76 1 0	61	31 Dec., 1891 ..	Messenger, Bankruptcy Office.
Brabstone, Michael .....	78 13 0	51	1 July, 1889 ..	Overseer, Stores Branch, Railways.
Brackenreg, Caroline .....	30 12 0	60	30 Sept., ,, ...	Assistant Matron, Industrial School for Girls.
Brackenreg, Marian .....	66 8 0	43	31 Mar., 1891 ..	Assistant Superintendent, Industrial School for Girls.
Bradford, William .....	55 14 0	60	31 Dec., 1888 ..	Senior Warder, Tamworth Gaol.
Brown, Edward .....	182 6 0	48	30 June, 1887 ...	Clerk, Lands Department.
Brown, James N. ....	82 3 0	37	1 Sept., 1889 ..	Clerk, Customs.
Browne, Wm. Jas. ....	135 8 0	64	31 Aug., ,, ..	Sub-Collector, Customs, Grafton.
Bryant, Thomas .....	129 18 0	61	30 April, 1888 ..	Foreman Blacksmith, Railways.
Buchanan, Peter .....	220 12 6	66	1 July, 1890 ..	Sub overseer, Government Printing Office.
Buckley, William .....	39 14 0	77	9 May, 1889 ..	Carpenter, Railways.
Bull, Frank .....	40 6 0	37	20 Mar., 1890 ..	Ticket-sorter, Railways.
Burn, Jane .....	98 2 0	72	1 Sept., 1892 ..	Matron, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta
Burnell, Arthur J. ....	108 10 0	36	25 Jan., 1886 ..	Chief Draftsman, Forbes, Surveyor-General's Department.
Burns, James .....	163 4 0	62	31 ,, 1890 ..	Station-master, Muswellbrook.
Burrows, Joseph .....	34 6 0	71	31 ,, ,, ..	Labourer, Railways.
Burton, Edmund .....	33 1 0	68	31 ,, 1832 ...	Examiner of Titles, Registrar-General's Office.
Byrne, Mrs M. M. G. ....	125 8 0	47	30 Sept., 1886 ..	Matron, Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta.
Caldwell, Isabella .....	20 8 0	69	31 Dec., 1888 ...	Matron, Armidale Gaol.
Caldwell, Samuel .....	131 15 0	77	31 ,, ,, ..	Gaoler, Armidale.
Callaghan, Patrick .....	51 11 0	61	19 Mar., 1892 ..	Gatekeeper, Burwood, Railways.
Cameron, Wm W. ....	95 2 0	63	30 Sept., 1891 ..	Teacher, Public School, Coogee.
Canavan, William .....	93 11 0	67	29 Feb., 1892 ...	Carpenter, Railways.
Cane, Frederic .....	127 7 0	70	31 Dec., 1889 ..	Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle.
Canter, R. A. ....	212 10 0	50	31 ,, 1887 ..	Examiner of Accounts, Treasury.
Canty, Michael .....	124 9 0	36	30 June, ,, ..	Draftsman, Survey Office.
Carlisle, Thomas .....	163 15 0	62	30 April, ,, ..	Traffic Auditor, Railways.
Carpenter, Abraham .....	97 7 0	61	1 ,, 1890 ..	Station-master, Hexham, Railways.
Carroll, William .....	74 10 0	61	31 Aug., ,, ..	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.
Carroll, John .....	164 10 0	63	31 Mar., 1892 ..	Deputy-Governor, Darlinghurst Gaol.
Carter, James S. ....	47 0 0	66	30 Sept., 1890 ..	Sheriff's Officer, Yass.
Chandler, William .....	52 17 0	79	15 July, 1887 ..	Gatekeeper, Railway Department.
Chandler, William .....	48 17 0	33	30 April, 1892 ..	Travelling Inspector, Railways.
Chapman, William .....	48 2 0	55	31 Aug., 1889 ..	Warder, Sydney Gaol.
Chapman, Julia .....	33 8 0	58	30 June, 1891 ..	Public School Teacher, Brocklehurst.
Charteris, Frederick M. ....	102 7 0	65	31 Aug., 1888 ..	Deputy Registrar of Brands, Mines.
Chusholm, D. H. ....	200 10 0	42	30 June, 1887 ..	Draftsman, Survey.
Chusholm, William .....	109 11 0	60	15 Dec., 1890 ..	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay.
Clarke, Hannah .....	35 14 0	66	9 Mar., 1889 ...	Nurse-in-charge, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta.
Clarke, James .....	49 0 0	72	31 Dec., ,, ...	Messenger, Public Works.
Clarke, Henry .....	51 5 0	60	1 June, 1891 ..	Porter, Singleton, Railways.
Clennett, W. P. ....	68 5 0	61	21 Feb., 1888 ..	Foreman Bookbinder, Government Printing Office.
Cobb, John .....	277 7 0	54	24 May, 1890 ...	Locomotive Engineer, Railways.
Cole, F. R. ....	92 9 0	73	1 Mar., 1892 ...	Preventive Officer, Wollongong, Customs
Coleman, John .....	75 5 0	55	18 Aug., 1891 ...	Sub-Inspector, Railways.
Coleman, James .....	79 0 0	59	31 Aug., 1889 ..	Coxswain, Customs, Newcastle.
Coles, William .....	466 13 0	68	31 Mar., 1890 ..	1st Clerk of Works, Colonial Architect.
Colley, Edwin .....	173 0 0	60	30 April, 1891 ..	Clerk of Works, Government Architect's Department.
Collins, John .....	283 6 8	60	1 Mar., 1892 ..	Station-master, Redfern, Railways.
Collis, Walter .....	92 14 0	33	31 July, 1887 ..	Draftsman, Lands.
Connell, Henry .....	342 0 0	60	31 Dec., 1888 ...	Police Magistrate and Customs Officer, Kiama.
Cooke, Fanny .....	122 10 0	41	31 May, 1892 ..	Public School Teacher, Blackfriars.
Cooke, W. V. M. ....	173 8 0	55	31 Mar., ,, ..	Police Magistrate, Dungog.
Corcoran, Thomas H. ....	69 18 0	68	31 Dec., 1888 ..	Teacher, Public School, Yattevattah.
Cook, Peter .....	22 3 0	70	1 June, 1889 ...	Watchman, Traffic Branch, Railways.
Costley, Charles .....	45 8 0	58	31 July, ,, ..	Warder, Gaol, Yass.
Couldrake, T. ....	67 2 0	61	15 Dec., 1891 ..	Ganger, Railways.
Cowdery, George .....	451 19 0	60	15 Oct., 1890 ..	Engineer for Existing Lines, Railways.
Cox, F. W. ....	138 16 0	54	13 Aug., 1888 ...	Station-master, Armidale, Railways.
Crackanthorp, Richard .....	85 5 0	61	5 May, 1887 ..	Clerk, General Post Office.
Crane, William .....	369 16 6	58	28 ,, 1885 ..	Stipendiary Magistrate, Central Police Office.
Crawford, Leshe .....	125 5 0	60	17 Feb., 1891 ..	Foreman, Railways.
Crewes, Richard .....	50 5 0	64	31 Jan., 1890 ...	Machinist, Railways
Crook, S. E. ....	82 16 0	44	28 Feb., 1889 ...	Station-master, Binalong, Railways.
Cruckshank, William .....	77 0 0	60	1 May, 1892 ...	Sub-Inspector, Railways.
Curnane, James .....	45 10 0	60	1 Mar., 1886 ...	Warder, Parramatta Gaol.
Cuttriss, Charles B. ....	174 17 0	58	1 May, 1897 ...	Post and Telegraph Master, King-street.

\* Receives a pension also from Schedule B.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

237

Name.	Amount of Pension.	Age when pension commenced.	Date from which the Pension was granted.	Service for which the Pension was granted.
	£ s. d.			
<b>PENSIONS—continued.</b>				
<b>RETURN OF PENSIONS GRANTED UNDER "CIVIL SERVICE ACT, 1884"—continued.</b>				
D'Arrietta, Walter .....	226 9 0	58	30 April, 1888 ...	Overseer, Government Printing Office.
Dagwell, J. H. ....	211 9 0	60	30 Nov., 1891 ...	Pilot, Newcastle Marine Board.
Dallas, John .....	36 3 0	63	31 Dec., 1887 ...	Fettler, Railways.
Dalton, P. J. ....	113 7 0	67	7 Sept., 1890 ...	Chief Warder, Parramatta Gaol.
Darby, Anthony.....	41 13 0	60	1 Mar., 1886 ...	Warder, Darlinghurst Gaol.
Davidson, F. B. ....	188 5 0	65	30 Sept., 1889 ...	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Water Police Office.
Davidson, John .....	221 1 0	60	30 June, 1887 ...	Clerk, Survey.
Davis, John .....	142 18 0	70	30 Sept., 1888 ...	Police Magistrate, Bega.
Davis, William .....	66 9 0	56	30 April, 1891 ...	Teacher, Public School, Blakehurst.
De Courcy, Thomas .....	71 10 10	33	30 ,, 1889 ...	Clerk, Railways.
Deitz, William .....	90 6 0	59	3 Oct., ,, ...	Foreman, Permanent Way Department, Railways.
De Milhau, Gabriel .....	171 4 0	67	31 Dec., 1887 ...	Inspector, Post Office.
Del Prado, Emanuel.....	89 18 0	60	31 ,, 1890 ...	Messenger, Audit Department.
Dempsey, Denis .....	71 5 0	57	14 Feb., 1886 ...	Locker, Customs.
Denison, Alfred .....	44 14 0	61	31 July, 1888 ...	Warder, Sydney Gaol.
Doherty, John B. ....	96 6 0	36	31 Mar., 1891 ...	Draftsman, Government Architect.
Donaldson, Robert .....	106 16 0	47	1 April, 1886 ...	Road Superintendent, Roads Department.
Donelan, Anthony Charles .....	107 10 0	41	16 July, 1887 ...	Locker, Customs.
Donnellan, John .....	43 8 0	58	30 April, 1888 ...	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.
Doran, John .....	144 13 0	59	30 June, 1892 ...	Engineer, Mechanic, Fitzroy Dock.
Dowling, William .....	88 5 0	63	15 ,, 1891 ...	Guard, Railways.
Dowling, Edward .....	307 17 0	46	31 Dec., 1889 ...	Assistant Superintendent, Technical Education.
Downey, Patrick .....	77 12 0	61	30 June, 1887 ...	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction.
Doyle, Michael J. ....	56 3 0	42	31 July, 1887 ...	Teacher, Public School, Manilla.
Drewe, Amelia .....	67 4 0	50	31 Dec., 1891 ...	Assistant Teacher, Public School, William-street.
Drewett, J. W. ....	418 15 0	69	18 Mar., 1890 ...	Assistant Engineer, Construction Branch, Public Works.
Dudding, William .....	220 15 0	68	31 Oct., 1887 ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Singleton.
Duff, John .....	225 17 0	55	30 Sept., 1889 ...	Chief Compiler, Government Statistician's Office.
Duff, John .....	145 10 0	45	31 Aug., 1890 ...	Inspector of Forests, Forest Department.
Duffy, James .....	160 3 0	58	29 Feb., 1888 ...	Inspector, Railways.
Duncan, Frederick.....	66 17 0	69	1 Dec., 1890 ...	Stationary Engine Driver, Railways.
Dunkin, John .....	60 3 0	53	31 Aug., 1886 ...	Letter-carrier, General Post Office.
Dunman, John .....	51 7 0	59	30 April, 1889 ...	Teacher, Public School, Aberglasslyn.
Dwyer, Patrick .....	149 2 0	58	17 June, 1890 ...	Station-master, Uralla, Railways.
Dyson, E. D. ....	90 13 0	55	31 Dec., 1892 ...	Resident Engineer, Roads and Bridges Department.
Easton, G. R. ....	97 7 0	71	1 May, 1887 ...	Pilot, Marine Board.
Eccles, John .....	180 10 0	62	30 June, ,, ...	Lithographic Printer, Lands Department.
Edwards, George ...	36 10 0	66	31 Dec., ,, ...	Teacher, Public School, Oakendale.
Edwards, James. P. ....	59 3 0	60	8 May, 1891 ...	Station-master, West Tamworth, Railways.
Ellis, J. W. ....	384 8 0	68	30 June, 1887 ...	Chief Draftsman, Survey Office.
Emblin, J. W. ....	168 16 0	63	31 Dec., 1888 ...	Postmaster, Armidale.
Emmett, J. H. ....	30 9 0	63	30 June, 1887 ...	Teacher, Public School, Forest Hill.
Evans, Thomas .....	168 18 0	42	30 June, ,, ...	Accountant, Survey.
Evans, G. T. ....	190 0 0	40	1 Oct., 1889 ...	Superintendent, Stores, Railways.
Evans, Thomas .....	108 14 0	53	31 Mar., 1890 ...	Carriage Examiner, Railways.
Ewen, John .....	34 4 0	64	19 Aug., ,, ...	Coxswain, Dredge "Archimedes."
Fairfax, Andrew .....	282 16 0	58	31 Aug., 1892 ...	Cashier, Public Instruction Department.
Falconer, James.....	51 11 0	63	30 Nov., ,, ...	Engine Driver, Dredge "Vulcan."
Falconer, Robert .....	67 7 0	30	31 Mar., 1891 ...	Draftsman, Government Architect's Office.
Fancourt, Thomas.....	251 1 0	68	31 Jan., 1887 ...	Warehousekeeper and Inspector of Warehouses, Customs.
Farr, E. J. R. ....	203 10 0	61	30 Sept., 1890 ...	Registrar, Mines.
Farquhar, J. ....	49 15 0	80	10 Jan., ,, ...	Caretaker, Eveleigh, Railways.
Farrell, Michael.....	72 16 0	64	31 Dec., ,, ...	Teacher, Public School, Stockyard Creek.
Fay, Michael .....	100 0 0	65	31 Aug., 1889 ...	Locker, Customs.
Ferguson, Peter .....	70 8 0	59	25 ,, 1886 ...	Engine Driver, Railways.
Fewings, E. W. ....	80 1 0	32	11 Aug., 1890 ...	Draftsman, Land Board, Tamworth.
Finegan, J. P. ....	153 6 4	35	30 April, 1889 ...	Examiner of Accounts, Railways.
Fitch, John .....	106 12 0	61	31 Aug., 1887 ...	Engineer and Master, Dredge "Gamma," Harbours and Rivers.
Fitzpatrick, Denis .....	154 2 0	51	20 June, 1890 ...	General Foreman, Railways.
Fitzpatrick, Charles .....	113 8 0	61	1 June, 1892 ...	Guard, Redfern Railway.
Fitzpatrick, Thomas .....	48 14 0	59	31 Aug., 1892 ...	Warder, Maitland Gaol.
Flanders, John .....	93 0 0	62	31 ,, ,, ...	Senior Warder, Grafton Gaol.
Flannery, Eleanor.....	121 10 0	54	31 Dec., 1892 ...	Mistress, Infant's Public School, Glebe.
Fleming, James .....	120 1 0	61	1 June, ,, ...	Guard, Redfern Railways.
Fleming, Martin .....	41 18 0	49	31 Jan., 1887 ...	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.
Fligg, Henry .....	173 16 0	65	1 Oct., 1889 ...	Storekeeper, Newcastle, Railways.
Folkard, William .....	67 6 0	48	6 June, 1892 ...	Warder, Parramatta Gaol.
Forbes, Alexander .....	134 18 0	62	9 Nov., 1889 ...	Gaoler, Bathurst.
Forbes, Alice .....	20 8 0	58	9 ,, 1888 ...	Matron, Bathurst Gaol.
Forde, William .....	253 18 0	49	1 Sept., 1887 ...	Chief Clerk, Department of Public Works.
Forsyth, Francis W. G. ....	88 0 0	61	31 May, 1889 ...	Schoolmaster, Sydney Gaol.
Fowler, Frederick .....	140 7 0	66	30 Sept., 1892 ...	Supt. Reception House for Insane, Darlinghurst.
Franks, R. C. ....	77 8 0	51	3 June, 1890 ...	Inspector of Conditional Purchases, Lands.
Frost, Chas. ....	83 5 0	58	1 Feb., 1891 ...	Engine-driver, Railways.
Fuller, Edgar.....	72 0 0	64	30 June, 1889 ...	Teacher, Public School, Colyton.
Galbraith, Bridget.....	116 4 0	40	30 Sept., 1888 ...	Mistress, Public School, Waterloo.
Gallagher, Patrick.....	114 15 0	63	27 Mar., 1891 ...	Engine-driver, Railways.
Garden, John.....	471 17 0	65	30 Sept., 1889 ...	Chief Examiner, Public Instruction.
Garvan, D. A. ....	114 16 0	44	8 June, 1891 ...	Station-master, Macdonaldtown, Railways.
Gerard, E. M. S. ....	220 17 0	48	10 Dec., 1890 ...	Chief Draftsman, Land Board, Orange.

Name.	Amount of Pension.	Age when Pension commenced.	Date from which the Pension was granted.	Service for which the Pension was granted.
	£ s. d.			
<b>PENSIONS—continued.</b>				
<b>RETURN OF PENSIONS GRANTED UNDER "CIVIL SERVICE ACT, 1884"—continued.</b>				
Gerard, Francis .....	160 9 0	38	30 June, 1887 ...	Chief Draftsman, Occupation Branch, Lands.
Gilchrist, Drummond.....	250 9 0	68	31 Mar., 1889 ...	Assistant Inspector of Accounts, Audit Department.
Godson, Richard .....	109 7 6	74	31 Dec., 1888 ...	Chief Overseer, Parramatta Gaol.
Goggin, J. F. ....	189 7 0	46	30 June, 1887 ...	Draftsman, Survey.
Goldsmith, Henry .....	109 6 0	63	30 ,, ,, ...	School Attendance Officer, Department of Public Instruction.
Goold, Pierce.....	85 7 0	70	31 Jan., 1886 ...	Postmaster, Newtown.
Gosnell, Edward .....	36 12 0	72	30 Sept., ,, ...	Carriage Lifter, Railways.
Gould, Edwin .....	61 10 0	62	1 June, 1892 ...	Porter, Darling Harbor, Railways.
Graham, James .....	177 11 0	70	31 Jan., 1890 ...	Signal-master, South Head.
Gray, Henry .....	46 9 0	63	30 Sept., 1890 ...	Boatman, Marine Board.
Greaves, W. A. B. ....	288 17 0	58	30 June, 1887 ...	Surveyor, Survey.
Green, T. H. ....	47 8 0	63	31 Jan., 1892 ...	Forester, Forest Department.
Groat, Malcolm .....	104 17 0	74	30 June, 1887 ...	School Attendance Officer, Department of Public Instruction.
Groberty, Catherine .....	63 14 0	60	31 Dec., ,, ...	Teacher, Public School, Clairvaux.
Groves, William .....	52 8 0	55	31 Jan., 1887 ...	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.
Gunning, Alfred P. ....	36 9 0	61	31 Mar., 1891 ...	Teacher, Public School, Gongolgon.
Haggerty, Catherine.....	44 8 0	56	31 July, 1890 ...	Office-keeper, Water Police Court.
Halkett, Alexander .....	75 6 0	65	7 Aug., 1888 ...	Master, Dredge "Hercules," Harbours and Rivers.
Hall, Thomas .....	44 8 0	63	31 May, 1889 ...	Teacher, Public School, Ghinni Ghinni.
Hall, Richard .....	76 6 0	68	30 June, 1891 ...	Teacher, Public School, Omega Retreat.
Hammond, Chas. R. ....	135 8 0	55	11 Nov., ,, ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Moama.
Hampton, Aaron .....	153 4 0	64	20 Dec., 1892 ...	Sub-inspector, Railways.
Hanna, William .....	32 14 0	52	1 April, 1886 ...	Warder, Albury Gaol.
Hanuell, Jesse .....	117 17 0	70	31 Dec., 1888 ...	Superintendent, Nobby's Lighthouse, Newcastle.
Hare, Harry .....	172 14 0	37	8 July, 1888 ...	Chief Draftsman, Lands Office, Cooma.
Hare, Reginald .....	102 12 0	75	30 Nov., 1887 ...	Police Magistrate, Wellington.
Harrison, Edward .....	96 13 0	55	1 Sept., 1890 ...	Engine-driver, Railways.
Harrison, J. T. ....	81 15 0	47	1 Dec., 1885 ...	Postmaster, Corowa.
Harte, Michael S. ....	210 14 0	60	31 ,, 1891 ...	Clerk, Crown Solicitor's Office.
Hawkins, John .....	52 0 0	62	1 May, 1892 ...	Porter, Albury Railways.
Hawkins, Richard.....	92 4 0	61	31 Aug., 1886 ...	Public School Teacher, Prospect.
Hayes, Samuel .....	140 11 0	61	30 June, 1891 ...	Shipwright Superintendent, Fitzroy Dock.
Henderson, M. Honora.....	41 18 0	44	31 Dec., 1888 ...	Teacher, Public School, Norwood.
Henderson, Robert.....	38 11 0	62	12 Feb., 1887 ...	Attendant, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta.
Henerie, Patience .....	21 13 0	42	28 ,, 1889 ...	Sewing-mistress, Public School, Glebe.
Herald, Edmund .....	157 4 0	60	10 July, 1891 ...	Station-master, Singleton, Railways.
Heron, John .....	180 0 0	60	8 Mar., ,, ...	Loco. Inspector, Railways.
Hicks, Lucy H. ....	145 0 0	53	31 Dec., 1888 ...	Matron-Superintendent, Newington Asylum.
Higgs, Edward .....	249 1 0	54	1 June, 1889 ...	Inspector, Traffic Branch, Railways.
Higgs, James .....	208 18 0	57	30 April, 1890 ...	Station-master, Granville.
Higgs, John .....	357 7 6	59	28 Feb., 1889 ...	Traffic Manager, G. N. Railway.
Hill, Francis W. ....	470 3 0	56	5 June, 1888 ...	Superintendent and Comptroller, Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank.
Hinder, Edward R. ....	104 10 0	56	31 Mar., 1886 ...	Teacher, Public School, Enfield.
Hinton, Alfred .....	165 3 0	77	30 June, 1889 ...	Clerk and Accountant, Marine Board.
Holland, W. T. ....	70 4 0	66	30 Nov., 1888 ...	Teacher, Public School, Burrangong.
Hollis, John .....	122 11 0	66	31 May, 1883 ...	Inspector, Railways.
Hollis, Thomas .....	63 5 0	69	30 Sept., ,, ...	Sub-Inspector, Railways.
Hopkins, Evan .....	66 10 0	65	31 Jan., 1890 ...	Blacksmith, Railways.
Hornidge, M. A. ....	154 14 0	49	1 April, 1891 ...	District Superintendent, Railways.
Houslar, Robert.....	75 10 0	64	31 Aug., 1888 ...	Pilot, Marine Board.
Howarth, Shepherd .....	67 13 4	70	1 July, 1889 ...	Issuer, Stores, Railways.
Humphries, John .....	123 12 0	60	8 Aug., 1891 ...	Station-master, East Maitland, Railways.
Hunter, Wm.....	79 4 0	66	1 Mar., 1887 ...	Compositor, Government Printing Office.
Hyde, John .....	73 1 0	69	31 Dec., 1890 ...	Messenger, Prisons.
Ikin, Henry .....	154 0 0	72	31 Aug., 1889 ...	Locker, Customs.
Iredale, L. P. ....	151 19 0	45	1 Nov., ,, ...	Record Clerk, Railways.
Irvine, Christopher .....	94 4 0	49	31 Oct., ,, ...	Cashier, Northern Line, Railways.
Jackson, Robert.....	34 0 0	64	31 ,, ,, ...	Labourer, Ordnance Stores.
Jacob, John.....	49 8 0	60	31 Dec., 1886 ...	Teacher, Public School, Third Creek.
Jacobs, Jesse .....	110 0 0	61	1 Mar., 1892 ...	Sheeting Foreman, Railways.
Jager, Joseph .....	122 11 0	76	31 Dec., 1889 ...	Inspector, Glebe Island Abattoirs.
James, George C. ....	58 2 0	37	30 June, 1887 ...	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction.
Jamison, T. C. ....	293 6 8	65	1 Sept., 1890 ...	Inspector of Distilleries.
Johnson, Alexander .....	173 17 0	60	1 Jan., 1886 ...	Draftsman, Survey Office.
Johnson, John .....	56 7 0	62	31 Dec., 1887 ...	Carpenter, Dredge "Pluto,
Jones, Stephen W. ....	549 0 0	62	31 ,, ,, ...	Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.
Joyce, Patrick .....	134 18 0	62	1 Sept., 1890 ...	Sub-Collector, Customs, Albury.
Kealey, John .....	86 12 0	61	31 Dec., 1888 ...	School Attendance Officer, Department of Public Instruction.
Keats, Wm. H. ....	37 10 0	65	1 Aug., 1891 ...	Coxswain, Customs.
Kelly, Thomas .....	40 13 0	75	1 Oct., 1889 ...	Messenger, Head Office, Department of Railways.
Kelly, James .....	44 4 0	54	1 Mar., 1886 ...	Warder, Darlinghurst Gaol.
Kelly, T. A. ....	67 7 0	45	1 Jan., 1891 ...	Messenger, Lands.
Kensett, F. J. ....	95 17 0	69	1 Oct., 1889 ...	Clerk, Traffic Branch, Railways.
Keon, G. P. ....	378 0 0	68	31 Dec., 1888 ...	Police Magistrate, Eden.
Killick, William .....	105 5 0	65	31 ,, 1891 ...	Teacher, Public School, Banks Meadow.
King, Frederick.....	214 0 0	62	31 ,, 1887 ...	Manager of Government Asylums for Infirm and Destitute.
King, Robert.....	46 6 0	61	1 June, 1891 ...	Gatekeeper, Newcastle Railways.
Kinsley, H. H. ....	41 18 0	53	31 ,, 1892 ...	Teacher, Public School, Lower Southgate.

Name.	Amount of Pension.			Age when Pension commenced.	Date from which the Pension was granted.	Service for which the Pension was granted.
	£	s.	d.			
PENSIONS—continued.						
RETURN OF PENSIONS GRANTED UNDER "CIVIL SERVICE ACT, 1884"—continued.						
Lambert, George .....	54	8	0	64	31 Aug., 1887 ...	Teacher, Public School, Guildford.
Landers, George .....	176	0	0	52	31 Dec., 1890 ...	Chief Clerk, Permanent Way Branch, Railways.
Landers, J. F. ....	287	8	0	57	30 June, 1887 ...	Secretary and Cashier, Survey.
Langton, William .....	109	7	6	60	30 Sept., 1886 ...	Teacher, Public School Riverstone.
Law, Alexander .....	67	7	0	64	31 Dec., 1890 ...	Clerk, Department of Audit.
Lawrence, Charles .....	81	10	0	63	15 Feb., 1892 ...	Clerk, Newcastle Railways.
Lennox, John .....	120	19	0	61	1 Feb., 1890 ...	Foreman Blacksmith, Railways.
Lewis, Mortimer W. ....	400	0	0	70	30 June, 1891 ...	Clerk of Works, Government Architect.
Lewis, Thomas H. ....	393	4	0	58	30 " 1887 ...	Draftsman, Survey.
Lewton, Joseph .....	153	8	0	61	31 Dec., 1887 ...	Inspector of Permanent-way, Railways.
Long, Isidora C. ....	116	14	0	50	28 Feb., 1889 ...	Mistress, Infant School, Balmain.
Long, George .....	164	15	0	77	30 June, 1887 ...	Draftsman, Survey.
Lumsdaine, Alexander .....	77	17	0	66	31 Mar., 1888 ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Newcastle.
Luterich, Nicholas .....	71	16	0	48	30 June, 1889 ...	Coxswain, Marine Board.
Lynch, Annie .....	60	10	0	32	30 " " ...	Mistress, Infant School, Wagga Wagga.
Lyne, Emanuel .....	78	10	0	66	30 " 1887 ...	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction.
Macdonald, William .....	97	17	0	64	30 " " ...	Clerk, Department of Lands.
Mackinlay, John .....	64	10	0	66	9 Aug., 1886 ...	Bailiff, District Court, Sydney.
Main, James .....	76	11	0	53	3 April, 1891 ...	Engine Driver, Railways.
Mann, Wm. R. ....	54	10	0	60	1 Aug., 1891 ...	Boatman, Bellinger River, Marine Board.
Martyn Henry .....	191	7	0	62	1 " 1892 ...	Warehouseman, Government Printing Office.
Mather, Joseph .....	100	10	0	70	15 Nov., 1889 ...	Engineer, Dredge "Hunter."
Mawson, Benjamin .....	44	9	0	62	31 May, 1887 ...	Porter, Railways.
M'Cann, Emily .....	51	1	0	58	31 July, 1890 ...	Sewing Mistress, Public Instruction.
M'Cormick, John .....	33	7	0	67	31 Dec., 1889 ...	Cook, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle.
M'Cormick, Peter D. ....	76	19	0	52	30 Nov., 1885 ...	Teacher, Public School, Crown-street, Sydney.
M'Creddie, John .....	296	18	0	58	31 Aug., 1890 ...	District Inspector, Public Instruction.
M'Donald, John .....	459	17	0	62	1 July, 1890 ...	Chairman, Land Board, Tamworth.
M'Donnell, John .....	124	3	0	56	31 Mar., 1891 ...	Teacher, Public School, Milton.
M'Donough, Kate .....	201	15	0	59	31 July, 1890 ...	Mistress, Infants' School, Fort-street.
M'George, John .....	70	3	0	38	11 Feb., 1885 ...	Superintendent, Temporary Hospital for the Insane, Cooma.
McGregor, Roderick .....	80	10	0	47	10 Mar., 1886 ...	Teacher, Public School, Cambewarra.
M'Intosh, James .....	85	11	0	64	11 June, 1890 ...	Shedding Foreman, Railways.
M'Kenny, Daniel J. ....	209	17	0	60	30 " " ...	Sub-Collector of Customs, Wentworth.
M'Lean, John .....	106	3	0	60	1 May, 1891 ...	Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways.
M'Shane, James .....	271	9	0	65	30 June, 1891 ...	Chief-Clerk, Harbours and Rivers Department.
Meares, Wm. D. ....	364	11	0	66	31 July, 1889 ...	Police Magistrate, Mudgee.
Meldrum, J. B. ....	193	14	0	69	18 Sept., " ...	Road Superintendent, Roads Department.
Meldrum, T. B. ....	67	7	0	39	11 Aug., 1890 ...	Draftsman, Lands Department.
Miller, Samuel King .....	100	7	0	55	31 May, 1886 ...	Teacher, Public School, Burrawang.
Miller, Hugh .....	84	12	0	51	30 June, 1891 ...	Road Superintendent, Roads Department.
Mills, Henry .....	60	3	0	65	31 Mar., 1890 ...	Teacher, Public School, Menangle.
Mills, John .....	54	3	0	67	30 April, 1887 ...	Teacher, Public School, Blacktown.
Milton, John .....	53	6	0	63	8 Sept., 1892 ...	Labourer, Railways.
Moffat, Ada .....	59	16	0	61	31 Oct., 1891 ...	Public School Mistress, (Infants), Summer Hill.
Molony, Cornelius C. ....	73	11	3	52	30 April, 1889 ...	Clerk, Railways.
Molony, Patrick O'D. ....	125	6	8	63	30 June, 1887 ...	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction.
Moppett, Thomas J. ....	230	15	0	60	30 June, 1889 ...	Principal Ledger-keeper, Audit Department.
Moriarty, M. H. ....	322	6	0	46	31 July, " ...	Assistant Engineer, Harbours and Rivers Department.
Moriarty, E. O. ....	791	13	0	64	31 Dec., 1888 ...	Engineer-in-Chief, Harbours and Rivers.
Morrison, James .....	49	0	0	58	28 " 1889 ...	Fitter, Locomotive Branch, Railways.
Morrison, Peter .....	163	7	0	64	10 Jan., 1891 ...	Inspector, Railways.
Moxham, William .....	73	7	0	52	1 Nov., 1889 ...	Senior Warder, Parramatta Gaol.
Muir, John .....	109	8	0	61	1 Mar., 1890 ...	Station-master, Tarana, Railways.
Mulhall, George .....	148	12	0	51	1 Oct., 1891 ...	Principal Light-keeper, Barranjoey, Marine Board.
Mulholland, Phillip .....	155	18	0	45	1 May, 1892 ...	Shed Inspector, Eveleigh, Railways.
Mullampy, John .....	37	5	0	63	31 " 1889 ...	Teacher, Public School, Duramana.
Müller, Woolfgang .....	134	3	4	41	2 Oct., 1888 ...	Draftsman, Survey Office, Bourke.
Munson, Nathan .....	77	6	0	61	16 Sept., 1891 ...	Stationary Engine Driver, Railways.
Murdock, George .....	100	6	0	69	1 Oct., 1889 ...	Foreman, Permanent-way Department, Railways.
Nathan, T. F. S. ....	174	4	0	59	1 Jan., 1892 ...	Clerk, Office of Clerk of the Peace.
Neale, John Thomas .....	207	10	0	59	31 Mar., 1891 ...	Clerk, Government Architect.
Neate, J. R. ....	133	16	0	56	30 June, 1887 ...	Clerk, Local Land Board, Albury.
Newcombe, George W. ....	183	15	0	59	30 April, 1889 ...	Indexing Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office.
Newman, Thomas E. L. ....	97	2	0	39	30 June, 1887 ...	Clerk, Lands.
Newton, George .....	205	11	0	60	1 Feb., 1892 ...	Inspector, Newcastle, Railways.
Nicholson, James .....	56	10	0	61	30 Nov., 1890 ...	Boatman, Richmond River, Marine Board.
Nicoll, William .....	36	2	0	75	30 " 1887 ...	Carrage-builder, Railways.
Noake, Israel .....	41	13	0	70	31 Jan., 1891 ...	Forest-ranger, Forest Department.
O'Brien, Patrick .....	45	5	0	62	31 May, 1892 ...	Teacher, Public School, Mogo.
O'Donnell, George .....	91	13	0	43	1 Sept., 1889 ...	Chief Clerk, Government Stores Department.
O'Donnell, John .....	110	8	0	56	31 Aug., " ...	Locker, Customs.
O'Grady, Michael .....	51	2	0	54	31 Dec., 1885 ...	Teacher, Public School, Saucy Creek.
Packer, Goodwin R. ....	150	10	0	37	1 May, 1887 ...	Chief Draftsman, Local Land Office, Grafton.
Palmer, George .....	103	5	0	61	30 June, 1892 ...	Teacher, Public School, North Richmond.
Parsons, Charles .....	47	8	0	55	1 Mar., 1886 ...	Warder, Maitland Gaol.
Passmore, Wm. R. T. ....	255	0	0	64	31 Aug., 1889 ...	Landing-waiter, Customs.
Paton, John .....	78	14	0	72	1 " 1892 ...	Inspector, Railways.
Patterson, Edmund .....	117	1	0	59	30 June, 1887 ...	Clerk, Lands.

Name.	Amount of Pension.	Age when Pension commenced.	Date from which the Pension was granted.	Service for which the Pension was granted.
	£ s. d.			
<b>PENSIONS—continued.</b>				
<b>RETURN OF PENSIONS GRANTED UNDER "CIVIL SERVICE ACT, 1884"—continued.</b>				
Patterson, David .....	46 19 0	68	31 Dec., 1888	Teacher, Public School, Grantham.
Paynter, Henry .....	70 1 0	68	30 Sept., 1892	Chief Messenger, Legislative Council.
Pearce, William .....	46 10 0	60	1 Aug., 1891	Messenger, Traffic Branch, Railways.
Pearson, James .....	41 0 0	67	7 April, 1892	Accountant, Treasury.
Pegum, Stephen .....	69 10 0	47	31 Mar., 1890	Teacher, Public School, Islington.
Pentland, Colin C. ....	20 10 0	73	30 Nov., 1885	Teacher, Public School, Daisy Dale.
Phelan, Samuel .....	110 8 0	60	22 April, 1890	Guard, Railways.
Pickering, James E. ....	89 17 0	30	1 July, 1889	Clerk, Railways.
Pike, J. G. ....	103 5 0	66	1 April, 1892	Travelling Inspector, Railways.
Pike, Thomas .....	31 2 0	67	14 Sept., 1891	Porter, Railways
Pinnington, Thomas .....	80 18 0	62	1 June, 1890	Mail Guard, General Post Office.
Plunkett, W. E. ....	63 17 9	57	22 Nov., 1887	Under Secretary of Justice.
Poole, George .....	62 8 0	58	31 May, 1886	Boatswain, Marine Board.
Porter, Andrew .....	108 18 0	45	1 June, 1887	Clerk, General Post Office.
Powell, David .....	222 10 0	61	29 Feb., 1892	Pilot, Newcastle, Marine Board
Pownall, Ellen .....	34 10 0	52	30 April, 1888	Teacher, Public School, Rouse Hill.
Price, Mrs. Mary A. ....	31 15 3	46	31 Dec., 1886	Teacher, Public School, Mount Murray.
Proctor, James .....	90 15 0	59	1 Aug., 1885	Inspector, Locomotive Branch, Railways.
Purton, Henry .....	185 5 0	57	3 Oct., 1889	Inspector, Permanent-way Department, Railways.
Rae, John, M.A. ....	543 14 0	75	31 Mar., 1888	Under Secretary for Public Works
Ralph, John .....	26 7 0	53	31 Aug., 1889	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle.
Read, Sir John C., Bart. ...	372 4 5	68	31 Dec., 1888	Governor, Sydney Gaol.
Read, W. V. ....	546 10 0	50	28 Feb., 1890	Traffic Manager, Railways
Read, J. A. ....	208 16 8	63	31 Dec., 1886	Chief Clerk, Supreme Court.
Reeves, H. P. ....	135 8 0	61	30 Sept., 1892	Teacher, Public School, Camden.
Reid, James .....	36 0 0	60	21 May, 1887	Screwery Railways.
Rice, John .....	87 4 0	54	31 " 1891	Chief Messenger, Legislative Council
Richards, Evan .....	104 11 0	67	31 Mar., 1888	Sheriff's Officer and District Court Bailiff
Richards, Thomas .....	480 2 0	55	1 Nov., 1886	Government Printer and Registrar of Copyright.
Richardson, Ralph .....	106 15 0	61	31 Dec., 1889	Inspector, Tramways.
Richardson, John .....	89 1 0	67	17 Sept., 1891	Teacher, Public School, Unanderra
Rien, William .....	63 19 0	62	1 May, 1892	Officer-in-Charge, Clarendon, Railways.
Ritchie, William .....	92 17 0	55	30 Sept., 1892	Engine Driver, Railways.
Roberts, H. ....	68 10 0	64	23 Oct., 1889	Gatekeeper, Bathurst, Railways.
Robertson, James J. ....	228 7 0	50	9 May, 1890	District Superintendent, Railways.
Robinson, G. J. ....	120 4 0	54	31 " 1888	Clerk, Stock Branch, Mines
Robinson, William .....	131 10 0	69	30 Sept., "	Chief Clerk, Agent-General's Office.
Roche, James .....	83 8 0	58	9 Feb., 1890	Warder, Parramatta Gaol.
Rockliff, Lawrence .....	93 8 0	61	31 Dec., 1887	Teacher, Public School, New Lambton.
Rodd, Clement T. ....	74 9 0	43	1 Feb., "	Custodian of Plans, Surveyor-General's Office.
Rohan, Patrick .....	46 12 0	48	30 Nov., 1885	Teacher, Public School, Spamard's Hill.
Rose, Henry .....	52 16 0	64	6 " 1891	Night Officer, Erskineville, Railways.
Rose, James .....	101 7 0	55	16 Aug., 1890	Inspector, Railways.
Rothe, Anna M. ....	45 18 0	51	30 April, 1889	Teacher, Public School, Burrundulla.
Rucker, Henry J. ....	293 7 0	68	31 Aug., "	Clerk, Customs
Russell, Macnamara .....	111 0 11	49	10 May, 1885	Draftsman, Engineer in-Chief, Railways.
Salkeld, Benjamin .....	96 6 0	61	1 June, 1891	Station-master, Macdonaldtown, Railways.
Sangster, John .....	255 18 9	61	1 Jan., 1887	Draftsman, Survey Office.
Schrader, John F. ....	21 5 0	80	22 Aug., 1888	Messenger, Court-house, Newcastle.
Schwartzkoff, Henry .....	146 11 0	51	30 Sept., 1886	Asst Superintendent, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta.
Scott, George .....	71 16 0	72	31 Jan., 1890	Boatman, Marine Board
Scott, Innes .....	47 18 0	64	11 April, "	Teacher, Public School, Cockburn River.
Scott, William .....	443 7 0	62	31 Dec., 1888	Locomotive Engineer, Railways.
Seale, Michael .....	174 8 0	40	1 June, 1889	Chief Clerk, Audit Branch, Railways.
Sharp, Jonathan P. ....	95 13 0	63	21 Sept., 1890	Teacher, Public School, Dundas.
Shaw, William E. ....	84 7 0	72	31 Dec., 1886	Post and Telegraph Master, Raymond Terrace.
Shepherd, George .....	54 8 0	74	31 July, 1891	Messenger, Lands.
Silva, Emanuel .....	46 13 0	80	31 Jan., 1888	Assistant Lightkeeper, Macquarie Lighthouse.
Sim, Robert .....	42 16 0	71	1 Nov., 1891	Carpenter, Dredge "Pluto," Harbours and Rivers Department.
Simpson, George .....	70 1 0	60	31 Jan., 1889	Teacher, Public School, Bowra.
Sims, Henry .....	70 7 0	70	31 Dec., 1887	Stamper and Sorter, General Post Office.
Sixsmith, William .....	69 10 0	69	1 " 1885	Engine-driver, Railways
Slade, F. I. ....	55 6 0	52	30 June, 1892	Teacher, Public School, Peel.
Slade, John James .....	149 12 0	48	30 " 1887	Draftsman, Survey Office
Sladen, Alfred W. ....	171 14 0	53	30 April, 1890	Clerk, Public Instruction.
Slattery, James .....	45 3 0	57	31 July, 1889	Warder, Sydney Gaol.
Slatyer, Hampton .....	58 1 0	36	1 June, "	Clerk, Audit Branch, Railways.
Small, Robert .....	257 9 0	62	31 Aug., "	Cashier, Customs.
Small, Samuel .....	45 15 0	59	31 Mar., 1886	Labourer, Ordnance.
Smith, Chas. G. ....	176 1 0	68	31 " 1891	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Dungog
Smith, George .....	74 2 0	60	1 " 1890	Letter-carrier, General Post Office.
Smithers, A. ....	38 19 0	45	1 July, 1889	Clerk, Traffic Branch, Railways.
South, S. N. ....	84 18 0	54	28 Feb., "	Instrument Fitter, Telegraphs.
Spanwick, George .....	72 7 0	59	18 June, 1885	Teacher, Public School, Appin
Squires, Josiah .....	48 9 0	61	1 April, 1892	Signalman, Wallsend, Railways.
Stack, Edward .....	69 18 0	40	30 June, 1887	Clerk, Survey Office.
Stevens, Thomas .....	211 2 0	48	30 " "	Draftsman, Survey Office
Stevenson, Jane .....	59 1 0	60	30 Nov., 1885	Teacher, Public School, Camperdown.
Stokes, Benjamin .....	96 6 0	46	28 Feb., 1890	" " Hartley Vale.
Stone, Thomas H. ....	216 12 0	68	1 Sept., "	Postmaster, Albury.
Strong, W. E. ....	240 9 0	62	1 May, 1891	Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator.

Name.	Amount of Pension.	Age when Pension com- menced.	Date from which the Pension was granted.	Service for which Pension was granted.
	£ s. d.			
<b>PENSIONS—continued.</b>				
RETURN OF PENSIONS GRANTED UNDER "CIVIL SERVICE ACT, 1884"—continued.				
Stronge, William . . . . .	91 1 0	58	31 July, 1888 . . .	Teacher, Public School, Picton.
Stubbin, J. N. . . . .	245 5 0	59	30 April, 1890 . . .	Landing-walter, Customs.
Styles, Eliza . . . . .	123 0 0	52	30 Nov., 1885 . . .	Teacher, Public School, Mudgee.
Sullivan, James . . . . .	52 1 0	55	17 April, 1891 . . .	Coxswain, Harbours and Rivers.
Sullivan, Matthew . . . . .	86 7 0	64	31 July, . . . . .	Coxswain, Dredge "Hercules," Harbours and Rivers.
Swyny, John . . . . .	169 8 0	61	31 Oct., 1887 . . .	Sub-Collector of Customs, Albury.
Sydenham, William J. . . . .	71 5 0	52	29 Feb., 1888 . . .	Station-master, Rooty Hill, Railways.
Tanner, James . . . . .	52 10 0	60	8 Dec., 1891 . . . .	Station-master, Rylstone, Railways.
Taylor, Janet . . . . .	51 19 0	60	30 Nov., 1890 . . . .	Teacher, Public School, The Vineyard.
Temperley, Thomas . . . . .	69 7 0	46	30 June, . . . . .	Inspector, Fisheries Department.
Tessier, Henry . . . . .	49 9 0	52	28 Feb., 1886 . . . .	Boatman, Marine Board.
Thomas, E. R. . . . .	99 19 0	65	15 Mar., 1888 . . . .	Draftsman, Railways.
Thomas, William . . . . .	108 13 0	60	31 Aug., 1890 . . . .	Sheriff's Officer, Sydney
Thompson, John R. . . . .	105 7 0	44	1 Dec., 1889 . . . .	Inspector of Station Accounts, Railway Department.
Thompson, I. B. . . . .	72 8 0	60	30 June, 1892 . . . .	Teacher, Public School, St. Leonards.
Thurlow Jonathan . . . . .	65 5 0	69	1 Mar., 1891 . . . .	Gate-keeper, Railways.
Tiddy, Loorn . . . . .	75 4 0	51	30 Sept., 1886 . . . .	Teacher, Public School, Hurstville.
Tobin, Nicholas . . . . .	49 4 0	51	2 June, 1890 . . . .	Clerk, Railways.
Tompson, E. H. . . . .	110 17 0	68	30 " 1887 . . . . .	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wagga Wagga.
Turner, George . . . . .	106 13 0	61	30 " " . . . . .	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction.
Turner, A. A. . . . .	277 2 0	61	31 Dec., " . . . . .	Police Magistrate, Wollongong.
Underwood, R. G. . . . .	127 12 0	47	30 June, 1887 . . . .	Description Writer, Survey.
Vaughan, Patrick . . . . .	52 16 0	48	16 Mar., 1889 . . . .	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.
Veitch, J. W. . . . .	74 4 0	54	31 Aug., 1887 . . . .	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.
Verdon, W. M. . . . .	149 14 0	61	3 Dec., 1891 . . . . .	Station-master, Uralla, Railways.
Vyner, F. W. . . . .	181 18 5	69	31 " 1888 . . . . .	Police Magistrate, Tumut.
Walker, Edward . . . . .	37 0 0	65	28 Feb., 1886 . . . .	Teacher, Public School, Myall River.
Walker, J. H. . . . .	98 5 0	60	1 " 1892 . . . . .	Station-master, Wallsend, Railways
Walker, Selina G. . . . .	74 8 0	56	30 April, 1890 . . . .	Superintendent, Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta.
Walker, William . . . . .	47 7 0	72	1 Feb., 1887 . . . . .	Light-keeper, Clarence Heads, Marine Board.
Wallace, Michael . . . . .	110 5 0	67	31 Dec., 1888 . . . .	Deputy Gaoler, Bathurst.
Wallis, Nathaniel . . . . .	95 2 0	35	31 Mar., 1890 . . . .	Clerk, Roads.
Wallwork, Daniel . . . . .	75 19 0	67	29 Feb., 1892 . . . .	Machinist, Railways.
Walsh, Cecelia . . . . .	34 1 0	56	31 Dec., 1891 . . . .	Teacher, Public School, Mar'ee.
Wansbrough, C. H. . . . .	121 12 0	49	9 Sept., 1890 . . . .	Surveyor, Lands
Ward, Edward G. . . . .	302 9 0	60	25 Mar., " . . . . .	Registrar-General.
Ward, Dr R. D. . . . .	40 10 0	66	16 April, 1886 . . . .	Surgeon, Hyde Park Asylum.
Waring, T. W. . . . .	49 2 0	64	10 Aug., 1889 . . . .	Clerk, Roads Department.
Warman, Thomas . . . . .	31 4 0	63	31 May, 1891 . . . .	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle.
Watson, David . . . . .	27 6 0	66	31 July, 1888 . . . .	Labourer, Ordnance and Barrack Department.
Watt, Alexander . . . . .	120 19 0	62	31 Mar., 1891 . . . .	Governor, Maitland Gaol.
Watt, Charles . . . . .	118 2 0	65	31 Dec., 1886 . . . .	Government Analyst.
Webster, James . . . . .	58 15 0	61	7 Sept., 1891 . . . .	Porter, Railways.
Webster, William . . . . .	210 0 0	59	1 Oct., 1892 . . . . .	Steam Shed Inspector, Railways.
Weir, T. G. . . . .	84 1 0	59	31 " 1891 . . . . .	School Attendance Officer.
Wells, Frederick . . . . .	400 6 0	54	31 Dec., " . . . . .	Engineer for Roads, Roads Department.
West, Josiah . . . . .	20 6 0	76	31 " 1885 . . . . .	Messenger, Railways.
Whalen, William . . . . .	37 6 0	63	14 Oct., 1886 . . . .	Watchman, Railways.
Wheeler, Henry . . . . .	56 17 0	85	30 June, 1887 . . . .	Post and Telegraph Master, Muswellbrook.
White, George F. . . . .	50 13 0	68	1 Aug., 1891 . . . .	Clerk, Money Order Office, General Post Office.
Whitehand, William . . . . .	69 19 0	65	1 July, " . . . . .	Sub-collector, Customs, Mulwala.
Whitton, John . . . . .	675 0 0	70	31 May, 1890 . . . .	Engineer-in-Chief, Railways.
Wikner, M. E. . . . .	93 19 0	63	31 Dec., " . . . . .	Roads Superintendent, Roads and Bridges.
Wildash, C. C. . . . .	133 16 0	72	1 Oct., 1892 . . . . .	Inspector of Stock, Mines.
Wilkins, William . . . . .	63 8 0	64	29 Mar., 1886 . . . .	Messenger, Customs
Willans, Obadiah . . . . .	128 5 0	72	31 Dec., 1887 . . . .	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Queanbeyan.
Williams, Frank . . . . .	99 3 0	40	30 June, " . . . . .	Clerk, Lands.
Williams, John . . . . .	107 16 0	52	1 April, 1890 . . . .	Master of Tug "Ceres," Harbours and Rivers.
Williams, John . . . . .	48 17 0	60	1 May, 1892 . . . . .	Office-in-Charge, Goulburn, Railways.
Williams, Walter . . . . .	40 10 0	78	1 July, 1889 . . . . .	Gatekeeper, Darling Harbour, Railways.
Williamson, J. W. . . . .	88 4 0	64	24 " 1889 . . . . .	Trades Overseer, Parramatta Gaol
Williamson, Thomas . . . . .	56 15 0	64	30 June, 1887 . . . .	Foreman Blacksmith, Fitzroy Dock.
Willis, J. A. C. . . . .	324 1 0	54	30 " 1887 . . . . .	Draftsman, Survey.
Willson, George . . . . .	78 14 0	64	29 Feb., 1892 . . . .	Ganger, Railways.
Wilson, John . . . . .	64 9 0	64	31 Dec., 1886 . . . .	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction.
Wilson, William . . . . .	48 15 0	61	31 " 1887 . . . . .	Teacher, Public School, Boolong.
Wise, George Foster . . . . .	272 14 0	77	31 " 1891 . . . . .	Agent for Immigration.
Wiseman, John . . . . .	167 16 0	39	30 June, 1887 . . . .	Clerk, Local Land Board, Grafton.
Wood, James H. . . . .	271 19 0	59	31 Mar., 1888 . . . .	Surveyor, Lands.
Woodall, Geo. . . . .	143 2 0	58	15 June, 1891 . . . .	Station-master, St. Mary's, Railways.
Woodgate, Edward . . . . .	150 19 0	60	31 Dec., 1886 . . . .	Station-master, Dubbo, Railways.
Woodrow, John . . . . .	74 9 0	61	1 Mar., 1889 . . . . .	Sub-Inspector, Railways.
Woods, George . . . . .	89 9 0	59	31 Jan., 1890 . . . .	Foreman Blacksmith, Tramways.
Woods, Moses . . . . .	52 4 0	61	1 May, 1892 . . . . .	Porter, Wagga Wagga, Railways.
Woolrych, F. B. W. . . . .	208 11 0	61	1 Nov., 1887 . . . .	Surveyor, Survey.
Wyatt, William . . . . .	79 12 0	54	30 " 1892 . . . . .	Teacher, Public School, Camdensville.
Youll, Richard . . . . .	153 11 0	63	13 Dec., 1888 . . . .	Teacher, Public School, Plattsburg.

The amount contributed by the State for Abatements on account of retrenched officers to the Civil Service Superannuation Fund during the year 1892 was £9,377 10s. 10d.

## CIVIL SERVICE ACT, 1884—48 VICTORIA, No. 24.

## GRATUITIES.

RETURN of GRATUITIES granted during the year 1892.

Name.	Gratuity.	Date on which the Gratuity was granted.	Service for which the Gratuity was granted.
Abbott, Marion .....	£ s. d. 430 0 0	18 Feb., 1892 .....	Widow of T. K. Abbott, Stipendiary Magistrate.
Agnew, Alice F. ....	112 10 0	24 Nov., " .....	Widow of James B. Agnew, Clerk, Stores Branch, Railways.
Bailey, Robert D. ....	126 6 5	21 Jan., " .....	Operator, Electric Telegraphs.
Barras, Eva M. ....	90 0 0	8 Sept., " .....	Widow of James Barras, Teacher Public School, Doughboy Hollow.
Broderick, Katherine.....	115 0 0	6 Dec., " .....	Widow of John Broderick, Postal Assistant, Bathurst.
Burgess, Esther .....	68 17 6	27 June, " .....	Teacher, Public School, South Wagga.
Chambers, James .....	347 11 5	27 " " .....	Steel and Iron Tester, Railways.
Chissell, Emma F. ....	145 0 0	5 July, " .....	Widow of W. J. Chissell, Clerk, Mines.
Colley, Mary A. ....	180 0 0	30 Mar., " .....	Widow of Hy. Colley, Assistant Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.
Cork, Marienne .....	125 0 0	27 Sept., " .....	Widow of W. J. Cork, Stationer, Stores Department.
Cornthwaite, Jane .....	140 0 0	3 May, " .....	Widow of Thos. Cornthwaite, Inspector Railways.
Cox, Emily C.....	66 0 0	12 Aug., " .....	Widow of H. M. Cox, Teacher, Public School, Gregra.
Dalrymple, Robert.....	204 17 2	20 May, " .....	Clerk, Diamond Drill Branch, Mines.
Davies, Evan .....	270 16 8	23 Feb., " .....	Inspector, New Rolling Stock, Railways.
Duffy, P. J.....	149 0 6	7 June, " .....	Clerk, Railways.
Fisher, Ann .....	32 0 0	23 Feb., " .....	Widow of Stephen Fisher, Warder, Ordnance and B. Department.
Foley, John.....	157 13 4	27 Sept., " .....	Coxswain, Dredge, "Charon," Harbours and Rivers Department.
Geekie, John B. ....	166 5 0	22 June, " .....	Assistant Mileage Clerk, Railways.
Gibbons, Susan A. ....	41 5 0	26 May, " .....	Widow of Geo. Gibbons, Station-master, Tarana, Railways.
Goode, Harold G. ....	179 10 3	27 June, " .....	Draftsman, Lands.
Hannell, Agnes M. ....	120 0 0	4 April, " .....	Widow of H. E. Hannell, Clerk, Newcastle, Customs.
Hansen, Hans W. ....	113 6 0	15 Dec., " .....	Carpenter, Dredge "Ulysses," Harbours and Rivers Department.
Hayes, R. ....	48 0 0	8 Sept., " .....	Widow of Aaron H. Hayes, Teacher, Public School, Denison town.
Heyelman, Marion.....	120 0 0	14 " " .....	Widow of B. N. G. Heyelman, Assistant Superintendent and Storekeeper, Coast Hospital.
Higgs, Percival .....	188 15 0	27 June, " .....	Draftsman, Railways.
Hobbes, Margaret A.....	195 0 0	7 Dec., " .....	Widow of John T. Hobbes, Police Magistrate, Port Macquarie.
Holt, Albert .....	220 16 8	30 Mar., " .....	Clerk, Railways.
Hughes, Honora .....	79 4 0	30 Nov., " .....	Widow of John Hughes, Engine-driver, Dredge, "Archimedes."
Jell, William .....	213 6 2	17 " " .....	Engineer, Tug "Athena," Harbours and Rivers Department.
Justin, Margaret .....	85 16 0	24 Mar., " .....	Widow of J. W. Justin, Employee, Harbours and Rivers.
Keele, James .....	300 0 0	18 Nov., " .....	Inspector of Conditional Purchases, Lands Department.
Laughton, Margaret .....	77 10 0	26 May, " .....	Widow of Wm. Laughton, Issuer of Stores, Newcastle Railways.
Macdonald, Robert.....	288 6 8	14 Sept., " .....	Clerk of Works, Public Instruction.
Mercer, Robert J. ....	209 0 7	2 " " .....	Sub-Inspector of Bridges and Buildings, Railways.
Murray, Catherine .....	70 0 0	17 Nov., " .....	Widow of Patrick Murray, Telegraph Operator, Gunnedah, Railways.
Nicholl, Mary W. ....	90 0 0	14 Sept., " .....	Widow of T. A. Nicholl, Station-master, Greta, Railways.
Ormiston, Gertrude .....	250 0 0	14 " " .....	Widow of J. E. Ormiston, Accountant, Colonial Secretary.
Priest, Jemina A. ....	115 0 0	21 Jan., " .....	Widow of Jas. Priest, Principal Light-keeper, Port Stephen.
Rue, Ellen .....	62 10 0	23 Feb., " .....	Widow of Wm. Rue, Inspector of Mines.
Stapleton, Margaret .....	47 10 0	8 Oct., " .....	Widow of Thos. Stapleton, Dispenser, Darlinghurst Gaol.
Thomson, James W. ....	160 8 4	27 June, " .....	Draftsman, Railways.
Tierney, Elizabeth.....	90 0 0	11 Aug., " .....	Widow of John Tierney, Teacher, Public School, Eurundere.
Turner, Christian .....	88 17 9	2 June, " .....	Teacher, Public School, Narrabri.
Webb, John .....	105 0 0	4 April, " .....	Wharfinger, Circular Quay.
Viles, Evaline A. ....	78 0 0	8 Dec., " .....	Children of Saml. S. Viles, Teacher, Public School, Tarro.
Viles, Leslie P. ....			

The amount paid by the State as Gratuities during the year 1892 was £3,785 10s. 8d.



FOREIGN CONSULS.

RETURN of CONSULS of FOREIGN COUNTRIES residing in NEW SOUTH WALES in 1892.

Name of Consul	Name of the Country which he represents	If confirmed, state the date of his Exequatur	Remarks
James T. Tillock (C.)	Argentine Republic		Provisionally.
A. L. R. Pell dram (A C)	Austria Hungary		
Carl L. Sahl (A.C)	Belgium	16 June, 1883.	Provisionally.
Clement Van de Velde (C)	Chih	24 September, 1880.	
*William Henry Eldred (C.G.)	Costa Rica	22 December, 1884	
Senor Don. José Horacio Amora (C.)	Denmark		
Joseph Horatio Amora (A C.G.)	France		
Theodor August Boesen (C)	German Empire	8 March, 1886.	
Henry Leon Verleye (C)		18 October, 1872	
M. Julien Rigoreau (A C.)	Greece		
Alfred Leopold Robert Pell dram (C.G.)	Hawanan Islands	23 June, 1885.	
Carl Ludwig Sahl (C)	Italy		
Wulf Christopher Wilhelm Bartels (A C.)	Netherlands		Provisionally.
A. Foloro, (V.C.)	Nicaragua		
Ernest Octavius Smith (C.G)	Peru	2 March, 1877.	
Dr. Vincenzo Marano (C.A)	Portugal	7 September, 1885	
Alexander Gray (C)	Russia	17 February, 1875.	
Joseph Horatio Amora (A C G)	San Salvador	13 January, 1883.	
Joseph Horatio Amora (C.G)	Spain		
Ernest Octavius Smith (C.)	Sweden and Norway	14 December, 1882.	
Edmund Monson Paul (C)	Swiss Confederation		
John Joseph Riedy (A.C.)	United States of America	20 April, 1885.	
Henry Bonnard (C G)	Liberia		
William von der Heyde (V.C)			
C. A. Falstedt (C.)			
Carl Ludwig Sahl (A C.)			
William Kapus (C.)			
Alexander Cameron, (V.C)			
C. Watson Martin (C.)			

AT NEWCASTLE.

Alexander Brown (C.)	Belgium	17 October, 1882.
Herbert Robert Cross (V.C)	Chih	
Charles Frederick Stokes (V.C)	Denmark	
Charles Frederick Stokes (C.A.)	France	
James Cole Ellis (V C)	German Empire	3 May, 1873.
William Henry Moulton (V.C)	Hawanan Islands	
Alexander Brown (C A.)	Italy	
Charles Frederick Stokes (V.C)	Peru	
Charles Frederick Stokes (A C)	San Salvador	
James Cole Ellis (C A)	Spain	
William Bethel Sharp (Honorary V.C)	Sweden and Norway	
Robert Alan Wallace (V C)	United States of America	
George T. Baggs (Com. A.)		

AT NORFOLK ISLAND.

Isaac Robinson (C A)	United States	
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(C G) Consul General (A C G) Acting Consul General (C) Consul (V C) Vice Consul (C A) Consular Agent (A C) Acting Consul.  
 (V C C) Vice-Consul Chancellor (Ch) Chancellor (C R) Consular Representative (Com. A) Commercial Agent  
 (V C A) Vice Commercial Agent.

\* Promoted from rank of Consul to that of Consul General.

## RETURNING OFFICERS.

RETURN of RETURNING OFFICERS for the year 1892, and Dates of Appointment.

Electoral District.	Name.	Date when appointed.	Electoral District.	Name.	Date when appointed.
Albury .....	Valentine Flood Nagle .....	23 Nov., 1882.	The Macleay.....	James Wm. Wilson .....	19 Jan., 1889.
Argyle .....	Andrew Gibson Finlay .....	28 Sept., 1880.	East Macquarie ...	Charles James West .....	28 Sept., 1880.
	succeeded by Solomon Meyer .....	30 Sept., 1892.	West Macquarie ..	Alfred George Thompson .....	10 Nov., 1880.
Balmain .....	Alfred Hancock .....	28 Oct., 1886.	East Maitland .....	Samuel Clift .....	18 Sept., 1882.
Balranald .....	Thomas Robertson .....	25 Jan., 1889.	West Maitland ...	Alex. Wilkinson .....	1 Oct., 1886.
	succeeded by John Andrew .....	5 Feb., 1892.	Molong .....	Patrick Frederick Augustus Kinna	10 Oct., 1885.
Bathurst .....	John Belmore Dulhunty .....	28 Oct., 1884.	Monaro .....	Charles Solomon.. ..	21 Nov., 1882.
The Bogan .....	George Henry Taylor .....	28 Sept., 1880.	Morpeth .....	John Wingrave . . .	13 June, 1891.
Boorowa .....	Frederick William Hume .....	27 Jan., 1885.	Mudgee .....	Henry Crossing .....	26 Aug., 1882.
	succeeded by Thomas Stevenson .....	15 Oct., 1892.	The Murray .....	Alexander Landale.....	14 Mar., 1884.
Bourke .....	Thomas Ilbery .....	18 Aug., 1890.	The Murrumbidgee	Harry Berkley Fitzhardinge ..	2 June, 1891.
Braidwood .....	John William Buckle Bunn	} 28 Sept., 1880	The Namoi .....	John Matthew M'Donald .....	} 28 Sept., 1880.
Camden.....	John Macquarie Antill .....		The Nepean .....	John King Lethbridge .....	
Canterbury .....	Frederick Joseph Underwood.		} 9 Sept., 1892.	Newcastle .....	
	succeeded by Edward Rowland Hal'oran	New England .....		George Allingham .....	
Carcoar .....	Russell Alfred Collic .....	19 July, 1890.	Newtown .....	William Bailey .....	} 22 Feb., 1886
The Clarence ..	Donald Shearer .....	11 July, 1890.	Northumberland ..	Robert Turton .....	
Central Cumberland	George Edward Young .....	2 May, 1888.		succeeded by Thomas Cox .....	12 Feb., 1892.
Durham .....	George Alexander Mackay ..	23 Jan., 1890.		succeeded by John Brady Nash .....	15 Aug., 1892.
Eden .....	Solomon Solomon .....	} 28 Sept., 1880.	Orange .....	George Towson .....	} 28 Sept., 1880.
Forbes .....	John Fullarton Armstrong ..		Paddington .....	John Macpherson .....	
The Glebe.....	Andrew Allan .....	26 Jan., 1887.	Parramatta .....	Wm. G. Bladon .....	6 Dec., 1886.
Glen Innes .....	James Martin .....	28 Sept., 1880.	Patrick's Plains ...	Henry York .....	22 Nov., 1889.
Gloucester .....	John Richardson .....	5 Nov., 1880.	Queanbeyan .....	John James Wright .....	31 Jan., 1890.
Goulburn .....	John Davidson .....	7 Sept., 1883.	Redfern.....	Llewellyn Preston Williams	10 June, 1891.
Grafton .....	Thomas Bawden... ..	22 Jan., 1889.	The Richmond ....	George Larkin .....	16 Oct., 1890.
Grenfell .....	Peter Boland .....	2 June, 1891.	Shoalhaven .....	Zaccheus Glanville Bice .....	28 Sept., 1880.
Gundagai .....	Michael Norton .....	24 Mar., 1884.	St. Leonards .....	Benjamin Jenkins .....	13 May, 1885.
Gunnedah .....	Arthur Thomas Brooke.....	2 June, 1891.	Sturt .....	Richard Piper .....	7 Mar., 1890.
	succeeded by Edward Desne Eiman Van Weenen.	11 April, 1892.	East Sydney.....	Thomas Frederick Thompson.	7 Dec., 1887.
The Gwydir .....	George Hollinworth Gordon...	28 Sept., 1880.	South Sydney .....	Samuel Thomas Whiddon.....	25 Jan., 1887.
Hartley .....	Edward Burns .....	29 Dec., 1886.	West Sydney .....	William Henry Simpson .....	29 Sept., 1885.
The Hastings and Manning.	James M'Inherney.....	19 Jan., 1889.	Tamworth .....	Alexander Johnston .....	4 Dec., 1882.
The Hawkesbury ..	James Blich Johnston .....	2 May, 1890.	Tenterfield .....	Edward Reeves Whereat .....	28 Feb., 1890.
The Hume .....	Alexander Anderson .....	28 Sept., 1880.	Tumut .....	Rowland Mansfield Shelley ..	28 Sept., 1880.
The Hunter .....	Richard Alexander Young ..	22 Jan., 1889.	Wellington .....	William Henry Forwood .....	26 Jan., 1887.
The Upper Hunter	Henry James Herbert Scott	22 Dec., 1891.	Wentworth .....	William James Holding .....	19 Jan., 1889.
Illawarra .....	Francis Woodward... ..	22 Sept., 1891.	Wilcannia .....	Edmund O'Donnell .....	14 April, 1891.
Inverell .....	James Harvey Hindmarsh ..	28 Sept., 1880.	Wollombi .....	Henry Charles Wheeler.....	2 June, 1891.
	succeeded by Thomas Kenneth Bartie Mayne	28 Dec., 1892.	Yass Plains .....	Edward Arthur Icton .....	29 May, 1885.
Kiama .....	John Colley .....	22 July, 1890.	Young .....	John Theophilus Heeley .....	28 Sept., 1880.

The amount paid by the State for expenses of Returning Officers during the year 1892 was £1,384 2s. 1d.

## AGREEMENTS VALIDATING OFFICERS.

RETURN of AGREEMENTS VALIDATING OFFICERS for the Year 1892.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.		
<b>GERMANY.</b>						
Bremen .....	Heinrich Loffler .....	6 May, 1876	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission. (Under Act 39 Victoria No. 29.)			
Hamburg, near Frankfort-on-the-Maine.	William Kirchner .....	19 Jan., 1884				
<b>NEW ZEALAND.</b>						
Auckland .....	David B. Cruickshank.....	25 May, 1876				
<b>QUEENSLAND.</b>						
Cooktown .....	John Walsh.....	6 May, 1876				
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA.</b>						
Adelaide .....	William Russell Hunt.....	2 Aug., 1876				
	John Kemp Penney .....	12 Sept., 1879				
	William Gardyn Marshall Wilson	21 Jan., 1892				
	Gustav Hittmann .....	15 Nov., 1892				
<b>SWITZERLAND.</b>						
Geneva .....	Louis Chapalay .....	29 Sept., 1876				
<b>TASMANIA.</b>						
Hobart .....	Luke Richard Castray .....	29 Jan., 1877				
<b>ITALY.</b>						
Genoa .....	Montagu Yeats Brown .....	10 April, 1883				
Naples .....	Henry Grant .....	10 April, 1883				
<b>UNITED KINGDOM.</b>						
England—						
Liverpool .....	William Gracie.....	15 Sept., 1876				
London .....	Thomas Hughes Phillips .....	30 April, 1880				
	Samuel Yardley .....	30 April, 1880				
Ireland—						
Belfast.....	Henry Atkinson .....	25 May, 1876				
Cork.....	John George M'Carthy .....	25 May, 1876				
Scotland—						
Aberdeen.....	Charles Duncan .....	9 June, 1876				
Glasgow .....	Alexander Stuart.....	6 May, 1876				
	James P. K. S. Gibson .....	7 May, 1883				
<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.</b>						
Boston.....	William Henry Wilkinson.....	25 May, 1876				
New York .....	Sir Roderick William Cameron ...	6 May, 1876				
San Francisco.....	J. C. Merrill.....	6 May, 1876				
<b>VICTORIA.</b>						
Melbourne .....	Edmund Mitchell .....	21 Jan., 1892				

A fee of 5s. is allowed for certifying to agreement in the case of each person.

## GUARDIANS OF MINORS.

RETURN of Gentlemen appointed, under the 11th section of the Act of Council 19th Victoria No. 30, as GUARDIANS OF MINORS, to give consent in cases of Marriages in New South Wales.

District.	Name and Residence.	District.	Name and Residence.
Albury .....	James Holbrook Wood, Albury.	Hastings and Manning	C. E. Oslear, P.M.
" .....	Robert Campbell Riley, Albury.	Hawkesbury .....	William Lamrock, Richmond.
Balranald .....	Joseph E. Pearce, P.M., Hay.	" .....	Joseph E. Onus, Richmond.
" .....	Edward L. Rowling, P.M., Balranald.	" .....	William H. H. Becke, P.M., Windsor.
Bathurst .....	John Belmore Dulhunty, Bathurst.	The Hume .....	James C. Leslie, Corowa.
" .....	James Brisbane Graham, P.M., Bathurst.	" .....	Louis Willis, Corowa.
The Bogan .....	Robert R. Bailey, P.M., Coonamble.	" .....	Joseph F. Makinson, P.M., Tumbarumba.
" .....	Peter A. Polin, Coonamble.	The Hunter .....	Edward V. C. Mayne, Branxton.
" .....	W. S. Caswell, P.M., Dubbo.	" .....	Augustus E. O. Walker, Greta.
" .....	John Ryrie, Dubbo.	The Upper Hunter...	James B. Bettington, Merriwa.
" .....	John Egan, Dubbo.	" .....	P. W. Wright, Murrurundi.
" .....	Tottenham L. Richardson, Nyngan.	" .....	Geo. R. Evans, P.M., Murrurundi.
Burrowa .....	Joseph J. Kershan, Burrowa.	" .....	W. F. Parker, P.M., Scone.
Bourke .....	Patrick D. McElligott, Brewarrina.	" .....	F. A. Parbury, Scone.
" .....	R. M. Hughes, Bourke.	Illawarra .....	Alfred A. Turner, Wollongong.
" .....	James T. Macrae, Brewarrina	" .....	John Brown, Brownsville.
" .....	G. C. Tompson, Bourke.	" .....	Henry S. Fry, Bulli.
" .....	T. C. K. M'Kell, P.M., Cobar.	Inverell.....	William W. Fraser, P.M., Inverell.
Braidwood .....	R. Waddrell, Braidwood.	" .....	Hugh Munro, Inverell.
" .....	John Wallace, Braidwood.	Kiama .....	H. Connell, J.P., Kiama.
" .....	J. L. King, P.M., Braidwood.	" .....	James Colley, Kiama.
Camden.....	Charles L. Nicholson, Berrima.	The Macleay .....	R. A. H. Kemp, Kempsey.
" .....	Ebenezer Simpson, Camden.	" .....	William McLean, Lower Macleay River.
" .....	John M. Antill, Picton.	" .....	D. R. Smith, Macksville.
Carcoar .....	W. M. Rothery, Carcoar.	East Macquarie .....	Henry Hinton, Sofala.
" .....	N. Connelly, P.M., Carcoar.	West Macquarie .....	Christopher Armstrong, Rockley.
" .....	Thomas A. Smith, P.M., Trunkey Creek	" .....	Jacob Barnes, Triangle Flat, near Rockley.
" .....	John T. West, Cowra.	" .....	James N. Brooks, P.M., East Maitland.
The Clarence .....	Andrew Garven, Palmer's Island.	Maitland .....	Alfred G. Cullum, East Maitland.
" .....	Donald Shearer, Maclean.	" .....	Edward E. Wright, East Maitland.
" .....	David See, Maclean.	" .....	John Lee, West Maitland.
Central Cumberland...	Francis A. Kenyon, Smithfield.	" .....	John Rourke, Bolwarra, near West Maitland.
Durham .....	James W. Boydell, Paterson.	" .....	John Gillies, West Maitland.
" .....	George M'Kay, Dungog.	Molong .....	John Black, Molong.
Eden .....	T. T. Gannon, Moruya.	" .....	William Cousins, Molong.
" .....	Geo. Maunsel, Moruya.	" .....	James Haslam, Molong.
" .....	John Davies, Bega.	" .....	H. S. M. Betts, Molong.
" .....	Charles T. Stiles, Bega.	Monaro .....	John E. Body, Cooma.
" .....	Robert Ritchie, Bega.	" .....	Milton S. Love, P.M., Cooma.
" .....	George P. Keon, Eden.	" .....	Hyam M. Joseph, Bombala.
Forbes .....	William Brooke, Forbes.	Morpeth .....	James N. Brooks, P.M., Maitland.
" .....	Ernest A. L. Sharpe, P.M., Forbes.	Mudgee .....	W. W. Armstrong, C.P.S., Rylstone.
" .....	Charles St. Baker, Forbes.	" .....	J. S. Willard, Tambaroora.
" .....	Tom Thomas, Parkes.	" .....	William J. E. Wotton, P.M., Mudgee.
" .....	W. C. Weston, Parkes.	The Murray.....	George Redman, Moama.
" .....	Humphrey W. G. Innes, Condobolin.	" .....	James Watson, Deniliquin.
" .....	David Scott, Condobolin.	The Murrumbidgee...	Henry Baylis, P.M., Wagga Wagga.
Glen Innes .....	George Martin, P.M., Glen Innes.	" .....	James J. Baylis, Narrandera.
" .....	Samuel W. Burridge, Glen Innes.	" .....	Joseph W. Lees, C.P.S., Narrandera.
" .....	James Martin, Glen Innes.	" .....	Lester S. Donaldson, P.M., Narrandera.
Gloucester .....	Charles R. Middleton, Raymond Terrace	The Namoi .....	C. Robertson, Acting P.M., Narrabri.
" .....	James M'Intyre, Stroud.	" .....	Charles N. Vaughan, Walgett.
Goulburn .....	C. S. Alexander, P.M., Goulburn.	" .....	Francis Conder, Moorangorang, n'r Buniway.
" .....	Soloman Meyer, Goulburn.	" .....	Jethro White, Coonabarabran.
" .....	Alfred Ellis, Goulburn.	The Nepean .....	John R. Lethbridge, Penrith.
Grafton.....	Edward M. Ryan, Grafton.	" .....	John K. Cleeve, P.M., Penrith.
" .....	Thomas Bawden, Grafton.	" .....	Joseph D. Single, Penrith.
" .....	George W. Neale, South Grafton.	Newcastle .....	C. B. Ranclaud, Newcastle.
Grenfell .....	James Baker, P.M., Temora.	" .....	James Mair, P.M., Newcastle.
" .....	Henry J. Woods, Temora.	New England .....	Charles E. Smith, P.M., Armidale.
" .....	R. M. Vaughan, Grenfell.	" .....	C. D. Fenwick, Walcha.
" .....	W. R. Watt, jun., Grenfell.	Northumberland .....	George H. Erratt, Walcha.
Guandagai .....	James McInerney, Gundagai.	" .....	Thomas Croudice, Lambton.
" .....	Michael Norton, Gundagai.	" .....	Thomas Grierson, Lambton.
" .....	Charles W. Weeks, P.M., Gundagai.	" .....	Robert Turton, Hanbury, near Lambton.
Gunnedah .....	Patrick Brougham, P.M., Gunnedah.	Orange .....	John T. Lane, P.M., Orange
" .....	Robert H. V. Allnutt, Quirindi.	" .....	Josiah Parker, Orange.
" .....	Algernon P. D. Hamilton, Gunnedah.	" .....	Richard Warren, Orange.
" .....	John J. Smyth, Gunnedah.	Parramatta .....	Neil Stewart, Parramatta.
The Gwydir .....	Alfred A. Adams, Warialda.	Patrick's Plains .....	George T. Loder, Singleton.
" .....	Corbett Lawson, P.M., Bingara.	Queanbeyan .....	John J. Wright, Queanbeyan.
" .....	Hugh Macdonald, Myall Creek.	" .....	Martin Byrne, Queanbeyan.
" .....	Austin Mack, Pallal.	" .....	William Price, Queanbeyan.
" .....	D. E. Troughton, P.M., Moree.	Redfern .....	F. P. Meares, J.P.
Hartley.....	Andrew Brown, Lithgow.	The Richmond.....	Wellington C. Bundock, Casino.
Hastings and Manning	Henry J. Cornish, Taree.	" .....	Edward Jones, P.M., Lismore.
" .....	Jasper A. Creagh, P.M., Taree.	" .....	Ernest Carter, Coffee Camp, near Lismore.
" .....	Joshua Cochrane, Wingham.	" .....	Joshua Bray, P.M., Murwillumbah.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1892.

247

GUARDIANS OF MINORS—*continued.*

District.	Name and Residence.	District.	Name and Residence.
The Richmond.....	T. G. Hewitt, Lismore.	Tenterfield .....	Edward R. Whereat, Tenterfield.
Shoalhaven .....	Percy H. Sheaffe, Milton.	Tumut .....	Frederick W. Vyner, Tumut.
" .....	Zaccheus G. Bice, Nowra.	Wellington .....	R. T. B. Gaden, Wellington.
" .....	John Glanville, Nowra.	" .....	Roger T. B. Gaden, Apsley.
St. Leonards.....	Benjamin Jenkins, St. Leonards.	" .....	Thomas H. York, Wellington.
Sydney .....	C. H. T. Pinhey (Registrar General), Darlinghurst.	Wollombi .....	Henry Gordon, P.M., Gosford.
" .....	Arthur M. Fisher, S.M., Randwick.	" .....	Edwin Hinchcliffe, Millfield.
" .....	G. W. F. Addison, S.M., Darlinghurst.	" .....	Henry Lunsdaine, P.M., Wollombi.
Wentworth .....	Wyman Brown, Silverton.	Yass Plains .....	Allan Cunningham, Yass.
" .....	T. H. Wilkinson, P.M., Wentworth.	" .....	Henry Saxby, Gunning.
Sturt .....	Arthur M. Barnett, P.M., Broken Hill.	" .....	Henry J. Chisholm, P.M., Yass.
" .....	William C. Rodgerson, P.M., Wilcannia.	Young .....	Samuel Robinson, P.M., Young.
Tamworth.....	P. G. King, Tamworth.	" .....	Thos A. Barnes, Murrumburrah.
" .....	G. F. Scott, P.M.	" .....	William Wilson, Murrumburrah.
" .....	Louis H. Hyman, Tamworth.	Wilcannia.....	William C. Rodgerson, P.M., Wilcannia.



1892.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

AUSTRALASIAN RIGHTS PURCHASE BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDICES.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

16 *November*, 1892.

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SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

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1892.

1892.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 19. TUESDAY, 11 OCTOBER, 1892.

5. AUSTRALASIAN RIGHTS PURCHASE BILL (*Formal Motion*) :—Mr. Ewing moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Australasian Rights Purchase Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Lyne, Mr. Rae, Mr. Wall, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Martin, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Dowel, Mr. Cullen, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 33. WEDNESDAY, 16 NOVEMBER, 1892.

11. AUSTRALASIAN RIGHTS PURCHASE BILL:—Mr. Ewing, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and evidence taken before the Select Committee for whose consideration and Report this Bill was referred on 11th October, 1892 ; together with Appendices and a copy of the Bill, as amended and agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings .....	2
Report .....	3
Proceedings of the Committee .....	4
Schedule of Amendments .....	6
List of Witnesses.....	7
Minutes of Evidence .....	9
Appendices .....	24



1892.

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**AUSTRALASIAN RIGHTS PURCHASE BILL.**

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**REPORT.**

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on 11th October, 1892, the "*Australasian Rights Purchase Bill*,"—beg to report to your Honorable House,—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the list\* (whose \* See list, page evidence will be found appended hereto); and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain amendments.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

*No. 2 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 15 November, 1892.*

THOS. EWING,  
Chairman.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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WEDNESDAY, 19 OCTOBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Cotton,	Mr. Cullen,
Mr. Dowel,	Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Rae,	Mr. Wall.

Mr. Ewing called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, together with original Petition, to introduce same, before the Committee.

Present:—E. E. Fosbery, Esq. (*Messrs. Johnson, Minter, Simpson, and Company—Solicitors for the Bill*).

Walter Harcourt Palmer (*Civil Engineer*) sworn and examined.

The Chairman left the Chair.

Mr. Wall called to the Chair *pro tem*.

The Chairman resumed the Chair.

Witness *produced* plan of Grose River, showing pipe-line, weir-site, and machinery-site, and plan of Colo River, showing the proposed pipe-line, weir-site, and machinery-site.

Witness withdrew.

Richard Threlfall (*Professor of Physics, Sydney University*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Ordered,—That the Superintendent of Telegraphs, the Engineer for Water Conservation, and the Under Secretary for Lands be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned till Wednesday next, at half-past *Two* o'clock.]

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WEDNESDAY, 26 OCTOBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Ewing in the Chair.

Mr. Cotton,	Mr. Cullen,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Wall.

Present:—E. E. Fosbery, Esq. (*Messrs. Johnson, Minter, Simpson, and Company—Solicitors for the Bill*).

Edward Charles Cracknell (*Superintendent of Telegraphs*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

George Matcham Pitt (*Licensed Surveyor*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Percy M'Guanne (*Clerk in charge of Miscellaneous Branch, Department of Lands*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Charles Frederick Moore Michelmore sworn and examined.

Witness *produced* Memorandum of Articles of Association of New South Wales Electric Supply Company (Limited), and *handed in* Lists of Shareholders in the New South Wales Electric Supply Company (Limited) and the Australasian Rights Purchase Association respectively. [*Appendices A B.*]

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

*Resolved*,—That the Chairman write to the Mayors of the Municipal Councils of Richmond, Windsor, and Parramatta respectively, informing them that the “Australasian Rights Purchase Bill” is under consideration by a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, and enclosing copies of the Bill.

[Adjourned till Wednesday next, at *Two* o'clock.]

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WEDNESDAY, 2 NOVEMBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Ewing in the Chair.

Mr. Cotton,	Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Rae,	

Present:—E. E. Fosbery, Esq. (*Messrs. Johnson, Minter, Simpson, and Company—Solicitors for the Bill*).

Edward Charles Cracknell (*Superintendent of Telegraphs*) called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

David M'Mordie (*Engineer for Water Conservation*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at *Two* o'clock.]

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THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 3 NOVEMBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Ewing in the Chair.		
Mr. Cotton,		Mr. Martin,
Mr. O'Sullivan,		Mr. Rae.

Present:—E. E. Fosbery, Esq. (*Messrs. Johnson, Minter, Simpson, and Company—Solicitors for the Bill*).

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Solicitor called in and informed.

Clause 1 read and *agreed to*.

Clause 2 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.

Clause 3 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.

Clause 4 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.

Clause 5 read and *agreed to*.

Clause 6 read,—

Mr. O'Sullivan moved the omission in line 33 of the word “thirty,” with a view to the insertion in its place of the word “fifteen.”

Question put,—“That the word proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause.”

The Committee divided.

Ayes.

Mr. Ewing,  
Mr. Cotton,  
Mr. Martin,  
Mr. Rae.

No.

Mr. O'Sullivan.

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

And certain amendments having been made in the clause,—

Clause as amended, *agreed to*.

Clause 7 8 read and *agreed to*.

Clause 8 9 read, amended\*, and *agreed to*.

Clauses 9 10, 10 11, 11 12, 12 14, 13 15 read and *agreed to*.

Clause 14 16 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.

Clauses 15 17, 16 18, 17 19, 18 20, 19 21 read and *agreed to*.

Clause 20 22 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.

Clauses 21 23, 22 24 read and *agreed to*.

Clause 23 25 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.

Clause 24 27 read.

Mr. Rae moved the omission in line 26 of the word “occupier” with a view to the insertion in its place of the word “owner.”

Question put,—“That the word proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause.”

The Committee divided.

Ayes.

Mr. Ewing,  
Mr. O'Sullivan.

Noes.

Mr. Cotton,  
Mr. Rae.

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

Clause as read *agreed to*.

Clauses 25 28, 26 29 read and *agreed to*.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at *Two o'clock*.]

TUESDAY, 8 NOVEMBER, 1892.

The House having adjourned over till Thursday, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 10 NOVEMBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Ewing,		Mr. O'Sullivan.
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[In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.]

TUESDAY, 15 NOVEMBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Ewing in the Chair.		
Mr. Cotton,		Mr. O'Sullivan

Present:—E. E. Fosbery, Esq. (*Messrs. Johnson, Minter, Simpson, and Company—Solicitors for the Bill*).

Bill further considered.

Clause 27 30 read, amended\*, and *agreed to*.

Clause 28 read and *omitted*.

Clauses 29 31, 30 32, 31 33, 32 34, 33 35, 34 37, 35 38, 36 39, 37 40 read and *agreed to*.

Clause 38 41 read.

Mr. O'Sullivan moved the omission in line 7 of the word “thirty” with a view to the insertion in its place of the word “fifteen.”

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

The

The Committee divided.

Ayes.	No.
Mr. Ewing, Mr. Cotton,	Mr. O'Sullivan.

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

Clause as read, *agreed to*.

New clause to stand as clause 7 read, amended, and *agreed to*.

New clause to stand as clause 13 read and *agreed to*.

New clause to stand as clause 26 read, amended, and *agreed to*.

New clause to stand as clause 36 read and *agreed to*.

Title read and *agreed to*.

Chairman to report the Bill with amendments to the House.

#### SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

- Page 3, clause 2, line 1. *Omit* "Minister for Lands" *insert* "Postmaster-General"
- " 3, " 3, " 56. *After* "them" *insert* "between the points of intake and return as aforesaid, and at a distance of not more than one chain from the centre of the channel on either side"
- " 3, " 3, " 58. *After* "so" *insert* "taken"
- " 3, " 3, " 58. *After* "diverted" *insert* "appropriated and utilized"
- " 4, " 4, " 8. *Omit* "of the other" *insert* "subsidiary"
- " 4, " 6, " 32. *After* "Minister" *insert* "for Lands"
- " 4, " 6, " 32. *Omit* "shall" *insert* "may"
- " 4, " 6, " 33. *Omit* "nominal" *insert* "fair"
- " 4, " 6, " 33. *Omit* "special"
- " 4, " 6, " 34. *After* "necessary" *insert* "in the opinion of the Minister for Lands"
- " 4, " 6, " 36. *After* "Minister" *insert* "for Lands"
- " 4, " 6, " 38. *Omit* "or of any bay, harbour, or inlet of the sea" *insert* "contiguous to the water-works and other works contemplated by this Act"
- Page 5, " 8, 9, line 16. *After* "may" *insert* "subject to the provisions of the Crown Lands Acts, and regulations for the time being in force"
- Page 6, " 14, 16, line 8. *Omit* "or"
- " 6, " 14, 16, " 8. *After* "erecting" *insert* "maintaining or repairing"
- " 6, " 14, 16, " 11. *Omit* "or"
- " 6, " 14, 16, " 11. *After* "erecting" *insert* "maintaining or repairing"
- " 6, " 14, 16, " 14. *Omit* "twenty" *insert* "ten"
- " 6, " 20, 22, " 51. *Omit* "negligently" *insert* "knowingly"
- " 6, " 20, 22, lines 53, 54, 55. *Omit* "and a further sum not exceeding two pounds for each day (if more than one) that such offence continues"
- " 7, " 23, 25, line 23. *At* end of clause *add* "such charges not to exceed the rate of one shilling per unit, English Board of Trade standard"
- " 7, " 27, 30, lines 52, 53, 54. *Omit* "and in default of sufficient distress such person shall be liable to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding three months, unless such money, costs, or expenses be sooner paid"
- " 8, " 27, 30. *At* end of clause *add* "Provided further that nothing in this Act contained shall exempt any wrong-doer from prosecution, fine, or imprisonment, under any Public Act or Acts now or hereafter to be in force"
- " 8. *Omit* clause 28.
- " 4. *Insert* the following new clause to stand as clause 7:—
7. The projectors under such superintendence as is hereinafter specified may open and break up the soil and pavement of any street within the area of operations, and lay down and place within the same area electric lines and other necessary works and plant, and for the purposes aforesaid may remove and use all earth and materials in and under any such street, and they may, in any such street, erect any poles, pillars, or lamps, and do all other acts which the projectors shall from time to time deem necessary or expedient for supplying electricity to the inhabitants of the said area: Provided always that nothing herein shall authorise or empower the projectors to lay down or place any electric line or other works against any building without the consent of the owners and occupiers thereof, except that the projectors may, without any such consent, at any time enter upon and lay or place any new electric line, plant, or works, in the place of an existing electric line, plant, or works in any position wherein any electric line, plant, or work has been already lawfully laid or placed, in pursuance of this Act, and may repair or alter any such electric line or works so laid down. Before the projectors proceed to open or break up any street they shall give to the local authority notice in writing of their intention to open or break up the same, not less than three clear days before beginning such work, except in cases of emergency arising from defects in any of the electric lines, plant, or other works, and then shall give such notice so soon as possible after the beginning of the work, or after the necessity for the same shall have arisen. No such street shall, except in cases of emergency, be opened or broken up, except under the superintendence of the local authority, or of the officer of the local authority, and according to such plan as shall be approved of by such local authority or officer, or in case of any difference respecting such plan as shall be determined by two Justices: Provided always that if the local authority, or the officer of the local authority, fail to attend at the time fixed for the opening or breaking up of any such street after due notice of the projector's intention having been given as aforesaid, or shall not propose any plan for breaking up or opening the same, or shall refuse or neglect to superintend the operation, the projectors may perform the work referred to in such notice without the superintendence of such local authority or officer. When the projectors open or break up the road or pavement of any street they shall, with all convenient speed, complete the work for which the same shall be broken up, and fill in the ground, and reinstate and make good the road or pavement so opened or broken up, and carry away the rubbish

Power to break up streets and lay down electric lines, &c.

Notice to be given to local authority before breaking up streets.

Street not to be broken up except under the superintendence of local authority, unless in case of emergency or of their failing to attend.

Streets broken up to be reinstated without delay.

rubbish occasioned thereby, and shall at all times whilst any road or pavement shall be so opened or broken up, cause the same to be properly guarded, and cause a light sufficient for the warning of passengers to be set up and maintained against or near such road or pavement where the same shall be open or broken up, every night during which the same shall be continued open or broken up, and shall keep the road or pavement which has been so broken up in good repair for three months after replacing and making good the same, and for such further time, if any, not being more than twelve months in the whole, as the soil so broken up continues to subside. If the projectors open or break up any street without giving such notice as aforesaid, or in a manner different from that which shall have been approved of or determined as aforesaid, except in the cases in which the projectors are hereby authorised to perform such work without any superintendence or notice, or if the projectors make any delay in completing any such work, or in filling in the ground or reinstating and making good the road or pavement so opened or broken up, or in carrying away the rubbish occasioned thereby, or if they neglect to cause the place where such road or pavement has been broken up to be properly guarded and lighted, or neglect to keep the road or pavement in repair for the space of three months next after the same is made good, or such further time as aforesaid, they shall forfeit to the local authority of the street in respect of which such default is made, a sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence, and they shall forfeit an additional sum of not exceeding five pounds for each day during which any such delay as aforesaid shall continue after they shall have received notice thereof. If any such delay or omission as aforesaid take place the local authority of the street in respect of which such delay or omission shall take place may cause the work so delayed or omitted to be executed, and the expense of executing the same shall be repaid to such local authority by the projectors.

Penalty for delay in reinstating streets.

In case of delay, local authority may reinstate and recover the expense.

Page 5. *Insert* the following new clause to stand as clause 13:—

13. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as giving to the projectors, or their officers or servants, any right to enter upon, or erect works upon, any land, works, or erections vested in the Railway Commissioners, save and except with the written consent of the Railway Commissioners, through their Secretary, first had and obtained, such consent not to be capriciously or vexatiously withheld.

Projectors not to enter upon land vested in Railway Commissioners without written consent.

Page 7. *Insert* the following new clause to stand as clause 26:—

26. The Government may, at their own expense, appoint a competent and impartial person to be approved of in writing by the Superintendent of Telegraphs, to be electrical examiner, who shall have power to test from time to time the normal strength of the current of electricity supplied by the projectors, and who shall examine any electric line or plant, or any other electrical apparatus or works; and the projectors may be represented at such testing or examination, but shall not be entitled to interfere with the same. The electrical examiner shall, within four days of the day on which the testing or examination was completed by him, deliver to the said Superintendent of Telegraphs a report in writing of such testing and of such examination, and shall deliver a copy thereof to the projectors, and such report shall be receivable in evidence. No electric main or conductor shall be used for the supply of electricity, and no electric photometer shall be used for ascertaining the illuminating power of electric light, and no electric meter shall be used for ascertaining the quantity of electricity supplied by the projectors, unless the said main, conductor, photometer, or meter, respectively, shall be of a pattern approved of in writing by the Governor.

Government may appoint electrical examiner.

Electrical examiner to report.

Electric conductors, photometers, and meters.

Page 9. *Insert* the following new clause to stand as clause 36:—

36. The projectors shall not, in the exercise of the powers conferred by this Act, lay down any electric line or plant, or do any other work for the supply of electricity whereby any Government telegraph or telephone line is or may be injuriously affected; and before any such electric line is laid down or work is done within ten yards of any part of any Government telegraph or telephone line (other than repairs or the laying of connections with mains, where the direction of the electric lines so laid down crosses such line at right angles, at the point of shortest distance, and continues the same for a distance of 6 feet on each side of such point), the projectors or their agents, not more than twenty-eight, nor less than seven days, before commencing such work, shall give a written notice to the Superintendent of Telegraphs, specifying the course and nature of the work, including the gauge of any electric lines to be used, and the projectors and their agents shall conform with such reasonable requirements, either general or special, as may from time to time be made by the Superintendent of Telegraphs, for the purpose of preventing any such Government telegraph or telephone line from being injuriously affected by the said work. Any difference which arises between the Superintendent of Telegraphs and the projectors, or their agents, with respect to any requirements so made, shall be determined by arbitration. In the event of any contravention of or wilful non-compliance with this section by the projectors or their agents, the projectors shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds for every day during which such contravention or non-compliance continues, or if the telegraphic communication is wilfully interrupted, to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds for every day on which such interruption continues: Provided that nothing in this section shall subject the projectors or their agents to a fine under this section if they satisfy the Court having cognizance of the case that the immediate execution of the work was required to avoid an accident, or otherwise was a work of emergency, and that they forthwith sent to the Superintendent of Telegraphs, by telegram or letter, a notice of the execution thereof, stating the reason for having executed the same without previous notice. For the purposes of this section a Government telegraph or telephone line shall be deemed to be injuriously affected by a work of the projectors, if telegraphic or telephonic communication by means of such line is, whether through induction or otherwise, in any manner affected by such work, or by any use made of such work, any dispute with regard thereto to be settled by arbitration.

Protection of telegraph and telephone lines.

Any difference with Superintendent of Telegraphs to be submitted to arbitration.

#### LIST OF WITNESSES.

	PAGE.
Cracknell, E. C. ....	16
M'Guanne, J. P. ....	18
M'Mordie, D. ....	22
Michelmores, C. F. M. ....	20
Palmer, W. H. ....	9
Pitt, G. M. ....	17
Threlfall, R. ....	13



1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

AUSTRALASIAN RIGHTS PURCHASE BILL.

WEDNESDAY, 19 OCTOBER, 1892.

Present:—

MR. COTTON,	MR. EWING,
MR. CULLEN,	MR. RAE,
MR. DOWEL,	MR. WALL.

T. T. EWING, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

E. E. Fosbery, Esq. (Messrs. Johnson, Minter, Simpson, & Co.), appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

Walter Harcourt Palmer, sworn and examined:—

1. *Mr. Fosbery.*] You are engineer for the company? Yes.
2. For the Australasian Rights Purchase Association (Limited), and also for the New South Wales Electric Supply Company? Yes. The latter company was formed to take over this scheme from the Australasian Rights Purchase Association directly this Bill shall have been passed by Parliament. Mr. W. H. Palmer.  
19 Oct., 1892.
3. Have you read this Bill? Yes.
4. Do you know the nature of the scheme? Yes.
5. And how it is going to be carried out? Yes.
6. Practically and theoretically? Yes.
7. Do you know of any similar undertakings? Yes, several.
8. Have you personally had to do with any other schemes of the same kind? My firm has.
9. What is your firm called? Palmer, Struthers, and Edmiston.
10. Your firm, you say, have had to do with schemes of a similar kind? Yes. Mr. Edmiston was engineer for the Skippers' Creek Works in New Zealand—a scheme similar to this.
11. Can you mention any other schemes of the same kind that you know of, whether you have been connected with them or not? The Nevada Mine in Colorado, America, got the plans of the Skippers' Creek scheme, and erected a similar plant for their mine. Rome is now being lighted by electricity, the power being obtained from the Tivoli Falls. Frankfort-on-Maine is also being lighted by electricity, the power being obtained from falls 108 miles distant.
12. I understand that the Frankfort-on-Maine scheme is a very large one, and has been spoken of among scientists throughout the world? It is supposed to be the best scheme.
13. It is quite a triumph of skill in matters of the kind? Yes.
14. There are some others? Honolulu is lighted by electricity from water-power, and also Wellington in New Zealand.
15. Whether you have been associated with them or not, can you mention some schemes which are akin to this and are now in progress? I am engineer for the Tasmanian Water-power Electric Company, who are now constructing works on the Heims Kirk River, near Zehan and Dundas, for power and light for the mines and towns.

- Mr. W. H. Palmer.  
19 Oct., 1892.
16. Will you tell us something about these other schemes of which you speak, as to how far they have been successful—how far they have been attended with practically successful results? They have all been thoroughly successful—I mean, of course, those that have been completed. The Skipper's Creek Company had a steam plant on the ground. They found that they could not work the power for the mine by steam because of the expense of labour, although they had any quantity of fuel all round the place. They then threw away the steam plant altogether. They could not sell it. It was in a position that was very difficult to get at. They then installed the electricity. From that day to the present the mine has been paying dividends. Of course we say that this has been on account of the use of the electric plant. Other people say that it has been because the gold has got better.
17. The scheme for utilising the water-power for generating and transmitting the electricity has been successful? It has been most successful, carrying out everything that was anticipated.
18. Of the schemes that are now in progress, I understand there is one near Melbourne, in Victoria—do you know anything of it? The Evelyn tunnel on the Yarra River, 12 or 13 miles from Melbourne. They are diverting the Yarra River through a tunnel, and generating electricity by the water-power thus obtained. The contract for that scheme is let to an electrical firm in England.
19. It is a scheme similar to this? It is precisely the same kind of scheme in its main features.
20. That scheme is now in progress? Yes.
21. The works are being carried out? Yes.
22. What you have quoted are merely instances; you are not to be understood as having made a complete statement of works of the kind; there are a great many in various parts of the world? There are hundreds of others which I could mention. This is rather a unique scheme in one way, because of the very large amount of power that we propose to transmit, and the distance which that large amount of power is proposed to be transmitted. In that sense, it is a unique scheme.
23. I understand that the Frankfort-on-Maine scheme is very gigantic? Not as regards the amount of power, but the distance is greater. There never has been the same amount of power proposed to be sent.
24. As an engineer, you, of course, have large professional knowledge in connection with matters of this kind? Yes.
25. In connection with the mode in which it is proposed to carry out this scheme? Yes.
26. And to get a sufficient water-power to work the machines, and all that sort of thing? Yes.
27. You also know how this electricity will be conducted? Yes.
28. And the pressure under which it will be conducted, and all matters of that kind? Yes.
29. From your professional knowledge and also your knowledge of other similar works, do you consider that these works will be in any way prejudicial to the public? Oh, no.
30. Or to property? Not in any way.
31. Or to public health? Not in any way.
32. Or to public safety? No; if the scheme be properly carried out and the wires be properly insulated there will be no danger at all—not one-hundredth part of the danger that there is from the trams running through the streets.
33. *Mr. Wall.*] You say that with proper safeguards there will be no danger? None at all.
34. Have you made any provision in the Bill for those safeguards, or is that a matter that will remain optional with the company? Of course if the company erected works that injured anybody they would be as responsible as the Railway Department would be for injuring anybody; consequently for their own benefit, and also for the credit of the company, as well as because of the danger to their pockets, they would see that the works were properly erected.
35. But you have not in the Bill made any provision of that sort? I do not think there is.
36. *Mr. Fosbery.*] Nothing in particular? No.
37. *Mr. Wall.*] With regard to the power of electricity, have you decided upon the maximum and minimum power of electricity which you will convey? No; the proposal at present is to send 10,000 horse-power. But that would not be the maximum if we could get more from the river.
38. You propose, in clause 5 of the Bill, to supply the city of Sydney and other towns along the main route with electricity? Yes; that is, Windsor, Richmond, and the suburbs through which the cable line will pass.
39. Do you propose to enter those towns and supply electricity there without the consent of the municipalities? Certainly not; this Bill does not give us any right of that kind.
40. But you have made no provision protecting the rights of the municipalities? We cannot enter a town, except to pass through it, as this route shows.
41. But the Bill gives you an absolute right; clause 5 says—

The projectors are hereby empowered to construct, erect, maintain, and work any water-works and other works and plant that may be required for making and generating electricity and transmitting it to the city of Sydney, and to any other towns or places along the main cable line. And also to erect poles to carry wires across or along streets, and across Crown lands or private lands of any tenure above the surface, or to conduct wires beneath the surface of any such streets, or any such Crown lands or private lands, and also across, along, under, or over any river, stream, or creek, or any bay, harbour, or inlet of the sea.

The Bill would give you absolute power; but you are content to supply the electricity, subject to the approval of the municipalities? Oh, yes; certainly.

42. *Mr. Rae.*] By clause 5 you are authorised "to erect poles to carry wires across or along streets";—has not past experience shown that it is unsafe to convey any great strength of electric current overhead? No; that idea did exist in the same way that when gas was introduced into New York some few years ago the people tore up the pipes; but it is proved now beyond doubt that in using the same force of electricity and of steam, fewer deaths are caused by the electric current. In the same districts in America the number of deaths caused by the electric current are in the proportion of one to every 3,000 resulting from the use of steam.

43. But what I wish to know is not the relative danger arising from the use of steam and electricity, but whether conveying electricity overhead is not more dangerous than conveying it underground? Properly insulated it is not dangerous at all. It is simply a matter of proper insulation and proper construction. There is no earthly danger with electricity if it is properly worked. We are completely in control of it, and I think that you will find from statistics that nobody but the employees of the companies in America have been injured by electricity, and then it has invariably been through carelessness.



44. I am aware that a person was killed in Melbourne some time ago through picking up a wire that had accidentally been broken; is it not only possible but also extremely probable that, going through a good deal of bush in some places about the proposed line, the wires will frequently be broken by falling timber during storms? The only thing that could hurt a man would be his picking it up. There would be no danger to anybody unless he picked up the wire and had not indiarubber shoes on at the time. If he had indiarubber shoes on, it would not hurt him then, because the insulation would be complete. I see that in England they have just passed a Bill providing for all the tramways in Staffordshire to be worked by means of overhead wires, and they are allowing it all over the continent and all over America. The Frankfort-on-Maine scheme and the Rome scheme include overhead wires, the use of which is being allowed throughout the world. They are finding them quite harmless; that is, as harmless as possible with the amount of power.

45. *Mr. Cotton.*] Not more dangerous than a tram running through a street? Not one-thousandth part as dangerous as a tram.

46. *Mr. Fosbery.*] You produce certain plans showing the position of the works and the route? Yes.

47. Will the water that you will take from the stream for your works be wasted? No. It will simply pass through the water-wheel or turbine. Power will be obtained from it, and the water will be returned to the stream free from pollution.

48. Will it not be polluted in any way? No, nor wasted—simply diverted along a channel close to the original stream. The water in the channel will be as much open for the use of stock as it was when in the original stream, and it will go back into the original stream without either pollution or waste.

49. *Mr. Rae.*] What distance will there be between where the water will be taken and where it will return to the stream? Approximately, about 5 miles is the greatest distance we may want; but I do not think it will be that. I think that probably the distance will be about 4 miles.

50. *Chairman.*] Will you explain the scheme? The scheme is this: We wish to divert water from the Colo and Grose Rivers at fixed points. On each of these rivers we have applied for, under special lease, a machinery site, a pipe-line, or conduit, and a weir site. The water will be diverted by a small weir, not a weir that will throw water back over the country, but simply a weir high enough to divert water into a 6-foot channel; that is, the weir will probably be 6 or 7 feet high.

51. Have these leases been granted? Yes; subject to a Bill, survey, and two or three other conditions. We have made the surveys to the Grose River, and have contracted for the surveys to the Colo River; so, as far as possible, we have carried out the conditions under which these leases were granted. The water will pass through the turbines.

52. Your turbines will be erected on the machinery sites near the Grose and Colo Rivers? Yes; similar machinery will be erected at the two places. The electricity will be generated at those points, and a cable line will be constructed from the Colo River to the Grose River, connecting the two machinery sites.

53. How far? Fourteen miles, approximately. There will be another cable line from the Grose River machinery site to Sydney, passing through the towns of Richmond, Windsor, Parramatta, Granville, Burwood, and along what is known as the old Parramatta Road.

54. Through or adjacent to the towns? Yes.

55. You will get part of your power from the Grose and part of it from the Colo River? Yes.

56. Will they be brought together at the Grose River site? Yes.

57. Will there be an accumulator there? No; there will be double wires from the Grose River site.

58. There will be no accumulators there? The electricity will be generated at each site.

59. And be conveyed on separate wires? Yes, all the way to Sydney.

60. You spoke of a cable, do you mean a cable suspended on poles? Yes.

61. There is no doubt about the power that you have there? I do not know that there is any doubt. We believe that we have 10,000 horse-power.

62. What steps have you taken to find out whether you have or not? We have taken the rainfall, the catchment area, the usual scientific allowance being made for evaporation and soakage and for flood waters, and we have taken the balance as the quantity passing down the stream.

63. And you believe that there is a sufficient volume of water passing down these rivers to generate the power of which you speak? We believe such is the case.

64. You will make no attempt at all to store water? No. Our weirs are just sufficient to turn the water into the channels.

65. You said something about 5 miles? That is, the length of the channel near the Colo River will be about 5 miles, whilst that of the one near the Grose River will be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

66. Will you carry out any operations in the channel? Simply make the channel and pass the water through it. There will either be a concrete channel or a wooden fluming in places where we have to cross deep gullies, and, in some places near the machinery site, large pipes to carry the water directly on to the machinery in a concentrated form.

67. Is that adjacent to the valley of the rivers? It is in the valley of the rivers.

68. But not in the natural water-courses? No.

69. You divert the water, in one instance,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and, in the other, 5 miles? Yes.

70. It runs in artificial channels for those distances? Yes.

71. *Mr. Rae.*] Will you take the whole of the water in its normal state? What we have been allowed to do in Victoria and Tasmania was to leave what the Committee considered was sufficient water for stock and household purposes running in the river. In the Yarra we were allowed to leave one-tenth of the water running down.

72. But there is nothing in your Bill to prevent your taking the whole of it? I do not think there is. Of course it is very much easier to take the whole of it.

73. *Mr. Cotton.*] What is the character of the country in both cases;—could it be used for stock purposes? No; there is no stock there. It could not be used for any other purpose except for getting sandstone.

74. *Chairman.*] Is it accessible? No, quite inaccessible.

75. Nothing is depastured on it now? No.

76. Does any of this water get into the Sydney water supply? No; it goes directly into the Nepean, below Richmond. When we get to Sydney we do not want the right to distribute the electricity, but simply to bring it to a central station in Sydney, and if companies or the corporation of Sydney, or any other corporations want the electricity, as we know they will, they can buy it from us at this central station.

Mr.  
W.H. Palmer.  
19 Oct., 1892.

- Mr. W.H. Palmer.  
19 Oct., 1892.
77. *Mr. Rae.*] The power will be transmitted from the generating station along two cables to Sydney, passing by Richmond, Windsor, Parramatta, and certain suburbs? That is right.
78. If it were possible for Windsor and Richmond to use the electric power you could have works there? Yes.
79. You have made no arrangements with them? No; but several people in each place have asked me whether they should oppose the Bill because we would not do that, and I promised that it should be done. It would be to our advantage to sell to them, because the nearer we sell the electricity the less the loss. If we could sell the whole of it there it would be all the better for us.
80. You have no knowledge about the public feeling at Richmond, Windsor, or Parramatta? All the people to whom I spoke—the three bankers and other people, all leading men in the place—were distinctly in favour of it, and a great many people have promised to take it.
81. *Chairman.*] Your impression is that they view this scheme with favour? Yes.
82. Having got your power along two wires to Sydney, have you any idea where you would have your storage station here? Somewhere near the Parramatta Road and the Glebe boundary.
83. Have you made any arrangements in regard to the city? No; we have not.
84. *Mr. Rae.*] The storage station would be almost on the city boundary? Immediately outside the city boundary I think is the best way to define it.
85. What municipality will it be in? The Glebe, I believe.
86. *Chairman.*] Have you any idea of how the Glebe people will view the matter? I have not heard; but as there will simply be a central station there, all the wires going into it being insulated and covered, nobody could be injured. Therefore, I do not think that they will be at all averse to it.
87. Having got your electrical power into the receiving depôt in Sydney, what then would be the scope of your operations;—who would be your purchasers? The municipalities or any reticulating companies that were formed and got a Bill passed by Parliament empowering them to supply any of the suburbs with electricity.
88. You do not propose to reticulate and to sell to people generally? Not retail. We only propose to sell wholesale at present.
89. *Mr. Fosbery.*] But you would supply large establishments? Large factories, or anyone taking 50 or 100 horse-power.
90. *Chairman.*] Have you ever heard of accumulators? Yes.
91. Do they not in some parts of the world put a certain quantity of power into them? Yes; in Paris they use accumulators entirely for their lighting.
92. And the occupants of private houses can buy? Yes; for all purposes.
93. Would you sell in that form? No; we would not sell in that form, because that would be treading on the corns of companies already formed for that purpose who have made their arrangements for laying down the necessary wires and connections.
94. Will you briefly explain what you conceive to be the difference between wholesale and retail dealing in a case of this kind? I think that supplying any factory or municipality requiring under 50 horse-power would be considered retail. Fifty horse-power of electricity would be equal to 600 lights.
95. Then, if you have only 10,000 horse-power you can only have 200 transactions? Yes; not more than 200 transactions—probably not more than half a dozen.
96. You do not propose to sell for household purposes, or anything of that kind, even if it were possible? No; we do not want to do that. If we could not get a sale for the electricity and were compelled to amend the Bill to as to enable us to do that at some future time, I think that that would be the time to consider it; but we do not intend to do that at present.
97. *Mr. Rae.*] Is there anything in the Bill that would prevent your undertaking the general work of electrical supply? I think so.
98. What will be the distance between the generating station and the terminal station at the Glebe? Forty-eight miles.
99. *Chairman.*] Would there be much leakage of power in the 48 miles? There would probably be a good deal of leakage. I think that 20 per cent. of the power would be lost.
100. *Mr. Fosbery.*] This scheme will involve the expenditure of a large sum of money in the country? Yes; the rough estimates show that it will involve the expenditure of over £250,000—probably £500,000.
101. *Mr. Cullen.*] I understand that the company is not registered in this Colony? Yes; it is registered in Sydney;—I mean the company that is prepared to take over the powers granted under this Bill. The New South Wales Electric Supply Company is registered here.
102. But the company in charge of this Bill is not registered here? No. The company in charge of the Bill is not registered here, but the company formed to take over its rights is registered here, and the agreement and all formalities in connection with it have been made and gone through.
103. That does not appear anywhere in the Bill? No.
104. The original company, I notice, is registered in Melbourne? Yes.
105. Can you supply this Committee with a copy of the articles of association? I think so.
106. What is the capital of the original company—the company applying for this Bill? Two hundred shares of £50 each.
107. When was the company registered in Melbourne? Probably eighteen months or two years ago.
108. How many shareholders are there? I could not tell you without seeing the list. I will supply the Committee with that information. I know that I have it among my private papers in Mr. Michellmore's office.
109. I shall want to know the exact nominal capital, the number of shareholders, the amount subscribed, and the amount actually paid? Yes.
110. With regard to this subsidiary company which you have mentioned, I understand from you that a company is being formed in this Colony? Has been formed.
111. Has it been registered yet? Yes.
112. What is the object of that company? To carry out this work.
113. This particular work? The Colo and Grose River work.
114. Will its scope go beyond this particular work? Its intention at present is not to go beyond it, so far as I know. I think you had better ask Mr. Fosbery what the intentions of the company are, but so far as the articles of association are concerned, and so far as I know, it does not go beyond that.
115. *Chairman.*] Your capital, you say, is £10,000; is that the Melbourne capital? That is the capital of the mother company, the Australasian Rights Purchase Association, which was formed for this purpose.

116. For this specific purpose? No; to take out water rights in different colonies for generating electricity, pass Bills through the Parliaments of those colonies, and then float off-shoot companies to carry out the works in the different colonies.

117. The Australasian Rights Purchase Association is to discover the feasibility of the scheme, and then to find in each locality local people to carry it out? They are always prepared to put down their own capital to carry it out.

118. To find local people, in conjunction with themselves, to carry it out? Yes.

119. You have already said that, as an engineer, you have no doubt whatever about the electric power being a success generally, and that in this case it will be a success? I have no doubt that it will.

120. Do you know anything of a rival scheme? Well, I heard just the other day that there was a rival scheme.

121. Can you express any opinion with regard to it? I know something with regard to it. I have seen, in writing, the rival scheme's promoters' offer of shares to a friend of mine.

122. If they will amalgamate? The promoters of the rival scheme offered amalgamation to us. One of the principal members of the company offered to amalgamate, and two more of them called at Mr. Michelmores' office for the same purpose.

123. You believe there is a rival scheme? Yes.

124. For the same operations? On the Colo, but not on the Grose River.

125. Would your operations prevent their engaging also if they saw fit? No; I do not think so.

126. You do not believe that you are applying for a monopoly? We certainly are not applying for a monopoly.

127. If anyone else wishes to carry out a similar work they can do so? Yes; with pleasure.

128. *Mr. Rae.*] I understood from you that 10,000 horse-power was the amount estimated to be generated by the water in these two rivers? I say that we could get that amount of horse-power for a certainty, but the estimated amount is over 200,000.

129. If you got 10,000, would it be possible for any other company to get sufficient power to carry out anything like a payable scheme? Yes; by getting sites either higher up or lower down they could use the same water.

130. Is the fall sufficient? Yes; it is a very rapid river.

131. *Chairman.*] You furnish a tracing showing the position of the proposed cable-line? Yes; and the proposed pipe-lines and machinery sites.

132. And also showing the position of the distributing depôt? Yes.

133. You do not know how the municipalities view the scheme? No; I do not.

134. In your replies to Mr. Wall and Mr. Rae, I think, with regard to danger to life, you say that you incur the ordinary liability if you injure anybody else? Yes.

135. And you say that you believe the common law of the country is sufficient protection for the public? Yes.

136. *Mr. Rae.*] You say that there is another company—an off-shoot company—which has been formed to take over the rights which this company is attempting to acquire under this Bill? Yes.

137. What is the capital of this off-shoot company? £500,000.

138. The nominal capital? That will be the actual capital if it is required. The arrangement made is the same as was made in Tasmania. The mother company, the Australasian Rights Purchase Association, passed a Bill through Parliament to be taken over by the Tasmanian Water-power Electric Company, the members of the Australasian Rights Purchase Association agreeing to find sufficient money to carry out their scheme if the Bill were passed. The Bill was passed, and out of thirty-nine Bills that were passed in the same Session, ours is the only Bill now in active operation in Tasmania. All our contracts have been let, and the work is actually going on.

139. *Chairman.*] It is the same company as wishes to obtain rights here? Yes.

140. *Mr. Rae.*] What is the name of the off-shoot company? The New South Wales Electric Supply Company.

141. You have stated that the Australasian Rights Purchase Association was willing, under this and similar measures, to assist any off-shoot company to actually carry out the work by putting capital in it? The members of the Australasian Rights Purchase Association are, I believe, the wealthiest men in Australasia.

142. But they only do so as individuals, not as a company? Several members of the association have said, "If this Bill be passed we will find the money."

143. But as individuals? Yes.

144. *Chairman.*] The Grose River survey has been furnished by Messrs. Palmer, Struthers, and Edmiston? Yes; and the Colo River survey is now being carried out. Mr. Goodall, a licensed surveyor, of Castlereagh-street, is carrying it out for the same firm.

Richard Threlfall, sworn and examined:—

145. *Chairman.*] You are Professor of Physics at the University of Sydney? Yes.

146. *Mr. Fosbery.*] Are you an expert in electricity? Yes.

147. Have you read this Bill? I have.

148. And you know something of the scheme, and how it is to be carried out? Yes. I know what I have been told about it.

149. And that accords with what you find in the Bill? Yes; but there are no engineering details in the Bill.

150. Do you know anything of any schemes of the same kind in other parts of the world? Yes; I know what schemes there are.

151. Will you tell the Committee about some of them;—explain them in a general way? Yes, with pleasure.

152. *Chairman.*] You know this scheme? I know it is proposed to transmit the power.

153. You know the general principles of the scheme? In so far as they have been decided.

154. In your explanation, so far as you can, you will refer to schemes that appear to be somewhat similar to this? Yes. There are two which are most to the point. The first is one that was carried out last summer

Mr.  
W. H. Palmer.  
19 Oct., 1892.

Mr.  
R. Threlfall.  
19 Oct., 1892.

Mr.  
R. Threlfall.  
19 Oct., 1892.

summer in Germany at the Frankfort Exhibition, in which there was a considerable power transmitted 109 miles, from Lauffen to Frankfort. The power was drawn from the river Neckar. The power absorbed from the water at Lauffen was very carefully measured, and the power that was given out at Frankfort was also very carefully measured. I have a long table here of the results of those measurements; but, roughly speaking, you may say that from 120 to 130 horse-power was absorbed at Lauffen—supplied by the turbine, that is—and that was then transmitted to Frankfort, and after all losses had been taken into account, the actual efficiency was 74 per cent., or about 89 to 90 horse-power, the loss being about 25 per cent. in 109 miles. The scheme was thoroughly successful. The current was taken by bare copper wires in the most inexpensive way, and without any special protection whatever.

155. Would the leakage be more at the beginning of the power or at the end? There would not be a serious difference; but I could not answer that question without thinking about it a little.

156. As it gets farther along, there is less power in it, if it is losing all the way? It depends what part of the machine is earthed, if any. If no part is earthed, there is no difference in the loss; but if a particular part is earthed there must be greater loss at one end or the other.

157. You say that the leakage is generally uniform? The statement does not say, if it was not uniform, why or where it was not.

158. Would you be justified in saying that there would be half as much leakage in 50 miles as in 100 miles? Yes; all things being equal. The pressure at Frankfort was nominally, I believe, 30,000 volts. It differed from 20,000 to 30,000 volts. During a certain portion of the experiments, the transmission was at 16,000 volts. They tried, you may say, anywhere between 16,000 and 30,000. There was no accident or break down, and the thing worked perfectly satisfactorily from beginning to end.

159. What was this power used for? For working centrifugal pumps in connection with the exhibition. Some of it was used for lighting, and some for running pumps.

160. And for lifts, perhaps? It may have been; but, I think, chiefly for lights.

161. *Mr. Rae.*] I understand that the volt is the unit of pressure in electricity? Yes.

162. Can you express the equivalent of horse-power in volts? A unit of electric current is called an ampere. If you have water going through a pipe on the high-pressure water system, and want to find what rate it is delivering power, you multiply the pressure by the quantity of water it delivers per second. In electricity, if you want to find the electricity delivered by the current, you multiply the electrical pressure by the electrical current or the quantity of electricity that passes per second. If you multiply amperes by volts, you get the horse-power or its equivalent.

163. *Chairman.*] You say that the Frankfort scheme has been a success and has not been dangerous—in point of fact, there has been no accident? There has been no accident, but, of course, if anybody had touched the wire he would have been killed.

164. But nobody did? No; I believe they had a skull and cross-bones painted on each post as a caution.

165. *Mr. Rae.*] I understood you to say that the wires were bare, and were very cheaply erected, and that the leakage was about 25 per cent.;—are there any practical means of reducing the leakage? The total losses were 25 per cent. The losses by leakage were not anything like that. In some cases they might have amounted to half of that. But the loss by leakage hardly affects the safety in any case.

166. Are there any means of preventing loss from any cause? Well, 75 per cent. of power, after going 109 miles, is a very large percentage. If you remember that the power has first of all to be taken from the turbine and put into a dynamo, and taken out of that and put into transformers, and sent into a wire, and that you have to go through the reverse process at the other end, I do not think you can much improve on that. But by spending more money you get better insulation and less leakage. I think the thing was not far from perfect at Frankfort. The loss in leakage varied between 7 horse-power and 25 out of 200. It is most economical to allow such a leakage as would only cost the same as the interest on the money spent in reducing it to one-half. I think I ought to say that this transmission scheme was a very remarkable one, because it was the very first time that it had ever been made with the particular kind of machinery that was employed. It involved a new principle. It was not only the first long distance scheme, but actually the first occasion with that machinery, which is known as the rotary phase system of currents, which, however, I believe has since been abandoned in view of an improvement.

167. *Mr. Fosbery.*] Do you know what the voltage of that system was? I have stated that it varied from 15,000 to 30,000 volts. The majority of transmission was accomplished, I believe, at 25,000 volts.

168. *Mr. Cullen.*] Was that a financial success? Well, it was for exhibition purposes, so I do not know. The actual capital outlay per effective horse-power—that is, horse-power delivered—amounted to £60, and £50 out of that £60 was spent in building the line, but of course they did not sell their power, they gave it away. There is no long distance transmission that has been worked long enough to give any data.

169. *Chairman.*] What do you mean? I mean over a mile or two, unless you regard railways as legitimate instances. There are lots of railways over 20 miles long that are worked very well by electric current.

170. Can you tell us anything with regard to the Niagara scheme for utilising water for electric-power? Yes. There are two distinct schemes—one is a hydraulic scheme. One company is concerned with supplying hydraulic power only, and another company proposes to buy power from them, and then transmit and sell it. Two years ago that company appointed a committee of five or six distinguished European engineers to advise them as to the best scheme, and at the same time they issued a prospectus offering a reward for the best scheme. The committee at that time did not feel justified in thoroughly recommending any of the schemes, but I believe that quite recently they have decided to adopt the scheme of Professor George Forbes. It is the simplest possible transmission scheme by alternating currents. It is known as the Synchronous Alternating Current System. One objection to that scheme is that the machine which has to be run is a motor which will not run at all unless it is independently speeded up to the proper speed—that is, if it ought to run, say, at 100 revolutions per minute, then by some apparatus on the spot you must manage to make it run at that velocity before you put on the current that is going to drive it. The machine is not self-starting, but there is a very simple and ingenious auxiliary machine which will start itself by means of the alternating current, and it is usual to instal in the transmission of power by this scheme a large synchronising machine—that is, a machine to run synchronously—and a small tester motor, which is a motor which is not so efficient, but has the property of being self-starting. So that the method of procedure then is this: A current is first of all turned on to the small tester motor, and that

motor

motor is geared up so as to start the other motor. Then when the proper speed is reached the tester motor is taken off and the synchronising motor runs by itself. The advantage is that the synchronising motor when it is once started is more efficient than the tester motor. It was proposed, and I believe that the Niagara Company have finally adopted it, and are making preparations for distributing on a large scale as far as Buffalo.

Mr.  
R. Threlfall;  
19 Oct., 1892;

171. What distance away is Buffalo? I could not say how far it is from Niagara. Of course, they talk of supplying it to the Chicago Exhibition, which must be 500 miles away. Their idea, at all events, is to send it 400 miles. I know that. I have some notes of a scheme which is now under way in California, which I think is perhaps more to the point. This is a scheme which might do for you. This is a scheme under which power is transmitted from Oregon City to Portland, 13 miles away. It is transmitted chiefly for lighting purposes. The source of power is water obtained from a river called, I think, the Willamatta.

172. *Mr. Fosbery.*] That scheme would be somewhat similar to this? Yes; very similar. They have available there about 200,000 horse-power, but, of course, they are not using all that. They have got several waterwheels, each of which will be about 300 horse-power. The account which I read did not say how many of them they had set up, but only said several. They transmit alternating currents at 4,000 volts without a transformer. That is why they use a low voltage. I should think that that is a very bad plan. The line consists of an ordinary No. 4 wire hung on what is known as double-petticoat glass insulators. The voltage is reduced at the other end to 3,300. There is a loss of 700 volts in the transmission; that is, 7 in 33, which is a good loss. But if they have all that horse-power available, of course it does not matter how much they lose. The efficiency of transmission is said to be 96 per cent. I do not know how that tallies with 7 in 33. I suppose what they mean is that, setting aside the line losses, the other efficiency is 96 per cent.

173. *Chairman.*] Have you any information with regard to the scheme in Oregon? I have not heard of any accidents.

174. In point of fact, you say it is not working yet? This one is actually working.

175. And you have heard of no accidents? I have heard of no accidents.

176. *Mr. Fosbery.*] And that is a high-pressure scheme? Yes; 4,000 volts.

177. *Chairman.*] Is it supposed to be a success? The account which I read of it appeared in the *American Electrical Engineer* for 15th June, 1892.

178. That is a reliable publication? Yes, very reliable; and the account was written by a well-known engineer named Scott.

179. You believe it is a true account? Undoubtedly. Another scheme is the Telluride scheme, Colorado.

180. *Mr. Rae.*] Have you any idea of the financial success or otherwise of the Oregon-Portland scheme? I have not. I do not think the thing has been going long enough to tell. I do not see how the financial success can be doubted if they have that water-power available, because we know from the Lauffen-Frankfort scheme that the cost was only £60 per horse-power transmitted for the whole plant, and the line was 109 miles long. In the Telluride scheme it is for driving machinery at the mine. It is transmitted for 3 miles only, and it is done by synchronising motors.

181. *Chairman.*] Has it been long in operation? I have not got a note as to how long it has been in operation. What I consider to be the best scheme that I know of is at San Antonio, in California. This is a scheme not yet in operation, but in course of construction. The water-power has first of all to be brought through 1,900 feet of pipes, so it is rather dear in that way. The head of water is 400 feet; the loss by friction is 12 feet; the pipes are 13 feet in diameter, and there are 1,900 feet of them, so it is very expensive hydraulic.

182. The available head is practically 388 feet? Yes. It drives four Westinghouse alternating current machines of 200 horse-power each; that is 800 horse-power altogether. The current has to be conveyed by two No. 7 copper wires, bare. They go out together for 7 miles, and then they diverge—one goes to a place called Pomona, 15 miles from the station, and another to San Bernardino. The pressure is raised to 10,000 volts, and just outside the cities where it is distributed it is reduced to 1,000 volts, and distributed at that. That is the pure synchronous motor scheme.

183. Why is it reduced to 1,000 volts? For safety in distribution. I ought to say the Niagara people have gone so far as this: They are going to charge 10 dollars per horse-power for a year; that is, if you take 5,000 horse-power; but if you take only 300 horse-power they charge you 21 dollars.

184. *Mr. Fosbery.*] After it gets to the distributing station it is reduced to 1,000 volts? Yes.

185. Do you know anything about the scheme at Rome? I know of it, but I have not been able to find out anything about it.

186. What you know of these schemes which have been tried experimentally and practically you know sufficient to be able to state that this scheme which we have in hand is perfectly feasible? Absolutely.

187. And can be worked with advantage and profit so as to give good results? I think so. I should not be afraid of going into it at all if I were the engineer. I would go into it with a light heart.

188. I think you may as well explain to us the difference between high and low voltage? Perhaps we had better define what we mean by high and low voltage. I think the Board of Trade definition of low voltage is anything under 200 volts, and high voltage anything over 200 volts, and extra high voltage anything over 1,000 volts—that is, to the best of my belief, but it may be under 300 volts for the low, and 2,000 volts for the extra high. Anything under 200 volts I should call low-pressure, and anything over 500 high-pressure, and anything over 1,000 volts very high-pressure.

189. For a scheme of this kind, which do you think would be the best system to work—high or low? The low voltage would not work. You must work with a high voltage, and the higher the better if it can be properly insulated.

190. Can insulation be effected in such a way as to minimise or altogether remove the danger? I think hardly any of the danger comes from want of insulation, nor do I think that it would be entirely removed by having the insulation as good as it is possible to get it.

191. But for all practical purposes it would be safe? For practical purposes there is no danger to anybody unless he lay hold of the wire, and is connected with earth at the same time.

192. Then you think that if this scheme is carried out it would have to be on the high-voltage system? There is no option.

Mr.  
R. Threlfall.  
19 Oct., 1892.

193. From a public point of view, do you approve of the scheme? Yes; I think that if the water power is there it is a thousand pities that it should be allowed to go to waste.

194. Do you think it would be of advantage to the community? Exactly the same advantage as power in any form is to the community.

195. Do you think it will be attended with any danger to health in any way? Not at all. As far as we know, the relation between electricity and health is a thing which does not exist. I should, perhaps, say that I am sometimes asked a question of this sort: "Supposing a wire breaks, and somebody comes along?" It is easy to arrange—and, of course, such an arrangement could be made—a mechanism, so that if the wire break the current shall be turned off the wire, and diverted before the wire could reach the ground. This could be done by the mere fact of its breaking, the current being actually turned off actually before the wire gets to the ground.

196. *Mr. Dowel.*] No machinery has been invented to carry out that idea yet? You mean to disconnect the wire. As far as I am aware, there must have been many hundreds of similar things. Any automatic switch; any electro-magnetic switch would do it. For instance, the switch used for charging storage cells, if arranged in the proper way, would do it. I think they had an arrangement of that sort at Lauffen, but I am not sure.

197. *Mr. Fosbery.*] Of course when the wire touched the ground the electricity would go to waste in the ground? In systems under extra high pressure the usual custom has been to allow a disconnecting process to take place if one of the wires touches the ground, not if the wire merely separates. They are equally easy to arrange.

198. *Mr. Cullen.*] Then it would be no hardship on the promoters of the Bill to insist that they should have such machinery? Not at all.

199. Would the cost of conveying the electricity underground be prohibitive? Yes; I think so. I have not got my figures here, but I worked out a scheme for lighting Sydney by means of underground wires, and the cost per mile was almost prohibitive for street lighting in Sydney.

200. Of course it would not be so costly in open country as in the city? No; it would not, but it would be very dear.

201. You say that anything over 1,000 volts would be regarded as extra high? In the terminology of Board of Trade.

202. But this would have to be very many thousands to make it pay, would it not? I think so.

203. What do you estimate it would be about? I have not considered the matter from the constructor's standpoint, but roughly speaking, I should say something like 20,000 volts. As long as you go above 1,000 volts—which means you kill anybody who touches the wire, and is on earth at the same time. I do not think it very much matters. If the weather is wet, and you make good contact between the earth and the wire, I think that 500 volts is as much as most people would like to hang on to.

204. *Chairman.*] You believe that the power of electricity is a utilisable power? I do.

205. There is no doubt about that? No doubt at all. It is the finest thing out.

206. You believe it is the great coming motive-power of the world? I believe that the utilisation of power at present going to waste by electricity is the great coming thing. You cannot of course create power by electricity, but only utilise it.

207. Such a scheme as this is no bogus scheme? Quite the contrary.

208. Do you know anything of the horse-power available in the river Grose? I know nothing at all about that. I know the country, and that there is power available, but how much it may be I have no means of knowing. That would be a matter for the company's engineer.

209. Do you think there should be in the Bill special provision for the protection of life? I do not think so. You do not in the case of Railway Bills have special clauses of that kind.

210. You think the ordinary law of the country is sufficient? Yes. If anybody lies in the railway track he knows what to expect; the same if he climb a post connected with an electrical system. If you have the post marked "danger," or with the skull and cross-bones, as they had at Lauffen, I do not know what more can be done.

211. *Mr. Cullen.*] Supposing the wire were to snap, that would be very different from the case of a railway train? I say that at present I believe there are always mechanisms at the generating end, whereby the wire is immediately disconnected when an accident occurs. I believe the ordinary practice is to make the thing separate when the wire touches the ground, but I cannot say off-hand that I know of a place that is actually protected by making the mechanism work when the wire snaps. But we can make such a mechanism work when the wire snaps, and disconnect when it touches the ground.

212. *Mr. Dowel.*] Over any length? Yes; it does not matter what length it is.

213. *Mr. Rae.*] There would be no objection to such a provision being inserted in the Bill? Oh, the company would provide for that, for its own protection.

WEDNESDAY, 26 OCTOBER, 1892.

Present:—

MR. VARNEY PARKES,  
MR. WALL,

MR. COTTON,  
MR. CULLEN.

T. T. EWING, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

E. E. Fosbery, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Johnson, Minter, Simpson, & Co., appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

Edward Charles Cracknell called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. E. C.  
Cracknell.  
26 Oct., 1892.

214. *Chairman.*] What are you? Superintendent of Telegraphs.

215. And I presume that you have a good knowledge of electrical arrangements of all descriptions? Yes.

216. You can give us information as to the present state of the science? I will give what information I can.

217. Have you been furnished with a copy of the Bill? Yes.

218. Have you looked through it? Yes.

219. Do you know anything of the scheme in detail? I do not; it is quite new to me. I have not been furnished with any particulars.

219½. Do you know anything of the water power likely to be obtained from the scheme? No; I have no personal knowledge of the matter at all.

220. You cannot tell us anything in regard to the details of the scheme? Nothing whatever.

221. Can you tell us whether it is possible to bring electric power the distance proposed in the Bill? I do not think that it mentions the distance. If the company's engineer had waited on me I might have consulted him on the subject.

222. The distance is about 40 miles;—is it possible to bring electric power that distance? It is quite possible.

222½. Would the leakage be very great? I should think the leakage, or loss, would be about 25 per cent.

223. Would it be of great advantage to the people of Sydney to have a depôt, from which they could obtain power for distribution? I think it would be a very desirable thing to get power of that kind from water instead of from steam where it can be got.

224. It is in accordance with modern science, I presume? Quite.

225. And you believe in it? Yes.

226. Can you tell us of any way in which it would be inimical to the public interest? I think it would be cheaper to produce the motive power from water than from steam engines, where coal would have to be consumed, and in this case the power could be obtained from turbines, or from water-wheels.

227. It appears to you, without expressing any definite opinion, to be quite feasible? Quite feasible.

228. Is there any special danger to life in the use of electric power? There would be in a case of this kind; it would require such a very high voltage, more particularly if the alternating current is adopted, which I think would be.

228½. What voltage becomes dangerous to human life? Anything over 500.

229. Therefore, the difference between 600 and 6,000 would not matter very much? No.

230. Could any method be adopted which would make it perfectly safe? Not with the voltage required for alternating currents. They are much more dangerous than ordinary direct currents.

231. You think there could be no protection under such circumstances? Not that I am aware of.

232. Where does the special danger under a system of alternating currents arise? From the very high tension at which the electricity is conveyed.

233. There is no danger until a person touches it, is there? There is always a danger attached to it. There have been some very serious accidents in Victoria lately arising from alternating currents.

234. Do you think it is as dangerous as a tram car? Just as dangerous if it comes into contact with you.

235. What were the accidents in Victoria caused by? By wires coming into contact with other wires, and people happening to be in the vicinity at the time. One man was killed. With alternating currents even in your station you will meet with accidents.

236. Is electrical science not so perfect that ordinary arrangements can be made to prevent danger? Only by a thorough insulation.

237. Could not thorough insulation be provided for? It could be, certainly.

238. And if thorough insulation be provided for, there is no danger? There ought not to be if the coating of the wire is sufficiently thick.

239. It depends, therefore, upon whether it is properly carried out? Certainly.

240. Therefore, if the scheme were carried out in a workmanlike manner there would be no danger? There should not be, but it means an extraordinary expense, which is a very serious matter.

241. *Mr. Cotton.*] Do you think, looking at the matter in a general way, that there is any more danger in using electric power than there is in using steam power? Yes, I think there is decidedly.

242. *Chairman.*] Why do you think so;—do statistics show that there is greater danger from the use of electric power than there is from the use of steam power? Yes; it requires greater care.

243. Would you be averse to such a scheme as this on the ground of danger? No; not if it were properly carried out.

244. *Mr. Varney Parkes.*] There is no fear of its interfering with any Government wires? Yes; that is what I am afraid of.

245. Can you tell us in what manner it would interfere with Government wires? We must keep a voltage that would be necessary for working the high tension currents, which would be necessary for this scheme, as free as possible from existing lines, both telegraphic and telephonic.

246. What distance would you have to keep them away? I do not know the exact distance. I do not know what the voltage in this scheme is to be.

247. As far as your information goes, what distance do you think would be necessary? I could not say, unless I knew exactly what power they are likely to use.

248. *Chairman.*] Would a distance of 3 feet be quite safe? Oh, no.

249. Would 30 feet be safe? More likely 3,000 feet. Pulsations have been received from telephones 3,000 feet from a wire, carrying a voltage of 3,000 ohms. This is a matter that requires consideration, and I should like to have time to consider it.

George Matcham Pitt called in, sworn, and examined:—

250. *Chairman.*] What are you? Licensed surveyor.

251. Do you know the catchment area of the water in the Colo and Grose Rivers? I do.

252. *Mr. Cotton.*] How many years have you been residing in that district? I have lived there ever since I was born; that is 55 years.

253. You know that country thoroughly? I do.

254. I suppose you have had some experience of droughts during that time? Yes.

255. What do you consider to be the lowest flow of the Colo River at the stock crossing on the Upper Colo;—what would the width and depth of that stream be? I have crossed it many times, when the water was high and when it was low. When it was lowest there would be from 18 inches to 2 feet of water, and the distance across would be 2 or 3 chains.

256. Would the width be 200 feet? Yes; nearly 200 feet.

257. Have you any idea as to what rate the current runs at? I do not know; but it passes pretty fast.

- Mr. G. M. Pitt.  
26 Oct., 1892.
258. Would it be at the rate of 2 miles an hour? Yes; perhaps a little more than that.
259. That is immediately below the proposed works, where the river comes out of the mountains? Yes.
260. Do you think it safe to say that in the driest times the river would be 200 feet wide, and have an average depth of 18 inches? Yes; I think so.
261. And the rate of the current would be about 2 miles an hour? Yes.
262. Can you give us some idea of the flow of the water at the proposed machine site on the Grose River? The river is more confined there, and runs amongst a lot of rocks. It has a very swift current.
263. Do you know the place lower down where it joins the Hawkesbury? Yes.
264. What is about the volume of the water there? I could not say.
265. The volume there would not be so great as in the Colo? Nothing like it.
266. But it has not been known to stop running? No; I never saw it stopped.
267. Do you know the country in both the places where it is proposed to have the machinery sites on the Grose and the Colo? Yes.
268. Is it not a fact that both those sites are land that is unused for any purpose? Yes; it is all barren rock.
269. It is not even leased, is it? No; it is of no value for any purpose whatever.
270. The water is to be diverted by a race and returned to the river;—could the diversion of that water affect anybody at present or future interested, or do any one any harm? Not at all.
271. Will the same remark apply to the Grose River? Yes.
272. Can you give us some idea as to whether there would be any objection on the part of the local residents to the proposed scheme? I do not know the opinion of the Colo people, but the people in my neighbourhood would be glad if it could be carried out.
273. You think that no one objects to it? I do not think that there could be any objection to it.
274. *Mr. Fosbery.*] You are a Government surveyor? I am.
275. In this district? Yes.
276. Do you know of any purposes for which this electric power could be used in the district;—I understand that the people of Richmond have no gas? They have no light at all at Richmond.
277. Then the electric light could be used there? Yes.
278. And the electric-power could be used as a motive-power? All over the district it could be used by wood-cutters, and as a motive-power for various purposes on farms—including my own place.
279. You have a farm? Yes; I run steam engines, and use wind-power.
280. Would others be able to use electric-power in a similar way? Yes, all round the district.
281. I understand that there is a deal of fine timber in the district which is almost inaccessible for procuring by means of steam cutting;—they could not get heavy engines to the places where the timber is without going to a very great expense, but this power could be utilised? Yes; I understand that the machinery would not be large, and that it could therefore be taken to where the timber is.
282. The timber could then be utilised? Yes.
283. You have never heard any of the residents in the district saying anything against the scheme? No; I have spoken of it several times since Mr. Palmer mentioned the matter to me, and the residents were delighted to think that such a power could be brought into their midst. I cannot see what objection there can be to it.
284. *Chairman.*] Do you know anything about the opinion of the people of Richmond on the subject;—would they be likely to take electricity for lighting purposes? They would only be too happy to do anything to get light.
285. Do you think they would favourably consider it? I do indeed.
286. Have they a Municipal Council at Richmond? Yes.
287. Would it suit them very well? Yes.
288. Do you know anything about Windsor? Windsor is lighted by gas, but it is not paying, and I think they would be happy to substitute the electric light for gas.
289. You think that if we applied to the local authorities at Richmond and Windsor we might have something favourable from them? I do.
290. *Mr. Fosbery.*] Would this scheme, as far as you know of it, interfere with the Sydney water supply? Not at all, and you pass the water back again to the same source.
291. I mean from the mode in which we propose to use it? No.

John Percy M'Guanne called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. J. P. M'Guanne.  
26 Oct., 1892.
292. *Chairman.*] Do you come from the Lands Department? Yes.
293. What is your position? I am clerk in charge of the Miscellaneous Leases Branch.
294. And you are representing the Under Secretary for the time being? Yes.
295. You have received a copy of the Bill? Yes.
296. Has your Department any expression of opinion to give to the Committee in reference to the Bill? We have not any great objection to it.
297. Have you perused the Bill? I have.
298. Have you any information to offer in regard to it? Clause 6 provides for the leasing of the land for thirty years, but I think that may be too long a period. The Land Act only provides for special leases to be issued for a period of fifteen years.
299. Is the period greater in no instance? No.
300. What do you do in the case of a wharf? The period is fifteen years. That is the maximum; but they may apply for a new lease when the time has elapsed.
301. *Mr. Varney Parkes.*] There is little or no difficulty in getting the lease renewed? No; I have not known them to be refused.
302. Is that the absolute maximum period of any leases issued by the Department? I do not say of any leases; but this would come under the special leases, the period for which is fifteen years.
303. What description of lease may be longer than fifteen years? Leases of inferior land. Scrub lands are leased for about twenty years.
304. Is twenty years the longest period of any lease? Yes.
305. For any purpose? Yes.



306. What is the period of the leases in the Western Division at present? That is a matter I am not familiar with. It belongs to the Occupation Branch.
307. In your opinion twenty years is the maximum? Yes; for such purposes as that for which a lease will be required in this instance. It would come under the 90th clause of the Act of 1884, which makes the maximum fifteen years.
308. But you have said that you do not anticipate any difficulty as regards a renewal? None that I am aware of.
309. The leases carry no right with them? No; some people call them renewals, but they are actually fresh leases.
310. The Department has the right of refusal at the end of the period? Yes.
311. *Chairman.*] Is there anything further in that clause to which you have to refer? The clause says: "Not exceeding thirty years, at a nominal rental." I think that the rent should be determined in accordance with the Crown Lands Act.
- 311½. By the Local Land Board? Yes.
312. *Mr. Varney Parkes.*] Did you ever lease any water before? No.
313. The departmental opinion is that the Local Land Board should be asked for its opinion on the matter? Yes; with regard to the rent. The words used in the Bill are "nominal rental."
314. You would like that to be fixed by the Land Board? Yes.
315. *Chairman.*] It might still remain nominal rental? Yes.
316. *Mr. Fosbery.*] Is it not a fact that under the Land Act it would be impossible for us to get a lease which would give us these powers? I do not think it impossible. The Act says "that any purpose for which a lease is required may be made a special purpose." Under section 90 this may be a special purpose.
317. The Land Court could not justify a person in deflecting the course of a stream, even though that stream were on Government land;—is it not so? The Minister would, of course, have the power. He could give you permission to deflect the stream, but I do not think that the Act refers to anything of the kind.
318. There is no special provision with regard to water? No.
319. Have you any knowledge of the lease that was granted by Government in connection with the building of the Hawkesbury Bridge at Richmond? No.
320. Would you be surprised to hear that it was a lease for a term of forty years? I do not think it came within the purview of our Department.
321. I should have imagined it would? I am not aware of it.
322. With regard to these special leases, they are practically renewable;—it is almost a matter of right, is it not? I should not like to say that. You get a lease, as you would for a house, for a certain period, and when the lease is expired you must apply for a fresh one, which in all probability you will get.
323. It is practically renewable? No; I would not say that.
324. You have not known any case of a refusal? No.
325. Have you formed any idea as to the amount of money that would have to be spent in developing this scheme? Not the slightest.
326. Would it be taken into account by a Department in connection with our application for a lease under this Act if it was alleged by us that we were going to spend a very large sum of money;—would that fact be considered by the Government as a reason strongly in support of our application? These matters would go before the Local Land Board in the first instance, and they would weigh all that information.
327. But would it not be considered? In all probability it would be, but that would be a matter for the Land Board.
328. Would it not be considered that we were going to spend a vast sum of money? I think that the Minister would consider it, but the Act does not say anything about it.
329. *Mr. Varney Parkes.*] Is it not a fact that a former lease was granted for the use of water from the Colo River? Yes.
330. To whom? To some three or four individuals.
331. You do not remember their names? No; Mr. Palmer was one. I do not recollect the names of the others.
332. That application has been granted? It has been approved by the Minister, subject to certain conditions.
333. Can you give a second grant of the Colo River water after you have granted it already? Those leases which have been granted have been for machinery sites, and for the erection of a weir and dam and pipe-line. There would not be a second lease granted for the same purpose in the same locality.
334. *Mr. Cotton.*] The position is that the Land Board approved of the leasing of the land for the erection of machinery, and a pipe-line, and sanctioned their diverting the water, subject to authority being obtained by Bill? Yes.
335. You leased the land, but the question of diverting the water has to be dealt with by Parliament? Yes.
336. *Mr. Varney Parkes.*] But those rights have practically been granted previously? Yes.
337. Was one of the parties Mr. Jamieson? Yes.
338. How would the Department stand with regard to these two applications for the use of the water of that river? They are in separate localities.
339. But the Colo has been applied for before? The applications I am speaking of were all dealt with by the Board at one time, but the sites were in different localities.
340. Are they all one interest? I do not know. They are in different names. I thought at the time that they were, but I have no personal knowledge of the matter.
341. *Chairman.*] Do you mean that the leases appeared to be for carrying out the same class of work? Yes.
342. But a lease to utilise the water of the Colo would not interfere with another lease for the same purpose;—the power of the water is not destroyed by its being used? I do not think so.
343. The water having passed through a turbine or a water wheel to furnish power (say) at point 63 on the map, if you grant another lease at Weeney's Creek to do the same class of work the water is still available? Yes.
344. Therefore you might grant many leases for the same purpose? Yes.

Mr. J. P.  
M'Guanne.  
26 Oct., 1892.

- Mr. J. P. M'Guanne. 345. Would you grant two applications for the right to use the water if they came into competition? I think so, if so advised by the Local Land Board.
- 26 Oct., 1892. 346. In point of fact, the use of the water of the same river, unless the sites clash, need not be an obstacle? Not necessarily. I would invite your attention to clause 8 of the Bill. I think that the provisions of that clause should be subject to the Crown Lands Act. The clause says:—"The projectors may from time to time, for the purposes of this Act, fall timber, and use and carry away the same." The removal of the timber should be subject to the Crown Lands Act. The company might go on a timber reserve and cut down timber indiscriminately. It would be all right if this was done in accordance with the Forest Regulations under section 6 of the Act of 1834.
347. And you believe that they should come under the Forestry Department? Yes; I would also refer to section 38, which provides for the resumption of the land by the Government. There is no provision for the Government to take any of the land for any recognised Government purpose during the period of the lease. I think that the Government should have that right.
348. Mr. Fosbery.] You mean that the Government might want to resume a portion of our lease, not to take over the whole scheme? Only a portion. I do not think that provision is made for the Government to have the right of entry or to resume a portion of any of the land.
349. Rights which would not interfere with the carrying out of our scheme? Yes.
350. Chairman.] Do you think that if the alteration you suggest were made, the Lands Department would regard the Bill as not antagonistic to the public interest as far as that Department is concerned? I think so.
351. Would your Department draft what they would regard as satisfactory clauses embodying what you suggest? Yes.
352. Will you submit amendments in clauses 6, 8, and 38? I will.

Charles Frederick Moore Michelmore called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. C. F. M. Michelmore. 353. Chairman.] What are you? I am an agent.
- 26 Oct., 1892. 354. Mr. Fosbery.] What position do you occupy with regard to the company? I am secretary of the New South Wales Electric Supply Company.
355. Is that company registered in New South Wales? Yes; under the Companies Act.
356. Have you the certificate of the incorporation of the company? I have it at the office.
357. Have you a copy of the memorandum of the articles? Yes.
358. Do you produce it? I do.
359. Who are the present directors of the company in New South Wales? The present directors in New South Wales are William Attenborough, F. G. Duff, Walter Hall, Charles Carleton Skarratt, and Charles Garland.
360. Who is Mr. Attenborough? He is the head of one of the largest firms of solicitors in Melbourne.
361. And who are Mr. Skarratt and Mr. Hall? Well-known Sydney men.
362. For what purpose was this Sydney company formed and registered? The Sydney company was formed with the intention of taking over this Bill of the Australasian Rights Purchase Association as soon as it is passed, to carry out the work.
363. Have the directors of the company held a meeting yet? Yes.
364. And the directors are prepared, as soon as the Bill has become law, to consummate the agreement and to take over the rights and liabilities of the company? Yes; undoubtedly.
365. And to carry out the necessary works? Yes.
366. Has the office of the company been registered? Yes.
367. And all the provisions of the Companies Act, as regards the New South Wales company, have been so far complied with? Yes.
368. And are the men who are interested in this company all sound commercial men? Yes; the majority of them are very sound.
369. And are some of them very wealthy men? Yes.
370. Do you know of any similar scheme to the one in hand that has been carried out elsewhere? Yes; the Australasian Rights Purchase Association have carried out similar works in Tasmania.
371. That is the company that is applying for this Bill? Yes.
372. They have obtained a similar concession from the Tasmanian Legislature? Yes.
373. Are the works in Tasmania being developed? Yes; the contracts for all the first part are let, and contracts for erecting machinery are let.
374. And the whole scheme is going on rapidly? Yes; the last advice I had was that they expected the works to be finished in four months.
375. Was there any off-shoot company formed in Tasmania? Yes; exactly the same as here.
376. Were shares in that Tasmanian company offered to the public? No; they were taken up by the shareholders in the Australasian Rights Purchase Company.
377. Then the off-shoot company has obtained a right, and is developing those works with its own means, and without the necessity of asking the public to come in and contribute? Yes; they have done it all amongst themselves. In Tasmania they have done what they have done here. In Tasmania there is a law which necessitates the formation of a company in that Colony.
378. Mr. Cullen.] I should like to ascertain what is the capital of the company? The capital is 200 shares of £100 each.
379. How much of it is subscribed? All of it.
380. How much is paid up? It is fully paid up.
381. What is the number of the shareholders in that company? There are fifty-one shareholders.
382. How many shares are held by New South Wales men? There are ten Sydney men in the company, and they hold fifty-seven shares.
383. I understood you to say that the New South Wales Electric Power Company was really formed by shareholders in the original company? It was.
384. In what capacity did Mr. Skarratt and Mr. Hall come in? They came in as shareholders in the Australasian Rights Company. They were in the original company.
385. What is the nominal capital of the New South Wales Company? £500,000.
386. In £1 shares? Yes.

387. How many have been subscribed? One hundred and fifty thousand shares have been allotted.
388. How much has been paid up on them? They are all paid up.
389. In cash? No; they are paid-up shares. One hundred and fifty thousand shares have been allotted to the Australasian Rights Purchase Company.
390. Deemed to be paid up? Yes.
391. Have any shares been subscribed for? Not in New South Wales.
392. Then that really means that the parent company hold one-fourth of the shares in the new company? Yes.
393. Have they offered any shares in the open market yet? No.
394. So that this is really an arrangement on paper of the parent company to develop the New South Wales part of their business? Yes; exactly as they have done in Tasmania. As far as I know there has been no intention of offering shares to the public.
395. They have not yet issued a prospectus to the public? No.
396. Have they decided as to the terms on which they will offer the 350,000 shares? No; as far as I know they do not intend to offer them to the public. In the Tasmanian Company, for every share held in the Australasian Rights Purchase Company the holder has the right to take up so many contributing shares in addition to the paid-up shares. You get paid-up shares as a member of the Australasian Rights Purchase, then you take up so many more contributing shares in that company.
397. As a matter of fact, the thing is not fully arranged as regards the New South Wales Company? It is practically arranged, but nothing is settled yet, neither was anything in Tasmania until the Bill had passed.
398. I understand you to say that the New South Wales Company are prepared to take over from the Australasian Rights Purchase Company their rights under this Bill? Yes.
399. It really means that the shareholders of the original company shall then be considered as the shareholders of this new company to the extent of 150,000 shares, and they have pre-emptive rights with regard to the remaining shares? Yes. The idea was, that this being a New South Wales scheme, there should be a New South Wales company to develop it. The directors, Mr. Hall and Mr. Skarratt, are well known in Sydney. Mr. Garland is also a well-known man, and there are two Melbourne directors to represent Melbourne shareholders.
400. *Chairman.*] In the Bill it is described as a company registered in Melbourne? Yes.
401. What steps have you taken about that? This New South Wales Electric Supply Company registered in Sydney will take over all these rights.
402. The company that you intend to carry out the works is registered? Yes.
403. So that virtually, you consider that we are dealing with a company registered in Sydney? Yes.
404. Have you a list of the shareholders in the New South Wales Electric Supply Company (Limited), and a list of shareholders in the Australasian Rights Purchase Association (Limited)? Yes.
405. Do you desire to hand in those lists? Yes; I now do so.
406. Are those correct lists? Yes.
407. *Mr. Wall.*] What towns do you propose to pass through on the road to Sydney? Richmond and Windsor.

Mr. C. F. M.  
Michelmores.  
26 Oct., 1892.

WEDNESDAY, 2 NOVEMBER, 1892.

Present:—

MR. EWING,		MR. COTTON,
MR. O'SULLIVAN,		MR. RAE.
T. T. EWING, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.		

Mr. Fosbery, of the firm of Johnson, Simpson, Minter, & Company, appeared as solicitor for the Bill.

Edward Charles Cracknell further examined:—

408. *Chairman.*] Have you further considered the Bill since you were last before the Committee? I have. I propose to make certain additions and alterations so as to protect the Railway Commissioners and the Department I represent.
409. Do you produce certain new clauses and suggest certain alterations in the Bill? Yes. The first clause which I intend to suggest will be a new clause 5A. [*Proposed new clause read.*] It is necessary to have a clause of that kind to protect the Government works, otherwise wires containing a very high voltage may be run along the existing lines and upset all their working. I do not think there can be any objection to a clause of that kind.
410. *Mr. Fosbery.*] Do you not think that if this clause is inserted in the Bill it would be right to have a provision to the effect that the consent of the Commissioners is not to be arbitrarily withheld? That is a matter entirely for the Commissioners.
411. *Chairman.*] Do you think the clause should be so worded that if the work in question does not interfere with the Commissioners the application to them should be purely formal? I could not suggest anything of that kind. My opinion is that the Commissioners will not make unnecessary objections.
412. You believe that in dealing with the company they will exercise their common sense? Yes; I think you will always find them very reasonable people to deal with.
413. What will the next clause be? The next new clause will be clause 6A. This clause is to give a power which the company have not asked for, power to break up streets and remove soil; it will strengthen the Bill very considerably.
414. This is a Bill only for transmitting the power to Sydney, and not for distributing it;—these clauses may go beyond the scope of the Bill? The company may have to break up the ground on their main line. I have gone into the matter carefully, and I think it will be found that these clauses are necessary, not only to give powers to the projectors, but also to protect the existing lines. In going through Windsor and Richmond, for instance, it will be necessary for the company to break up the streets; therefore it is necessary to have the powers provided for in this clause.
415. Do you mean all these provisions? Yes; they have been taken chiefly from the Board of Trade Act in England.

Mr. E. C.  
Cracknell.  
2 Nov., 1892.

- Mr. E. C. Cracknell.  
2 Nov., 1892.
416. What is the next amendment? The next will be clause 14A, a clause to protect telegraphs and telephones. This clause provides that when the company cross our lines at right angles and at the intersections of streets they must do so at a certain distance from existing lines, so that by carrying alternating currents of very high tension they may not affect the old lines, such as telephone lines, or the ordinary telegraph system.
- 417-8. That does not affect the main line;—there would be no streets where the main line runs? In all probability there would not be, except in towns. They must cross our lines at right angles in the towns. They must keep away 6 feet, where there is a crossing; and, in running parallel for any distance, they will be required to keep 10 yards away; that means that, instead of keeping on the same side of the street in running parallel, we wish them to go to the other side of the street. The next will be clause 23A.
419. Does that comprise all the alterations that you desire to make? There are one or two other little things. Clause 23A will also provide that the charge is not to exceed the English rate for the Board of Trade unit.
420. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Do you think that that rate would be sufficient in this country? I think it would be ample.
421. *Chairman.*] Does that embrace the whole of your suggestions? There is another rather important clause, and that relates to monopoly. If a Bill of this kind is got through, in all probability it will give the company a monopoly over all other companies of the kind. In all previous lighting Bills it has been provided that no monopoly shall exist.
422. Have you a clause to provide for that? Yes. Then I propose a clause to stand as clause 39 of the Bill. This clause also is for the protection of the Government. The company may set up communication between different towns, and this clause is intended to prevent them from doing so.
- 423-4. *Mr. Cotton.*] But that clause would not prevent the company from utilising their own lines for the transmission of their own messages? No; our own regulations provide for that, that is another matter altogether. This is to prevent opposition to the Government lines by the company having power to send messages by telegraph or telephone for the public. Then new clause 40 is a clause to prevent the Bill from becoming a dead letter. The projectors will be required to commence the work within twelve months after the passing of the Act. Then new clause 41 says that nothing in the Act shall be construed as conferring upon the projectors a monopoly of the powers and rights hereby granted, or prevent the granting of similar powers to other persons. I think that that is all I have to suggest. The other clauses of the Bill do not concern my Department, they are for the Minister for Lands to deal with. In clause 2, the interpretation clause, it says that the word Minister means Minister for Lands, but the word Minister should mean the Postmaster-General.
425. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Do you want to change it from Minister for Lands to Postmaster-General? Yes; an Electric Lighting Act comes under the Postmaster-General's Department.
426. But you would still have to give the Minister for Lands the jurisdiction? Yes; as regards the land, but the Act itself would be administered by the Postmaster-General.
427. It is only for the purposes of administration that you require the alteration? Yes; as soon as the land had been granted the whole thing would come under our Department.
428. *Mr. Fosbery.*] Would you object to our having those clauses reworded where it is necessary? No; if you do not make any difference in the sense of them.
429. You have had an opportunity of going at some length into the scheme which we propose to carry out—does it seem to you to be quite feasible? It is quite feasible, there is no question about it. Similar schemes have been carried out in various parts of the world already with success.
430. Do you think it would be a success as a commercial transaction? That is rather a difficult question for me to answer. It all depends upon your management.
431. What do you think ought to be the maximum price charged per unit? I do not think you should charge more than 1s. per unit, I do not think it will be necessary for you to charge so much as that.
432. You think that it ought to be remunerative at 1s.? Quite so; there is no question about that. Many of the companies in England have reduced the charge to 8d.
433. But those are companies that have been in operation for some considerable time? Yes; at any rate I am giving you the Board of Trade limit, and I do not think you could ask for anything more than that.
434. Perhaps they are under different labour conditions in England? They are under considerably more expense than you would be. In England the cost of coal is a considerable item, but you propose to do away with that.
435. Do you think it will be a public benefit to have this work carried out? I think that any improvement of this kind, which appears to us to be a novelty, but which is not really a novelty now, would be of great value. I do not wish to set up water as against steam, or anything of that kind, but I think it a very excellent idea to have the question set at rest as to the bringing of electricity into Sydney, a distance of 40 miles, by means of dynamos driven by water-power. What I mean is that I have not the slightest objection to raise against water-power being used for the generation of electrical power at a distance. In fact I am very much in favour of it.
436. In clause 6A, you have a provision for a fine not exceeding £5, and for every such offence, £5 additional for each day. Have you any objection to that being altered, so that it shall not exceed £5? Yes; I object, because other Bills of a similar kind contain the same clause.
437. Then that is put in intentionally? Yes; unless we make it a serious item people will disregard it; and a great deal of inconvenience will be caused to the Department.

David M'Mordie called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. M'Mordie.  
2 Nov., 1892.
438. *Chairman.*] What are you? Engineer for Water Conservation, Public Works Department.
439. Have you seen the Bill before the Committee? Yes; I have read the Bill.
440. Can you suggest any way in which it may be better made to meet the public interest? I read it entirely with a view to the way in which it would affect our own works in the Water Conservation Branch. The first point I noticed was this: Clause 3, lines 57 and 58, page 3, provides for "taking, diversion, appropriation, and utilisation of the waters of the rivers aforesaid; whereas the proviso provides only for returning to the stream waters "so diverted." It struck me that there is a difference between the power

power conferred of taking, diverting, and the utilisation of the waters, and the liability for returning to the stream, that is, that the water taken out of the river may not all be included in the water returned.

441. You think that the taking, appropriation, and utilisation may be separate from the diversion? Yes; I think that to meet the difficulty all those words should be repeated.

442. What is the next point? The next point is as to clause 4. I think the whole of the last paragraph of that clause is of great importance, and it seems to provide for a possible extension of the scheme beyond the supplying of electricity.

443. Why do you come to that conclusion? Because the supply of electricity is fully provided for in the preceding part of the clause. I think the last paragraph might at some future time be taken to cover any use whatever of the water.

444. *Mr. Fosbery.*] Might we not require engines in connection with the works for repairing or for timber-sawing? Yes; but I suggest that that should be dealt with in some other way. This provision would cover irrigation or any other use of the water.

445. *Mr. Cotton.*] The water could not be returned to the stream if it were used for irrigation? The bulk of the water used for irrigation does return to the stream. I think the clause is rather vague, and we want a more definite expression, so that the public would know to what extent the scheme may be developed at some future time. I think the clause is too comprehensive.

446. *Mr. Fosbery.*] You have no objection to a provision being there to allow us to utilise the water-power for subsidiary purposes? No; it is only necessary to guard against a possible extension of the scheme in future which one cannot guess at now. Then in lines 20 and 23, clause 5 seems to be open to the same objection.

447. It is not definite enough? No. Then in line 33, clause 6, the words "nominal rental" are used. I think that the word "nominal" should be struck out.

448. *Chairman.*] Why do you object to the word "nominal"? Because the Water Conservation Department is proceeding on the lines of having the water paid for.

449. But the company are not going to take water, they are only going to take water-power? It should include payment for water-power and the water used.

450. The water is not used in the way that you would use it? No; but it is usual in the national administration of water to charge for all rights granted to individuals or companies.

451. You object then to the word "nominal"? Yes; I would suggest the word "fair" instead of the word "nominal." Then, in line 36, the clause commencing, "And in every, &c.," strikes me as being too comprehensive.

452. You mean that the Minister should not have power to lease beds of rivers? I do not think that he has that power, and I do not think that such power ought to be given to any Minister. He might grant a lease of the bed of the harbour under that clause.

453. You do not think that he has the power? This Bill would confer the power.

454. *Mr. Rae.*] A line or two before that the Bill says that the Minister is to have power to do this with regard to any Crown lands that may be reasonably necessary? Yes; I would suggest that after the word "necessary," the words "in the opinion of the Minister" be inserted.

455. *Chairman.*] From the departmental standpoint, if the alterations which you suggest are made, you do not see that there is anything objectionable in the Bill? I do not. The most important clause to which I have taken exception is clause 4, which, if passed as it stands, would provide for great future developments that no one can foresee now.

456. Will you supply the Committee with a copy of the Bill, with your suggested alterations made on it? Yes.

457. *Mr. Fosbery.*] In regard to the 6th clause, will you explain your objection to our having a lease, if need be, of the bed or part of the bed of any river, stream, or creek? There is a Bill now before Parliament which provides for the public administration of the waters, and this provision would be contrary to the spirit of that Bill. The water and the beds of all rivers, it is proposed by that Bill, shall belong to the Crown.

458. If it belongs to the Crown, why should not the Crown lease it to us? They are trying to get over the difficulties caused by previous leases. It is not considered to be to the public interest that river beds should be leased.

459. Have you considered whether it would be necessary for us to have some part of the bed of this river for a weir? The clause, as worded, seems to cover too much.

460. If it should be necessary for us to have a lease of some part of the bed of a river, would there be any objection to the Crown giving us a lease on such conditions as the Minister might think fit? The leasing of the bed of a public river seems to me to be open to objection.

461. *Chairman.*] Do you know anything about the valley of the Grose and the Colo Rivers? I do not know anything of the valley of the Colo River. I know something about the Grose Valley. I know that the Colo River is a very important tributary of the Nepean.

Mr. D.  
M'Mordie.  
2 Nov., 1892.

## AUSTRALASIAN RIGHTS PURCHASE BILL.

### APPENDIX.

#### A.

##### List of Shareholders in the New South Wales Electric Supply Company (Limited).

Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Alcock H. U. ....	5,000	Kelly G. C. ....	2,500	Reynolds C. E. ....	500
Attenborough W. ....	1,500	Karlbaum H. ....	1,000	Rudge and Harris. ....	500
Balstrup P. ....	500	Lane James ....	1,500	Randall George ....	500
Butler Vivian. ....	500	Martin Henry J. ....	2,000	Skinner D. ....	5,000
Duff F. Gee ....	5,000	Masters W. H. ....	4,500	Skarratt C. C. ....	1,500
Eskell F. H. ....	500	Macartney Jane. ....	2,000	Smith C. L. ....	500
England S. P. ....	500	Macartney Ross ....	500	Skinner G. L. ....	1,000
Fleetwood F. T. ....	5,000	Midgley Richard ....	1,000	Saddler V. J. ....	1,000
Fawnes J. G. S. ....	500	Moore H. B. ....	500	Telford W. ....	5,000
Greenlaw W. ....	500	Nicholas Bros. ....	3,500	Wadley C. ....	2,500
Graham J. ....	500	Nunne J. B. ....	500	Watson J. ....	1,000
Gotch W. ....	2,500	Marshall J. S. ....	500	Williamson A. ....	500
Grice John ....	500	Nicholas H. B. ....	500	Michelmore C. F. M. ....	11,500
Hoyt Henry ....	2,500	Norman W. C. ....	500	Hall Thomas, in trust for Company. ....	50,000
Hickson James Moore ....	2,500	Palmer O. C. ....	1,000		
Hall Thomas ....	3,000	Palmer W. H. ....	3,000		
Hall Wesley ....	2,500	Palmer Emily. ....	2,500		150,000
Hall Walter ....	2,500	Pearson A. W. ....	500		
Haley W. H. ....	2,000	Rutledge W. R. ....	5,000		

##### List of Shareholders in the New South Wales Electric Supply Company (Limited), resident in New South Wales.

Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Gotch W. ....	2,500	Palmer O. C. ....	1,000	Skarratt C. C. ....	1,500
Hall Walter ....	2,500	Palmer W. H. ....	3,000	Mitchelmore C. F. M. ....	11,500
Marshall J. S. ....	500	Rutledge W. R. ....	5,000		
Norman W. C. ....	500	Reynolds C. E. ....	500		28,500

#### B.

##### List of Shareholders, Australasian Rights Purchase Association.

Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Alcock H. U. ....	10	Haley W. H. ....	4	Pearson A. W. ....	1
Attenborough W. ....	3	Kelly G. C. ....	5	Rutledge W. R. ....	10
Balstrup P. ....	1	Karlbaum H. ....	2	Reynolds C. E. ....	1
Butler Vivian. ....	1	Lane James ....	3	Rudge and Harris ....	1
Duff F. Gee. ....	10	Martin Henry J. ....	4	Randall George ....	1
Eskell F. H. ....	1	Masters W. H. ....	9	Skinner D. ....	10
England S. P. ....	1	Macartney Jane. ....	4	Skarratt C. C. ....	3
Fleetwood F. T. ....	10	Macartney Ross K. ....	1	Smith C. L. ....	1
Fawnes J. G. S. ....	1	Midgley Richard ....	2	Skinner G. L. ....	2
Greenlaw W. ....	1	Moore H. B. ....	1	Saddler V. J. ....	2
Graham J. ....	1	Nicholas Bros. ....	7	Telford W. ....	10
Gotch W. ....	5	Nunne J. B. ....	1	Wadley C. ....	5
Grice John ....	1	Marshall J. S. ....	1	Watson J. ....	2
Hoyt Henry ....	5	Nicholas H. B. ....	1	Williamson A. ....	1
Hickson James Moore ....	1	Norman W. C. ....	1	Michelmore C. F. M. ....	23
Hall Thomas ....	6	Palmer O. C. ....	2		
Hall Wesley ....	5	Palmer W. H. ....	6		101
Hall Walter ....	5	Palmer Emily. ....	5		

Melbourne shareholders, 41 ; number of shares, 143.  
Sydney shareholders, 10 ; number of shares, 57.

##### List of Shareholders, Australasian Rights Purchase Association resident in New South Wales.

Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Gotch W. ....	5	Palmer V. C. ....	2	Skarratt C. C. ....	3
Hall Walter. ....	5	Palmer W. H. ....	6	Michelmore C. F. M. ....	23
Marshall J. S. ....	1	Rutledge W. R. ....	10		
Norman W. C. ....	1	Reynolds C. E. ....	1		57

1892-3.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

HAY ATHENÆUM TRUSTEES ENABLING  
BILL ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

1 *February*, 1893.

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SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1893

1892-3.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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VOTES NO. 55. THURSDAY, 19 JANUARY, 1893.

7. HAY ATHENÆUM TRUSTEES ENABLING BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Newton moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Hay Athenæum Trustees Enabling Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Suttor, Mr. R. B. Wilkinson, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Gormly, Mr. Langwell, Mr. Houghton, Mr. McGowen, Mr. Hutchinson, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES NO. 59. WEDNESDAY, 1 FEBRUARY, 1893.

4. HAY ATHENÆUM TRUSTEES ENABLING BILL:—Mr. Newton, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 19th January, 1893, together with a copy of the Bill as agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.

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CONTENTS.	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings .....	2
Report .....	3
Proceedings of the Committee .....	4
Minutes of Evidence .....	5



1892-3.

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**HAY ATHENÆUM TRUSTEES ENABLING BILL.**

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**REPORT.**

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred on 19th January, 1893, the "*Hay Athenæum Trustees Enabling Bill*,"—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witness named in the margin\* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto); and the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the clauses and schedule of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment.

\* Richard Chambers.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as agreed to by them.

JAMES NEWTON,  
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 31 January, 1893.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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TUESDAY, 31 JANUARY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Barbour,                   |                   Mr. Houghton,  
                                          Mr. Newton.

Mr. Newton called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, together with original Petition to introduce same before the Committee.

Richard Chambers (*Secretary of the Hay Athenæum*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness *produced* the minute-book of the Hay Athenæum.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Clause 1 read and *agreed to*.

Clause 2 read and *agreed to*.

Schedule read and *agreed to*.

Title read and *agreed to*.

Chairman to report the Bill without amendment to the House.

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1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

HAY ATHENÆUM TRUSTEES ENABLING BILL.

TUESDAY, 31 JANUARY, 1893.

Present:—

MR. BARBOUR, | MR. HOUGHTON,  
MR. NEWTON.

MR. NEWTON IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Richard Chambers called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Are you secretary of the Hay Athenæum? Yes.
2. Do you produce the minute-books of the committee of the Athenæum? I do.
3. Have you got the minutes of the special meeting at which it was decided to apply to Parliament for a Bill? Yes.
4. And was a resolution in favour of that duly carried by the required majority? Yes.
5. *Mr. Barbour.*] Was there a public meeting called of the members of the institution? No; but there was a meeting of the committee and the trustees.
6. *Mr. Houghton.*] Were not the members of the institution consulted? Not publicly.
7. Not at all? No.
8. Have the committee taken the responsibility of inviting Parliament to give this power? Yes; in conjunction with the trustees, who were appointed and gazetted in the ordinary way. I may state, although I have no particular authority for it, that the members as a body are strongly in favour of having this Bill passed, and we have had two or three general meetings since it was determined to ask Parliament to pass the Bill, and no exception whatever has been taken to it.
9. Has the matter been submitted to a general meeting of members of the institution for their opinion? I think not.
10. Do you know why not? Because it was in the hands of the committee. The committee were appointed by a general meeting to carry on the business of the institution, and the necessity has been long felt by the members as a whole for the erection of a hall. They left the matter in the hands of the committee.
11. Did they do it by resolution? I could not say.
12. It was taken for granted that they would approve of it? There has been no exception taken to it by any member of the institution. I have been secretary of the institution for five years.
13. You say that you produce minutes of a certain meeting of the committee, at which it was decided to make application to Parliament for power to mortgage the land on which the building is to be erected? Yes.
14. What is the date of the meeting? The 13th January, 1890. At that meeting it was decided to apply for the first Bill that was introduced; but Parliament was dissolved, and the Bill lapsed when it had reached a certain stage.

Mr.  
R. Chambers.

- Mr. R. Chambers.  
31 Jan., 1893.
15. Has it ever been decided at a subsequent date to make another application? Yes.
16. On what date? At a meeting held on the 5th January, 1892, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Stewart, that the sum of £25 be sent to the Colonial Treasurer as a deposit in connection with the passing of a Bill through Parliament to enable the trustees of the Hay Athenæum to mortgage the land on which it was proposed to build a hall.
17. You say that the committee took action in the matter without the authority of the members? Yes, as far as I recollect.
18. And you can give no reason why the committee did not first consult the members? The only reason is that all business in connection with the institution is relegated to the committee—everything is in their hands.
19. Are the minutes of the committee submitted to the general meeting of the members? No.
20. But do the committee report from time to time to the members on the business they have transacted? Yes, at the annual meetings held in January each year. I daresay that this matter is mentioned in the report of 1891.
21. *Mr. Barbour.*] Has any resolution been passed at any meeting of members of the institution to authorise the mortgaging of this property? No, but it has been confirmed by a general meeting adopting the annual report in which the proposal was mentioned.
22. *Mr. Houghton.*] That is what I want to know. Have the committee in their report to the annual meeting made reference to this project in such a way as to bring about the endorsement of it by the members of the institution? Yes.
23. *Mr. Barbour.*] Can you tell us whether any resolution has been passed at a general meeting of members in favor of the adoption of this course? The only way it has been done has been by a general meeting of members adopting the annual report in which the resolution of the committee to obtain a Bill was mentioned.
24. Are you speaking of your own knowledge, or are you saying what should have been done? I prepared the report myself.
25. *Mr. Houghton.*] It would have been a very serious omission on the part of the committee if they had not mentioned this matter, because it is a most important matter. The report has not yet been put into the minute-book.
26. *Mr. Houghton.*] There may be many members opposed to this proposal? In the report to the committee for 1892 it says that a Bill has been before Parliament for some time to enable the trustees to mortgage the land, to raise funds to erect a hall, but that, owing to the dissolution of Parliament and the change of Government, the matter has been deferred. It also says that the Bill is in the hands of Mr. Newton, who promised to push the matter. That report was adopted at the annual general meeting, and at a meeting subsequently held it was confirmed.
27. How many members are there? About ninety members.
28. Have you a library? Yes, containing over 2,000 volumes.
29. *Mr. Barbour.*] Do any of those ninety members object to the course which you propose to adopt? I have never heard one objection.
30. In your opinion the members are all favourable to it? Yes, and so are the majority of the inhabitants of the town. If the town were polled to-morrow, nine-tenths of the inhabitants would be found to be in favour of the Bill, because there is no hall there available for any public purpose.
31. *Mr. Houghton.*] How much money would be required to erect the additional buildings? We called for tenders so as to be in a position to know, and they varied from £1,200 to £1,400 or £1,500.
32. Consequently it will only be necessary to raise that amount of money? Yes. The members of the committee for the last year signed a bond jointly and severally for the sum of £400, and that bond is still in existence. That shows that they are in earnest about the matter.
33. *Mr. Barbour.*] Your present accommodation is unsuitable for the requirements of the place? Entirely unsuitable.
34. *Mr. Houghton.*] You propose to erect a new building entirely? Yes.
35. How do you propose to liquidate the mortgage? By the income. We expect a large income. If a hall were built of the dimensions that we propose it would bring in £200 a year at least by letting, judging by the rent from those halls in the town at present, which are not half so convenient as the one we propose to erect would be.
36. The whole of that would not be appropriated for the liquidation of the mortgage? Part would be used to pay interest, and part would go to a sinking fund.
37. You propose to create a sinking fund? That is the idea of the committee at present. Further than that, there is a sum of money promised by subscribers towards the hall.
38. You have a building fund? Yes.
39. And you receive voluntary subscriptions? Yes.
40. Do you know whether the committee have determined upon the duration of the mortgage? I cannot say. That would be a matter to be dealt with after the Bill is passed.
41. You would wipe out the mortgage at the earliest possible date? Yes, for our own sakes.
42. I understand that one of the trustees is dead? Yes; Mr. Robertson.
43. Has anybody been appointed to succeed him? No.
44. Is it intended to appoint anyone to succeed him? It is not absolutely necessary. We are not to have more than three, but there is no minimum fixed. We can easily get another trustee if necessary.

1892.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

HILLGROVE AND ARMIDALE WATER-POWER  
ELECTRIC BILL ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
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**EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

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VOTES No. 17. WEDNESDAY, 5 OCTOBER, 1892.

13. HILLGROVE AND ARMIDALE WATER-POWER ELECTRIC BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Garrard moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Hillgrove and Armidale Water-power Electric Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Cotton, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Lonsdale, Mr. Crick, Mr. McCourt, Mr. Copeland, Mr. Dale, Mr. Lyne, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
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VOTES No. 18. THURSDAY, 6 OCTOBER, 1892.

17. HILLGROVE AND ARMIDALE WATER-POWER ELECTRIC BILL:—*Mr. Dickens*, for Mr. H. H. Brown, presented a Petition from George Frederick Beck Hancock, praying for leave for the Hillgrove Water and Electric Power Company to appear before the Select Committee on the Bill in person, or by solicitor or counsel, and if necessary, to adduce evidence and send for persons and papers, and to examine and cross-examine witnesses called before the said Committee.
- Petition received.
- Mr. Dickens (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the prayer of the Petitioner be granted.
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 28. TUESDAY, 1 NOVEMBER, 1892.

5. HILLGROVE AND ARMIDALE WATER-POWER ELECTRIC BILL:—Mr. Garrard, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before the Select Committee, for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 5th October, 1892, together with a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.
- \* \* \* \* \*
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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings .....	2
Report .....	3
Proceedings of the Committee .....	4
Schedule of Amendments .....	5
List of Witnesses .....	6
Minutes of Evidence .....	7

1892.

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**HILLGROVE AND ARMIDALE WATER-POWER ELECTRIC BILL.**


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**REPORT.**


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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred on 5th October, 1892, the "*Hillgrove and Armidale Water-power Electric Bill*," and to whom was referred on 6th October, 1892, "*the Petition of the 'Hillgrove Water and Electric Power Company,'*" beg to report to your Honorable House :—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the List\* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several clauses and the Schedule of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain amendments. \*See List page 6.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill, as amended by them.

J. GARRARD,  
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 27th October, 1892.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 11 OCTOBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Cotton, | Mr. Garrard.

In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 12 OCTOBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Cotton, | Mr. Garrard,  
Mr. Ewing, | Mr. Lonsdale,  
Mr. McCourt.

Mr. Garrard called to the Chair.

Entries from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, and granting leave to George Frederick Beck Hancock (Hillgrove Water and Electric Power Company) to appear in person, or by solicitor or counsel, before the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred, together with original Petition to introduce same, also Petition of the Hillgrove Water and Electric Power Company, before the Committee.

Present :—H. White, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*); J. C. McLachlan, Esq. (*Messrs. Laurence, McLachlan and Williams, Solicitors for the Hillgrove Water and Electric Power Company*).

Walter Harcourt Palmer (*Electrical Engineer*), called in, sworn, and examined by Mr. White.

Cross-examined by Mr. McLachlan.

Witness withdrew.

Charles Frederick Moore Michelmores sworn, and examined by Mr. White.

Cross-examined by Mr. McLachlan.

George Herbert Westcott, called in, sworn, and examined by Mr. White.

Cross-examined by Mr. McLachlan.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at a *Quarter-past Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 13 OCTOBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Garrard in the Chair.

Mr. Cotton, | Mr. Ewing,  
Mr. Lonsdale, | Mr. McCourt.

Present :—H. White, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*); J. C. McLachlan, Esq. (*Messrs. Laurence, McLachlan, and Williams, Solicitors for the Hillgrove Water and Electric Power Company*).

Charles Frederick Moore Michelmores, recalled, and further examined by Mr. White.

Cross-examined by Mr. McLaughlin.

George Frederick Beck Hancock sworn, and examined.

Witness produced plan and working section of the Baker's Creek Hydraulic Power and Water Scheme and plan of dam sites, and section.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

*Resolved*,—That the Chairman write to the Mayors of Armidale and Uralla respectively, informing them that a Bill to give certain powers to the "Hillgrove and Armidale Water-power Electric Company (Limited)" is under consideration by a Select Committee, and forwarding copies of the Bill.

[Adjourned till Wednesday, 26th instant, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 26 OCTOBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Garrard in the Chair.

Mr. Cotton, | Mr. Lonsdale,  
Mr. McCourt.

Present;—H. White, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*); J. C. McLachlan (*Messrs. Laurence, McLachlan, and Williams, Solicitors for the Hillgrove Water and Electric Power Company*).

The Chairman read letters from the Municipal Councils of Armidale and Uralla respectively, intimating that no objection will be made to the Bill, provided certain amendments are incorporated.

Walter Harcourt Palmer further examined by Mr. White.

Cross-examined by Mr. McLaughlin.

Witness *produced* plan showing the water conduit from the weir site to the machinery site, and the trial surveys connected therewith, and plan showing the cable line from the machinery site to Hillgrove.

George Frederick Beck Hancock further examined.

Mr. McLaughlin addressed the Committee.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question—"That this Preamble stand part of the Bill"—put and passed.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at *Ten* o'clock.]

THURSDAY,



THURSDAY, 27 OCTOBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Garrard in the Chair.  
Mr. Cotton, | Mr. Ewing,  
                  | Mr. Lonsdale.

Present:—H. White, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Bill considered.

Clauses 1 to 5 read and agreed to.

Clause 6 read, amended,\* and agreed to.

Clause 7 read, amended,\* and agreed to.

Clause 8 10 read and agreed to.

Clause 9 11 read and agreed to.

Clause 10 12 read, amended,\* and agreed to.

Clause 11 14 read and agreed to.

Clause 12 15 read and agreed to.

Clauses 13 16 to 22 25 read and agreed to.

New clause to stand as clause 8, read and agreed to.

New clause to stand as clause 9, read and agreed to.

New clause to stand as clause 13, read and agreed to.

New clause to stand as clause 26, read and agreed to.

Schedule read and agreed to.

Title read and agreed to.

Chairman to report the Bill, with amendments, to the House.

\* See Schedule of Amendments.

#### SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

Page 4, clause 6, lines 28 and 29. *Omit* "twenty-four hours nor more than seven" *insert* "three"

" 4, " 7, line 33. *Omit* "two nor more than seven" *insert* "three"

" 4, " 7, " 39. *Omit* "or repair"

" 4, " 7, " 48. *Omit* "or repair"

" 4, " 7, " 51. *After* "works" *add* "Provided that the Company shall have the right of immediate entry without notice upon any such lands at any time for the purpose of repairing any of the works aforesaid"

Pages 4 and 5, clause 7. *Omit* remainder of clause.

Page 5, clause 10, 12, line 21. *Omit* "giving seven days' notice" *insert* "having obtained the consent"

" 5, " 10, 12, " 22. *Omit* "to" *insert* "of"

" 5, " 10, 12, " 22. *After* "the" *insert* "Minister or"

" 5, " 10, 12, " 22. *Omit* "of their intention so to do"

" 5, " 10, 12, " 40. *After* "thereby" *insert* "to the satisfaction of the Minister or local authority"

Page 5. *Insert* the following new clauses to stand as clauses 8 and 9:—

8. In the exercise of any of the foregoing powers, it shall be lawful for the company and all other persons employed by the company to deposit, and also to manufacture and work upon such lands, materials of every kind used in constructing the said works, and also to take from any such lands any timber, and also to dig and take from or out thereof any clay, stone, gravel, sand, or other things that may be found therein useful or proper for constructing the said works or any such roads as aforesaid, and for the purposes aforesaid to erect thereon workshops, sheds, and other buildings of a temporary nature, or any steam-engines or other machinery. Provided that before any work shall be commenced as aforesaid under the authority of the Act, the owner of such land shall be paid such compensation, if any, for the loss or injury or inconvenience sustained by reason of the occupation of such lands, and the construction of such works as shall be determined by agreement between the owner and the company, and if such compensation shall not be fixed by agreement as aforesaid within one calendar month after the service of the notice before mentioned, then such compensation, if any, shall be determined by arbitration in manner herein-after provided.

9. The company may from time to time for the purposes of this Act fell timber, and use and carry away the same, and dig and use clay, stone, and other materials upon any Crown Land, and may fell all timber which, in the opinion of the company, it may be necessary to remove for the safety of the works hereby contemplated, notwithstanding anything contained in section six of this Act.

Page 5. *Insert* the following new clause to stand as clause 13:—

13. If at the expiration of one calendar month from the date of the service of the notice mentioned in section seven of this Act, the owner of any such lands and the said company shall not agree as to the amount of compensation to be paid by the said company to the said owner in respect of such occupation as is mentioned in the said seventh section of this Act, the amount of such compensation shall be settled by arbitrators in manner hereinafter mentioned (that is to say) unless both parties concur in the appointment of a single arbitrator, each party on the request of the other shall nominate and appoint an arbitrator to whom such dispute or other matter shall be referred; and any appointment of an arbitrator shall be under the hand and seal of such person or persons respectively; and such appointment shall be delivered to the arbitrator or arbitrators, and shall be deemed a submission to arbitration on the part of the party by whom the same shall be made; and after any such appointment shall have been made neither party shall have power to revoke the same without the consent of the other, nor shall the death of either party operate as a revocation: and if for the space of fourteen days after a request in writing shall have been served by one party on the other party to appoint an arbitrator, such last mentioned party shall fail to appoint such arbitrator, then upon such failure it shall be lawful for the Attorney-General for the time being of the said Colony, on the application of the party who has himself appointed an arbitrator

Proceedings in case of disability of arbitrator.

arbitrator to appoint such arbitrator to act on behalf of both parties, and such arbitrator may proceed to hear and determine the matters which shall be in dispute, and in such case the award or determination of such single arbitrator shall be final and conclusive; and if before the matter so referred shall be determined any arbitrator appointed by either party shall die or become incapable or refuse or for fourteen days neglect to act as arbitrator, the party by whom such arbitrator was appointed may nominate and appoint in writing some other person to act in his place; and if for the space of seven days after notice in writing from the other party for that purpose he fail to do so, the remaining or other arbitrator may proceed alone; and every arbitrator so to be substituted as aforesaid shall have the same powers and authorities as were vested in the former arbitrator at the time of such his death, refusal, neglect, or disability as aforesaid.

Appointment of umpire.

Where more than one arbitrator shall have been appointed, such arbitrators shall, before they enter upon the matters referred to them, nominate and appoint, in writing under their hands, an umpire to decide any matters on which they shall differ or which shall be referred to them under the provisions of this Act; and if such umpire shall die or refuse or for seven days neglect to act after being called upon so to do by the arbitrators or either of them, they shall forthwith after such death, refusal, or neglect appoint another umpire in his place, and the decision of every such umpire upon the matters so referred to him shall be final.

Neglect to appoint umpire.

If in either of the cases aforesaid the arbitrators shall refuse or for seven days after request of either party to such arbitrators, neglect to appoint an umpire, it shall be lawful for the Attorney-General for the time being, on the application of either party to such arbitration, to appoint an umpire, and the decision of such umpire on the matters on which the arbitrators differ or which shall be referred to him under this Act shall be final.

In case of disability of single arbitrator.

If when a single arbitrator shall have been appointed, such arbitrator shall die or become incapable, or shall refuse, or for fourteen days neglect to act before he shall have made his award, the matters referred to him shall be determined by arbitration under the provisions of this Act in the same manner as if such arbitrator had not been appointed.

Arbitrators failing to make their award matters referred to umpire.

If more than one arbitrator shall have been appointed, and when neither of them shall die, become incapable, refuse, or neglect to act as aforesaid such arbitrators shall fail to make their award within fourteen days after the day on which the last of such arbitrators shall have been appointed, or within such extended term (if any), as shall have been appointed for that purpose by both of such arbitrators under their hands, the matters referred to them shall be determined by the umpire to be appointed as aforesaid.

Arbitrators may order production of documents, &c.

The said arbitrator or arbitrators or his or their umpire may call for the production of any documents in the possession or power of either party which they or he may think necessary for determining the question in dispute, and may examine the parties or their witnesses on oath, and administer the oaths necessary for that purpose.

Declaration by arbitrators or umpire.

Before any arbitrator or umpire shall enter upon the consideration of any matter referred to him he shall, in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, make and subscribe the following declaration, that is to say:—

I (A.B.) do solemnly and sincerely declare that I will faithfully and honestly, and to the best of my skill and ability, hear and determine the matters referred to me under the provisions of the Hillgrove and Armidale Water-power Electric Company (Limited) Act.  
Made and subscribed in the presence of

C.D.

And such declaration shall be annexed to award when made; and if any arbitrator or umpire, having made such declaration, shall wilfully act contrary thereto, he shall be guilty of misdemeanour.

Costs of arbitration, how to be borne.

All the costs of any such arbitration and incident thereto shall be in the discretion of the arbitrators, and the costs of the arbitrators shall be borne by the parties in equal proportions, unless the amount awarded shall be one-fourth or more less than the amount which shall have been offered by the said company, in which case the whole costs of the arbitration, and also the cost of and incident to the said arbitration, shall be paid by the claimant: Provided that, if either party shall be dissatisfied with the costs allowed by the said arbitrators as aforesaid, the costs may be taxed by the Prothonotary or other proper officer of the Supreme Court, and the amount allowed by such officer shall be the amount of the costs to be paid.

Costs may be taxed.

Arbitrators or umpire to deliver award to company.

The arbitrator, arbitrators, or umpire, shall deliver their or his award in writing to the said company, who shall retain the same, and shall forthwith on demand at his or their own expense furnish a copy to the other party, and shall at all times on demand, at the cost of the said party, produce the said award, and allow the same to be inspected or examined by such party, or any person appointed by him for that purpose, and the amount awarded shall be paid within sixty days after the publication of the award.

Compensation to be paid within sixty days after publication of award.

Submission may be made a rule of Supreme Court.

The submission to any such arbitration may be made a rule of the Supreme Court on the application of either of the parties.

Award not to be set aside for irregularity.

No award made with respect to any question referred to arbitration under the provisions of this Act shall be set aside for irregularity or error in matter of form.

Penalty for not carrying out works.

Page 10. Insert the following new clause to stand as clause 26:—  
26. In the event of the said company not commencing their works within six months, and completing the same within eighteen months from the passing of this Act, all the rights hereby conferred upon the said company shall lapse.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

	PAGE.
Hancock, G. F. B. ....	14, 18
Michelmores, C. F. M. ....	10, 13
Palmer, W. H. ....	7, 17
Westcott, G. H. ....	12

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

HILLGROVE AND ARMIDALE WATER-POWER ELECTRIC  
BILL.

WEDNESDAY, 12 OCTOBER, 1892.

Present:—

Mr. McCOURT,  
Mr. GARRARD,

Mr. COTTON,  
Mr. EWING,

Mr. LONSDALE.

JACOB GARRARD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. H. White, Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the promoters of the Bill; Mr. J. C. McLachlan, Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Hillgrove Water and Electric Power Company.

Walter Harcourt Palmer called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Mr. White.*] You are a civil and electrical engineer? Yes.
2. And you have been employed by the Hillgrove and Armidale Water-power Electric Company? Yes.
3. Will you tell the Committee what you have done for the company? One of the conditions under which the Local Land Board granted a lease was that a survey should be immediately carried out. That my firm have done. All the necessary levels, a traverse of the water conduit, and a survey from the machinery site to Hillgrove, have been completed. The gauges of the river have been taken, and, in fact, all the work necessary to show the entire scheme has been done.
4. The machinery site has been laid out? Yes, and the weir site also.
5. And the traverse from the weir site to the machinery site? Yes, that has been done. A contour showing the area of land that would be submerged by the erection of the weir has also been taken.
6. Can you give an estimate of the cost of the work? The water-works, machinery site, cable, electrical machinery, will cost about £40,000. Provision will be made for 500 horse-power, the amount of power at first required to be used.
7. Do you know of any scheme similar to this? Yes; I know of several similar schemes. My partner carried out a scheme seven years ago at Skipper's Creek, New Zealand, in connection with the working of some gold-mines. Provision was made for crushing, pumping, and lighting. The company had a steam-plant, but it was found that it did not pay, although they had any quantity of fuel right at their door. The belting connection consumed so much power that the plant could not possibly pay, and it was thrown away—the place being so inaccessible that it could not be sold—and an electrical plant substituted. They carried the power a distance of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles, which is nearly a mile further than the power has to be carried in this case. From that day to this the mine has been paying dividends, and only £9 17s. has been expended upon repairs.
8. For how long would that be? Seven years.

Mr. W. H.  
Palmer.

12 Oct., 1892.

9.

- Mr. W. H. Palmer.  
12 Oct., 1892.
9. That scheme includes lighting, as well as the supply of motive power? Yes. Electricity is used for everything except smelting.
10. Can you describe the nature of the country through which this cable will pass? It is an open forest country, almost unoccupied. There is one conditional purchase upon it, I believe, owned by a Mr. Waters. The rest of the country is reserved for different purposes. There is the Great Falls Reserve, and near Hillgrove there is a mineral reserve.
11. You are now describing the country from the Great Falls on the Guyra River to Hillgrove? From the machinery site at the foot of the Falls to Hillgrove. With the exception of a few sheep, it is unoccupied country. The line will pass, I believe, through Mr. Waters' land, but he has informed us that he does not object. He uses the land only for stock; it is uncultivated, and there is nothing which the line could damage. So far as the impounding of the water is concerned, I ought to explain, perhaps, that it would never be above the banks of the river.
12. Is electric power less expensive than other power? Very much less expensive. For instance, at Hillgrove the cost of fuel and labour for steam power varies from £50 per horse-power to £62 per horse-power per annum, whereas electric power could be delivered at Hillgrove for from £30 to £31 per horse-power.
13. Do you know whether there is a plentiful supply of fuel at Hillgrove? Wood has been plentiful, but the immense quantity used for mining purposes, for steam, for smelting, and so on, has so denuded the country that it has now to be drawn from a considerable distance, and it is becoming more scarce every year. It is not a coal country.
14. What is the nearest place from which coal could be obtained? Coal is altogether out of the question. Even if it could be obtained at Armidale it would be out of the question on account of the cost of carriage.
15. Do you consider that any great danger would arise from the working of the cable? I do not think there would be one-hundredth part of the danger which arises from the use of steam.
16. Have you seen, or have you in your possession, any statistics which would illustrate the relative danger of electricity and steam? Yes; I have statistics from Boston, Massachusetts, where the electrical power used is almost equal to the steam power used. The number of deaths from electricity are '003, compared with those that occur from steam-engines. There are over 3,000,000 people carried on the tramways annually, and only about half that number carried by the trams which run into Boston. The only persons who up to the present time have been injured by electricity are the employees of Electric Companies who become so used to handling electricity and so careless that when manipulating the wires they will sometimes turn round and talk to a friend, and, forgetting for the moment what they are doing, will connect their hands. That has been the principal cause of the deaths that have occurred, but as a rule electricity is much more safe than steam. Electricity is thought to be a dangerous thing because if a man happens to be killed by it there is a notice in every newspaper, whereas 100 men may be killed by steam machinery, and perhaps only one newspaper will take any notice of the fact. Very few persons take any notice of the occurrence, because, as a rule, the relatives of the deceased are well compensated.
17. Do you know how many miles of electric tramway are worked in Boston? One hundred and thirty-nine miles in the State of Massachusetts, and there are about the same number of miles of steam tramways.
18. On the whole, you consider that electric power is less dangerous than is steam power? Very much less dangerous. The number of deaths from electricity is equal to the number of deaths caused by servant-girls throwing out ashes which are not entirely extinguished. The two causes of death are exactly level in the statistics of Boston.
19. *Mr. McLachlan.*] Are you a shareholder in the company? Yes.
20. Have you ever carried out a plan similar to this? My partner has.
21. But have you ever done so? No. I am now carrying out a similar scheme at Zeehan and Dundas, in Tasmania. I am in charge of electric works there for the Tasmanian Water-power Electric Company.
22. You have estimated that the cost of these works will be about £40,000? Yes; with everything complete.
23. Do you know if anything has been done to provide the requisite capital? I cannot say.
24. You say that plans have been prepared? They are being prepared.
25. Do you propose to lay them before this Committee? No; I have shown the route of the cable upon the county map submitted.
26. Then you do not propose to submit plans to the Committee? No.
27. When will the plans be finished? It will probably be a fortnight before they are completed.
28. *Mr. White.*] Although you say that you do not propose to submit the plans, there would be no objection to the Committee seeing them when they are completed, if thought desirable? Certainly not; but the plans are virtually submitted by my marked line upon the map, by which I am prepared to stand.
29. *Chairman.*] I understand that you have made application to the Local Land Board at Armidale for the lease of certain Crown lands? The company have made application.
30. The application was considered by the Land Board? Yes.
31. Was it recommended upon the condition that certain plans were prepared? I cannot say; the company had the official recommendation.
32. You propose to impound the waters of the Guyra River at the Great Falls? Yes; we propose to erect a weir 7 feet high.
33. And the water thus conserved will be used for the purpose of driving the dynamos at that particular place for the generation of your electricity? Yes; they will be right on the river.
34. That is what you have called the machinery site? Yes.
35. You use the natural fall of the water at that particular place to generate your electricity? Yes; and we return the water free of pollution.
36. Having generated your electricity, you convey it by overhead wires to Hillgrove or Armidale, or, in fact, to any portion of the county of Sandon? Yes.
37. You supply the electricity for lighting or as a power? Yes.
38. What will be the voltage of the current from the generating station to Hillgrove, for instance? Through the totally unoccupied land between the generating station and West Hillgrove it will be 3,000 volts, and through the streets of Hillgrove and to the mines it will be 400 volts.
39. That is considered quite harmless to human life? Yes,

40. Where there is any likelihood of the wires coming into contact with human beings or with animals the current is reduced to 400 volts? Yes.
41. It is only where there is no such likelihood that the current is 3,000 volts? Yes.
42. What is the distance between the generating station and Hillgrove? The generating station and the distributing station at West Hillgrove are  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles apart.
43. The distributing station is at West Hillgrove? Yes.
44. How far is it from West Hillgrove to Hillgrove proper? One mile.
45. How far is it from the distributing station to Armidale? Approximately 7—perhaps 8—miles.
46. Your present proposal deals only with a supply to Hillgrove and its immediate vicinity? Yes.
47. The extension of the supply to other portions of the county is a matter for future consideration? Yes.
48. The estimated cost of £40,000 applies to the supplying of Hillgrove and its immediate vicinity? Yes; presuming that 500 horse-power is taken. If only 100 horse-power be taken the cost will be considerably less.
49. Is it estimated that 500 horse-power is necessary to supply Hillgrove alone? Yes.
50. If you have to supply any other place—Armidale for instance—you will have to increase the motive power? Yes; we should have to use the conserved water—the water always running down the stream will give 500 horse-power even in the most severe drought.
51. The water you conserve is for the purpose of increasing, if it be necessary to increase the power? Yes; to meet exceptional circumstances.
52. The cable does not run along any roads with a current of 3,000 volts? No.
53. The land is now used as a sheep run? For something of that kind—sheep and cattle.
54. The current of 3,000 volts ceases at the distributing station? Yes; from that point it is 400 volts.
55. You are convinced that there is no probability of any harm being done between the distributing station and the generating station? There can be no harm whatever.
56. Have you come into contact with Mr. Waters, the lessee or conditional purchaser of some of the land through which the cable passes? My partner met him, I believe.
57. You referred to the fact that you were erecting electric plant at various places in Tasmania;—are the works completed in any of those instances? No; but the contracts are all let, and one nearly completed. The machinery is all ordered, and the works are in course of construction.
58. You referred to some works having been erected in New Zealand some time ago? Yes. In that case electricity is generated in the same way as is proposed here, and is carried a distance of about four miles.
59. Are the works a success? Yes.
60. You estimate that it now costs from £50 to £62 per annum per horse-power at Hillgrove? Yes, for steam power.
61. And you will be able to supply power at from £30 to £31 per horse-power? Yes.
62. *Mr. Lonsdale.*] Your distributing station is, I understand, to be at West Hillgrove? Yes.
63. Is there not a large number of people there? Just at that point, but the distributing station is out of the thickly populated parts, and even if it were not, no harm would be done because the cable runs directly into the transforming apparatus, a quarter of a mile further away. The transforming apparatus, where the current is brought down to 400 volts, is a quarter of a mile from the distributing station. The vicinity of the distributing station may be thickly populated some day, but the current is transformed a quarter of a mile from that point.
64. Could not the wires be so covered as to prevent the possibility of danger to human life? Perhaps it would be better if the last half-mile were covered cable. I do not think there would be any danger, but if the Committee thought it better to have an insulated cable for the last half-mile it would be very little extra expense, and I am sure there would be no objection on the part of the company.
65. *Mr. McCourt.*] How long will it take to complete the works? About four months from the time the Bill goes through.
66. Have you read the Bill? Yes.
67. You are aware that it fixes no time for the commencement or completion of the works? I do not think it does.
68. Do you not think the company ought to be compelled to complete and to commence their works within a reasonable time? Yes.
69. What would you consider a reasonable time? Twelve months would, I should think, be ample for the completion of the works.
70. You think a clause might be inserted providing that the powers granted to the company should lapse in the event of the works not being completed within twelve months? I can see a little difficulty which might arise. In connection with the Tasmanian works, for instance, the electrical machinery was ordered eight months ago from an electrical firm in London. We received a wire last week stating that the machinery had only just been shipped, not that the firm could not turn it out in a week if necessary, but that they were so full of orders.
71. Eighteen months, at all events, would be ample time? Yes.
72. You think, then, that a provision might be inserted in the Bill that if the company did not complete the works within eighteen months the powers granted them by the Bill should lapse? If the company could not carry out the works in eighteen months they would deserve to be kicked out of the country.
73. *Mr. Ewing.*] I think you said the length of the cable would be  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles? Yes.
74. Would there be any great leakage in that distance? Very little leakage. The impetus of 3,000 volts would prevent any leakage up to a distance of 10 miles.
75. What is the height of the falls? Five hundred feet, perpendicular.
76. That is where you get your friction? Yes.
77. You do not want the water; you merely want the power it gives? The water will be there for all the purposes for which it is there now. I forgot to mention that the water conduit passes through quite inaccessible country. No stock could graze upon it; indeed, it is doubtful whether anyone could walk there.
78. The water is unimpaired both as regards quantity and quality? Yes.
79. You make use of it without injuring it in any way? Yes.
80. Can you tell us how you expect to get your profit? By furnishing motive power for the machinery

Mr. W. H. Palmer.  
12 Oct., 1892.

- Mr. W. H. Palmer.  
12 Oct., 1892.
- machinery; by the lighting of the mines; by the provision of heat for smelting and power for crushing and pumping. There would also be the lighting of the town.
81. You are aware that electrical works have been a success in other parts of the world? Yes.
82. There is no doubt whatever as to their success? No.
83. The danger arises entirely from the carelessness of men in handling the wires? Invariably; by the case of the Melbourne accident the man was too officious. There was a crowd looking on, and he laid hold of the wires. Cases of that kind excepted, the accidents arise from carelessness.
84. You have no doubt as to the theoretical part; the practical part depends upon the care of the workmen? Yes. I might add that copper is the best conductor of electricity—that is, it has the greatest attraction for it. If 10,000 volts were running along a wire, and a piece of copper a foot square were put within 3 inches of the cable, the electricity could then only just jump to the copper, so that it would be absolutely impossible for it to jump to a man at that distance, because he would not be as good a conductor as the copper. Unless a man were to actually touch the wire, and at the same time to touch the ground—an impossibility, seeing that the wire in this case is to be 20 feet high—no accident could happen. If the wire broke and fell to the ground a man would have to catch hold of it and raise it off the ground, and let the electricity pass through him to the ground before any injury could be done. The cable is absolutely without danger, unless a man tries to kill himself with it, so to speak.

Charles Frederick Moore Michelmores called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. C. F. M. Michelmores.  
12 Oct., 1892.
85. *Mr. White.*] You are secretary to the Hillgrove and Armidale Water-power Electric Lighting Company? Yes.
86. The company is registered? Yes; I can, if necessary, produce the certificate of incorporation.
87. You have made application for the lease of a portion of the Guyra River? Yes.
88. Has it been granted? Subject to certain conditions.
89. When was the application made? Some time in February, I think.
90. To whom? To the Local Land Board at Armidale, which gave its decision on 19th June.
91. Have you received any official notification? We received a notification from the Land Board that they approved of the granting of the lease under certain conditions. These were, that the survey should be completed within three months, and that within six months £100 should be spent. We at once proceeded with the survey. On the 24th September, we received the following letter from the Department of Lands:—

Sir,—Referring to your application for special lease for the erection of weir and pipe-line on the Guyra Creek, I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Lands, to inform you that the lease will be granted, subject to the accompanying conditions marked A. The conditions are as follow:—

1. The lease to be granted subject to a Bill being passed by Parliament.
2. The lease to be for fifteen years from date of gazettal.
3. Annual rental, £20 to be paid yearly in advance.
4. The sum of £100 to be expended within six months from commencement of lease in improvements on the land and in connection with the purpose of the lease.
5. Should a renewal of the lease be not granted, the fixed improvements, not including machinery or other movable effects upon the land, to become the property of the Crown.
6. The rights of the public to have access to the waters of Guyra Creek and along the pipe-line, but outside the sites for the weir and machinery are retained.
7. Surplus water to be returned to the stream free from pollution.
8. A schedule of charges to be submitted to the Minister for Lands for approval.
9. Plans to be prepared by a licensed surveyor showing the position of the weir and of site required for machinery, also the position of the pipe-line, the length and width of line to be defined. The plan to be sent in for approval of Minister for Lands within three months from this date (date of letter).

We made arrangements for the completion of the survey within three months of the decision of the Local Land Board; but it would appear that it would have been sufficient had the survey been carried out within three months of the date of the letter from the Department of Lands, namely, the 24th September.

92. Mr. Palmer has described the work which has been done; I should be glad if you could inform the Committee of the amount of money which has been already spent in connection with it? Upwards of £1,000 has been expended up to the present time. The contract for the survey, carried out in accordance with an agreement, was £500.

93. Who were the surveyors? Messrs. Palmer and Struthers. Their agreement was for “accurate survey and levels to pass Lands Department of Guyra River Falls, applied for by Mr. C. F. M. Michelmores, gauge of said Guyra River, survey of machinery site, and set of levels showing contour from top of proposed dam, and traverse same with necessary calculations showing quantities of ground, private and otherwise, flooded by the water retained by the said dam.” On 10th October, I received from Messrs. Palmer and Struthers, the following letter:—

Sir,—We have the honor to report that all the necessary surveys for the work your company proposes to carry out at Hillgrove are now completed, and the plans will be completed and forwarded to you in due course.

We hoped to have received the plans before this Committee met.

94. Was any time stipulated for the plans of the survey? No; because we found that the three months allowed for completion dated from the date of the letter of the Department of Lands. On 19th June, we received the promise of a lease, and on 16th July we signed the contract with the surveyors, and sent them up.

95. *Mr. McLachlan.*] Do I understand you to say that you received a promise of lease? The Land Board recommended that a lease be granted, subject to certain conditions which are embodied in the letter I have read from the Department of Lands.

96. Have you not actually sold the thing as a lease? No.

97. Have you not sold it as a lease for one-half the capital of the company? No; it has been sold as a lease, which may be granted.

98. The agreement to which I refer is dated 29th July, 1892; it is registered, and any member of the public can see it;—have you any objection to producing a copy of it for the information of the Committee? No; I have no objection, but I have not a copy of the agreement here.

99. You say that the Company is formed;—are there directors? Yes; Mr. C. M. Garland, Mr. H. E. A. Miller, and Mr. Sandracotta Marshall are the directors.

100. Do you propose to furnish to the Committee the plans of the survey? I expect the preparation of the

the plans will occupy some days yet. If they are not ready before the Committee report we shall be prepared to submit them to Parliament, and we are bound to submit them to the Secretary for Lands.

Mr. C. F. M.  
Michelmores.

101. *Chairman.*] Can you give us any information as to the origin and present position of the company of which you are the secretary? At the beginning of the year a syndicate was formed for the purpose of taking up water rights in various places. Among others taken up, those at Hillgrove were considered the best to make a start upon. We were advised by a solicitor that it would be better for the working of the syndicate if we formed a company. It was pointed out that, as we should have to appoint trustees to sign the petition to Parliament, it would be just as well to get directors to sign it for us. Practically, the company is still in the shape of a syndicate. I would point out that under the Act we are applying for the right to make by-laws. We have no articles of association drawn up, because we were informed by our legal adviser that we might just as well draw those up after the Bill was passed, giving us the power to make by-laws. We, therefore, made the number of directors three, intending, as soon as the Bill became law, to make the number five. The three gentlemen who now hold the positions are practically provisional directors, and are merely keeping the seats warm, as it were, for others. I represent the main point I desire to put before the Committee is this—that there is no intention to float through the public. The only shares likely to be offered to the public at some future time would be 20,000, and that would be done only in the event of our taking up the lighting of Armidale, and in the event of our running a tramway from Hillgrove to Armidale. These are two matters which have been mentioned to us at Hillgrove. In that case, requiring additional capital, we should, in the first instance, offer the 20,000 shares to the members of the company, and if they were not disposed to take them up the shares would be offered to the public. So far as the £40,000 is concerned, there is no intention to make it a public concern at all. I am perfectly willing to submit to the Committee the names of some of the strongest men in these colonies who are quite prepared to take the thing up as soon as it is put upon a firm footing, but who will not be mixed up in any preliminary matters. These men are quite prepared to find the money as soon as Parliament has set its seal upon the thing. I hold 50,000 shares in trust, and I have to allot them as soon as this Bill is passed.

12 Oct., 1892.

102. *Mr. Lonsdale.*] In the event of the Bill passing are you prepared to deposit a certain sum of money as an evidence of *bona-fides*—as a guarantee that the work will be carried out within a reasonable time? That is one of the matters concerning which the gentlemen I have mentioned have hesitated. What they say is that it has cost a certain sum of money to bring the company up to the state it is now in; that they are already required to expend £100 within a certain time, and that their rights would lapse if the survey were not completed within a specified time. They think that, under those circumstances, it would be scarcely fair to hamper them by calling up more capital than is actually required for present circumstances.

103. Would it not be desirable to specify some time within which the work must be started? We can, of course, proceed with the weir and sites within six months of the passing of the Bill. I see no objection to the insertion in the Bill of a provision that the rights of the company shall lapse in the event of the work not being started within six months and completed within eighteen months.

104. *Mr. Ewing.*] Do you consider that this Bill gives you a monopoly? None whatever.

105. There is nothing to prevent any rival scheme from being carried out? No.

106. You say, in proof of your *bona-fides*, that you have already spent £1,000? Yes.

107. And you are not asking for any money from the public? No.

108. You are relying upon the profits of the scheme? Yes.

109. That is, the money obtained from the supply of motive power? Yes; we have contracts with mining companies already.

110. You do not propose to make any money out of the public except for services rendered? No.

111. Do you know anything of a rival company? I only know of them in this way—that they called at my office a few days ago.

112. Do you know in what state the operations of that company are? No.

113. The arrangements you have made are for the protection of other interests—that is to say, the originators of the matter;—you simply hold their shares, not for your own benefit, but in furtherance of the scheme? Yes; we have had to deal with other companies of the same kind.

114. You are simply a trustee? Yes.

115. And the shares you hold will be used for the purposes of the company? Yes.

116. The shares will be used in the way that will best carry out what is intended to be done under this Bill? Yes; the arrangements for the disposal of the shares are our own private business. I have already said that none will be offered to the public at present.

117. *Mr. Cotton.*] If this Bill should pass as it stands, it will be perfectly open to any other company at any time to use any other natural motive power in competition with you? Yes.

118. *Chairman.*] Have you had any communication with the Armidale Council? No.

119. You do not know how they view the proposal to grant these powers to your company? No; originally the scheme had no connection with Armidale, but a Mr. Bliss had great confidence in Armidale as a milling place and in the use of motive power there. Upon his recommendation the provisions affecting Armidale were included, but at the present time we have no idea of going near Armidale.

120. You say that you have contracts with companies at Hillgrove conditionally upon the Bill being passed, for the supply of motive power? Yes.

121. Are they mining companies? Yes; the Garibaldi Company, the Baker's Creek Company, and others.

122. Is it not a mere statement on their part that they will take the power;—they have actually signed contracts? Yes; they were drawn up by our solicitor and submitted to the companies, and they have agreed to them.

123. *Mr. Ewing.*] How far is it from Armidale to the Great Falls? It is 12 miles by road, but in a straight line it would be about 7 miles.

124. Electricity can be carried that distance? Yes, easily, without much leakage. The longest distance gives a loss of only 25 per cent.

George Herbert Westcott called in, sworn, and examined :—

Mr. G. H.  
Westcott.  
12 Oct., 1892.

125. *Mr. White.*] You are a bank manager? Yes; I am stationed at Newtown now, but I was manager of the City Bank at Hillgrove for four years.
126. I want you to give me, as nearly as you possibly can, an idea of the cost of the fuel used to produce steam as a motive power to work the mines at Hillgrove, and for other purposes? On what is called the Hillgrove side of the town I know they were paying 18s. a cord for wood; on the other side of the town, that is, at West Hillgrove, they were paying not quite so much, because they had not to go quite so far for the fuel.
127. Is the supply good? No; they have been drawing upon it for the past six or seven years, and they must now have to go some 6 or 7 miles, or even further, to get it. It is obtained principally along the road towards Willamumbi. The country round about Hillgrove is quite denuded.
128. What would be the cost of taking coal to Hillgrove? They would have to take it from Armidale, and they would have to pay £1 per ton for the carriage. The nearest point at which coal would be found would be Rix's Creek, at Singleton, and they would have to pay the cost of carriage from Rix's Creek to Armidale, and from Armidale to Hillgrove. That would have to be added to the cost of the coal.
129. You have an intimate acquaintance with the mines on the Hillgrove field? Yes.
130. Can you give us any particulars as to the cost of working them? The cost of working the Sunlight Mine for the six months ending June last was about £2 7s. 6d. per ton, and they had the advantage of getting wood at the West Hillgrove rate. The cost of working the Baker's Creek Mine would be even more than that. I believe it is over £3. a ton.
131. Would not a less expensive motive power be of great benefit to Hillgrove? Most undoubtedly. It is only the mines with rich stone that can afford to work at the present time. Three mines have had to shut down because they have poor stone. The Lady Carrington Mine has had to pretty well suspend operations; the Baker's Creek North Mine has been let upon tribute; the Cosmopolitan has had to shut down altogether; and the Garibaldi Mine also had to stop working. When these mines were all in full work they used to pay over £3,000 a fortnight in wages. Of that amount, the Baker's Creek North Mine when in full work used to pay from £500 to £600 a month. The Lady Carrington Mine used to pay about the same, and the Earl of Hopetoun Mine used to spend £1,000 every month. All the mines I have mentioned have what is called a low grade stone. If they had a cheaper motive power it would not only be possible to work them, but, in my opinion, they would pay very well.
132. What would be the lowest return enabling a mine to pay under present circumstances? A mine at Hillgrove could not pay, unless under very favourable circumstances, with a return of less than 1 ounce to the ton. The Elinora Mine is on the surface, and is therefore worked under better circumstances. It has been made to pay only because there is a very wide reef. The smelting plant has been erected; but the mine has really not been paying until quite recently. The last balance-sheet disclosed an overdraft at the Bank of New South Wales, at Armidale, of £4,000 or £5,000; and the mine has never paid any dividend.
133. Can you mention any mine which is now idle which would be worked if the cost of motive power were so reduced as to bring the expenses within the scale you have in view? The Cosmopolitan, the Elinora, the Garibaldi, the Baker's Creek North, and the Lady Carrington. The Earl of Hopetoun would be in full swing.
134. These mines are at the present time idle? Yes; the Cosmopolitan Mine, of course, has a large percentage of antimony, and if the price of antimony were to go up a little, the mine could be worked independently of the gold.
135. *Chairman.*] Are we to understand that a supply of electricity in place of steam as a motive power would enable these mines to be worked? I do not, of course, know what the cost of the electricity would be; but if the cost of motive power could be reduced to one-half of its present price, my impression is, from my four years' experience at the place, that they would be able to start the mines I have mentioned as being financially crippled.
136. *Mr. McCourt.*] You have no practical knowledge of mining? No.
137. You cannot offer any opinion as to the relative cost of electricity and steam? No.
138. *Mr. Lonsdale.*] Do you know how close the Earl of Hopetoun Mine came up to its working expenses? I believe that for the whole of the time they were working they paid their expenses, short of about £600.
139. Was not part of that £600 for plant? I am taking the outlay from the time they started working.
140. If the cost of motive power were reduced, you think it would make all the difference between running at a loss and working at a profit? Just so. A large proportion of the expenses every fortnight was for wood.
141. Have many of the mines the same grade of stone as the Earl of Hopetoun? Yes.
142. The Cosmopolitan has a very low grade of stone, has it not—more antimony than gold? Yes.
143. *Mr. Erving.*] What is a low grade ore at Hillgrove? Five or 6 dwt.
144. Any mine in which they could get 6 dwt. under ordinary conditions, could be easily worked at a reduction of 50 per cent. in the cost of motive power? Yes. The Elinora Mine is a case in point. With 5 or 6 dwt. it has managed to struggle on. The sale of antimony at £40 a ton, was of course of great assistance to the mine and enabled it to carry on.
145. With a reduction of 50 per cent. in the cost of motive power any mine giving 6 dwt. would be worked? Yes.



THURSDAY, 13 OCTOBER, 1892.

Present:—

MR. LONSDALE,  
MR. COTTON,MR. DALE,  
MR. EWING,

MR. McCOURT.

JACOB GARRARD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. H. White, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the promoters of the Bill; Mr. J. C. McLachlan, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Hillgrove Water and Electric Power Company.

Charles Frederick Moore Michelmores recalled and further examined:—

146. *Chairman.*] I believe you desire to produce some documents? The Committee asked us yesterday if we could produce any agreements showing our dealings with the mining companies. I have received from the Garibaldi Gold-mining Company the agreement we have submitted to them, and they also send me the following letter:—

Mr. C. F. M.  
Michelmores.  
13 Oct., 1892.

Dear Sir,—Herewith I beg to hand you the agreement as requested, and shall be obliged if you will return same to me before 3 o'clock to-day, as I have a special meeting of my directors to discuss same. I may state that some of my directors have carefully gone into this matter, and are well satisfied with the terms, and I believe the company will adopt the power.—Yours faithfully, A. H. BARCLAY, Secretary.

147. Will you briefly state the terms of the agreement? Yes; I may state that when I was last in Hillgrove a meeting of mining managers was held, and we undertook if any of the companies would put under cover the cost to them of fuel, we would put under cover at the same time the price at which we would supply our power. I have here the statement of the Baker's Creek Company:—"Firewood, per annum, put into boilers, £1,970; light—candles, £294 0s. 3d.; kerosene, £79 7s. 8d.; total, £2,343 7s. 11d.; present horse-power on mine, 64; cost per horse-power, £30 per annum; power required at Baker's Creek, from 90 to 100 horse-power."

148. I believe the total cost per annum is from 50 to 62 horse-power? Yes; what their statement means is that their firewood costs £30 per annum per horse-power. We submitted the following under cover:—"The Hillgrove and Armidale Electric Company are prepared to transmit electricity for power and light purposes to any mine on Hillgrove, to work any machinery that can be worked by steam, and will apply it free of cost to mine-owners without removal of any plant or machinery at present in use on the following terms:—1. If mine-owners purchase necessary motors, the power will be delivered at £29 per horse-power per annum. 2. If motors be provided by the company, power will be delivered at £31 per horse-power per annum. The Electric Company will supply sufficient attendance without additional cost to mines, and light will be supplied at 6d. per unit, equal to gas, at 3s. 9d. per 1,000 feet, or half the price of candles."

149. *Mr. McLachlan.*] Supposing there were forty head of stamps, you would supply the whole power at £1,200 per annum? I should want to know what horse-power they would use.

150. Do you know what the Baker's Creek Company use in horse-power? The present horse-power on the mine is 64, but if the mine were in full work it would be from 90 to 100.

151. Does that include trams, working drills, and everything? Yes; their statement to us is 100 horse-power.

152. And we understand that for £1,200 you will provide everything in that instance? Yes.

153. *Mr. McCourt.*] You have read the Bill, of course? Yes.

154. You will see that under clause 7 large powers are given to your company to enter upon private lands and to do certain things;—is there any provision in this Bill whereby the persons whose land is so entered upon can obtain compensation from your company? I see that in clause 6 there is some protection to the rights of first lessees, and that in some other case compensation is provided for.

155. Do you not think the Bill ought to contain a clause whereby the matter might be referred to arbitration? Certainly.

156. You think there ought to be arbitration clauses? I thought provision had been made for arbitration. I understood the clauses were contained in the Bill.

157. So far as I can see they are not in the Bill;—is it not a fact that if the Bill were passed as it now stands you could enter private property without paying any compensation whatever? Yes; as the Bill stands.

158. But you are willing to have it amended in that respect? Yes.

159. You will see that, according to clause 10, you can break up any street, road, or other place in the county of Sandon;—now, the county covers a large area, and would include other towns besides Armidale? Yes.

160. Are the mayors and municipal councils in those towns aware that you are asking for these powers? You will see that mention is made of the sanction of the Minister or local authority.

161. That is after the work is done. What I want to know is whether the councils are at present aware that you are asking for these powers? Not from us directly, but a copy of the Bill has been sent up to Hillgrove.

162. Do you not think that the sanction of the councils ought to be obtained? We noticed that a member of the Armidale Council was also a member of this Committee, and we thought, under those circumstances, that he would look well into these matters.

163. But is Armidale the only town in the county of Sandon? It is the only incorporated town, I believe.

164. However, the mayor and municipal council of Armidale have not been communicated with as to the powers contained in this Bill? No.

165. Do you not think they should be communicated with? I discussed the question with the editor of one of the local papers, and he agreed that Mr. Lonsdale would be most likely to watch the local interests.

166. But do you not think that the councils should be communicated with? I see no objection to communicating with them.

167. You think they should be acquainted with the powers for which you ask? Yes. 168.

- Mr. C. F. M. Michelmore.  
13 Oct., 1892.
168. Do you not think that the persons through whose land the wire would be taken would require compensation? I believe we go through private property in only one case.
169. You know that there is a case in which you do so? Yes.
170. And if you extended your works further into the county of Sandon you might go through other private property? Yes; I suppose we should.
171. For instance, if you went to Armidale you would go through private property? Yes.
172. Do you not think that persons through whose property you pass with a cart and horse, for instance, in the process of erecting the wires would be entitled to ask for compensation? It is a question of damage done.
173. Do you not think they would be entitled to compensation? Certainly, if any permanent damage were done.
174. Is there any provision in the Bill under which these persons could claim compensation? Not that I know of.
175. Ought not such a provision to be in the Bill? Yes; I think so.
176. *Mr. Ewing.*] You know the conditions under which the Sydney Water and Sewerage Board act? I cannot say that I do.
177. There would be most likely very stringent conditions as to the breaking up of the streets? I do not know what the conditions are.
178. *Mr. Lonsdale.*] I suppose you have no objection to the insertion in the Bill of a clause to this effect, that the company must obtain the consent of the council of any town before they can touch the streets within its boundaries? There will be no objection to such a provision. All that we ask for is fair play.
179. *Mr. McLachlan.*] Can you tell me how you can estimate the cost of fixing the wires when the route has not been chained the whole way, and having regard to the rough ground? I do not know that it has not been chained.
180. It is chained only to a certain point, not the whole way? That is the business of the surveyors. We have been informed that the survey is completed.
181. How do you get at your estimate in the absence of plans and specifications? I do not suppose that the estimate would be exact to a pound or two but we have sufficient information to enable us to form a fair idea as to what the cost would be.
182. *Mr. White.*] Have you any objection to the usual arbitration clauses being inserted in the Bill? None whatever.

George Frederick Beck Hancock sworn and examined:—

- Mr. G. F. B. Hancock.  
13 Oct., 1892.
183. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I am an agent.
184. A mining agent? A mining and general commission agent.
185. You are one of the persons signing the petition in opposition to the powers asked for by this company? Yes.
186. Will you kindly state upon what grounds you oppose the Bill, and in what respects it affects your interests and the interests of the other petitioners? We have a distinct scheme for the supply of water and electric power to the mines. We have had full surveys made, and we have estimates for our works. We have also acquired water rights from the Government. We possess them now, and we have done work on them.
187. Have you them here? I have not the papers here, but the rights are registered.
188. What is the nature of your water right? It is a right to take water from Baker's Creek.
189. Not from the Guyra River? No.
190. So that the taking of a water supply, as proposed by the promoters of this Bill, will not affect your water rights? Not that I am aware of, but I have not seen their plans.
191. You are aware that they propose to take their supply from the Great Falls on the Guyra River, whereas your water rights apply to Baker's Creek; the two streams, I understand, are entirely separate? Yes; but our works will extend over the whole mining field.
192. At all events, so far as the supply of water is concerned, this company will not be doing you an injustice? Not unless they come upon our land. There is nothing in their Bill to prevent them from coming in to-morrow and applying for a portion of our land, and thus upsetting our catchment area.
193. Have you not obtained your rights from the Department of Lands? No; we are on private land.
194. Then I suppose you are secured by the private persons who own the land; under those circumstances, how can this company interfere with you? Under their Bill they can claim to go upon any land in the county of Sandon without paying any compensation.
195. If provision were made in the Bill that the company should not, without consent, or without granting compensation, go upon private land, that would meet the objection you have raised, would it not? So far as the land is concerned it would, but their line of wire might conflict with ours. We propose to generate at the foot of Baker's Creek. We propose to take 300 horse-power down the creek, and give the mines an opportunity to use the water. It would be cheaper. The surplus could be used for generating and supplying the mines on the surface and below, and the townships at practically no cost.
196. You say that you have a full and complete survey of your works? Yes.
197. The plans are now before you? Yes.
198. Do you mind producing the plans? I have been courteous enough to show them to Mr. Michelmore, to Mr. Palmer, who claims to be the civil engineer for the company, and to Mr. Cotton. They were also shown to the surveyor of the other company. He went over our catchment area, and was shown all our plans. We thought that we should see the plans of the scheme before the Committee, but up to the present time no plan of the route has been put in.
199. You state that the interests of this company, if granted, might conflict with yours; we have it in evidence that the plans are being prepared, and that they will be ready in a fortnight; you say that you have your plans now before you; the Committee want to know from your plans what is the extent of your rights, so that we may be able, when we obtain the other plans, to see if there is any conflict of interests; if you have shown the plans to the other company, there can surely be no objection to your showing them to the Committee, who merely desire to see that your rights are not jeopardised in any way? The Committee are at liberty to see our plans.
200. Your catchment area is north of Hillgrove? Yes.
201. How far north? About  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles.

202. Do you know anything of the Big Falls on the Guyra River? I know the locality.
203. I believe it is south-west of Hillgrove? I could not say; I thought it was west.
204. How many miles west? I suppose it would be from 7 to 8 miles west of Hillgrove.
205. Then the catchment area of this company, if situated at the Great Falls of the Guyra River, is from 7 to 10 miles south-west of your catchment area? Approximately, I presume.
206. So that if this company propose to utilise the catchment area of the Great Falls on the Guyra River, and your catchment area is at Baker's Creek, there can be no clashing of interests so far as that is concerned? Not so far as the catchment area is concerned, unless they exercise the right they will have under this Bill of coming in upon our land.
207. But if they exercise their rights only so far as the Great Falls are concerned they would not interfere with you? No.
208. If they exercised their right of conveying power from the generating station at the Great Falls to Hillgrove, will they interfere with your connection between Hillgrove and your catchment area? They do not propose to bring their line to Hillgrove, they propose to bring it to Hillgrove West; but it is very difficult to say in what way it will affect us without seeing the plans.
209. If they generate their power at the Great Falls, and bring it *via* West Hillgrove to Hillgrove, will that interfere with the line of communication between your generating station at Baker's Creek and Hillgrove? In the absence of any plans I could not say. We have nothing before us in any shape or form showing what the route of their line will be.
210. That is quibbling with a plain question;—I suppose you understand the question? I understand it perfectly.
211. Then I must have "yes" or "no" for an answer? The only answer I can give is this, that in the absence of any plans I cannot say.
212. You admit that the question is plain, and that you understand it;—I must ask you to say "yes" or "no"? I think I have given a very fair answer.
213. You have told us of the position of your catchment area, and you say you know the position of this company's catchment area at the Great Falls relative to Hillgrove; the question I now ask you you admit to be perfectly plain, yet you will not answer it? In the absence of plans, I cannot say.
214. I am putting a question to you—the plans have nothing to do with it;—again I ask you to say "yes" or "no"? The question is not put to me in a direct manner.
215. If the company's plans show that their generating station is at the Great Falls on the Guyra River, and if they also show that they propose to convey the electricity there generated direct to Hillgrove, *via* West Hillgrove, will that communication interfere with your line of communication between Baker's Creek and Hillgrove? We are also supplying West Hillgrove.
216. That is not an answer to the question? I was about to point out the locality of our distributing station.
217. Surely it is possible for you to answer the question in the form in which I have last put it;—I have said "if the company's plans show such and such a thing to be the case"? It is more than probable that they would seriously interfere with our work.
218. Where? Well, they may claim under this Bill the right to come in upon any portion of our lease.
219. Where do you aim at taking the power which you generate? We generate from the bottom of the Falls and we go in the first instance to the Baker's Creek Mine.
220. The first point you aim at is a mine lying south of your catchment area and interposed between your catchment area and Hillgrove? We intend to supply mines at Hillgrove, West Hillgrove, and the Falls.
221. Where is your generating station? At Baker's Creek.
222. Will it not be north of Hillgrove? No.
223. Then your generating station is south of your catchment area? Yes.
224. And consequently lies between your catchment area and Hillgrove? I should prefer you to ask that question of the surveyor.
225. At all events, your generating station would be west of Hillgrove approximately? Yes.
226. How far west? About a mile from the centre of the town.
227. If the plans of this company show that they are coming from the Guyra River Falls to Hillgrove, *via* West Hillgrove, will their line of communication interfere with your line? I cannot say, in the absence of their plans. At the point you fix, west of Hillgrove, a mile from the Post Office, we have a generating station which works the mines around the Falls. There is then a wire coming up to the table-land and to the Sunlight Mine. There is another generating station to the Sunlight Mine which goes on to the West Sunlight and the Hopetoun.
228. Are all these to be worked from one catchment area? Every one of them.
229. You have full power to move round? Well, we have water rights such as one may have upon a mining field.
230. For instance, you have power to move over Crown land or through private property? We are not going over any private property.
231. Have you power to go through Crown land without a special Act? Yes; under the Mining Act.
232. Your company does not propose to come to the Legislature for any special powers? No; we are not advised that it is absolutely necessary at this moment.
233. Will you say whether in the evidence given by the promoters of this Bill, or from the Bill itself, anything is disclosed which will interfere with any interests which you may have now, or in the future? I think the evidence before the Committee is of a most meagre description.
234. That is not the point;—the question is whether your interests are likely to be jeopardised? So very little evidence has been given that it is hard to say.
235. But in that evidence, whatever it may be, or in the Bill itself is there a word pointing to anything which will jeopardise or interfere with your interests? I think our interests may be seriously jeopardised.
236. In what respect? I am so advised by my engineer, and I should like you to question him.
237. Then you have come here without any distinct evidence that your interests will be injured? I have come here prepared with the evidence of my engineer.
238. Can you point to any clause giving a monopoly, which you think should be amended? I think Clause 7 is a very serious provision. It was brought under my notice by one of the directors of the Baker's Creek Consolidated Company.

- Mr. G. F. B. Hancock. 238½. The clause refers to power to take temporary possession of land; would that interfere with you? It might do us considerable injury.
- 13 Oct., 1892. 239. How? Well, they can take what portion of our land they like.
- 239½. If a provision were inserted in the Bill providing for compensation in cases of that kind, would it be likely to do you any harm? If there were a clause providing for compensation, and the company could show its ability to meet compensation that would be a different thing.
240. Can you point to any other clause which you think should be amended so as to prevent injustice being done to individuals, and to prevent a monopoly? No particular clause occurs to me at this moment, but you will see that the Bill gives very large powers. The company may go all over the county of Sandon, and do what they like.
- 240½. If the Bill were so amended as to prevent any monopoly being given would your company have any objection to it? No, providing they did not interfere with us.
241. In what way do you anticipate any interference? Well, they might come down to the Sunlight Mine, and establish a distributing station there, and in that case their wires might get across ours.
- 242-3. Is there any difficulty in keeping the wires apart? The country is V shaped; it is a gorge.
244. But supposing provision were made that in the event of their having to cross other wires, proper safeguards should be provided. Would not that be all right? No doubt precautions could be taken. So far as the question of contracts is concerned, I should like to point out that we shall be contracting with the Baker's Creek Company.
245. As a matter of fact, is it not because you think the company will compete with you within a certain area that you object to their Bill? We are not afraid of their competition. We do not believe they can compete with us in any shape or form.
246. You would have no objection to the Bill if its provisions were stringent enough to prevent any monopoly? Providing they do not interfere with our works.
247. You are afraid they might take possession of your works? They might locate their distributing station near us if they liked. They might come on to the land which we are holding in fee simple as well as on to the land which we are holding from the Government.
248. Under what clause of the Bill could they do that? Under clause 7. A director of the Baker's Creek Consolidated Company brought it under my notice officially.
249. You are afraid that land which you lease from the Crown may, under the provisions of this Bill, be taken possession of over your heads? Yes.
- 249½. *Mr. Ewing.*] The water rights given to your company and the water rights given under this Bill do not clash, one being situated on the Guyra River and the other at Baker's Creek. What I mean is that the generating power given to you at Baker's Creek is not the same generating power as that which this company require on the Guyra River? I believe not.
250. Therefore, your powers will not clash in that respect? I do not know that there is anything to prevent the company from coming in and taking our land.
251. But the powers granted at Guyra River will not interfere with the powers granted at Baker's Creek? Not if they undertake to take water merely from the Guyra River in order to generate; but they have the right to go to any part of the county of Sandon.
252. You spoke just now of a gorge. You think that some complication is likely to arise in the transmission of the power? Certainly; if our wires run together an accident may occur.
253. Are you not aware that two currents cannot fuse at a distance of a few feet away from one another? That is so, but their wire might be blown down upon ours, or some other accident might happen.
254. Under ordinary conditions there would be no complications in that respect, however? I do not know how close to us they are going to run.
- 255-6. But if reasonable precautions be used in the erection of the wires in open pastoral country there would be no reason why the currents should interfere one with the other? That is a question I should prefer to leave to the engineer.
257. Then the only complication that can arise would arise from the fact of your having to compete for the same clients? That we do not mind. We are quite open to competition.
258. You consider your scheme so much cheaper than theirs that you are not afraid of competition? Yes; I do not think any man would use electricity having water power at his door.
259. You say you do not fear their competition? I do not fear their competition, but I think there is reason to fear that their distributing station may clash with ours.
260. As to your own scheme, you think it is possible to go on without a Bill from Parliament? Yes.
261. But you are not going on with it? We only signed the lease last August.
262. You have no agreements with the mining companies? No; none actually signed, but we know that they are prepared to take the power at the price at which we can supply it. We have had estimates made out by engineers.
263. But you have made no actual contracts? No; but the Garibaldi Company would be prepared to take the power from us. The Baker's Creek Company were desirous that we should put the distributing station at the back of their batteries.
264. If your power be cheaper than the power of the other company, no doubt the mining companies would purchase from you? Exactly. We shall have the advantage of water, and some of the mines have had to shut down because of the absence of water. If the other scheme is to be absolutely carried out we have no fear of it; but we object to their having a sort of monopoly for eighteen months without the possibility of doing anything. The mines are shutting down one after another, and there are to-day only two live mines on the field instead of fifteen.
265. You think that the existence of a monopoly by this company may deprive the mines of the opportunity to enter into legitimate transactions with your company? I am satisfied that they cannot carry out their scheme for double the cost. They estimate that it will cost £40,000. The estimate for our scheme is only £22,000.
266. You have no money to subscribe? We are in the syndicate stage.
267. In about the same stage as this company? I do not wish to be personal in the matter, but I will say that we have some very strong men in our company.
268. You do not call the plan you have produced an engineer's plan—it is merely a tracing of the trial survey? An absolute survey has been made. Mr. Conroy did the work. 269.

269. This is a tracing from it? That is the second survey.
270. But it is a tracing of surveyor's levels rather than an engineer's plan? The engineer is in attendance, and can give you the fullest information. Mr. G. F. B.  
Hancock.
271. But is not this a tracing of an ordinary licensed surveyor's levels? It is a plan upon which we could get a contract to-day, with the estimates prepared in the engineer's office. 13 Oct., 1892.
272. No one would tender upon that, would they? We have the estimates at the engineer's office.
273. What I desire to ascertain from you is that the engineer's plan is not here—this is a mere tracing of surveyor's levels? Our engineer is here, and can give evidence upon that point.
274. Do you regard this as an engineering plan? I have another plan showing the dam sites. At the same time we could get a contract to-day upon this plan.
275. *Mr. McCourt.*] How long is it since the syndicate you represent commenced surveying operations at Hillgrove? The survey was carried out in April.
276. Have the syndicate promoting the present Bill carried out a survey at Hillgrove to your knowledge? I understand that they have done so recently.
277. How long is it since you knew their surveyor was there? I understood that their surveyor was there last month. He was on our ground, and saw our catchment area.
278. How is it that you have not proceeded with the work since April last? Because we have had to get a lease of our catchment area. After great difficulty we succeeded in getting the lease signed on the 5th August last. I can produce the lease if you like.
279. Is it a lease from private persons? The catchment area is entirely on private land. The difficulty we had was that the lease was only for twenty-one years, and we were paying a considerable rent.
280. If, as you say, you have not required a Bill to protect you, what has prevented you from going on with the work? The syndicate would not go on with the matter under our old lease. We now have a forty years lease.
281. What have you been doing since the lease was signed on the 5th August? We have had to get considerable information as to the expense and other matters.
282. But you have subscribed no money? Except what has been necessary to pay for the lease and surveys.
283. But you have no money to let contracts for the carrying out of the work? No; we are only in syndicate form so far. We could not go among the public and mining companies until we got our lease. We could not expend £20,000 upon the original lease.
284. I understand you object to this Bill simply because it contains a provision enabling the rival company to wander all over the county of Sandon;—you think they should be bound to a certain route? Yes; I think their plans and specifications ought also to be upon the table. We ought to know exactly what their route is.
285. You think that if the Bill passes in its present form the rival company might actually jump your rights? There would be nothing to prevent them from doing so.
286. What is a fair charge per unit for electricity? I am not an electrician; I cannot say.
287. I asked the question because the Bill states that the charge shall not exceed 1s.? We have an engineer of experience who could tell you what would be a fair charge. We had our own estimates from the Brush Electric Lighting Company.
288. *Mr. Cotton.*] Could any harm arise to the general public from the carrying out of the two schemes? No. If both schemes were actually carried out it would be a public benefit.
289. *Mr. Lonsdale.*] If your rights are properly guarded you have no objection to this company having the rights for which they ask? No; but I submit that the information before us as to what this company intend doing is of a most vague and unsatisfactory character.
290. You do not object to their running their lines parallel with yours? Providing they do not interfere with our distributing stations. As a matter of fact we do not know where they intend taking their lines. We understand that they have 2 miles of piping down a gorge, but that is about all we know.

WEDNESDAY, 26 OCTOBER, 1892.

Present:—

Mr. McCOURT,

Mr. LONSDALE,

Mr. COTTON.

J. GARRARD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. H. White, solicitor, appeared for the promoters of the Bill; Mr. M'Lachlan, solicitor, appeared for the Hillgrove Water and Electric Power Company.

Walter Harcourt Palmer recalled and further examined:—

291. *Chairman.*] Do you produce the plans asked for at the last meeting of the Committee, showing the route of the proposed connection between your weir site and machinery site? Yes; showing the water conduit from the weir site to the machinery site and the trial surveys connected therewith, and also a plan showing the cable line from the machinery site to Hillgrove. Mr. W. H.  
Palmer.
292. Does the pipe line from your weir site to your machinery site run through any land other than Crown land? No. 26 Oct., 1892.
293. Then, from your machinery site to Hillgrove, does the cable line run through Crown or purchased land? It runs through some conditional purchases of Mr. Waters.
294. That is shown on the plan? Yes.
- 294½. With the exception of those conditional purchases of Mr. Waters, the line passes through Crown land? I believe that to be the case.
295. *Mr. Lonsdale.*] But would it not run through some of the private property on the Gara Run? No.
296. *Mr. M'Lachlan.*] Did you personally prepare these plans? No; my firm prepared them.
297. Were they prepared in Sydney or in Melbourne? In Melbourne.
298. Are they the result of actual survey? Yes.
299. Who was the surveyor? Mr. Edmiston.

- Mr. W. H. Palmer.  
26 Oct., 1892.
300. Was it he who prepared the plans? He and Mr. Struthers together.
- 301-2. Referring to the line shown on the plan from the Guyra River to Baker's Creek; has that portion been surveyed? Yes.
303. By Mr. Edmiston? Yes.
304. How do you know that it has been surveyed? From seeing the field-notes of the survey. All the features in the field-notes correspond with the country through which the line runs. Mr. Edmiston was a perfect stranger to the district before he went up there, and the country being well known to me, I know that he could not have the features to which I refer on his field-notes unless he had made a survey.
305. Do you remember saying at the last meeting of the Committee that the survey had been made to the Sunlight Battery? I do.
306. This plan does not show the Sunlight? No; it shows the west Sunlight.
307. Nothing was said at the last meeting of the Committee about the survey having been made at that point to Baker's Creek? As far as I recollect what I said at the last meeting of the Committee was that the distributing station would be at the Sunlight batteries.
308. What is the distance from Baker's Creek to the tramway shed? You will find the scale on the plan.
309. Would that be on the table-land? Yes.
310. Do you swear that the route from Baker's Creek to the tramway shed has been surveyed? I firmly believe that it has been surveyed. I have been told so by my partner.
311. Did you see the field-book, showing that a survey had been made from Baker's Creek to the tramway shed? Yes.
312. When did you see it? When Mr. Edmiston came back from Hillgrove I saw it in Sydney.
313. You have not had an opportunity of comparing it with these plans since you received them? No; I may say that the plans before the Committee will be stood to by the company. They are prepared to erect their lines in accordance with it.
314. What is the distance from the weir site to the machinery site? Approximately,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles, as far as I can remember.
315. *Chairman.*] That is by your conduit route? Yes.
316. Not as the crow flies? No.
317. *Mr. McLachlan.*] What is the distance from the machinery site to the tramway shed? About 5 miles.
318. Are these plans in any way connected by any reference to the Bill? I think so.
319. In what way? Well, there is mention of the site on the Guyra River, from which the water is to be diverted, and again returned to the river free from pollution. I believe there is a clause in the Bill to that effect.
320. Are these plans put in? No; they are only produced.
321. Are there any leases in the neighbourhood of Baker's Creek, where the proposed cable-line crosses the creek? There are mining leases.
322. Are any of those leases shown on the plan? No; for the reason that the Government have not charted up their district map. They have not a district plan showing all the leases, and until a comparison can be made with a map showing the leases in their proper position as now surveyed, and not according to the old county plan, the Government map would be absolutely useless.
323. *Mr. White.*] As a matter of fact, Mr. Edmiston was engaged for some time on the survey? For about three months.

George Frederick Beck Hancock recalled and further examined:—

- Mr. G. F. B. Hancock.  
26 Oct., 1892.
324. *Mr. White.*] Have you seen these plans? I have thrown my eye over them within the last few minutes.
325. Does the route as shown upon the plan in any way affect your interests or the interests of the company? I do not claim to be an expert in these things, but I would simply state this, that there is a mere line shown; there is no indication as to the property through which it passes.
326. But do you think the plans affect your interest or the interests of your company? I think they may do so seriously.
327. But do they? Our wires traverse from point to point in all directions.
328. *Chairman.*] You have sufficient data before you showing you the position of the company's lines; you have indicated certain points on the plans showing that you are perfectly familiar with what you are talking about, and surely you can answer a question as to whether the line shown upon the plans interferes with your rights? Only one line is shown on the plans, and therefore it is impossible to say. The plans do not show me sufficient to enable me to answer the question.
329. *Mr. White.*] Then you know nothing about these plans? No.
330. Consequently you know nothing about the country? Undoubtedly I do.
331. That being so, cannot you say if the plans affect your rights? They may seriously affect our rights; they probably would.
332. *Mr. Cotton.*] In what way? They propose to bring a line to the West Sunlight battery, and across to the Baker's Creek tramway shed, and we propose to have a generating station at the Baker's Creek battery. Our lines come by this very route.
333. *Mr. White.*] I understood you to presume something just now;—suppose your presumption be correct, how would you be affected? Well, our wires go up to these mines.
334. But you cannot directly say as to how they will affect you? Not without having the leases specified.
335. In your previous evidence, when you were asked by the Chairman as to how the proposals of this Bill affected your interests, you said that in the absence of plans you could not say; the plans are before you now? I call them very insufficient plans. I think I could call upon professional men who would have no hesitation in saying that they were not sufficient.
336. I will ask you again whether they in any way affect your interests or the interests of your company? In my opinion the plans do not show sufficient to enable me to answer the question. Perhaps I had better answer your question by saying that there is nothing in the plans to indicate whether that would or would not be the case.

337. *Mr. McCourt.*] Mention has been made of the rights of your company;—what rights have they got? We have acquired leases and a freehold for our catchment.
338. In the particular portions shown in these plans, what rights are interfered with? Water rights.
339. In this particular locality? Yes; we have the water rights from the head of Baker's Creek down to the Sunlight Battery.
340. If the promoters of this Bill carry out the works proposed, will they interfere with your water rights? I think I answered that question at the last meeting of the Committee by saying that the company might, under clause 7 of their Bill, come in and interfere with our catchment area. It has been foreshadowed that the company will endeavour to get the right to a road through land which will intercept our catchment.
341. You have spoken of interference with your wires, what rights have you as to the erection of your wires, have you acquired rights to take wires anywhere? No.
342. You have not applied for a Bill? We have no intention of doing so at this moment.
343. You propose to erect your wires without a Bill? That can be done on mining leases.
344. Cannot this company do the same thing? I suppose they can, but they are applying for direct powers.
345. *Mr. Lonsdale.*] You spoke of a road coming through to intercept your catchment area is that road to be applied for by the public, do you understand, or by this company? The public are not applying to my knowledge.
346. *Chairman.*] Do you know of anyone else applying for a road through the land? I know of no direct application.
347. *Mr. Lonsdale.*] Do you know of any road being surveyed by the Government through that property? No; I do not.
348. Your water reserve is at the head of Baker's Creek? Yes.
349. Presuming that the wires of this company cross part of Baker's Creek, and are protected from your wires, will that interfere with you in any way? What I have pointed out is that they might come in on our catchment area.
350. But cannot two sets of wires pass over one another? Certainly you can have ten sets of wires passing over one another.
351. Your wires may cross each other without either of you interfering with the other's power? Unless the wires are blown down, which is not unlikely.

Mr. G. F. B.  
Hancock.  
26 Oct., 1892.





1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## HILLGROVE AND ARMIDALE WATER- POWER ELECTRIC BILL.

(PETITION FROM GEORGE FREDERICK BECK HANCOCK, PRAYING TO BE HEARD PERSONALLY OR BY COUNSEL BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 6 October, 1892.*

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

The humble Petition of George Frederick Beck Hancock, Robert Amos, James F. Frew, John W. Keller, and James Thompson Hackett (the Hillgrove Water and Electric Power Company),—

RESPECTFULLY AND HUMBLY SHOWETH TO YOUR HONORABLE HOUSE:—

1. That a Bill has been introduced into your Honorable House, in pursuance of leave in that behalf given, intituled "A Bill to enable the Hillgrove and Armidale Water-power Electric Company (Limited), a company registered in Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, under the provisions of the Companies Acts, to construct and maintain machinery, works, and other appliances for making, generating, and transmitting electricity, and supplying the same to any city, town, mine, company, co-partnership, person or persons whatsoever within the county of Sandon, in the said Colony of New South Wales, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

2. That such Bill has been referred to a Select Committee, appointed by your Honorable House, for consideration and report.

3. That your Petitioners being largely interested in the questions to be considered by such Select Committee, your Petitioners are advised that it is desirable that they should be represented before such Select Committee.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to grant them permission to appear before the said Select Committee in person or by Solicitor or Counsel, and, if necessary, to adduce such evidence, and send for such persons and papers, as your Petitioners may be advised, together with power to examine and cross-examine witnesses called before the said Committee.

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

G. F. B. HANCOCK.



1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**HILMGROVE AND ARMIDALE WATER-POWER ELECTRIC BILL.**  
(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF THE DISTRICT OF HILMGROVE, IN FAVOUR OF.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 22 November, 1892.*

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned residents of Hillgrove District, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

SHOWETH:—

That leave has been granted to the Hillgrove and Armidale Water-power Electric Company (Limited) to introduce a Bill to your Honorable House to enable the said Company to construct and maintain machinery, works, and other appliances for making and generating electricity within the county of Sandon, in the Colony of New South Wales, and transmitting the same to the cities and towns of the said county, for the purpose of working any machinery that may be erected by the said Company; for drawing or propelling trams, tramways, carriage, and other vehicles within the said county; also for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants of the said county with electricity for any purpose, and for other purposes set forth and mentioned in said Bill.

That the said Bill is now before your Honorable House for consideration.

That mining is the principal industry of the said Hillgrove District.

That in working and developing the mines of the said district steam is the chief motive power; that the said Hillgrove District is situated at a great distance from the coal-producing centres of the Colony of New South Wales, and by reason of such situation, and the consequent enormous expense of importing coal thereto, wood is the only fuel which can be used for producing steam for the purpose of working the machinery of the mines of the said district, and is year by year becoming scarcer, and the cost of obtaining, cutting, and carrying the same to the different machinery sites greater, with the result that the development of the said mines is being retarded and the interests of the district seriously prejudiced.

That the mining industry cannot be advanced and extended unless some less expensive motive power than that of steam be adopted. Owing to the great cost of fuel necessary for the production of steam, a very large area of mineral land is at the present time quite unworkable. That if some cheaper method of working the machinery of the mines were carried into effect, the mining industry would be largely developed and the general interests of the town and district materially advanced.

That the adoption of electricity, generated by water-power, for the working of machinery, as proposed by the Bill now before your Honorable House, will overcome the present difficulties of carrying on the business of mining within the district of your Petitioners; and, it is believed, will result in very great development of the mining industry of the said district, and a consequent demand for and large increase of labour, besides opening other avenues of employment.

That electrical power will be much less expensive than that of steam, and a large number of mines, which at the present time, owing to the great cost of fuel, are almost unworkable, can be immediately developed and made financially successful.

That the large areas of mineral and other land in the said district, which, by reason of the great cost of steam power, are now lying idle, will, by the adoption of a system of electrical motive, be opened up and worked, and will give employment to a large number of men, and form a considerable source of revenue to the Colony.

That by the passing of the Bill of the Hillgrove-Armidale Water-Power Electric Company (Limited), now before your Honorable House, the means will be afforded of developing the great mining industry of this district, and will also largely aid in advancing the general interests and welfare of the said district of Hillgrove.

That your Petitioners believe that although the said Bill will be of very great advantage to this district, it will in no way interfere with or injure the rights and interests of any person or persons.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to pass the Bill of the Hillgrove and Armidale Water-Power Electric Company (Limited).

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 320 signatures.]



1892-3.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

LEE AND BRADY SETTLEMENT BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
1 *March*, 1893.

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SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1893.

1892-3.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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VOTES NO. 64. TUESDAY, 14 FEBRUARY, 1893.

4. LEE AND BRADY SETTLEMENT BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Waddell moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Lee and Brady Settlement Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Barton, Mr. Perry, Mr. Dale, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Bavister, Mr. Hindle, Mr. Dowel, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES NO. 71. WEDNESDAY, 1 MARCH, 1893.

7. LEE AND BRADY SETTLEMENT BILL:—Mr. Waddell, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 14th February, 1893; together with a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.
- \* \* \* \* \*
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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings .....	2
Report .....	3
Proceedings of the Committee .....	4
Schedule of Amendment .....	4
List of Witnesses .....	4
Minutes of Evidence .....	5

1892-3.

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**LEE AND BRADY SETTLEMENT BILL.**

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**REPORT.**

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred on the 14th February, 1893,—the “*Lee and Brady Settlement Bill*,”—beg to report to your Honorable House,—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the list\* (whose <sup>\* See list, page 4.</sup> evidence will be found appended hereto); and the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several clauses and the Schedules of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make an amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

T. WADDELL,  
Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 28th February, 1893.

---

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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 WEDNESDAY, 22 FEBRUARY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Perry, | Mr. Waddell.  
 [In the absence of a Quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.]

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THURSDAY, 23 FEBRUARY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Perry, | Mr. Waddell.  
 [In the absence of a Quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.]

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TUESDAY, 28 FEBRUARY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Kelly, | Mr. Morgan,  
 | Mr. Waddell.

Mr. Waddell called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee *read* by the Clerk.Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, together with original Petition to introduce same, before the Committee.

The Chairman read a letter from Mr. James Brady requesting to be examined as a witness before the Committee.

Present :—John M'Phillamy (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

John M'Phillamy sworn and examined.

Witness *produced* Indenture of Surrender and Declaration of Trust, dated 5th April, 1861—Mr. James Brady and wife to Messrs. J. Dargin and T. Kite; and Indenture of Appointment and Conveyance, dated 12th June, 1861—Mrs. Brady and Trustees and William Lee, Esq., to Messrs. John and George Lee upon Trusts.

Witness withdrew.

The Hon. George Lee, a Member of the Legislative Council, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Edric Hubert Brady called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

James Brady called in, sworn, and examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,—put and passed.

Solicitor called in and informed.

Clauses 1 and 2 read and *agreed to*.Clause 3 read, amended\*, and *agreed to*.Clauses 4 to 9 read and *agreed to*.Schedules read and *agreed to*.Title read and *agreed to*.

Chairman to report the Bill with an amendment to the House.

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 SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENT.
Page 7, clause 3, line 58. *After* "time" *insert* "by the consent of the said Maria Brady."

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 LIST OF WITNESSES.

	PAGE.
Brady, E. H. ....	6
Brady, J. ....	7
Lee, M.L.C., The Hon. G. ....	6
M'Phillamy, J. ....	5

\* See Schedule of Amendment



1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

LEE AND BRADY SETTLEMENT BILL.

TUESDAY, 28 FEBRUARY, 1893.

Present:—

MR. KELLY, | MR. MORGAN.  
|  
MR. WADDELL.

T. WADDELL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. J. M'Phillamy appeared as solicitor for the Bill.

Mr. John M'Phillamy sworn and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are solicitor for the Bill? Yes.
2. Will you make a brief statement of the various points in connection with the Bill, explaining it? Mr. William Lee, in 1843, made a settlement in favour of two daughters, Maria Brady and Elizabeth Lord, of certain land—that they should have an equal share in the rents and profits. About 1861, for certain reasons, Mrs. Brady made a settlement on herself and children, precluding herself from mortgaging or alienating the land in any way, for which, I believe, she had good reasons at the time.
3. *Mr. Kelly.*] Have you any knowledge of those reasons? Yes; she was afraid her husband might induce her to sell the land, and the property would be wasted. For that reason the settlement was made, it being her own property, given her by her father. Shortly afterwards her husband sold whatever interest he might have in the property to the father—Mr. William Lee—that is, what is called a life interest of the husband, and some time afterwards became insolvent. The official assignee afterwards also sold the interest of James Brady, the husband, to Mr. George Lord, for the sum of £500, and that was afterwards paid to Mr. Lord by Mrs. Brady's trustees, out of £1,000 left to her by the father. Afterwards, Mrs. Lord, wishing to build on her property, they arranged to have a partition, and found, on account of Mrs. Brady's settlement, that it could not be done without a Bill being passed by Parliament. In 1873 an Act was passed called the "Lee's Partition and Sale Act," under which Mrs. Lord took her share of the property, and Mrs. Brady hers. Mrs. Lord took hers in fee simple, and Mrs. Brady took hers under the settlement of 1861; that is, subject to the trustees as in the settlement of 1861. At that time there was a large hotel and several shops on the property in one of the best positions in Bathurst. The shops have fallen into disrepair, and have become untenable. Two of them have had to be pulled down lately in order to prevent loss of life. The hotel, although a very good one, and in a good position, is behind the times, and requires a considerable sum of money being spent upon it for the purpose of additions and other conveniences.
4. *Mr. Morgan.*] This is Mrs. Brady's property? Yes. I may mention that Mrs. Lord has built on her own properties, and they are bringing in a return of about £1,400 a year. In consequence of the hotel getting behind the times, we have not as good an opportunity of letting it as we should have. Tenants say, "You must give us improvements." The shops have had to be pulled down, and it will take £2,000 or £3,000 to build shops of a character similar to the adjoining property, and they will then let very well. Mrs. Brady has no other income, and unless she can borrow some money with which to build these shops, she will

Mr. J.  
M'Phillamy.  
28 Feb., 1893.

- Mr. J. M'Phillamy. will not only lose their rent, but a great deal of the rent of the hotel as well. She has arranged with an architect to have shops built, and she can increase her income to the extent of £300 or £400, if she borrows money.
- 28 Feb., 1893. 5. *Chairman.*] I do not know that you need state anything further, beyond making it clear to the Committee that this property was left as a birthright to Mrs. Brady, and, consequently, as a matter of right, she should have control of it? Yes.
6. *Mr. Morgan.*] It was not, under the will, to pass to her children? It was left to herself by her father. Then she settled it to herself and to her children, but not giving herself power to mortgage.
7. Is there any objection on the part of the children to this? No; they are all consenting parties. We have asked, under the Bill, for power to sell part of the property. There is another part of the property close to Rankin-street, through which the Jordan Creek runs. Mrs. Brady has 5 chains, with a frontage to Rankin-street, and it would require £200 to put up a fence along the creek in order to make it of any use. Dr. M'Cathie is willing to give a piece of land in exchange for another piece, and if he does so, it will give Mrs. Brady a back lane, and will enable her to utilise the whole of the frontage.
8. *Chairman.*] That is a part which you wish to be sold? Yes.

The Hon. George Lee, M.L.C., sworn and examined:—

- Hon. G. Lee, M.L.C. 9. *Mr. M'Phillamy.*] You are a grazier, residing at Bathurst, and a trustee under the settlement of Brady's. Do you know the property in Rankin-street, and George-street, and the Duke's Hotel? Yes.
- 28 Feb., 1893. 10. It is one of the principal sites in Bathurst? Yes.
11. Have you noticed that the shops have lately become dilapidated? Yes; they are unfit for occupation.
12. The same remark applies to the property in William-street and Howick-street? Yes.
13. The hotel has been built for a great number of years? Yes; it is in a dilapidated condition, and it will be necessary to repair it before very long, if it is to be occupied at all as an hotel.
14. *Mr. Kelly.*] To whom did the land originally belong? To my father.
15. Then the property is inherited by your family? Yes.
16. Does not the property belong to the husband of Mrs. Brady? No; it was originally my father's property, and he willed it to my two sisters. It was a joint property, and they introduced a Bill into Parliament to get the power of dividing it; and it was divided. An equitable division took place.
17. It states in the Bill that during the lifetime of Mrs. Brady there should be no mortgages of any description on the land? Yes.
18. *Mr. M'Phillamy.*] Do you know the property in Raglan-street? Yes.
19. Has that fallen into disrepair? Yes.
20. Do you know where the creek crosses? Yes.
21. Leaving a small piece on one side and another piece adjoining it? Yes.
22. Would it be a benefit to have that piece extended? Yes. I may mention that whilst Mrs. Brady was in England, Dr. M'Cathie, the owner of the adjoining property, came to me as trustee, and suggested that course to me. I thought it a good plan to obtain the adjoining land and give up an equivalent for it. If the exchange is effected it will increase the value of both properties.
23. *Mr. Kelly.*] Is it the wish of all who are interested in the land that it should be disposed of in the manner suggested to the Committee? Yes.
24. With a view to enhancing the value of the property? Yes.
25. And to put more modern structures upon it? Yes.
26. The object is the benefit of the family? Yes. I am not directly interested in any way. My object is to provide for the family in the best way.
27. And they are perfectly satisfied? Yes.
28. *Mr. Morgan.*] This Bill is brought in at the wish of Mrs. Brady? Yes.

Mr. Edric Hubert Brady sworn and examined:—

- Mr. E. H. Brady. 29. *Mr. M'Phillamy.*] You are one of the sons of Mrs. Brady, who owns the property? Yes.
- 28 Feb., 1893. 30. I think you manage the property? Yes.
31. Do you know the property in Bathurst well? Yes.
32. What state is it in? It is in a state of great disrepair. Some of the places have fallen down, and they have been obliged to remove them.
33. The walls were tottering? Yes.
34. The municipality insisted upon removal? Yes.
35. And it brings in no return? No.
36. The hotel is one of the best sites in Bathurst? Yes.
37. It was built forty years ago? More than that, about sixty years ago.
38. Will considerable additional improvements be required to make it in keeping with the modern hotels in Bathurst? Yes, the present tenant is only staying in on condition that it is to be put into thorough repair.
39. Would it be a benefit to your mother if she could borrow money with which to build shops, something like those of Mrs. Lord, adjoining? Decidedly.
40. And unless she gets the Bill she has no power to do it? No.
41. *Mr. Kelly.*] I suppose you are agreeable to the proceedings? Yes.
42. In accordance with the wishes of your mother? Yes.
43. *Mr. M'Phillamy.*] Can you answer for your brothers and sisters? Yes, they are all willing.
44. *Chairman.*] This property was left to your mother by your father? Yes.
45. And owing to certain changes which took place after marriage, she has lost the full control of it,—that is, the right to mortgage it? Yes.
46. Your father has not been living with your mother for some time? No, not for thirty-five years.
47. And she is the sole support of your family? Yes.
48. *Mr. Kelly.*] Does Mr. Brady ever make any attempt to claim the property? No.
49. *Mr. Morgan.*] He could have no claim under the father's will? No; moreover I think that whatever claim he may have had once he has sold. He has sold his life interest.
50. Then he could not be an objector to the Bill in any way? No.
51. And it does not interfere with any of his rights? No.
52. Your brothers and sisters are agreeable to the passing of the Bill? Yes, I can answer for that. Mr.

Mr. James Brady sworn and examined:—

Mr. J. Brady.

28 Feb., 1893.

53. *Chairman.*] Do you live at Bathurst? I do.
54. Are you the husband of Mrs. Brady referred to in the Bill? I am.
55. Have you any objections to the Bill being passed? I have.
56. Will you state your objections? I will. The Bill has to be passed, it appears, under the father's will, for Mrs. Brady. The Bill seeks to give the trustees under that will power to sell or mortgage to which I object.
57. *Mr. Kelly.*] On what grounds do you object? By the father's will.
58. But you have no claim of any description to the property which is inherited by your wife? But I say that I have.
59. *Chairman.*] Will you state what claim you have to the property? I say, first that it is mine by a deed of gift.
60. And have you lost all control over the property for many years past? No, I have not lost it.
61. Have you received any rents? Not a sixpence.
62. Why have you not taken some legal action to ensure your getting your rights if you have any? Why I did not do so is one thing. I have not done so, but I intend to do so.
63. *Mr. Morgan.*] You say you hold certain rights under a deed of gift. Can you prove to the Committee that you hold those rights? Yes, through Judge Stephen.
64. *Mr. Kelly.*] Where is the deed of gift? I expect it is in the Registry Office.
65. Rather a peculiar place to have it? It is registered there.
66. *Chairman.*] Have you anything more to say with reference to your claim to the property referred to? I have. They are seeking under the father's will, are they not?
67. Before you go further, did Mrs. Brady's father make his will before her marriage, or was it after her marriage? After her marriage.
68. Did he, in his will, stipulate that you should have a right to this property the same as she had? None whatever. He had no such power at the time to make it to her.
69. *Mr. Kelly.*] But it was his own property? How can that be, when in a deed of gift years before that, he was dispossessed of it.
70. Do I understand you to say there was a deed of gift made out in your favour prior to the marriage of yourself and Mrs. Brady? No; I do not attempt to say such a thing. Before she became Brady by marriage, a deed of gift was made to Maria Lee.
71. Whom you married? Yes; and there was a deed before she became Mrs. Brady in her favour.
72. You told the Committee you have had a deed of gift? The deed of gift I allude to is a settlement by the father on Mrs. Brady.
73. What deed of gift have you got—that is the question? Only that deed.
74. But surely your own common sense must tell you that you could have no claim upon a deed of gift made in favour of Mrs. Brady. Would you attempt to say that? When she becomes married it goes to the right of her husband.
75. How long have you been separated from Mrs. Brady? Many years.
76. How many? I cannot tell you.
77. Twenty, ten, or five years? More than that.
78. More than twenty years? I do not believe it is.
79. Prior to your separation from Mrs. Brady this deed of gift had been made out by her father in her favour? Yes, before she became married.
80. You claim that when you married Mrs. Brady you had a right to inherit what her father had given to her as a free deed of gift? I do; that is my right.
81. How long did you live with Mrs. Brady after marriage? Close on thirty years.
82. Mrs. Brady never made any overtures to you about giving you a free deed of gift to the property? No, I do not think we ever had any conversation about it.
83. And to the best of your knowledge you have no deed of gift made out by Mrs. Brady, your wife, in your favour? No, none. She has no power.
84. The deed of gift to which you actually refer is the deed of gift that was originally made out by her father in her favour? Yes.
85. And that deed of gift, you contend, is in the Registry Office at the present day? Yes.
86. Then you have no deed of gift? I am not possessed of it, but you can send for documents of that sort.
87. Did you ever in any way collect rents, or receive any money in connection with this property? Not a farthing.
88. What is your main reason why your family should not enhance the value of the property? Her trustees under the will want a Bill to be passed through the Upper House, to give them power to sell, mortgage, and do as they like with the property.
89. Why do you oppose enhancing the value of the property when it is for the benefit of your own family? But how can it be benefited by her being dispossessed of it.
90. But why should you raise any objection to this property, which is your wife's, being mortgaged;—the property will be enhanced in value and will eventually go to the benefit of your family? Will it be enhanced in value if it is mortgaged?
91. It will. The fact of your wife being able to obtain a mortgage on the property—which she cannot obtain now—will enable her to erect suitable buildings upon it. Those buildings will go to the benefit of your family, perhaps when we are on the other side of the grave. I ask you why should you object to that? I do. It is possible that it is not Mrs. Brady who wishes the property to be mortgaged. It is her agent or trustee who is asking for it. I am quite opposed to the trustee being possessed of it. What position will she be in if he has power to mortgage, and if the property is lost by his bad management, by "swopping," or anything of that kind? He will not have to be asked as to where it went to. I am going to stop it before it gets to his hands.
92. Are you aware that the whole of your family have consented to the Bill? I am not aware of it. They are stupid to trust the property to other people, and I am going to oppose it.
93. Will you tell us what your main objection is to the Bill? That the trustees should not be possessed of the property.
94. Is not the trustee a brother of your wife? Yes.

- Mr. J. Brady. 95. Why do you think confidence should not be placed in him? He wants to get possession of this property, and to have the power to sell it, "swop" it, or to do anything he likes with it. Perhaps he wants to meet some liability of his own. What position would my wife and children be in then? He could go and waste the property, and do as he liked with it.
- 28 Feb., 1893. 96. *Mr. Morgan.*] Did you at any time receive any money for any share you were supposed to possess or did really possess in the estate? Yes, I did.
97. You say that at one time you held a right to some portion of the property? Yes.
98. Did you sell it? I did.
99. Did you sell the entire right? I did not.
100. What portion of the right did you sell? I sold my right for the future and not for the past.
101. You sold any future rights you might hold in the property? I did. That question has been tried in the Supreme Court.
102. That was in the year 1861? Yes.
103. *Mr. Kelly.*] According to this deed of gift (produced) you have actually sold your right in connection with this property? Not at all.
104. Then why does your name appear to it? I sold for the future. That question has been tried by Sir Alfred Stephen.
105. *Mr. Morgan.*] In 1861 you sold all future right you might have in the property? That is correct.
106. That is in the property dealt with under the Bill? Yes.
107. *Mr. M'Phillamy.*] Since you seem to be so anxious about your wife and family may I ask whether you have in any way, during the last thirty years, contributed to their education and support? I have not—I have been so robbed of the estate.

1892.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

MENINDIE AND BROKEN HILL TRAMWAY BILL,

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

10 *November*, 1892.

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SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1892.

1892.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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VOTES No. 22. TUESDAY, 18 OCTOBER, 1892.

6. MENINDIE AND BROKEN HILL TRAMWAY BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Barbour moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Menindie and Broken Hill Tramway Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Lyne, Mr. Copeland, Mr. Booth, Mr. Cann, Mr. Frank Farnell, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Hugh Taylor, Mr. Gormly, Mr. Lee, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 23. WEDNESDAY, 19 OCTOBER, 1892.

7. MENINDIE AND BROKEN HILL TRAMWAY BILL:—Mr. Barbour (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Petitions presented on the 7th, 15th, 22nd, and 27th September, and 12th October, respectively, in reference to the Menindie and Broken Hill Tramway Bill, be referred to the Select Committee now sitting on the Bill.
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 24. THURSDAY, 20 OCTOBER, 1892.

6. MENINDIE AND BROKEN HILL TRAMWAY BILL:—Mr. Newton presented a Petition from certain Residents of Hay and District representing that the tramway proposed to be constructed under this Bill would prove of great benefit to the Petitioners; submitting reasons why it should be made; and praying the House to take the facts stated in their Petition into favourable consideration,
- Petition received.
- Mr. Barbour (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Petition be referred to the Select Committee now sitting on the Bill.
- Question put and passed
- 

VOTES No. 31. THURSDAY, 10 NOVEMBER, 1892.

6. MENINDIE AND BROKEN HILL TRAMWAY BILL :—Mr. Barbour, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before the Select Committee for whose consideration and Report this Bill was referred on the 18th October, 1892, together with a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.

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CONTENTS.	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings . . . . .	2
Report . . . . .	3
Proceedings of the Committee . . . . .	4
Schedule of Amendments . . . . .	5
List of Witnesses . . . . .	6
Minutes of Evidence . . . . .	7

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REPORT.

1892.

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**MENINDIE AND BROKEN HILL TRAMWAY BILL.**


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**REPORT.**


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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on 18th October, 1892, the "*Menindie, and Broken Hill Tramway Bill*,"—and to whom was also referred on 19th and 20th October, 1892, "*the Petitions presented on the 7th, 15th, 22nd, and 27th September, and 12th and 20th October, respectively, in reference to the said Bill*,"—beg to report to your Honorable House,—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the list\* (whose \* See list page 6 evidence will be found appended hereto); and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several clauses and schedules of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain amendments.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

ROBT. BARBOUR,  
Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 3 November, 1892.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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WEDNESDAY, 19 OCTOBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Barbour,		Mr. Booth,
Mr. Cann,		Mr. Frank Farnell,
Mr. Gormly,		Mr. McFarlane.

Mr. Barbour called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, together with original Petition, to introduce same, before the Committee.

Present:—Alexander Matheson, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*.)

Charles Edward Hogg (*Consulting Engineer*) sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Mitchell Purves sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Henry Hudson called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

William Yuill (*Civil Engineer*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Ordered, That the Secretary for Railways and the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned till To-morrow at half-past Ten o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 20 OCTOBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Barbour,		Mr. Gormly.
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In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 27 OCTOBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Barbour in the Chair.

Mr. Cann,		Mr. Frank Farnell,
		Mr. Gormly.

Entries from Votes and Proceedings, referring the Petitions presented on the 7th, 15th, 22nd, 27th September, and 12th and 20th October, to the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Petitions *referred*, before the Committee.

Present:—Alexander Matheson, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*.)

Hugh McLachlan (*Secretary for Railways*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Henry Deane (*Engineer-in-Chief for Railways*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Robert Henry De Low (*Clerk in charge of Lease Division, Department of Lands*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Charles Edward Hogg recalled and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Mitchell Purves recalled and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Ahern (*Contractor*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Edward Bulwer Lytton Dickens, M.L.A., called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Ordered:—That the evidence be printed and circulated to Members of the Committee before next meeting.

Reassembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

THURSDAY, 3 NOVEMBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Barbour in the Chair.

Mr. Cann,		Mr. Frank Farnell,
		Mr. Lee.

Present:—Alexander Matheson, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*.)

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Solicitor called in and informed.

Clause 1 read and *agreed* to.

Clause 2 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.

Clause 3 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.

\*See Schedule Amendments.



Clauses 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 read and *agreed* to.  
 Clause 9 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.  
 Clause 10 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.  
 Clauses 11, 12, 13 read and *agreed* to.  
 Clause 14 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.  
 Clause 15 read and *agreed* to.  
 Clause 16 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.  
 Clause 17 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.  
 Clauses 18 and 19 read and *agreed* to.  
 Clause 20 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.  
 Clause 21 read and *omitted*.  
 Clause 22 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.  
 Clause 23 read and *agreed* to.  
 Clause 24 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.  
 Clauses 25 and 26 read and *agreed* to.  
 Clause 27 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.  
 Clause 28 read and *omitted*.  
 Clause 29 30 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.  
 Clause 30 31 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.  
 Clause 31 32 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.  
 Clause 32 33 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.  
 Clauses 33 34, 34 35, 35 36, 36 37, 37 38, 38 39, 39 40, 40 41, 41 42, 42 43, 43 44, read and *agreed* to.  
 Clause 44 45 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.  
 Clauses 45 46, 46 47, 47 48, 48 49, 49 50, 50 51, 51 52, read and *agreed* to.  
 Clause 52 read and *omitted*.  
 Clauses 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, read and *agreed* to.  
 Clause 59 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.  
 New clause to stand as clause 21, read and *agreed* to.  
 New clause to stand as clause 28, read and *agreed* to.  
 New clause to stand as clause 29, read and *agreed* to.  
 Schedules read and *agreed* to.  
 Title read and *agreed* to.  
 Chairman to report the Bill with amendments to the House.

\*See Schedule of Amendments.

#### SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

Page 2, clause 2, line 25. *Omit* "for and on behalf of Her Majesty."  
 " " " 29. *After* "occupier" *insert* "and lessee or licensee under the Crown."  
 " " *Add* to clause,—  
 " " "Public Land" means Crown land not held under lease or license under the Crown Lands Acts or under any other Act authorising the occupation or use of Crown lands, or any lands reserved or dedicated for public uses or purposes (exclusive of roads), whether held by trustees or not, if such lands are not, for the time being, lawfully held under any lease or license.  
 " " "Private land" means any land which is not Crown or public land, or which is hereinafter expressly referred to as private land.  
 " " "Road" means a public road so constituted by reservation, proclamation, dedication, or otherwise howsoever.  
 " " The intervention of a road or water-course (not being a permanent river) shall not prevent holdings or lands being held to be "adjoining."  
 " " 3, line 45. *Omit* "both public and private."  
 " " " 47. *Omit* "both public and private" *insert* "whether the same shall be Crown, public, or private lands."  
 " " lines 48 and 49. *Omit* "in part thereof on private lands" *insert* "on Crown or public lands."  
 " " " 49 and 50. *Omit* "thirty-three feet, and on public lands in breadth."  
 " " line 54. *After* "lawful" *insert* "for the Promoter."  
 " 3, " 9, line 26. *Omit* "said"  
 " " " 30. *Omit* "said"  
 " " 10, " 33. *Omit* "private"  
 " " " 38. *Omit* "proprietors" *insert* "owners"  
 " 4, " 14, " 30. *Omit* "lessees" *insert* "Promoter."  
 " " " 33. *Omit* "lessees" *insert* "Promoter"  
 " " 16, " 42. *Omit* "lessees" *insert* "Promoter"  
 " 5, " 17, " 3. *Omit* "which" *insert* "such rates, tolls, or charges"  
 " " 20, " 30. *Omit* "lessees" *insert* "Promoter"  
 " " " 31. *Omit* "lessees" *insert* "Promoter"  
 " " " 32. *After* "same" *insert* "and the expenses incurred by the Promoter in connection with such goods"  
 " " " 36. *After* "money" *insert* "and expenses"  
 " 5, *Omit* clause 21.  
 " 6, clause 22. *Add* to clause, "And provided also that where lands entered upon by the Promoter are Crown lands, nothing in this Act contained shall be held to exempt the Promoter from the provisions of Part VI of the Crown Lands Act of 1884"  
 " " 24. *Omit* "Provided that where such Tramway passes over Crown lands, the Promoter shall pay to the Crown such annual rent, not exceeding two shillings per acre, for such Crown lands passed over by such Tramway, as the Minister for Lands may direct"  
 Page

- Page 7, clause 27, line 18. *Omit "ten" insert "twenty"*  
 ,, 7. *Omit clause 28.*  
 ,, 7, clause 29, 30, line 38. *Omit "said"*  
 ,, ,, ,, 39. *Omit "land" insert "lands"*  
 ,, ,, ,, 39. *Omit "notification" insert "notifications"*  
 ,, ,, ,, 39. *Omit "is" insert "are"*  
 ,, ,, 30, 31, line 44. *After "the" insert "private"*  
 ,, ,, lines 45 and 46. *Omit "hereinafter" insert "in this Act"*  
 ,, 8, ,, 31, 32, line 10. *After "amending" insert "or repealing"*  
 ,, ,, 32, 33, ,, 20. *After "Act" insert "or is held under any lease or license from the Crown"*  
 ,, ,, ,, 20. *After "owners" insert "lessees or licensees"*  
 ,, 11, ,, 44, 45. *Insert the following new sub-section, to stand as sub-section I:—*

(I) As to the determination of compensation to absent parties. Sections forty-two and forty-four, both inclusive.

Page 13, clause 52. *Omit clause.*

,, 14, ,, 59, line 47. *After "lands" insert "within the counties of Menindie, Tandora, and Yancowinna"*

,, 5. *Insert the following new clause, to stand as clause 21:—*

21. Upon publication of the notification mentioned in Part II of this Act, the Promoter shall be entitled to a lease for twenty-one years from the Crown of such Crown lands as shall be necessarily used or required for the tramway, including such Crown lands as shall be necessarily used or required for sidings, stations, station buildings, workshops, offices, embankments, approaches, and other works and conveniences in connection with the tramway, and shall pay to the Crown such annual rent not exceeding two shillings per acre for such Crown lands so used or required, as the Minister for Lands may direct. Provided that, after the expiry of the said twenty-one years, the Promoter shall be entitled to a renewal of the said lease from year to year, unless and until the tramway shall be resumed by the Governor, under the provisions of this Act.

Page 7. *Insert the following new clauses, to stand as clauses 28 and 29:—*

28. Before the Promoter shall put into force any of the provisions contained in this Act with respect to the acquisition or occupation of private lands otherwise than by agreement, if any shall be so required to be resumed and taken under the provisions of this Act, the following conditions and provisions shall be observed:—

- (i) The Promoter shall publish once at the least in each of three consecutive weeks in some local newspaper circulating in the Police District of Mitchell, a notice describing shortly the nature of the undertaking in respect of which it is proposed to take any private lands, naming their registered office as the place where a plan of the proposed undertaking may be seen at all reasonable hours, and stating the quantity of lands required.
- (ii) The Promoter shall serve a notice on every owner or reputed owner, lessee or reputed lessee and occupier of such private lands, describing in each case the particular lands intended to be taken, and requiring an answer, stating whether the person so served assents, dissents, or is neutral in respect of taking such lands.
- (iii) On compliance with the provisions of this section with respect to notices, the Promoter may, if he think fit, present a petition to the Governor, and such petition shall state the private lands intended to be taken, and the purposes for which they are required, and the names of the owners, lessees, and occupiers of lands who have assented, dissented, or are neutral in respect to the taking of such lands, or who have returned no answer to the notice. And it shall pray that the Promoter may, with reference to such lands, be allowed to put in force the powers contained in this Act, with respect to the acquisition or occupation of private lands otherwise than by agreement, and such prayer shall be supported by such evidence as the Governor may require.
- (iv) On the receipt of such petition, and on due proof of the proper notices having been published and served, the Governor shall take such petition into consideration, and may either dismiss the same, or direct a local inquiry as to the propriety of assenting to the prayer of such petition, but until such inquiry has been made, no provisional order shall be made affecting any such lands without the consent of the owners, lessees, and occupiers thereof.
- (v) After the completion of such inquiry the Governor may, by provisional order, empower the Promoter to put in force with reference to the private lands referred to in such order the powers of this Act with respect to the acquisition and occupation of private lands otherwise than by agreement, or any of them, and either absolutely or with such conditions and modifications as the Governor may think fit, and it shall be the duty of the Promoter to serve a copy of any order so made, in the manner and on the person in which and on whom notices in respect of such lands are required to be served.

29. After the approval by the Governor of the acquisition of private land otherwise than by agreement, if any shall be resumed and taken under the provisions of this Act, and after publication of the notification in the last section mentioned, but not before, it shall be lawful for the Promoter to acquire the lands described in the First Schedule hereto, in manner and under and subject to the conditions in this Act specified and contained.

#### LIST OF WITNESSES.

	PAGE.
Ahearn, J. ....	21
Deane, H. ....	17
De Low, R. H. ....	19
Dickens, E. B. L., M.L.A. ....	22
Hogg, C. E. ....	7, 19
Hudson, H. ....	13
M'Lachlan, H. ....	15
Purves, J. M. ....	12, 20
Yuill, W. ....	14

Lease of Crown  
Lands.

Conditions prior  
to acquisition of  
private lands.

Promoter may  
acquire lands  
after approval of  
Governor.

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

MENINDIE AND BROKEN HILL TRAMWAY BILL.

WEDNESDAY, 19 OCTOBER, 1892.

Present:—

MR. BARBOUR,		MR. CANN,
MR. GORMLY,		MR. FRANK FARNELL,
		MR. BOOTH.

ROBERT BARBOUR, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Alexander Matheson, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Promoters of the Bill.

Mr. Charles Edward Hogg called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] What are you? A consulting engineer.
2. *Mr. Matheson.*] Have you been occupied on railways in this Colony? Yes; I was one of the railway engineers on the Government Railways here for about ten years.
3. What as? As field engineer.
4. Have you resided at Broken Hill? Yes, for about three years.
5. Were you following your profession? Yes, all the time.
6. Were you the original engineer of the scheme to supply Broken Hill with water from Stephen's Creek? Yes, of the scheme at present in force with some modifications.
7. In that connection did you ever have to consider the question of a water supply for the treatment of ores? Yes; frequently.
8. Is there a sufficient local supply of water for that purpose? No, there never will be.
9. Do you consider the scheme commercially feasible of bringing water from the Darling River to Broken Hill? No; I inquired thoroughly into it when it was proposed to bring water to Broken Hill, and it was proved to my mind to be perfectly impossible to do it with any hope of financial success.
10. Then do you consider that, in order to treat the low grade ores profitably, the ores must be taken to the water? Undoubtedly.
11. *Mr. Farnell.*] What is the difference between taking the water to the ores and taking the ores to the water? We could carry a ton of ore from Broken Hill to Menindie at a cost of about 4s. 6d. per ton, but it would cost from £1 5s. to £1 10s. to pump the requisite quantity of water from Menindie to Broken Hill—that is without any profit whatever. That is the minimum cost at which the water can be delivered at Broken Hill from the Darling River. Of course some portion of that water could be used over again, but it would have to be repumped, and it is always against the treatment of ores to use water twice over.
12. *Mr. Matheson.*] Is crude ore at present sent out of the Colony for treatment? Yes; to the extent of about 90,000 tons a year.
13. Where to? To South Australia.
14. If the proposed tramway were made do you think these ores could be treated profitably on the Darling? I do. I think that is the only place where they could be treated. A great deal of ore which could

Mr.  
C. E. Hogg.  
19 Oct., 1892.

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could not be sent such a long distance as to South Australia; could be properly treated if it were taken the shorter distance to the River Darling.

15. Have you examined the route of the proposed tramway? I have.

16. Have you a plan here? Yes; I produce a sketch plan, showing the proposed route. The line would start at Menindie, and from there it would enter the Darling stock route No. 9,867. It would keep that stock route, of course, with some slight local modifications, until it reached travelling-stock route No. 700. It would then enter a travelling-stock route (keeping westerly) No. 244. It would then turn off at a place known as Coombara Tanks. From there it would pass through what are known as the Rockwell paddocks, and keeping round the white lead mine and the Broken Hill tank, it would enter Broken Hill on the south side, and it would probably terminate near the western boundary of the Broken Hill Proprietary, allotment 10, section 50.

17. Would the length of the line be from 63 to 64 miles? Yes, about that.

18. Are there any engineering difficulties? None whatever. The country is comparatively level with the usual undulations that are met with in that plain country.

19. Would the grades and curves be favourable for the traffic? Very favourable. There will be no necessity to have any grades heavier than 1 in 50 or 60 or curves shorter than 12 chains, at the very least.

20. What character of line do you propose to make? The same kind of line as that now in use at Broken Hill at the mines and the flux quarries. The gauge would have to be 3 ft. 6 in., so that the trucks used at the mines could run over the proposed line without there being any necessity for transshipment.

21. Is it proposed to make the cutting, embankments, and waterways, in the first instance, to suit the 4-ft. 8½-in. gauge of the State railways? I should propose that the waterways and bridges should be made to suit that gauge, and, if insisted on, the cuttings and embankments; but they could be widened just as easily at any subsequent time. The curves and gradients should be those adopted on the State railways.

22. What do you estimate the cost of the line at? About £150,000 complete.

23. *Mr. Farnell.*] Does that include the rolling stock? It includes what we at present anticipate will be the rolling stock required.

24. *Mr. Matheson.*] Would the line interfere with any vested interests? With none whatever.

25. Would the construction of the line lead to a reduction in the present cost of transit to Broken Hill? Yes; to a most material reduction.

26. Can you give any illustration of it? Yes. I will illustrate the saving which I anticipate will be made on coke alone. Coke manufactured in New South Wales could be water-borne through from Bourke or Corowa, on the Murray River, in through the mouth of the river, and delivered at Menindie when the river is navigable; and from there it could be sent to Broken Hill. I estimate that the saving per ton on the carriage of coke would be about 12s. which would amount to a total saving to Broken Hill of about £48,000 per annum. I think that the saving on coal would amount to £4,000 or £5,000 a year. The annual saving on timber fuel may be set down at about £15,000 per annum. Timber fuel near Broken Hill is becoming scarce, but there is an unlimited supply on the Darling, at Lake Menindie and other places near the starting point of the proposed line. I estimate that the saving on mining timber would be equal to 25 per cent. on the present cost of transit. The saving on general merchandise would be about 50 per cent., and on machinery used at the mines, about 30 per cent.

27. You mentioned just now that the traffic would be carried on the river if it was navigable? Yes.

28. Have you any figures bearing on that? Yes; I obtained very accurate figures on the navigability of the rivers on the Murray and the Darling from the Customs officers, and also from the Government Astronomer. From the year 1880 to the year 1892 the river was navigable on an average from eight to ten months per annum, for river steamers drawing from 5 to 6 feet of water.

29. *Chairman.*] Have you any other information about the navigation of the river? No.

30. Is from 5 to 6 feet about the draught of the largest steamers running? That is the average draft of the steamers in use. They are ridiculous steamers; the worst any one ever saw on a river.

31. They are made for the purpose, I suppose? I do not think they can be.

32. Do you propose to improve on them? I should employ steamers with a 2½-foot draught, and very likely increase the navigation of the river from one to two months per annum.

33. *Mr. Matheson.*] What is the present traffic to Broken Hill? I will give some of the leading items. There are 76,500 tons of coke per annum, on which £131,600 is paid as trainage to the South Australian Government and the Silverton Tramway Company. The value of that coke is set down at £373,000. There are 28,000 tons of coal valued at £68,000. Of mining and building timbers there are upwards of 21,000,000 superficial feet, equal to about 15,000 tons passing over those lines, and as nearly as I can ascertain, there are also general goods to the value of £647,000 going over the lines.

34. *Chairman.*] Is that freight? No; what I have mentioned is the value. You can get the value from the Customs, but it is very difficult to get the weight, as the Silverton Tramway Company, and the South Australian railway authorities do not expose more than they are obliged to. They lump it. The inwards and outwards loading to and from Broken Hill, amounts to about £320,000 per annum.

35. *Mr. Matheson.*] It is proposed in the Bill to give the promoters power to charge rates up to 50 per cent. in excess of those charged on the Government railways? Yes.

36. Do you consider that equitable? Yes, I consider it very equitable. The line very largely depends upon the existence of the Broken Hill mines which are at present valued in the public market at from one to four year's purchase. The Darling is not at all times navigable and provision has to be made against loss of traffic during periods of drought. The line will be an isolated line, only 64 miles in length, and a short isolated line always requires a larger staff in proportion to its length than any other line would require. I think that the charges would be very fair.

37. Have the people of Broken Hill any alternative route at present? None whatever.

38. If this line is not made what do you think will be the effect on Broken Hill? I think that large quantities of ore would have to be sent into South Australia, and that would largely tend to the shifting of the remaining smelters from Broken Hill to Port Pirie or Adelaide. It would lead to a shrinkage of the town and to the depopulation of the place to a very large extent. A considerable amount of the poorest ore it would not pay to send a distance of 254 or 324 miles those being the distances to Adelaide and Port Pirie respectively. The poor ore will have to be left in the mines if they could not be brought down to the near waters of the Darling.

39. Where does the mining timber in use at Broken Hill come from? It nearly all comes from the west coast of North America—from Puget Sound and Vancouver.
40. Is New South Wales river gum suitable for mining purposes? Yes, very suitable.
41. Why is it not used at present? On account of its weight. It does not pay to carry such heavy timber over such a great length of railway. The New South Wales river-gum timber weighs about 60 lb. per cubic foot, whilst the American weighs only from 30 to 35 lb. per cubic foot. If this line were made timber could be got in the big valleys of the Darling and the Murray—it would be sent by water to Menindie and be sent from there a short train journey to Broken Hill. I may mention that Mr. Patton, the late manager of the Proprietary Mine, frequently told me that if we could deliver Australian gum as cheap as the American timber he would very much prefer to use it.
42. What difference per 100 superficial feet do these rates make? It would make about 5s. per 100 superficial feet.
43. *Chairman.*] To carry the timber by Menindie to Broken Hill instead of over the South Australian railways? Yes, 5s. less. That would be in favour of our own timber and would practically compel its use.
44. *Mr. Matheson.*] Would the mines have to use as much of the gum timber as they now use of the American timber? No. The Australian timber is nearly twice as strong again and they would perhaps have to use only two-thirds as much of the Australian timber.
45. I suppose the Australian river timber could be very cheaply taken to Broken Hill in the empty trucks that have brought ore for concentrating? Yes; it could be done very cheaply.
46. Would the construction of this line lead to the establishment of local saw mills? Yes. When I was on the Murray lately making inquiries into this matter, I found local saw-mills there closed, and the people connected with them assured me that if this line were made those saw-mills would be once more in full work giving a great deal of employment.
47. Then all this money spent on the American timber would be kept in the country? Yes. I think the amount spent is about £250,000 per annum in the purchase of the American timber. Most of that money could be kept here.
48. Would the extension of the Government line from its present terminus at Cobar to Wilcannia serve the same purpose as this line from Menindie to Broken Hill? No.
49. Why not? Because the ore on which it is material to save every penny that can be saved must be taken by the shortest journey to the river. The distance from Broken Hill to Wilcannia is about 125 miles, whilst the other distance is only about one half of that.
50. *Chairman.*] Give the other distance? It is from 63 to 64 miles. I may also state that the Darling River is frequently navigable to Menindie, when it is not at all navigable between Menindie and Wilcannia.
51. Can you give the approximate distance from Menindie to Wilcannia by road? Ninety-five miles by the coach road, and by the river about 260 miles.
52. *Mr. Matheson.*] Would ore in any case ever be sent to Wilcannia? Never. It would be nearly as cheap to send it down to the seaboard at once.
53. *Chairman.*] To Adelaide? It would be nearly as cheap to send it to Port Pirie at once.
54. *Mr. Matheson.*] If Broken Hill were connected by a Government railway with Sydney, *via* Wilcannia, do you think that the proposed line to Menindie would deprive the Government railway to Wilcannia of any traffic? No. I think by keeping Broken Hill alive by developing the mines as this tramway will do, it will give a traffic to the line from Wilcannia to Broken Hill, whilst without this tram-line Broken Hill would suffer so considerably that the Wilcannia line would not be worth making.
55. Do you know anything about the proposal to make an irrigation settlement at Menindie? I do.
56. Is there a company formed to get a Bill passed? Yes; a company has been formed, and the first reading of the Bill has taken place in the Legislative Council.
57. Will the proposed tram-line pass through the settlement? It will.
58. If the line is not made, what effect will it have upon the proposed settlement? The settlement will have to send all their produce that would not be water-borne by drays to Broken Hill, and Broken Hill looks to the settlement to get its horse feed, vegetables, green fruit, and other perishable goods, which would want to be delivered with considerable rapidity.
59. What is the extent of this proposed settlement? Twenty-five thousand acres. It is estimated, judging by the settlement at Mildura, that it will settle from 5,000 to 6,000 people.
60. *Chairman.*] Is the settlement to be formed on the same lines as those of the Chaffey Brothers? Yes; with some slight modifications.
61. *Mr. Matheson.*] Do you think that that settlement would be a boon to Broken Hill? I think it would be an immense boon to Broken Hill. That is the opinion of the people in the district.
62. *Chairman.*] Do you think that this tramway will give satisfaction to the Broken Hill people? I am sure of it. They require a tramway very much indeed.
63. Could you give us the corresponding rates charged by the South Australian railway and by the Government railways of New South Wales? Not now; but I shall have them by me at the next sitting of the Committee.
64. You spoke of the line affecting a saving of something like 25 per cent., and that you calculated on the basis of the present South Australian charges? I based my estimate of the saving upon the difference, not in the rates, but in the distances. I assume that the rates will be the same. The saving is effected in the distance. For instance, goods would be carried by water at 10s. or 11s. a ton to Menindie, and at 5s. or 6s. a ton—I am speaking of common goods—from Menindie to Broken Hill. I made some comparisons in the report I made on the scheme. I gave, not the percentage, but the actual savings, and on a comparison of the traffic between the two places, I find that the savings on some goods would be considerable. One hundred tons of drapery sent over the South Australian railway would cost £575, and 100 tons of drapery sent over our line would cost, including the river charges, £255. Iron and steel castings, which are very largely used in that district, carried over the South Australian and Silverton tramway (and the Tramway Company are the people who really add up the charges) would cost £299, but if carried over our proposed route £165 per 100 tons. The same saving is made in regard to machinery, and on mining timber—that is, props and rough timber used underground. One hundred tons carried over the South Australian and Silverton lines would cost £168, and over our proposed route by the river and Menindie £126.

Mr.  
C. E. Hogg.  
19 Oct., 1892.

65. *Chairman.*] If this tramway from Menindie to Broken Hill was made is there any prospect of a direct trade being done between Sydney and Broken Hill; for instance, by our southern railway as far as Moama, the goods being transferred to steamers at that place? Yes; the goods would leave Moama in steamers, go down the Murray and up the Darling, and also by rail to Bourke, and thence down the Darling. The river has been navigable continuously for three years except during a few weeks.

66. Have you given attention to the relative rates from Sydney to Broken Hill by Menindie and round by South Australia? Yes. I was a long time in business at Broken Hill and I studied every route. We thought at one time that it would be as cheap to send goods to Menindie and to get them up by horse teams as to get them by the South Australian railway.

67. Can you tell me how much saving there would be in sending goods between Sydney and Menindie as compared with the route by South Australia? About what I have stated.

68. The rates you have given before are calculated on that basis? Yes.

69. Then you think that the traffic if opened up would largely increase the connection between Sydney and Broken Hill? Yes, it would; in fact it would make a trade. It would also give a traffic to the Government railways, to Bourke and to Albury or Corowa.

70. Now as to the carrying out of this enterprise;—have you any strong expectation of this company being able to carry it through? Yes, Mr. Purves will give evidence on that point. I have no personal doubt of it whatever. The tramway is asked for everywhere in that district, and a great deal of support has been promised to Mr. Purves.

71. Do you know whether the people are in favour of it throughout the district? They are in favour of tramway communication between Menindie and Broken Hill.

72. Have any petitions been presented to Parliament on the subject? Yes.

73. How many in favour of the scheme and how many against it? There are six petitions in favour of the line being constructed by the company, and one or two petitions from Broken Hill in favour of the line being constructed by the Government. A special petition from the Mayor and Aldermen of Broken Hill has been sent to Parliament in favour of the Bill being passed.

74. And do those petitions fairly express the opinion of the people in the neighbourhood? I think they do, without any exception.

75. *Mr. Farnell.*] There are two petitions against private enterprise? Well, one of them is hardly against private enterprise. They say that they signed the petition by mistake.

76. And they think that the Government ought to undertake the work? Yes.

77. Have you made a calculation in regard to the traffic to be carried on this line, on the basis of the charges on the Government line? No. The basis of my calculations are the present rates on the South Australian railways, so that I could get an exact comparison.

78. I do not think that a private company has ever received power to charge more than is charged on the Government railways. You are not in a position to say whether the line would repay the promoters? Our rates in this Colony are practically the same as those charged in South Australia.

79. But you propose to charge 50 per cent. more than the Government charge? The rates charged would be kept in check, because of the competition of existing railways.

80. Your main object in seeking power to make the line is to secure the more economical treatment of crude ores? Yes.

81. *Chairman.*] Is there any other object? To secure the general traffic.

82. A traffic in goods, timber, coke, and coal? Yes.

83. *Mr. Cann.*] Do you know whether the mining companies will send their ores to the river, if the line is constructed? I think that such Directors as are interested in the Silverton Tramway Company would at first object, but I know that a considerable number of directors, whom I saw in Melbourne—some directors of Block 14 and other mines—are very anxious indeed to have this line to take the ore down to the river. I think that the managers of the Broken Hill mines will insist on the ore going by the shorter and more payable route.

84. Have not the companies already got reduction plants situated in South Australia? They have some smelting plants there.

85. Do they not carry their surplus ores down to South Australia, and treat them there? They do.

86. In constructing the line with a gauge of 3 ft. 6 in., and making provision for a 4-ft. 8½-in. gauge, do you intend to lay sleepers for a 4-ft. 8½-in. gauge? No, and the reason is that the line would probably not be resumed for some years. A river gum sleeper has a life of seven or eight years, and the sleepers would be worn out before that occurred, so that to lay sleepers for a 4-ft. 8½-in. gauge would be a waste of money.

87. Seeing that the river is not always navigable, could you enter into a contract for the carriage of merchandise generally? No. I do not think any lines enter into contracts for the carriage of merchandise anywhere.

88. Is there not a contract existing between the mines and the Silverton Tramway Company? I believe there is with regard to their ores and timber. I am not sure that there is. It is very hard to find out whether there is a contract.

89. Is it not hard to get information as to what exists between the mining companies and the Silverton Tramway Company? It is extremely hard.

90. I suppose you could enter into a contract whilst the river is navigable? We could enter into a contract at any time, subject to the state of the river.

91. What would be the effect if reduction plants were erected on the banks of the river, and the river was not navigable? We propose to carry the ore from Broken Hill to the river, to be there reduced. That would reduce its bulk to about one-sixth of its former bulk, and we shall send it back to Broken Hill for smelting.

92. You do not intend to have smelting at Menindie? No, not if we can avoid it. One object of the line is to make sure that the smelters will be retained at Broken Hill. We do not wish in any way to interfere with them.

93. Do you know whether there are any deposits of flux on the route? Yes; of iron flux in particular.

94. How near are they to Menindie? They are at Sebastopol, about 50 miles from Menindie, and 13 or 14 miles from Broken Hill.

95. And how far is that from your line of route? I think we shall go within a mile or two of it. We ask for power to deviate the route right or left to take advantage of those iron mines.

96. Is that not one of the flux quarries the proprietors of which already have power to construct a line? Yes; but they do not seem to be doing it.

97. How long have they got? I do not know. They would, I believe, be very glad for us to construct this line.

98. Do you know at what price per 100 feet you could deliver the gum timber at Broken Hill? I think we could deliver it at 14s. or 15s. per 100 feet.

99. What would be the dimensions, would it be 10 by 10? I think that they would reduce the hardwood down to 6 by 6.

100. What are the dimensions of the timber used for the Broken Hill mines? The largest they use for props is 10 by 10. They use 10 by 2 and 10 by 4 for planking.

101. Is it not a fact that the timber used for mining is cut into certain lengths on the surface before it is put underground? Yes.

102. Do you know what price they are paying for Oregon timber? I believe about 25s.

103. You could not tell what the difference would be per 100 feet if they use Australian timber? No; but I think they would probably save 6s. or 7s. per 100 feet, perhaps 10s.

104. You wish to show that you would secure the timber trade? I have not any doubt that we would do that.

105. How would you effect a saving? By having a considerable reduction in the sections of the timber, Australian gum timbers being so immeasurably stronger than the Oregon timber.

106. *Chairman.*] Would a piece of hardwood timber 8 by 8 be as strong as a piece of Oregon timber 12 by 12? No; that proportion would be too great. The proportion would be about as 3 to 2 or 2 to 1. By using Australian timber the mines would require about one-third less timber than they will if they use Oregon.

107. *Mr. Cann.*] Do you think that in any alteration in the kind of timber used it would have to be adapted to the Oregon timber now in use? Oregon would have to be gradually displaced.

108. But you would not be able to alter the dimensions of the timber, because it would not fit? Not at once, but you could very soon diminish it so as to get it to fit in.

109. I suppose you are aware of the way in which they develop the stopes from the timber? Yes.

110. I suppose you know that they open off from every direction once they start? Yes.

111. Is it not likely that they would not know the next place they would have to open off from? Yes.

112. How would they be able to work from a mixed set of timber? They would not mix it, but gradually substitute one for the other. There is no reason why a small piece of timber should not abut on to a larger one.

113. I suppose you have not taken the opinion of any mining experts? No, I have not. I speak more as an engineer. I am sure that I should have no difficulty in working with the smaller timber.

114. I suppose you are aware that mining managers do not follow engineering methods? I wish they did.

115. *Chairman.*] Do you mean that by using hardwood scantling smaller than you would use of Oregon that would reduce the cost in addition to the reduction in the cost of freight? Yes.

116. That would further reduce the price of the timber to the mine-owner? Yes.

117. And even if the present sized scantling were used there would still be a reduction of about one-third? Yes.

118. *Mr. Gormly.*] And it would actually reduce the cost of the timber to about half? I think it would. That was Mr. Patton's opinion.

119. *Mr. Cann.*] I suppose you have read the Bill? Yes.

120. Do you think that the promoters of the Bill would be willing to make the same charges as are made on the Government railways? Yes, the same as the Government would charge on an isolated line of the same length.

121. That is to say that the promoters would be prepared to make the same charge as the Government would make on the same length of line? Yes. I think we might leave it to the Commissioners. What the promoters would be prepared to do would be to charge the same rates, as the Government would fix for themselves under similar circumstances.

122. *Chairman.*] You mean that you would refer your rates to the Railway Commissioners? Yes; we have really done so, except that we limit their power to reduce them beyond a certain amount.

123. Have you had any consultation with the Commissioners? We did not like to do that. You will have the evidence of the Commissioners and we thought it not fair to discuss the matter with them.

124. *Mr. Cann.*] I suppose you have seen other tramway Bills, such as the Tarawingee and the Silvertown Tramway Acts. Are you aware that they all go through on a lease? No; I was not aware of that. I do not think it is so.

125. I see from clause 21 that you ask for a grant of the land in fee simple after the tramway has been constructed. Would the company be prepared to accept a certain lease of the land? A perpetual lease; it is a question of security to the financiers.

126. But you said that the mines at Broken Hill were on a four years' purchase. Would not your line be in a similar position? That would be a question that would affect the rates.

127. Then would you not be in just as good a position if you accepted a lease? No; because we have to raise capital for the line.

128. Are you aware that the Silvertown Tramway Company has got the fee simple of their land? I do not know. We should be prepared to accept the same terms as the Silvertown Tramway Company.

129. Would you not be prepared to accept the same terms as the Tarawingee Tramway Company? I do not know what their terms were.

130. Would your company be prepared to take a twenty-one years' lease? And the Government would do what at the end of that time?

131. The Government to have the right of extending your lease or resuming on the terms of the Bill? Oh, yes; that is the Tasmanian system.

132. *Chairman.*] It is suggested that the Government should have power to resume after a certain time. Mr. Cann suggested a twenty-one years' lease. The Government at the end of that time to resume and pay compensation or to extend the lease for a further term? We should be prepared to agree to that.

133. *Mr. Cann.*] I see that you want to be empowered to seize anyone who trespasses on the land or who does not comply with the provisions of your Act. I suppose that you would be prepared to hand them over to the police? I suppose that is a clause usually put in such Bills.

Mr.  
C. E. Hogg.  
19 Oct., 1892.

Mr.

Mr. John Mitchell Purves, called in, sworn, and examined :—

Mr.  
J. M. Purves.  
19 Oct., 1892.

134. *Chairman.*] You are the promoter named in the Bill? I am.
135. *Mr. Matheson.*] You are a land and estate agent, and a member of the firm of Batt, Rodd, and Purves? Yes.
136. Have you been to Broken Hill? Yes.
137. You are applying for this Bill? Yes.
138. Have you not an association formed for the purpose of carrying out its provisions? Yes.
139. How many members are there of that association? Forty.
140. Have you any doubt about being able to raise the capital for the construction of the tramway? I have no doubt about it. We have received a great deal of encouragement in every quarter. When the Bill is passed shares will be applied for in large numbers.
141. You are quite satisfied you will have the capital? Yes.
142. Is the coal and coke industry represented on your association? Yes.
143. Are those engaged in that industry anxious to see the line constructed? Yes, because they believe that if the line is made, they will be able to secure a large amount of trade in coke, and that the New South Wales manufacturers will get a share of the Broken Hill trade. They think they can send coke to Bourke when the river is navigable, then down to Menindie, and from there by tram to Broken Hill; and also by Corowa or Moama.
144. From what you have heard from Broken Hill men, do you think the line is required? I do.
145. Have any of the leading residents of Broken Hill urged upon you the construction of the line? Yes; I have seen the ex-Mayor, Mr. Coombes, on the matter, and the present Mayor, and they both consider that the proposed tramway will be a most valuable thing for Broken Hill, and that it will contribute very much to the permanent success of the township.
146. Did those gentlemen express any opinion to you in regard to the treatment of the low-grade ores? Yes; they said that undoubtedly ores which it would not pay to treat in any other way, could be sent to Menindie by this tramway, and by the aid of the water there could be made profitable.
147. Have any petitions been sent into Parliament in favour of the line? There have been several.
148. Where from? Three from Broken Hill, one from Narrandera, one from Wentworth, and one from Menindie; and there is one to be presented from Hay.
149. Is it within your knowledge that the corporation of Broken Hill passed a special resolution in favour of this Bill, and attached the seal of the corporation to their petition in support of it? Yes.
150. Do you know of any petitions that have been presented to Parliament in opposition to the line? Not in opposition to the construction of the line, but expressing a desire that the line should be constructed by the Government.
151. How many? One or two.
152. Where from? From Broken Hill. Some people think that no line ought to be constructed except by the Government.
153. Generally speaking do you believe the people of Menindie and Broken Hill are unanimously in favour of the line being constructed? I believe so. I think that if half a dozen competing lines were constructed it would be a blessing to them.
154. *Chairman.*] In a general way from what you know of Broken Hill do you believe that a tramway such as is contemplated to be constructed under the Bill would be a great public benefit? I do. The cheaper you can make the carriage of all material to and from Broken Hill the greater must be the public benefit.
155. Do you think there is a probability of its opening up direct communication between Sydney and Broken Hill by way of the Murray? I am assured that it would be so.
156. By a railway to Moama, and then by river steamers to Menindie, and by the tramway from Menindie to Broken Hill? Yes; it is merely a question of the cost of carriage. If we can land any commodity at Broken Hill by this tramway cheaper than it can be got by any other route it must be a benefit to the people of Broken Hill. If we can save 1s. or 6d. a ton on coke that must be a benefit.
157. Would the company be prepared to carry goods at such rates as would induce trade? We shall have to do it or we shall not get the trade. Competition will prevent that. I may also point out that in case of a water famine it would be no distance to bring the water in a temporary way for household purposes by this line. It would prevent any fear of a water famine at Broken Hill.
158. It would be a good standby? Yes. I believe that during the last drought they carried water 140 miles to supply Broken Hill.
159. From your information do you think it would lead to the treatment and use of a large quantity of low-grade ores if the line were made? I believe it would. I believe that a large body of water is necessary for the treatment of low-grade ores, and the only place at which they can get the water is Menindie.
160. *Mr. Cann.*] Do you know the reason why they do not use the colonial coke at Broken Hill now? I believe it is because the imported coke is better, and does not break so much, and therefore, as they have to pay a high price for carriage, they may as well have the best quality. If the cost of carriage were lower they could use a larger quantity of New South Wales coke. At Sunny Corner, and at Lewis Ponds it is used.
161. On landing the imported coke could they not carry it by this route just as cheaply as you could carry colonial coke? I believe they could.
162. Have you been along the banks of the river? No.
163. You could not say how it is timbered? I could not from personal knowledge, but I can from inquiries that I have made.
164. I see that the promoters of the Bill are named the Ore Dressing Company? Yes.
165. Do the company intend to erect any plant? Not at present. It may develop into that some day. It is not their present intention.
166. Have you consulted the mining companies in reference to the undertaking? We have consulted some of the directors.
167. Are they offering any opposition to it? No.
168. Do they give you any encouragement; do they say that they will treat their ores down there and make use of the line? Yes.

Mr.



Mr. Henry Hudson called in, sworn, and examined :—

169. *Mr. Matheson.*] You are a director of the firm of Messrs. Hudson Brothers? I am.
170. Are you acquainted generally with the use of timber in connection with the mines at Broken Hill? I know what is required for mining.
171. Do you know that almost all the timber used in connection with the mines at Broken Hill, comes from the west coast of America? Yes.
172. Is New South Wales river gum suitable for mining purposes? I should think it is very suitable indeed.
173. As suitable as Oregon timber? It would bear a very much greater strain, being much stronger.
174. Can you say why it is not used at Broken Hill? Because of the difficulty of getting it there.
175. That is on account of the cost of transit? Yes; that is the principal cause.
176. There is no timber near Broken Hill which could be utilised? No.
177. *Chairman.*] I suppose that Australian timber is not used, because of the extraordinary costliness of carrying it such a long distance? I believe it is only the cost. If it were not for that, it would supersede the Oregon timber for mining purposes.
178. Do you know the distance from Port Pirie to Broken Hill? No.
179. *Mr. Matheson.*] Can you say what difference there is between the cost of the trainage of 100 superficial feet of timber from Adelaide to Broken Hill and from Menindie to Broken Hill? —
180. *Chairman.*] The Menindie tramway would be 64 miles, and the distance by the other route is 270 miles, what would be the difference in the cost? That would be governed entirely by the rates of the different companies and the South Australian Government. On equal conditions the difference should be about 5 to 1.
181. *Mr. Matheson.*] Are you aware that there is plenty of river gum growing on the banks of the Murray, which could be taken to Broken Hill by this route? I have no knowledge of it personally, but I should think that there is any quantity of timber available there. The red gum is certainly suitable for mining. I should think that the life of red gum timber underground would be three or four times that of Oregon timber.
182. It is very much stronger? Yes, stronger and more durable.
183. Would it be possible to use small scantlings in the mines? Certainly.
184. *Chairman.*] That would further reduce the cost to the mine owners? Most undoubtedly.
185. *Mr. Matheson.*] Would the construction of the line, to your knowledge, assist the trade of Broken Hill as regards the carriage of machinery, &c.? That I am not in a position to say.
186. *Mr. Cann.*] Are you aware that Oregon timber is largely used in the Proprietary mines? I have not seen it, but I believe it is so.
187. You do not know their system of timbering? No.
188. Then you would not be in a position to say that they can save a great deal by using gum timber? No; but a piece of Australian gum 8 inches square would carry a superincumbent weight equal to what a piece of Oregon timber 9 inches square would carry.
189. I suppose that you are aware that it is not a back weight that they get in the Broken Hill mines? Crushing is the principal weight that the timber has to resist.
190. Creeping and shifting? Then, in the red gum you have a great advantage in regard to anything with a lateral thrust. Red gum would be better for a lateral thrust than Oregon—better than it is for a crushing weight—the red gum being freer from knots.
191. Are you aware that there is not much knotty timber used? They stipulate to have it free from knots, but it is almost impossible to get a cargo free from knots.
192. Are you aware that in timbering the mines at Broken Hill they almost build the timber solid in many instances? I am told so.
193. Under the circumstances you will agree that whatever timber is used it will be necessary to take the same precautions? Yes; the great thing is with timber carrying a crushing weight to brace it properly.
194. It would depend on the dimensions of the timber to get the resisting power? To a certain extent the timber bears a certain amount of crushing weight at per square inch—6 by 6 will bear a certain weight. It will only bear in proportion to the sectional area.
195. *Chairman.*] A piece of timber 8 by 8 would carry more than a piece 6 by 6? A piece of timber 8 by 8 would carry two and a half times as much as the piece of timber 6 feet 6 inches.
196. *Mr. Cann.*] You have been in the timber trade a long time? Yes.
197. Have you ever tried to enter into a contract to supply timber to the mines? Once, only.
198. Do you attempt to supply them with colonial timber? No; colonial timber is inaccessible to us.
199. You do not know what price they are paying at Broken Hill at the present time? I do not.
200. Therefore, you could not say at what cheaper rate colonial timber could be supplied? I do not, because I do not know the rate of transit from where the timber would be felled.
201. You have not consulted the mining managers at all about the size of the timber used in mines? I had a conversation once or twice with Mr. Patton on this subject.
202. *Chairman.*] What is his opinion with regard to the use of hardwood and with regard to the use of Oregon? We will not discuss the matter.
203. From your knowledge of timber, if the gum timber could be had in any quantity on the Murray, what would it be worth at the mills? About 6s. per 100 feet.
204. Then the freight to Menindie might be 2s. or 3s.? I think that is an unknown quantity.
205. To carry timber from Menindie to Broken Hill, a distance of 64 miles, would cost less than to carry it from Port Pirie to Broken Hill, a distance of 270 miles? Certainly.
206. Then, at a rough guess, if the charge was 6s. at the mill, 4s. for the freight by steamer, and 4s. by the railway, that would make it 14s. at Broken Hill? Yes.
207. Have you any idea at what rate you would be inclined to tender to supply Oregon timber at Broken Hill? You can land it at Adelaide for 9s. per 100 feet. I could not tell the freight to Broken Hill.
208. Would hardwood be cheaper to Broken Hill than Oregon, if it could be carried by this tramway? I should certainly say yes.
209. How much per 100 feet? I should say at least 2s. We can produce it at the mill at 6s. per 100 feet.
210. What would the percentage be? It would be as 6 is to 8, in my opinion.

Mr.  
H. Hudson.  
19 Oct., 1892.

- Mr. H. Hudson.  
19 Oct., 1892.
211. Then that would be nearly one-third cheaper? That would be nearly 30 per cent. cheaper.
212. *Mr. Cann.*] Are you aware that the principal objection to the use of colonial timber has been its weight? Not its weight so much as the cost.
213. That is what causes the cost? Yes.
214. I suppose you are aware that whatever timber is used it must be of the same dimensions as that which they are using at present? I do not think it would follow.
215. *Chairman.*] If they use new timber, would it be necessary to have the scantlings of the same size as the old ones? I do not see why it should. I suppose they do not put more timber in than is necessary to carry the superincumbent load.
216. *Mr. Cann.*] That is where you make a mistake? You have to carry a certain load, and you do not want a 12 by 12 red-gum scantling to do the work of a 12 by 12 Oregon scantling. Red-gum will carry three times the load that Oregon will.
217. Have you ever seen them timbering underground? I have not.
218. Are you aware that the timber all fits together—that every dimension is the same? I should imagine that that would be necessary to brace it together.
219. Are you aware that every set of timber when put in has to fit in with the last set of timber that went in? I am not aware of that.
220. Are you aware that if one set of timber breaks it damages the whole stope? I dare say that that would follow.
221. Are you aware that it is built up like a house of cards, and that if you pull out the bottom the whole thing will come down? I was not aware of that.
222. I suppose you have used timber in other mines? Yes; I have done a little in my time.
223. Under the old system I suppose what you say would be correct? I think so.
224. You are aware they have a new system of timbering at Broken Hill? I cannot say. I have not seen it.

Mr. William Yuill called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. W. Yuill.  
19 Oct., 1892.
225. *Chairman.*] What are you? Civil engineer. Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
226. *Mr. Matheson.*] Have you been connected with the coke industry? Yes, ever since I came here four years ago.
227. Have you considered the effect upon the coke industry of New South Wales of this proposed tramway from Menindie to Broken Hill? I have.
228. Can you give us a general statement of what the effect will be? I think the effect will be that the coke manufacturers of New South Wales will be able to send coke by way of the river to Menindie, then get it across the country to Broken Hill at a reduction of the present charge of from 10s. to 14s. a ton.
229. Can you say anything about the quantity of colonial coke used at present at the Broken Hill mines? At present colonial coke is not used at all there.
230. Can you say why? Because they say the colonial coke—I am speaking more especially of the Illawarra coke—has a greater percentage of ash than the English coke.
231. And of course they pay freight upon the ash? Yes.
232. But if the freight is considerably reduced, do you think they would then use colonial coke? I think it would tend to induce them to use the colonial coke.
233. And that would give employment in the Colony? Yes.
234. How would you send coke to Broken Hill after the tramway was made? We would send it just now by Corowa. We should very much prefer a new line being made to Moama, and we would send the coke down the Murray and up the Darling, stack it at Menindie, and send it by railway to Broken Hill. That is what we would do if the line were made.
235. Would you ever send it by Bourke? We might do so, but it would be very much better to go by Moama. The river from Bourke to Menindie is crooked, and it is difficult to send the coke that way.
236. Would it be an advantage in the carriage of coke that the gauge of the tramway from Menindie to Broken Hill should be the same as that of the other tramways? Certainly; 3 ft. 6 in. is the gauge of the Silvertown tramway and the tramways used on the mines, and every break of gauge necessitates transshipment, and every transshipment tends to break up the coke which is a disadvantage.
237. Do you know what quantity of coke is used at Broken Hill? I think about 100,000 tons a year.
238. Is it possible for the colonial manufacturer of coke to compete at all with the English coke at Broken Hill at present? Yes; I think so. At first, when the colonial coke was introduced, the Broken Hill people said there was too much ash in it—6 per cent. more than in the English coke. We estimated that that would reduce the price 7 per cent., and we have offered the coke at 36s. per ton as against 54s. for imported coke landed at Port Pirie.
239. *Chairman.*] Does that satisfy them? No; they have not given us a contract yet.
240. *Mr. Matheson.*] If this line were made, would you be able to compete at Broken Hill? It will save us from 10s. to 14s. a ton in carriage, and that is a tremendous help.
241. Would it lead to a large traffic in coke passing over the Government railways of New South Wales? I think so.
242. Does the saving in carriage really mean that the mines could afford then to use the coke with this surplus ash? Certainly; I think so.
243. *Chairman.*] I suppose you know a little about this proposed tramway? I do.
244. Do you think that it would be beneficial to the Colony as a whole, and to the people at Broken Hill in particular? I certainly think so.
245. Do you think the people at Broken Hill would appreciate it as a benefit? Certainly.
246. And would it be largely patronised by the public? I think so. The principal thing would be getting the ores to the nearest water.
247. Do you think the line would be much used for bringing low grade ores from Broken Hill to the river? It is a question between Port Pirie and the river. Two hundred and sixty miles as against 60 miles.
248. Would it also be a stand-by in the event of any drought? Certainly. Water could be trucked up from Menindie to Broken Hill, and there is an unlimited supply at Menindie.
249. In your opinion, this line could very successfully compete with the line to Port Pirie? I think so.

250. *Mr. Cann.*] Have you tendered for any contract called for by the company to supply coke? Yes we have, but they made it a *sine qua non* that the quantity of ash shall be under 7 per cent., but the ash in the southern coke is 13 per cent. Mr. W. Yuill.  
19 Oct., 1892.
251. Then, you cannot produce in the southern district a coke containing less than 13 per cent. of ash? We cannot.
252. Is the coke suitable for smelting purposes in every other respect? Yes; and it contains 1 per cent. less of sulphur than the English coke.
253. *Chairman.*] Is that an advantage? It is a great advantage.
254. Have you any knowledge of the coal that has been discovered about Dubbo and Wellington? Not very much.
255. Do you think there is any probability of that coal showing a better result in regard to ash if made into coke? No; I think it would produce more ash than the southern coal.
256. Would any of our colonial coal give less ash than the southern coal? Yes; the Newcastle coal, but it has its faults too. The coke from the Newcastle coal is very light, and it is easily crushed down by the charge of ore.
257. Therefore it is not so valuable for smelting purposes? No.
258. If the mines got into the way of using colonial coke, do you think it would have advantages that would exceed those of the imported coke? I think so. In Sydney, here, they now use the southern coke entirely for the smelting of iron. They had the same difficulties to begin with. They said that they could not use the colonial coke, because it contained too much ash, but now they use nothing else.
259. Is that complaint vanishing? Yes, entirely.
260. Is it your opinion that if the Broken Hill people were induced to use colonial coke, they also would change their opinion? Yes, if they got it at a cheaper rate.
261. If they had the inducement of cheapness? Yes.
262. And would the construction of this line give that inducement? Yes; it would help materially, reducing the freight by 14s. a ton.
263. You think that if the line were made it would be a means of developing the resources of the Colony? I think so.
264. And of adding to the income from the railways? Yes. We should send the coke along the railway up to Corowa, and when connection is completed, to Moama.
265. *Mr. Cann.*] Have you tried any other method on the southern coast of producing coke than your present method? We have experimented in every way. We have taken the opinion of all the best chemists in Sydney. We sent 6 tons of the best coal to the Luhrig Company, who are supposed to be the greatest authorities on the subject of coal-washing. They got about 27 per cent. of the whole mass of coal with 5 per cent. of ash by washing it, but that process would add 15s. a ton to the price. To add the cost of washing to the price, would make the total cost prohibitory.
266. That is to say that with the washing process you would not be able to compete in the supplying of coke? No, it is no use trying it.
267. I am speaking about the southern coal? The Newcastle coal can be improved a little by washing.
268. I suppose you are aware that Newcastle coal does not make coke sufficiently dense to stand the weight of the charge? Yes.
269. Are they producing coke anywhere else? In Queensland they are, but the same complaints, are made in regard to it.
270. Are they using coke at Hartley? That coke is very full of ash also.
271. You cannot say that it is any better than the other? No.
272. With this new tramway would not the English people who are sending coke be in the same position as yourselves as regards that route? No. We expect to send our coke by the Government railway to Corowa or Moama, then down the river; they would never dream of landing English coke and sending it that way.
273. Would not the carriage of coke by water landing it at Port Victor be a material saving as compared with landing it at Port Pirie? Yes, then we should be in the same position as the English importers.
274. What would the advantage be of sending it by the Government railways, or sending it to Port Victor? You see there is no return freight from Port Victor. I do not think we could get freight down to there under about 22s. a ton for our coke.
275. That would be more than it is costing to take the coke to Port Pirie now? It is the same price.
276. What would it cost to take it by railway and down the river? I will call it 500 miles to the river. The Railway Commissioners said that they would do it for a halfpenny per ton per mile. Taking it by the river we should get carriage with regular supplies for about 10s.
277. You admit that the foreign coke would have its price materially reduced by being sent on the water route? I am not sure about that. You mean by sending it to Goolwa.
278. I mean that by sending it to Port Victor and then up the river it would cost far less by the tramway? Yes.
279. The position would be that coke would really be reduced in price at Broken Hill? Certainly.
280. *Chairman.*] By legitimate competition? I think so.

THURSDAY, 27 OCTOBER, 1892.

Present:—

MR. BARBOUR,		MR. CANN,
MR. GORMLY,		MR. FARNELL.

ROBERT BARBOUR, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Alexander Matheson, Esq., appeared as solicitor for the Bill.

Hugh McLachlan, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined:—

281. *Chairman.*] You are Secretary to the Railway Commissioners? Yes.

282. *Mr. Matheson.*] Have you seen a plan of the proposed Menindie and Broken Hill tram-line? No. Perhaps it would expedite matters if I said at once, as far as this Bill is concerned, that the Commissioners have not gone into its conditions. They, some time ago, made a report upon a proposed railway from Cobar

H.  
McLachlan,  
Esq.

27 Oct., 1892.

H.  
McLachlan,  
Esq.

27 Oct., 1892.

Cobar to Wilcannia and Silverton and Broken Hill. The same proposal now before the House was suggested, viz., for making a line from Broken Hill to Menindie, and in their report which I shall hand in the Commissioners said:—

The Bill now before Parliament for constructing an extension of the present Silverton Tram-line to the River Darling at Menindie, a distance of about 80 miles, regarding which we have been asked to report, is also affected by this scheme. We are of opinion it would be unwise to authorise the line, yet it is desirable that access should be given with the river from Broken Hill, and if the Government decide to make the Wilcannia line we would advise the rejection of the Bill.

During the present month, as soon as the Bill was revived, they sent the following minute to the Minister:—

We notice that a Bill was introduced to the Assembly on the 5th instant for the purpose of obtaining authority for constructing a tramway from Broken Hill to Menindie. We desire to call attention to the report made by us on the same question on the 15th July, 1889.

The extract from that report I have already read. The Commissioners have not looked at the conditions of the Bill because they think the question involved is a matter of policy. It is a question for the Government to determine which line should be made; but if this line were made of course it would seem to put an end to the idea of making a Government line from Cobar across to Broken Hill. The Commissioners do not enter into questions of policy, but they wish to put that matter before the Committee.

283. *Chairman.*] Is that all you are inclined to say at present? Yes.

284. *Mr. Farnell.*] It practically means that if this tramway-line were constructed it would obviate the necessity of the Government making a line to Broken Hill? Of course two lines would not pay.

285. *Chairman.*] Mr. Farnell wishes to know whether it is absolutely necessary if this line is made that the other line should not be made? It would almost appear so. The two lines could not pay. This line would enter into competition with the Government line if the policy of the Government were to make a through line to Broken Hill.

286. If this line is made is it possible that it may prevent the necessity for the Government making a through line to Broken Hill by way of Wilcannia? That is a matter of policy which the Commissioners do not wish to go into. They have sent in their report for the Government to consider.

287. *Mr. Matheson.*] Are you aware of the chief object of this line from Menindie to Broken Hill? I do not know anything about it.

288. If the Commissioners were aware that the chief object of the line is to bring the low grade ores of Broken Hill to Menindie for treatment it might alter their opinion? One idea of the Commissioners in their report as to the Broken Hill line was that the carriage of ores would form a very considerable item of traffic which would help to make the line profitable, and as the country is so level they could carry very big train loads, so that this line would be a direct competitor with the Government line and with one object the Commissioners had in view in recommending it.

289. Do you know where it is proposed to treat these low-grade ores? At Lithgow or Dubbo, where coal-mines are to be opened up. It is probable that coal-mines may be developed there. They were opening a mine at Wellington about that time.

290. Do you know what the average value of low-grade ores at Broken Hill is? No.

291. Are you aware of the cost of the relative treatment of low-grade ores at Menindie, and at Dubbo or Lithgow? No.

292. Would it surprise you to find that the cost of raising the ore and of the carriage and treatment at Lithgow, would result in a loss on the Broken Hill ore? We could carry ores at a cheap rate because of the big loads we should take.

293. But taking your ordinary rates? We should not charge the ordinary rates.

294. Carrying them at the rates which were discussed before the Public Works Committee, when the railway from Cobar to Cockburn was considered, 25s. a ton to Lithgow, are you aware that the expenses I have mentioned would give a loss per ton on low-grade ores? I am not aware of it.

295. If it is the case do you think it is likely that ores will be sent from Broken Hill to Lithgow? I could not say that I am aware of the conditions affecting it.

296. If it could be shown that sending ore to Lithgow would result in a loss, do you think it is likely that it would be sent? People would not throw money away.

297. Can you tell the difference in length between a line from Broken Hill to Wilcannia, and a line from Broken Hill to Menindie? I have not the exact mileage, but it is in the report.

298. Are you aware that it is proposed to establish an irrigation settlement at Menindie? As I have already mentioned, the Commissioners have not looked at the conditions of this proposal. They would rather not be examined on it at present. I have not come prepared to give their views, and I do not want to commit them in any way, they lay the matter before the Committee as a matter of policy.

299. I want to show that the Commissioners have no information on which to base their antagonistic views? The Commissioners went over the line and saw everybody interested.

300. Are you aware that it is proposed to establish a large irrigation settlement close to Menindie? Not of my own knowledge.

301. Provided that such a settlement were established, and 5,000 people were settled there, would such a line as is proposed not be almost a necessity for the supply of the produce of the settlement to the inhabitants of Broken Hill? I do not know. Whatever point of the Darling the Government line touches would, I suppose, be equally valuable for irrigation.

302. There is no proposal to make a Government line from Menindie to Broken Hill? No; but a line has been suggested to Broken Hill, touching the Darling at another point.

303. Where is that point? Wilcannia. If the Government makes a line, the proposed line from Menindie to Broken Hill will be in direct competition with it.

304. Can you tell the distance between Menindie and Wilcannia? No.

305. We will take it at about 100 miles, would a line from Wilcannia to Broken Hill in any way benefit the irrigation settlement at Menindie? No; what I say is that if there is to be an irrigation settlement, we might as well have it in the country about Wilcannia. The land there is, I believe, equally suitable, and if a railway is necessary, and you have it at Broken Hill, it would answer the same purpose as Menindie.

306. Are you aware that there are certain lakes at Menindie in which water can be readily conserved for irrigation purposes, whilst there are none at Wilcannia? There is the Talia-Walker Creek country.

I do not know the circumstances of the country, but I understand that it would be suitable for irrigation.  
307. Is there not a difference in having the water in a lake, and in having it in a creek? It all comes from the river.

H.  
McLachlan,  
Esq.

27 Oct., 1892.

308. As far as you know there are no lakes at Wilcannia? I did not look into the question.

309. Are you aware that there are iron-flux mines on the route of the proposed tramway the fluxes of which cannot be used unless the tramway is made? It is wasting time to ask the question. I have stated I know nothing about the merits of the proposal.

310. May I take it that the Commissioners have not considered the merits of the proposed tramway, in view of the altered circumstances since the date of their report? No; they have not.

311. *Mr. Cann.*] What would be the cost of the carriage of coke from Lithgow to Broken Hill? The Commissioners say about 25s. a ton.

312. What would be the cost of the carriage of bullion to Sydney? I do not recollect that being worked out.

313. I suppose that it was anticipated that the trucks would be returned loaded with bullion? Yes, to some extent.

314. Could you tell the Committee what is the cost of the coke per ton delivered at Broken Hill? I could not.

315. I suppose they could not go into the prices of coke? No.

Henry Deane, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined :—

316. *Chairman*] You are the Engineer-in-Chief for the New South Wales Railways? Yes, in the Railway Construction Branch.

H. Deane,  
Esq.

27 Oct., 1892.

317. *Mr. Matheson.*] Have you examined this tramway Bill? I have.

318. Have you made some notes upon it? I have reported to the Under Secretary for Works on the subject. I made my notes under nine heads, seven of which I should like to refer to. The first note which I have is this. "There is a question of policy which is to be considered in connection with this route. The tramway from Menindie to Broken Hill would be to a large extent a competing line with the Wilcannia-Broken Hill railway when the latter is constructed. 2. Clause 3, require alterations so that promoter may use roads, streets, &c., and take and use lands, &c." That is an alteration that has been made in previous Bills. I think there can be no objection to it. 3. "Clause 17, I think that rates and tolls should be limited in amount by the Bill." That also has been provided for in other Bills. 4. "Rolling stock should only be used subject to the approval in the first place, and to the examination and approval from time to time by the Railway Commissioners." That was inserted in Simpson's Railway Bill, and in some tramway Bills. 5. "Clause 21, Crown lands should not be granted in fee simple, but should be subject to a rent, the amount of which be limited by the Bill." I have since been given to understand that clause 21 is to be altered so that the lands would not be granted in fee simple. 6. "Clause 27, in case of purchase no compensation to be given in respect to any Crown land or public property which may be traversed or touched by the said tramway or in respect of any roads, streets, or highway along or over which the said tramway may be laid." Of course if Crown land is purchased that alters the case. A provision of this kind was introduced in the Willoughby Tramway Bill.

319. *Mr. Cann.*] Do you mean that if the Company get the fee simple of the land the powers of the Crown will be limited? No. I mean that supposing rent were paid for Crown lands the Company should not have any right of compensation at the time of purchase in respect to that land.

320. Of course they could ask for compensation for the land? It is a question for the Committee to decide whether any clause such as I have suggested, should be inserted in the Bill :—"7. I recommend that the provisions introduced into the Tarawingie Tramway Act and Simpson's Railway Bill be carefully compared with the provisions of this Bill. There are probably other objectionable clauses which might be removed or amended without detriment to the objects of the Bill." I thought there might be some clauses to which objection might be taken, but which might be amended without detriment to the objects of the Bill.

321. *Chairman.*] You have not yet gone into that yourself? It seemed to me more a matter for a lawyer to go into than for an engineer. I recommend that the Bill should be forwarded to the Crown Solicitor for his report. That has been done in some other cases with advantage, and certainly without detriment to the objects of the promoters. If that were done you would get the Bill worded in a proper manner so that there could be no doubt about the meaning of the clauses, and the public interests would be preserved as well as the interests of the promoters.

322. *Mr. Matheson.*] I suppose that you are not aware that the Bill has been examined by the Under Secretary for Lands and his officers and that certain suggestions have been made? Not officially.

323. Can you give me your estimate of the cost of the line from Wilcannia to Broken Hill? My estimate of the cost of the line from Wilcannia to Broken Hill was £2,870 per mile. That was a line without fencing and with a minimum of earthwork.

324. *Chairman.*] Is that a line which you still recommend? That is a line in the original scheme for the connection of Cobar with Broken Hill. That is the line which I should recommend. I should expect the cost to be somewhere about what I have stated. Of course, it is very difficult in a country of that nature to estimate the cost to a pound, because much would depend on the seasons that we might have.

325. Can you tell us the estimate of the total cost of the line from Cobar to Cockburn? The original estimate was £1,037,000. I increased that to £1,168,000 in order to provide for additional flood openings on the Darling, fencing, and the improvement of the grades.

326. *Mr. Cann.*] Was the line to terminate at Cockburn or at Broken Hill? To terminate at Cockburn.

327. The Committee decided not to continue it to Cockburn? Yes.

328. *Mr. Matheson.*] Would the alteration of the terminus from Cockburn to Broken Hill make any appreciable difference in the cost? The estimated cost of the line from Cobar to Cockburn, 30 miles, was £118,517.

329. So that the total cost would be about a million? A little over a million.

330. Does that include rolling stock? No, merely the cost of the construction of the works.

331. Then that large sum of money would have to be found by the country for the construction of the line? That is the estimate.

332. Will you give an estimate of the cost of the rolling stock for the line? I am not in a position to do that.

H. Deane,  
Esq.  
27 Oct., 1892.

333. I presume that we might take it that it would cost about £50,000? I would rather not give an estimate, it is a matter for the Railway Commissioners.
334. *Chairman.*] I suppose that line would have the ordinary gauge of the New South Wales railways? Yes, 4 ft. 8½ in.
335. *Mr. Cann.*] I suppose a 3-ft. 6-in. gauge would be materially cheaper? Not very much. I should not be at all in favour of a break in the gauge in the New South Wales territory.
336. But could you give us any idea of the difference between the cost of a 3-ft. 6-in. gauge line, and a line with a 4-ft. 8½-in. gauge? If you have the same weight of rails, and the same number of sleepers, there is very little difference; you have all the earthworks, draining, fencing, and sidings practically the same. If you did save anything in having a narrow gauge, it would be lost in the sidings, because you would have to have longer sidings.
337. *Mr. Matheson.*] Does that apply to level or rough country? That applies to level country. In rough country it is somewhat different. With the narrow gauge the curves are usually much sharper than on a larger gauge. It would thus make very little difference whether the gauge was 4 ft. 8½ in., or 3 ft. 6 in.; the advantage would all be in favour of the 4-ft. 8½-in. gauge, because there would be no break of gauge. I think it would be out of the question altogether to continue the line from Cobar on the narrow gauge.
338. On the smaller gauge the same weight of rail would not be required as on the larger gauge? I might say, in regard to that, that between Nyngan and Cobar we have laid 60-lb. rails, and on the Queensland lines also they use 60-lb. rails.
339. The Queensland lines are very hilly, are they not? Some of them.
340. The heavier rail can be used with more safety? It is an economy. The heavy rail is stronger, and you get more wear and tear out of it.
341. Are fewer sleepers required with the heavier rail? That depends on the weight that you want to put on the line.
342. Would the rolling stock for the narrow gauge not be much cheaper than the rolling stock for the wider gauge? Yes; but of course you have not the same capacity.
343. But still it would be a cheaper outfit altogether? Possibly. I have not gone into that question very closely.
344. Do you think it is likely that this line from Cobar to Broken Hill would be constructed in a reasonable number of years? That is entirely a matter for the Government and the House to decide. It is not an engineering matter. I am only prepared to give evidence on engineering matters.
345. Can you say how long it would take to construct the line? That depends on how it is attacked. If the whole line is let at the same time, it could be attacked at five different points.
346. That would require a full Treasury? It would mean the supply of something like over a million of money.
347. Straight off? Within the time for the construction of the line.
348. Suppose it were attacked at five different points, could you tell what time it would take to complete the line? I should say something between eighteen months and two years.
349. Have you seen the plan of the proposed line from Menindie to Broken Hill? I have seen it here to-day.
350. Can you give any estimate of the cost of making such a line on the narrow gauge? Not without having some particulars as to the rails to be used, the fencing, and so on.
351. Are you aware that it is proposed to place an irrigation settlement at Menindie? I have no exact information on the point. I have heard of such a thing.
352. As the chief object of the line is to bring low-grade ores from the mines at Broken Hill to the water at Menindie for treatment, do you not think it advisable that the line should have the same gauge as the private lines belonging to the different mines? Well, I should say that if the Bill is approved of by Parliament, it will be natural to adopt the same gauge.
353. *Chairman.*] I understand that you gave evidence with regard to the 4-ft. 8½-in. gauge, on the presumption that any line connected with the New South Wales railways should be constructed on the same gauge? Yes.
354. Not with reference to the promoters of this Bill at all? No.
355. You have looked through the Bill? Yes; I have.
356. And beyond the matters that you have pointed out as necessary to be provided for in the public interest, you have no objection to the Bill? No; I have not observed anything in the Bill that is objectionable, beyond those points that I have mentioned. I recommended that the Bill should be carefully examined by the Crown Solicitor. I think that it ought to be carefully examined by a lawyer.
357. Looking at the Bill from an engineering point of view, you see nothing that it is necessary to call the attention of the Committee to in the public interest? Everything that occurred to me I made a note of.
358. *Mr. Cann.*] In reporting on a line of this kind, I suppose that, as an engineer, you paid due regard to what the probable traffic would be? No; I do not go into that as a rule. When proposals for new lines are submitted, the Railway Commissioners give their report on that part of the question.
359. Do you mention the limit of the fares, what do you consider a proper fare to charge? I think that the other Bills that have been passed, such as the Tarawingee Tramway Act, will contain the necessary information on that point.
360. I suppose you have no knowledge of any arrangement made in the Department fixing the fares on private lines? No, but they have been fixed in the Acts that I have referred to.
361. Do you notice that there is a provision in the Bill that the Company may be controlled by the Railway Commissioners, I suppose that that is a new provision? I do not think that is altogether new, but I have nothing more to say on that point. I have merely offered my suggestions to the Committee.
362. Would you rather see a definite fare laid down, or see it open? I thought it my duty to bring that matter before the Committee for their decision. I have no personal wish one way or the other.
363. Is it the custom in private Bills to fix a maximum fare? It has been the practice during the last few years.

Mr. Robert Henry De Low sworn and examined :—

364. *Chairman.*] What are you? I am clerk in charge of the lease division of the Lands Department.  
365. *Mr. Matheson.*] Are you aware that the Under Secretary has examined the provisions of this Bill? He has looked through the Bill as far as it bears on the Crown Lands Act.

Mr.  
R. H. De Low.  
27 Oct., 1892.

366. And you have also? Yes.

367. You and he made certain suggestions with reference to providing for compensation being paid to Crown lessees and licensees, and also as to the payment of 25s. per acre for the land required? Yes; certain suggestions were made.

368. Have those suggestions been given effect to by the promoters? A copy of the Bill was placed before the Under Secretary and passed on to me, and it seemed to deal with those points; but whether the exact phraseology is sufficient to secure the rights of the Crown, we as laymen cannot say.

369. Have you got a copy of the Bill? I have a copy that was sent to us containing that suggestion. Certain alterations have been made in red ink. I produce that copy of the Bill. The alterations are in clauses 21, 24, 28, 32, 59.

370. And you hand in a copy showing the corrections that the Department suggests should be made in the Bill? The Department did not make those alterations or suggestions in that phraseology. The Department pointed out how the Bill affected their rights in three particulars. In the first instance there is a question of free grant. That is a point to which we drew attention, and the additions made to clause 21 in red ink provide that the land shall not be a free grant, but that it shall be paid for. Another point was, that if the lands were used the revenue of the Crown should not suffer by the lands being used by a tramway company any more than it would if they were used by private persons—in other words, that the Crown should not have to pay the piper for someone else using the land. The other point was that the tramway would run through a large area of country at present under pastoral lease or occupation license or homestead lease. The Crown Lands Act provides that if the Government take any of those lands during the periods of tenure, it must be for recognised public purposes, and in so doing they render themselves liable for compensation of two classes. One is for the loss of area, the other is in the case of pastoral and homestead leases for the prospective use of the land for the unexpired term of the lease. The Department take the view that if a tramway company takes those lands, the Government should not be put in such a position that the lessee might make a claim upon them for the loss of the ground and for the unexpired term of the lease.

371. *Chairman.*] In other words, the Government want a provision in the Bill that the company shall compensate any parties from whom they take land? Decidedly. Then, as regards the occupation licenses which are on a different footing from pastoral and homestead leases, the provision of the Land Act is that if part of an occupation license is taken for public purposes every improvement on it must be paid for by the Government. We thought that if the Crown lost the rent for that land it certainly should not be liable to have any demand made upon it for the value of the improvements.

372. The Tramway Company should also pay any compensation that was required in that respect? Yes; and the suggestions in red ink in the clauses, as far as our non-professional judgment goes, seem to meet those very points.

373. Would the Department like the Bill to be submitted to the Crown Solicitor? I have no authority from the Under Secretary to speak on that point. I may mention one point, viz.: that some of that land may be required for cutting timber, and the view the Department takes is that timber reserves not open for the ordinary public should not be made by a private Bill available for any individual.

374. The opinion of the Department is that the timber reserves should be secured to the use of the public? Yes. The promoters should have no right to go on a reserve to cut timber, unless the public have the same right.

375. *Mr. Cann.*] Has the Department set aside a certain area of land at Menindie for irrigation purposes? Yes; about 25,000 acres have been set aside for irrigation.

376. What is the area allowed for an individual in an irrigation settlement? There is no fixed area, because it is not provided for in the Land Act.

377. Have you had any experience of irrigation settlements? I have only read about them.

378. What area of land is required to keep a man and his family under ordinary conditions? That I cannot say.

379. *Mr. Gormly.*] The land is merely reserved by the Department for the purposes of an irrigation settlement? Yes.

380. That is all that has been done? The land has only been reserved for irrigation.

381. *Mr. Cann.*] You have no idea of the number of people that the 25,000 acres would carry? I have not.

382. I suppose that that is about the extent of the area available for that purpose, at present, at Menindie? That is the area which the Department have reserved for irrigation. Whether it is the only area available or not I cannot say.

383. Are not most of the other lands taken up on leases and occupation licenses? Yes, the land under occupation licenses is still available, but the land under homestead leases is not.

384. Is not the greater portion of the land in the neighbourhood of the irrigation settlement Crown land? The greater portion of it is.

385. *Chairman.*] If this irrigation colony goes on and is successful, will it very much add to the traffic on the tramway, if the tramway is made? I can only give my personal opinion on that point. I should think it would.

386. And this tramway is convenient to the irrigation area, is it not? Part of it goes through the irrigation area.

Mr. Charles Edward Hogg recalled and further examined :—

387. *Mr. Matheson.*] Have you any special knowledge of the general treatment of silver ores at Broken Hill? Yes, I was appointed by a Smelting Company in Melbourne to make a thorough inquiry into the whole system, and the cost of smelting at Broken Hill and other places.

388. And you made that investigation? Yes.

389. What is an average low grade silver ore? It is one containing about 13 oz. of silver and 15 per cent. of lead per ton.

Mr.  
C. E. Hogg.  
27 Oct., 1892.

Mr.  
C. E. Hogg.  
27 Oct., 1892.

390. Is that the chief class of ore which it is proposed to treat at the Darling River at Menindie? It is the principal class.
391. Are there believed to be very large deposits of that class of ore at Broken Hill? It is believed that that class of ore predominates, and will increase in volume with the development of the mines.
392. What is the gross value of such ore in the mines at the present time? At present the value would be about £2 19s. 2d. in the mine.
393. What is the cost of winning or raising such ore out of the mine per ton including timbering? About 17s. per ton, that is based on the annual returns given by the various large mining companies.
394. Has it been proposed that if a railway line from Broken Hill is made to Lithgow, *via* Wilcannia, low grade ore from Broken Hill would be sent there for treatment? Yes, in the report for 1891, of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, on the proposed railway between Cobar and Cockburn, *via* Broken Hill, it is stated that one of the largest, if not the largest, branch of traffic on that line would be this class of ore carried from Broken Hill to Lithgow for treatment there.
395. What is it estimated the cost of the trainage of such ore to Lithgow will be? They thought they could make a special rate and carry it for £1 5s. per ton.
396. What would be the probable cost per ton of the treatment of crude ore at Lithgow? The ore would have to be "concentrated," which would cost about 10s. per ton. This would reduce it to about one-fifth of its original bulk. It would have to be smelted at a cost of 6s. per ton which would be 30s. per ton for the crude ore. The bullion produced would then have to be sent to Sydney at a cost of about 1s. 6d. per ton. This would bring up the total cost of treating this class of ore at Lithgow, and delivering it in Sydney to £2 19s. 6d. per ton, which would show an absolute loss on every ton of ore sent to Lithgow, of 4d. per ton. I do not think that any ore would ever be sent from Broken Hill to Lithgow. The high-grade ores would be treated locally, and it would not pay to send the low-grade ores.
397. Can you give similar evidence with regard to the treatment of ore sent to Port Pirie? Yes, the trainage would be 16s. 6d. per ton; concentrating, 10s. per ton; smelting concentrates, 6s. per ton; the carriage of the bullion round to Sydney, 2s. 6d. per ton, and that, with the cost of extracting it from the mine, would amount to £2 12s., leaving a profit of 7s. 2d. per ton. The same class of ore, if sent to Menindie, would be subjected to the following charges: trainage to Menindie, 5s. 4d. per ton; concentrating at Menindie, 10s. per ton; re trucking the concentrates back to Broken Hill, 1s. 1d. per ton; smelting the concentrates at Broken Hill, 7s. per ton, which allows a charge of 5s. per ton extra on Broken Hill smelting. The carriage of the bullion from Broken Hill to Port Pirie, 5s. per ton; freight to Sydney, 2s. 6d. per ton; cost of getting the ore from the mine, 17s. per ton, total £2 7s. 11d., leaving a net profit of 11s. 3d. per ton.
398. Are you aware that it is proposed to make an irrigation settlement at Menindie? I am.
399. Do you consider that the traffic occasioned by that settlement will be of great value to the proposed tramway? Yes, very great value indeed. I think it will be to a great extent the making of it.
400. What amount of irrigated land is usually considered sufficient to support a man and his family? It is considered, at the Californian settlements, and at Mildura, that 10 acres of irrigated land will keep a family of five persons.
401. How many people do you expect to see settle on this irrigation settlement? From 10,000 to 12,000.
402. *Mr. Cann.*] Are there not a large number of low-grade ores which carry about 21 oz. of silver to the ton? Yes; I should rather call them refractory ores.
403. And it really does not pay under the present system to treat them at Broken Hill? No.
404. They also must be treated by a cheaper method? Yes; they must have cheap carriage and cheap fuel.
405. Could not this ore be taken on the same estimate that you gave us just now to Lithgow and treated there? The ore could be taken to Lithgow and treated there, but the disadvantage would be that the coke at Lithgow would not be of the quality of that used at Broken Hill unless the ore was imported. I believe that there is an objection to the use of the Lithgow coke because it is inferior to the English coke.
406. I thought they were producing good coke now? The smelters at Broken Hill will not use it.
407. I suppose you do not know that an expert who has commenced at Lithgow has been more successful than the other manufacturers? No, I did not know that.
408. *Mr. Matheson.*] Would these refractory ores require a large amount of roasting by wood fuel? Yes.
409. Does wood for fuel exist in large quantities, and can it be got cheap at Menindie? Yes.
410. *Mr. Cann.*] Would small coal answer the same purpose? I believe it would.
411. Are they smelting iron with small coal at Newcastle? I could not say.
412. *Mr. Gormly.*] Nothing has been done with regard to the irrigation settlement except that a certain area of Crown land has been reserved for that purpose? Nothing else has been done by the Crown. There is a Bill dealing with the matter before a Select Committee of the Legislative Council, and an irrigation company has been formed and registered in Sydney to carry out the undertaking.

Mr. John Mitchell Purves recalled and further examined:—

Mr.  
J. M. Purves.  
27 Oct., 1892.

413. *Mr. Matheson.*] Have you seen in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, of the 22nd instant, the statement that a special meeting of the Municipal Council of Wilcannia was held on the 20th instant to take steps to oppose this Bill? Yes; they opposed the Bill on the following grounds:—1. Because a State railway to Broken Hill has been passed. 2. That Broken Hill has no interest in a State railway which will not serve equally with the proposed tramway. 3. That this tram-line is being pushed through solely in the interests of Adelaide, and will raise a monopoly which will be destructive to railway interests and the taxpayer. 4. That it will open up a competitive interest, which will carry at lower rates than the Bourke railway, and give Adelaide the command of the upper river and the Bourke trade. 5. That it is in opposition to the settled policy of the country to permit private lines to compete with the Government railways and the interest-paying taxpayer. 6. That if Broken Hill wants immediate communication with the river, let the railway section from Broken Hill to Wilcannia be completed. This will meet any immediate demand and lessen the distance, linking Broken Hill to Sydney, and leaving only one more section to Cobar, which will also complete the strategic proposal for uniting all the colonies.
414. Generally speaking, is there any force in those objections? There is none that I can see. In No. 1, they state that the proposed railway to Broken Hill has been passed, but it has not been passed. It has been recommended by the Works Committee, but not passed by Parliament. I do not understand



No. 2. No. 3 says that this tram-line is being pushed through solely in the interest of Adelaide, and will raise a monopoly which will be destructive to railway interests and the taxpayer. There is not a single word of truth in that.

Mr.  
J. M. Purves.  
27 Oct., 1892.

415. Have you considered the interests of Adelaide in connection with this tram-line? Not in any way. I consider that this tramway will be in opposition to the interests of Adelaide. The interests of New South Wales are opposed to the interest of Adelaide. *Via* Adelaide is the only present means of communication to Broken Hill, and we propose to take away from South Australia so much of the ore as is now sent to Port Pirie, so that it may be treated in New South Wales. It cannot be to the interest of Adelaide that we should do that; the thing is absurd.

416. The tramway will interfere with the present monopoly held by the Silverton Tramway Company, and South Australian railway? It will, very seriously. Then, they say in No. 5, that it is in opposition to the settled policy of the country to permit private lines to compete with the Government railways, and the interest-paying taxpayer. This line will not compete with the Government railways. It is very likely to be a source of profit to the Government railways, if only by enabling New South Wales coke manufacturers to send coke to Broken Hill.

417. Then, as to No. 6? They say in No. 6 that if Broken Hill wants immediate communication with the river, let the railway section from Broken Hill to Wilcannia be completed. But that will not meet the demand, because it will be just about double the distance of the proposed tramway. The only way to get the low-grade ores dealt with successfully is to cheapen everything in connection with the treatment of them; the carriage of the ore especially should be as cheap as possible. By the line from Broken Hill to Wilcannia, the cost of the carriage would simply be doubled.

418. *Mr. Cann.*] Where do you propose to terminate the tramway? Near Menindie, I believe, just on the outskirts of the town.

419. Are you aware that there is any opposition to the tramway at Menindie, on account of the terminus being some distance from the town? I have not heard of any opposition.

420. *Chairman.*] Have you fixed the terminus near the Darling River? The terminus will be close to the Darling River. Probably, the station will not be right on the bank of the river, but there is sure to be an extension to the wharf. It would be absurd to cart goods from the terminus to the river.

421. You recognise that you will have to connect it with the river? We shall have to go down to the bank of the river.

422. You will have sidings running down to the river bank? Yes. I am told by the engineer of the company that the terminus of the tram will join the land reserved for wharf purposes by the Government where there is deep water, and it is the most suitable place, as we expect to get a large quantity of timber for mining purposes from the Murray, water-borne, and also coke water-borne. Of course, we must have the line down to the river, and have plant for transferring cargo in a cheap manner.

Mr. John Ahern called in sworn, and examined:—

423. *Chairman.*] What are you? Government contractor.

424. *Mr. Matheson.*] Have you been to Broken Hill? Yes.

425. Do you know the class of timber used in the mines there? I believe it is principally Oregon.

426. Do you know how it is used? Yes.

427. Do you know the Australian gums? Yes; I have had a lot of experience of them in Victoria.

428. Would they be suitable for the same purposes as the Oregon timber used in the mines at present? Yes.

429. Are they very much stronger than the Oregon timber? I should imagine that the Oregon timber is about two-thirds of the strength of the red gum.

430. Are there large quantities of red gum to be had on the banks of the Murray? Yes; all along the Murray, any quantity.

431. If Australian red gum could be supplied to Broken Hill for mining purposes would it be used there in preference to the Oregon timber the price being the same? I think so; in any event the price must be much less of red gum timber from the Murray River.

432. Would it be feasible to carry these Murray timbers by water to Menindie then truck them over the proposed line to Broken Hill? Yes. You can get timber delivered at Broken Hill at less cost than the Oregon timber. The cost of shipping would be 4s. to 5s. per 100, and then carrying it along the tram line 5s. or 6s. per 100 superficial feet. The original cost at the mill would be about 8s. per 100; that would bring it up to 17s. to 19s. per 100.

433. Do you know the price of Oregon timber at Broken Hill? I do not. I think that at Adelaide it is about 14s.

434. Would there be any difficulty in changing the timber used in the mines from Oregon to gum, if gum could be used of similar size? I cannot see any. I think that small gum props can be put in the place of the large Oregon ones.

435. Would that be an additional saving? Certainly. In section the red gum would not be necessarily more than two-thirds of the section of the Oregon timber.

436. *Chairman.*] In your opinion the red gum timber would be quite as suitable as, if not more suitable than, the Oregon timber? Judging from my own experience I should prefer it.

437. You prefer red gum to Oregon timber where strength is required? Certainly.

438. And would a smaller scantling of colonial timber be as strong as a larger scantling of Oregon timber? Yes; a section of red gum two-thirds the size of the Oregon timber would be equal in strength to the Oregon.

439. And, in your opinion, would the colonial timber cost the mine-owners less or more than the timber they are using at present? The red gum could be delivered at considerably less cost than the Oregon timber.

440. What would the saving be in price? Admitting that it can be delivered at the same price as blue gum, you would want to put in colonial timber that would cost 12s. per 100 where Oregon timber would cost 18s. a 100.

441. *Mr. Cann.*] Have you ever worked in any of those big lodes? No.

442. You have never had anything to do with mining timber at Broken Hill? No.

Mr.  
J. Ahern.  
27 Oct., 1892.

Mr.  
J. Ahern.  
27 Oct., 1892.

443. Have you ever consulted mining managers and experts about the size of the timber, the methods adopted, and so on? No; I am given to understand that the timber used at Broken Hill is 10 x 10.
444. Are you aware that they build solid with blue gum between the sets of timber? No; I was not aware of that.
445. Is it not only a matter of opinion as to whether the size of the timber can be diminished? It is not a matter of opinion as to the strength of the timber.
446. No; but as to the adoption of the system? It may be.
447. You are not in a position to say that the mine managers would adopt the suggestion you make? No. If I were timbering a mine I should be prepared to stake my reputation on the statement that red gum timber 8 x 8 would be equal in strength to Oregon timber 10 x 10.

Edward Bulwer Lytton Dickens, Esq., M.L.A., called in, sworn, and examined:—

E. B. L.  
Dickens, Esq.,  
M.P.  
27 Oct., 1892.

448. *Chairman.*] You represent Wilcannia in the Legislative Assembly? I do.
449. I understand that you wish to give evidence with reference to the proposed tramway from Menindie to Broken Hill? Yes.
450. What is your opinion with regard to that tramway? I am opposed to the proposal, not only as the representative of Wilcannia, which place I candidly own it would have a tendency to injure, but also on the broader grounds of public policy. I would point out that the subject of railway communication between Broken Hill and Nyngan was considered at very great length by the Public Works Committee some considerable time since, and the Public Works Committee then recommended that the line should be extended. I think they also recommended that it should be done in three sections, from Nyngan to Cobar, from Cobar to Wilcannia, and from Wilcannia to Broken Hill. Of course, their idea was that the line could be expedited very much by being carried in three sections as it could very easily have been done, owing to Wilcannia being situated on a navigable river, and owing to the facilities for obtaining the necessary materials. I may state that owing to this recommendation the railway has been so far carried from Nyngan to Cobar, and it is a well-known fact that the railway cannot pay if left at that particular spot. In taking the preliminary steps in Parliament, Mr. Bruce Smith, the then Minister for Public Works, stated on several occasions that the Government would never dream of taking the railway to Cobar, unless with the view to its further extension. Another ground on which I object to this tramway is that it is virtually a further extension of the South Australian railway system into the heart of our Colony. We ought to be guided by past experience in matters of this kind, and I think that this Committee and Parliament should consider the result of two measures similar to this that were authorised in the past. I allude first of all to the Moama to Deniliquin tramway, which is simply a tramway taking produce from our own Colony to Victoria, and secondly to the Broken Hill and Silverton tramway which is also a railway run under exactly similar conditions, and in connection with the South Australian railway system. The latter is a gigantic monopoly, and the charges are excessive, and although the Government of the day will have power in the course of time to take into their hands the two lines, which I have mentioned, it is very doubtful whether at that time it will be expedient to do so. I would point out that if the Broken Hill people wish to get communication with the river Darling for any purpose, it would certainly be advisable to carry out that portion of the railway scheme already recommended and approved by the Public Works Committee. That is to say, to construct a railway from Broken Hill to Wilcannia, and, of course, ultimately to create a third link from Wilcannia to Cobar. This would give the Broken Hill people speedy and cheap communication with the railway, at Bourke. Although it would not be the nearest it would be the cheapest on account of the water carriage from Wilcannia to Bourke. There would also be all the facilities for irrigation at Wilcannia, that there are at Menindie. In fact more, because certain surveys have been made at Wilcannia with the view of locking the river Darling, a few miles below that place, that is down the stream, and the Minister for Works has stated that if the report of the surveyor is satisfactory, it is his intention to proceed at once with the construction of a lock. When I say at once, I lay some stress on those words, because the Minister has stated that it is not necessary to wait for Parliament to authorise the expenditure of the money inasmuch as he already has the money at his disposal. Certain moneys voted for the purpose of improving the navigation of the river Darling. My experience of the river Darling, extending now over some twenty-four years, is to the effect that unless we conserve the water by means of locks, any system of navigation must necessarily fail.
451. *Chairman.*] Owing to the want of a continuous supply of water? Yes. I may state that I have seen the river Darling dry, I suppose, for half a mile at a stretch in times of severe drought. Of course, that is an exceptional thing, but it does happen. There is no interest at Broken Hill that the State railway would not serve. I think, from my knowledge of the place, and I have an intimate knowledge of Broken Hill and the inhabitants, that it is immaterial whether the people of Broken Hill get communication by rail, because this tramway virtually is a railway with Wilcannia or with Menindie. On the broad ground of public policy as the State has decided that it shall have the control of our railways it would be a most unwise thing to allow any competition. I might say in conclusion, simply to explain my own position in the matter that although last Session I took charge of a tramway Bill in connection with Broken Hill, which was sanctioned by Parliament, it was a Bill on an entirely different basis to this, inasmuch as it was simply brought forward with a view to enabling certain persons to carry limestone to the mines. That line could not in any way interfere or compete with any Government railway that might be made in the colonies.
452. *Mr. Matheson.*] Are you aware that the proposed line from Nyngan to Cobar and Broken Hill would cost at least £1,000,000? I cannot recall the exact sum; it would cost a large amount, no doubt. When I say a large sum I mean in the aggregate. The cost per mile will not be very great, it will be a cheap line.
453. We have had evidence that it would cost at least £1,000,000, and considering the present state of the Treasury, have you any reasonable expectation that the line would be constructed within a reasonable number of years? I believe so, simply taking the statements of the Minister for what they are worth.
454. Was it not one of the chief arguments in favour of that line that ore would be carried from Broken Hill for treatment at Lithgow? I really could not tell you the arguments that were advanced before the Public Works Committee, because I did not hear them.

455. Can you tell the distance from Broken Hill to Wilcannia and the distance from Broken Hill to Menindie? Yes, approximately, it is about 120 miles by the new surveyed route from Broken Hill to Wilcannia, and, approximately, I think it is 80 or 90 miles from Menindie to Broken Hill. E. B. L.  
Dickens, Esq.,  
M.P.
456. The distances are 120 miles and 63 miles? You are right; it is between 60 and 70 miles from Menindie to Broken Hill. 27 Oct., 1892.
457. That is nearly 2 to 1? Yes.
458. You are aware that it requires the utmost economy in treating the low-grade ores of Broken Hill? Yes.
459. Naturally, to carry ores on the line from Broken Hill to Wilcannia would cost twice as much per ton as it would to convey them from Broken Hill to Menindie? That depends on the inducements which the Government could offer.
460. Whatever inducements the Government could offer, I presume, the tramway could offer? I do not know.
461. Are you aware that very high opinions have been given that the extension of the line from Nyngan to Broken Hill cannot pay? I do not think the Public Works Committee would have recommended the line unless they thought it would pay.
462. I say, are you aware that very high opinions have been given to the effect that it cannot pay—opinions entitled to respect, such as that of Mr. Kirkaldie, the Traffic Manager on the Government railways? Yes; I think he said that at the present time it would not pay.
463. You have said that the proposed tramway would be virtually an extension of the South Australian railway system? Undoubtedly.
464. Are you aware that there is no provision in the Bill for connecting with the South Australian railway system? When I said that I was thinking of our experience of the Silvertown tramway.
465. You have not inquired into it? I know that this line will be of the same gauge as the line to Adelaide.
466. You said it would be an extension of the South Australian railway system? Virtually.
467. You are not aware whether it would be connected or not? It would be a very easy thing to connect it by making a connection with the Silvertown tramway.
468. You assume that there would be a connection between this tramway and the Silvertown tramway? Yes.
469. *Chairman.*] Are you aware whether there is to be a connection? I am not.
470. *Mr. Gormly.*] You are aware that a connection could very easily be made? It could very easily be made.
471. *Mr. Matheson.*] Had not the Government of New South Wales the chance to construct the Silvertown tramway if they had chosen? Yes.
472. Has that tram-line not been a great benefit to the mines at Broken Hill? Yes.
473. In order to provide facilities for irrigation at Wilcannia, would it not be absolutely necessary to lock the Darling? Yes.
474. Are there any large lakes at Wilcannia such as exist at Menindie? No; not near Wilcannia.
475. Do you know that the amount of money the Minister has at command for locking the Darling is about £20,000? It is more than that, I think.
476. To carry on irrigation at Wilcannia one would require to wait for the completion of that lock? I think so, to carry it on to any extent.
477. Is the river ever navigable up to Menindie when it is not navigable between Menindie and Wilcannia? Yes.
478. Frequently? Yes.
479. And that applies still more to the distance between Wilcannia and Bourke? Yes, naturally, the higher up the stream you go.
480. Therefore, timber coming from the Murray River for use at Broken Hill mines would have a much better chance during ten months of the year to reach Broken Hill, *via* Menindie, than it would to reach Broken Hill *via* Wilcannia? With a falling river it would have, but people as a rule make arrangements to ship when there is a prospect of getting goods to their destination.
481. The same thing would apply to general goods? Yes.
482. Would not the cost of carrying Murray River timber to Broken Hill, *via* Wilcannia, be very much greater than the cost of carrying it *via* Menindie, the distance being greater *via* Wilcannia? The extra distance by the river is very little indeed. The freights are so low that the extra 18 miles makes very little difference.
483. But of course the traffic would run a great risk of not getting up the river at all if taken *via* Wilcannia instead of *via* Menindie? Of course, but people as a rule ship their goods when there is a fair probability of their reaching their destination.
484. *Mr. Cann.*] Is there any opposition to the tramway in Wilcannia? Yes.
485. By the people of Wilcannia? Yes; I received a communication from the Municipal Council asking me to oppose the Bill, but I intended to oppose it on broad public grounds, independent of any request of that sort.
486. I suppose the groundwork of your opposition is that it may block the State line? Yes, and also that it is the settled policy of the country that the Government should have the control of our railway system. It is a mistake, especially with our past experience, to allow competition with the State railways.



1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MENINDIE AND BROKEN HILL TRAMWAY BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF BROKEN HILL AND DISTRICT IN FAVOUR OF THE.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 7 September, 1892.*

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned residents of Broken Hill and District,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That whereas Mr. John Mitchell Purves, of Sydney, has applied to the Parliament of New South Wales, on behalf of the Menindie and Broken Hill Tramway and Ore Dressing Association of Sydney, for leave to construct a tramway between the towns of Menindie and Broken Hill, are of opinion that the proposed tramway would prove of great benefit to your petitioners for the following reasons:—

1. That the proposed tramway line between Menindie and Broken Hill would enable goods sent *via* the Murrumbidgee, Murray, and Darling Rivers to Menindie, to be delivered at a cost considerably lower than the cost of transit over the South Australian Railways, *via* Cockburn and Silverton, thus reducing the cost price of necessary commodities to the inhabitants of Broken Hill.
2. That timber fuel, which is now at a very high price in Broken Hill, is abundant around Menindie and along the valleys of the Darling, Murray, and Murrumbidgee, and would by means of the proposed tramway, be delivered in Broken Hill at a greatly reduced cost.
3. That wool and other station produce would be sent over the Tarrawingee and Silverton Tramways from the districts penetrated by those lines, and from the surrounding stations, by the proposed tramway, at a great reduction on present freight charges.
4. That in the event of a water famine occurring at Broken Hill at any future time, fresh water could be trucked from the Darling River at a comparatively small cost, thus obviating, or at least minimising the painful experiences of the past year.
5. That, as it is contemplated, to establish an Irrigation settlement near Menindie, the inhabitants of Broken Hill would by means of the proposed tramway be able to avail themselves of fresh fruit and vegetables, as also of abundant horse feed and farm produce grown on the settlement, and that the residents would by the same means be placed within easy reach of a healthful change of air, and of placing their families at a profitable employment on the Irrigation settlement.
6. That the line when constructed would be of great advantage to the economical development of the mines at Broken Hill by enabling them to obtain coke, fuel, timber, and other necessary commodities at a substantial reduction on the present rates.
7. That owing to the reduced freight and charges, many mines now lying idle and abandoned could be economically worked.
8. That the construction of the proposed tramway line would give employment to a large number of workmen.
9. That generally the proposed tramway would be of great assistance to the whole district, and would materially tend to reduce the cost of living in Broken Hill and neighbourhood.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that your honorable House will take the above facts into your favourable consideration.

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

[*Here follow 2,093 signatures.*]

A similar petition was received on 7th September, 1892, from certain residents of Broken Hill and district; two signatures.



1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MENINDIE AND BROKEN HILL TRAMWAY BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF WENTWORTH AND DISTRICT, IN FAVOUR OF THE.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 15 September, 1892.*

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned, residents of Wentworth and District,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That whereas Mr John Mitchell Purves, of Sydney, has applied to the Parliament of New South Wales, on behalf of the Menindie and Broken Hill Tramway and Ore-dressing Association of Sydney, for leave to construct a tramway between the towns of Menindie and Broken Hill, we are of opinion that the proposed tramway would prove of great benefit to your Petitioners, for the following reasons:—

- (1.) That whereas there is at present no direct communication between this district and Broken Hill, the various producers of grain, flour, fruit, horse-feed, &c., in the district are unable to make use of the extensive market available there.
- (2.) That among other natural products for which a ready market could be found at Broken Hill is the fine hardwood timber of the district, which, owing to its weight and density, cannot at present be economically conveyed to Broken Hill over the lengthy route *via* the South Australian railways, but could be sent by river to the Menindie tramway, and thus successfully compete with the light but inferior timbers of America, of which three and a half million superficial feet are now said to be used annually at Broken Hill.
- (3.) That the river trades would be very largely benefited.
- (4.) That the development of the timber and other trades would give employment to a large number of workmen.
- (5.) That, generally, the proposed tramway would be beneficial to the residents of this town and district.

Your petitioners therefore pray that your Honourable House will take the above facts into your favourable consideration.

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

*[Here follow 52 signatures.]*

A similar Petition was received,—

On 15th September, 1892, from certain residents of Narrandera and district; 49 signatures.





1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MENINDIE AND BROKEN HILL TRAMWAY BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF MENINDIE, IN FAVOUR OF.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 12 October, 1892.*

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned residents of Menindie and District,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That whereas Mr. John Mitchell Purves, of Sydney, has applied to the Parliament of New South Wales, on behalf of the Menindie and Broken Hill Tramway and Ore Dressing Association of Sydney, for leave to construct a tramway between the towns of Menindie and Broken Hill, are of opinion that the proposed tramway would prove of great benefit to your Petitioners for the following reasons:—

1. That whereas there is at present no direct communication between this district and Broken Hill, the various producers of grain, flour, fruit, horse-feed, &c., in the district are unable to make use of the extensive market available there.
2. That among other natural products for which a ready market could be found at Broken Hill, is the fine hardwood timber of the district, which, owing to its weight and density, cannot at present be economically conveyed to Broken Hill over the lengthy route *via* South Australian railways, but could be sent by river to the Menindie tramway, and thus successfully compete with the light but inferior timbers of America, of which three and a half million superficial feet are now said to be used annually at Broken Hill.
3. That the river trades would be very largely benefited.
4. That the development of the timber and other trades would give employment to a large number of workmen.
5. That generally the proposed tramway would be beneficial to the residents of the town and district.

Your Petitioners [therefore pray that your Honorable House will take the above facts into your favourable consideration.

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

[*Here follow 383 signatures.*]



1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MENINDIE AND BROKEN HILL TRAMWAY BILL.  
(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF HAY AND DISTRICT, IN FAVOUR OF.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 20 October, 1892.*

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned residents of Hay and District,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That whereas Mr. John Mitchell Purves, of Sydney, has applied to the Parliament of New South Wales, on behalf of the Menindie and Broken Hill Tramway and Ore Dressing Association of Sydney, for leave to construct a tramway between the towns of Menindie and Broken Hill, we are of opinion that the proposed tramway would prove of great benefit to your Petitioners for the following reasons:—

1. That whereas there is at present no direct communication between this district and Broken Hill, the various producers of grain, flour, fruit, horse-feed, &c., in the district are unable to make use of the extensive market available there.
2. That among other natural products for which a ready market could be found at Broken Hill, is the fine hardwood timber of the district, which, owing to its weight and density, cannot at present be economically conveyed to Broken Hill over the lengthy route *via* South Australian railways, but could be sent by river to the Menindie tramway, and thus successfully compete with the light but inferior timbers of America, of which three and a half million superficial feet are now said to be used annually at Broken Hill.
3. That the river trades would be very largely benefited.
4. That the development of the timber and other trades would give employment to a large number of workmen.
5. That generally the proposed tramway would be beneficial to the residents of this town and district.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will take the above facts into your favourable consideration.

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

*[Here follow 32 signatures.]*



1892-3.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MENINDIE AND BROKEN HILL TRAMWAY BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN COKE MANUFACTURERS, COAL PRODUCERS, AND THOSE INTERESTED  
IN THESE INDUSTRIES OF THE COLONY, IN FAVOUR OF.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 23 March, 1893.*

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned coke manufacturers, coal producers, and those interested  
in these industries of the Colony of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That whereas Mr. John Mitchell Purves, of Sydney, has applied to the Parliament of New South Wales, on behalf of the Menindie and Broken Hill Tramway and Ore Dressing Association of Sydney, for leave to construct a tramway between the towns of Menindie and Broken Hill, we are of opinion that the proposed tramway would prove a great benefit to your Petitioners for the following reasons :—

- (1.) That there being at present no direct communication with Broken Hill through the territory of New South Wales, coke manufacturers and coal producers in New South Wales, who desire to trade with Broken Hill, are at a considerable disadvantage owing to the long train journey to Broken Hill through the Colony of South Australia, and the difficulty of getting freight at a moderate and remunerative charge to Port Pirie in South Australia from the ports of shipment in New South Wales.
- (2.) That the proposed tramway would bring Broken Hill into direct communication with the Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling River Steam Navigation services.
- (3.) That New South Wales coke and coal could then be sent over the New South Wales railways from Sydney to Bourke, Albury, or Corowa, and (when the projected connection with Jerilderie is carried out) also to Moama.
- (4.) That this merchandise could then be carried by steamers to Menindie, on the River Darling, for transmission to Broken Hill over the proposed tramway.
- (5.) That generally the proposed tramway would be beneficial to your Petitioners.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your honorable House will take the above facts into your favourable consideration.

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

*[Here follow 13 signatures.]*



1892.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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MENINDIE AND BROKEN HILL TRAMWAY BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN CITIZENS OF BROKEN HILL AGAINST.)

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*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 22 September, 1892.*

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To the Honorable Speaker and Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.  
WE, the undersigned Citizens of Broken Hill, respectfully beg to notify to your Honorable House, that it having come under our notice that a Petition has been signed praying for the construction of a tram-line from Broken Hill to Menindie by private enterprise, your Petitioners beg to strongly protest thereat, and humbly petition your Honorable House as follows:—

- (1.) That the proposed tram-line be constructed by the Government as a State enterprise, as your Petitioners feel assured that the undertaking would prove highly reproductive work.
- (2.) That no power or concession of any description be granted to any private company or syndicate to carry out the said tram-line.
- (3.) Your Petitioners humbly pray that a Government official be at once deputed to inspect and report upon the proposed route, with a view of Parliament being asked to sanction the undertaking in the interest of the people as a whole.

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

[Here follow 2,490 signatures.]

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1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**MENINDIE AND BROKEN HILL TRAMWAY BILL.**

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN CITIZENS OF BROKEN HILL, IN FAVOUR OF.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 27 September, 1892.*

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned citizens of Broken Hill,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

- (1.) That having attached their signatures to a Petition already presented to your Honorable House, praying for the construction of a Tramline from Broken Hill to Menindie, their signatures were attached under the misconception that such Tramline was to be a State undertaking, and not to be carried out by private enterprise.
- (2.) That the proposed Tramline should be constructed by the Government in the interests of the people as a whole.
- (3.) That the proposed route be at once inspected and reported upon by a Government official.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that a Government official be at once deputed to inspect and report upon the proposed route, with a view to Parliament being asked to sanction the undertaking in the interests of the people of the Colony as a whole.

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

*[Here follow 402 signatures.]*



1892-3.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

**MENINDIE IRRIGATION BILL;**

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
22 *March*, 1893.

---

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1893.

1892-3.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 69. WEDNESDAY, 23 FEBRUARY, 1893.

5. **MENINDIE IRRIGATION BILL**:—The Order of the Day having been read,—Mr. Barbour moved “That” this Bill be now read a second time.  
Debate ensued.  
Mr. McCourt moved, That the Question be amended by the omission of all the words after the word “That,” with a view to the insertion in their place of the words, “the Bill be referred to a “Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for consideration and report.  
“(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Lyne, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Young, Mr. Dickens, Mr. Gormly, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Hayes, Mr. A’Beckett, Mr. O’Sullivan, and the Mover.”  
Question proposed,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Question.  
Debate continued.  
Question,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Question,—put and negatived.  
Question,—That the words proposed to be inserted in the place of the words omitted be so inserted,—put and passed.  
Main Question,—  
(1.) That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for consideration and report.  
(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Lyne, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Young, Mr. Dickens, Mr. Gormly, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Hayes, Mr. A’Beckett, Mr. O’Sullivan, and the Mover,—put and passed.

VOTES No. 74. WEDNESDAY, 8 MARCH, 1893.

5. **MENINDIE IRRIGATION BILL**:—Mr. Barbour (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That Mr. Young be discharged from attendance upon the Select Committee on the “Menindie Irrigation Bill,” and that Mr. Cann be added to such Committee.  
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 80. WEDNESDAY, 22 MARCH, 1893.

4. **MENINDIE IRRIGATION BILL**:—Mr. Barbour, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before the Select Committee, for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 23rd February, 1893, together with Appendix and a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee.  
Ordered to be printed.

\* \* \* \* \*

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings .....	2
Report .....	3
Proceedings of the Committee .....	4
Schedule of Amendments .....	6
List of Witnesses .....	8
Minutes of Evidence .....	9
Appendix .....	28

1892-3.

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**MENINDIE IRRIGATION BILL.**


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**REPORT.**


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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred on 23rd February, 1893,—the “*Menindie Irrigation Bill*,”—beg to report to your Honorable House,—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the list\* (whose <sup>\* See list,</sup> evidence will be found appended hereto), and carefully considered the Bill referred, <sup>p. 8.</sup> in which it was deemed necessary to make certain amendments.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

ROB. BARBOUR,  
Chairman.

*No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 21st March, 1893.*

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 28 FEBRUARY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. A'Beckett,		Mr. Barbour,
Mr. Dickens,		Mr. Gormly,
Mr. Hayes,		Mr. McCourt.

Mr. Barbour called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred* before the Committee.

Committee deliberated.

Resolved,—That the Engineer-in-Chief for Water Conservation, the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, and the Under Secretary for Lands be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned till To-morrow at half-past Ten o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 1 MARCH, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Barbour in the Chair.

Mr. A'Beckett,		Mr. Cotton,
Mr. Dickens,		Mr. Gormly,
Mr. Hayes,		Mr. McCourt,
Mr. O'Sullivan.		

Present:—Alexander Matheson, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Hugh Giffen McKinney (*Engineer-in-Chief for Water Conservation*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Robert Henry De Low (*Clerk-in-Charge of Lease Division, Department of Lands*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness *handed in* plan showing Lake Menindie and proposed Irrigation Cultivation Area; Extracts from evidence given by Mr. Inspector W. C. Wright as to the character and carrying capacity of "Kinchege" Holding, at the inquiry by the Local Land Board at Broken Hill; Extracts from official papers to the nature of the country, grazing capabilities, &c., of homestead leases in the vicinity of Lake Menindie. [*Appendix A1 and A2.*]

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Wednesday next at half-past Ten o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 8 MARCH, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Barbour in the Chair.

Mr. A'Beckett,		Mr. McCourt.
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Present:—Alexander Matheson, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Cecil West Darley (*Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Edward Bellingham Price (*Supervising Engineer, Harbours and Rivers Department*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow at half-past Ten o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 9 MARCH, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Barbour in the Chair.

Mr. A'Beckett,		Mr. Cotton,
Mr. Hayes,		Mr. McCourt,
Mr. O'Sullivan.		

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, discharging Mr. Young from attendance upon, and adding Mr. Cann to the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Present:—Alexander Matheson, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Hugh Giffen McKinney called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Charles Edward Hogg (*Civil Engineer*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John

John Mitchell Purves (*one of the Promoters*) called in, sworn, and examined.  
 Witness produced Certificate of Incorporation of the Menindie Irrigation Settlement (Limited)  
 and Memorandum of Articles of Association  
 Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Thursday next at half-past Ten o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 16 MARCH, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Barbour in the Chair.

Mr. A'Beckett,		Mr. Gormly,
Mr. Cann,		Mr. McCourt.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned till half-past One o'clock this day.]

The Committee reassembled at the hour named.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Barbour in the Chair.

Mr. Cann,		Mr. Cotton,
Mr. Dickens,		Mr. Hayes,
Mr. McCourt.		

Present:—Alexander Matheson, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Bill considered.

Title and Preamble read and postponed.

Clause 1 read and *agreed to*.

Clause 2 read and *agreed to*.

Clause 3 read and *omitted*.

Clause 4 read and *postponed*.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at half past One o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 21 MARCH, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Barbour in the Chair.

Mr. A'Beckett,		Mr. Cann,
Mr. Dickens,		Mr. Gormly,
Mr. Hayes.		

Present:—Alexander Matheson, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Clause 5 4 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.

Clause 6 5 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.

Clause 7 6 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.

Clause 8 read and *agreed to*.

Clause 9 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.

Clauses 10 and 11 read and *agreed to*.

Clause 12 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.

Clause 13 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.

Clauses 14 to 20 read and *agreed to*.

Clause 21 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.

Clause 22 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.

Clause 23 read and *omitted*.

Clauses 24 23, to 29 28, read and *agreed to*.

Clause 30 29 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.

Clauses 31 30 to 34 33 read and *agreed to*.

Clause 35 34 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.

Clause 36 35 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.

Clauses 37 36 to 46 45 read and *agreed to*.

Clause 47 46 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.

Clause 48 47 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.

Clause 49 read and *omitted*.

Clauses 50 48 to 58 56 read and *agreed to*.

Clause 59 57 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.

Clause 60 58 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.

Clause 61 read and *omitted*.

Clause 62 59 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.

Clause 63 62 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.

Clause 64 read and *omitted*.

Clause 65 read and *omitted*.

Clauses 66 63 to 72 69 read and *agreed to*.

Clause 73 70 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.

Clauses 74 71 to 79 76 read and *agreed to*.

Clause 80 77 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.

Clause 81 read and *omitted*.

Clauses 82 78 to 87 83 read and *agreed to*.

Clause 88 84 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.

\* See Schedule of Amendments.

Clause

\*See Schedule of Amendments.

Clause 89 85 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.  
 Clause 90 86 read and *agreed* to.  
 Clause 91 87 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.  
 Clause 92 88 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.  
 Postponed clause 4 3 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.  
 New clause to stand as clause 7 read and *agreed* to.  
 New clause to stand as clause 60 read and *agreed* to.  
 New clause to stand as clause 61 read and *agreed* to.  
 First Schedule read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.  
 Second, third, and fourth Schedules read and *agreed* to.  
 Preamble read and *agreed* to.  
 Title read and *agreed* to.  
 Chairman to report the Bill with amendments to the House.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

Page 2,	clause 3,	Omit clause 3.
"	3,	" 4 3, lines 2, 3, and 4. Omit "and all other lands which may hereafter be acquired by the Promoters under this Act."
"	"	line 29. Omit "4" insert "3"
"	"	30. Omit "and"
"	"	30. After "duties" insert "and liabilities"
"	"	30. Omit "5-46" insert "4-45"
"	"	33. Omit "47-59" insert "46-57"
"	"	36. Omit "60-65" insert "58-62"
"	"	38. Omit "66-78" insert "63-75"
"	"	39. Omit "79-92" insert "76-88"
Page 4,	" 5 4,	" 2. Omit "and"
"	"	" 2. After "Duties" insert "and Liabilities"
"	"	" 8. After "works" insert "for the purpose of conserving water in Lake Menindie"
"	"	" 14. Omit "such waters" insert "water"
"	"	lines 14 to 17. Omit "as may be necessary for irrigation and domestic use on the Irrigation Cultivation Area, or as may be necessary or expedient for carrying out any of the purposes of this Act, and to maintain and work the same" insert "authorized by this Act to be taken and used"
"	"	line 29. Omit "flow" insert "discharge"
"	"	" 29. Omit "beyond" insert "below"
"	"	30. Omit "mean discharge" insert "minimum"
"	" 5 4.	Add at end of clause "Provided that the natural supplies of water received under existing circumstances by Lake Speculation and Lake Cawndilla from the River Darling, shall not be diminished or rendered less useful, and that the Promoters shall have no right to the waters stored in Lake Speculation and Lake Cawndilla."
"	" 6 5,	line 52. After "may" insert "on giving the Promoters six months' notice in writing of his intention so to do."
"	"	Add at end of clause "and on publication of a notice in the <i>Gazette</i> , all such lands, works, goods, chattels, and funds, shall vest in the Crown. The claim of the Promoters to compensation and all proceedings consequent thereon, and the assessment of compensation shall be made and ascertained in the manner provided in the 'Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act,' and any Act amending or repealing it."
Page 5,	" 7 6.	Add at end of clause, "but not exceeding one penny for every thousand cubic feet of water supplied by the Promoters to the Irrigation Cultivation Area, or elsewhere, from Lake Menindie or from any creek, channel, or water-course leading to or from that Lake, and not exceeding two pence for every thousand cubic feet of water supplied as aforesaid from the River Darling."
"	" 9,	line 16. After "channel" insert "and a detailed description of all irrigation works"
"	" 12,	" 42. Omit "or" (third occurring)
"	"	" 42. After "tunnel" insert "or waterpipe"
"	"	" 43. After "for" insert "the doing of"
"	"	" 45. Omit "of" insert "or"
"	" 13,	" 56. After "may" insert "subject to the proviso contained in section four hereof."
Page 7,	" 21,	" 23. Omit "two shillings" insert "one shilling"
"	"	22, lines 31 and 32. Omit "any such offence to a penalty not exceeding five pounds in addition to"
"	"	23. Omit clause 23.
Page 8,	" 30 29,	line 35. After "any" insert "other"
Page 9,	" 35 34,	lines 8 and 9. Omit "or deface or destroy any sign, notice, or advertisement belonging to, or erected, or published by, the Promoters"
"	"	line 10. Omit "guilty of felony, and shall be"
"	"	" 11. Omit "ten" insert "four"
"	" 36 35,	" 19. Omit "of" insert "or"
"	"	" 43. Omit "the passing of this Act" insert "entry on the lands"
Page 11,	" 47 46,	" 42. Omit "Minister" insert "Governor"



Page 11, clause 48 47, lines 49, 50, and 51. *Omit* "the right of user of the water, in, over, or upon such Lake, Creeks, and Lands shall be vested in the Promoters in trust for the purposes of this Act" *insert* "the Promoters shall have the right to use for the purposes of this Act, the water, in, over, or upon such Lake, Creeks, and Lands, but the Governor shall have the right to use or to authorise the use of the water in, over, or upon the said Lake, Creeks, and Lands; but, if for irrigation purposes, subject to due provision being made for the proper irrigation of the Irrigation Cultivation Area. Provided also that nothing in this section contained shall interfere with any rights already existing"

Pages 11 and 12, clause 49. *Omit* clause 49.

Page 13, clause 59 57, line 49. *After* "Irrigation" *insert* "Cultivation"

Page 14, " 60 58, " 13. *Omit* "Minister" *insert* "Governor."

" " 61. *Omit* clause 61.

" " 62 59, line 29. *Omit* "to the like extent"

" " 62 59, lines 32 to 36. *Omit* "and to vest the said land, to the extent aforesaid, in the Promoters, for the purposes mentioned, and for the estate mentioned in the last preceding section: Provided, however, that nothing in this section contained shall have any effect or operation unless the approval of the Governor shall first have been obtained with respect to the lands so required."

Page 15, " 63 62, line 27. *After* "resume" *insert* "without compensation except for buildings"

" " " 28. *After* "for" *insert* "Government"

" " " 33. *Omit* "Auditor-General" *insert* "Minister"

" " " 37. *Omit* "Auditor-General" *insert* "Minister"

" " " 48. *After* "to" (first occurring) *insert* "of which no grant has been issued as aforesaid."

Pages 15 and 16, clause 64. *Omit* clause 64.

Page 16, clause 65. *Omit* clause 65.

Page 17, " 73 70, line 52. *Omit* "sixty-nine" *insert* "sixty-five"

Page 20, " 80 77. *Add* at end of clause "Provided that the recovery of such penalty shall not release the promoters from such other consequences of such default as are imposed by this Act."

" " 81. *Omit* clause 81.

Page 21, " 88 84, line 51. *After* "assessment" *insert* "or by agreement"

Page 22, " 89 85, " 8. *Omit* "having a"

" " " 8. *Omit* "office" *insert* "and incorporated"

" " 91 87, " 34. *Omit* "upon the application of the Promoters"

" " lines 35 to 42. *Omit* "declare that the provisions of this Act, or any of them, shall be extended to lands within the Counties of Menindie, Tandora, and Yancowinna, other than those within the areas described in the First and Second Schedules hereto, and thereupon such lands, which shall in such proclamation be described, shall be included within the provisions of this Act, in the same manner and, so far as possible, to the same extent and effect, as if such lands had been part of the lands described in the First and Second Schedules to this Act originally" *insert* "alter the boundaries of the Irrigation Cultivation Area, but so that the extent thereof shall not be increased or decreased"

" " 92 88, " 43 to 46. *Omit* "irrigation works and permanent improvements to the value of five thousand pounds be carried out upon or in connection with the Irrigation Cultivation Area within two years after the passing thereof" *insert*

"(a.) The construction of irrigation works be commenced by the Promoters within six months after the passing of this Act.

"(b.) The sum of two thousand five hundred pounds be expended upon or in connection with the irrigation works and permanent improvements contemplated in this Act within one year after the passing of the Act.

"(c.) The sum of five thousand pounds be expended upon or in connection with the irrigation works and permanent improvements contemplated in this Act within two years after the passing of the Act.

"Provided that the Minister shall have power to extend the time in each of the aforesaid cases for a further period of six months if reasonable cause be shown by the Promoters."

Page 5. *Insert* the following new clause to stand as clause 7 :—

7. Any person authorised by the Minister in that behalf may at any time except Sundays, between the hour of six in the morning and six at night, enter the lands of the Promoters and view and inspect the irrigation works thereon, and any irrigation works belonging to the Promoters, and may take such steps as he may deem necessary to gauge the discharge and flow of water at any part of the works, and the Promoters shall afford to such person every facility for making such inspection.

Page 14. *Insert* the following new clauses to stand as clauses 60 and 61 :—

60. Subject to the performance by them of the conditions specified in this Act, the Promoters shall, on the publication of the said notice, hold the lands described in the Second Schedule hereto, or the balance thereof from time to time, of which no such grant shall have been issued under the provisions of this Act, as lessees from the Crown, and shall pay to the Crown an annual sum in name of rent, at a rate to be fixed as provided by the existing Lands Acts, or any future amendment thereof. And, until such grant shall have been issued as aforesaid, the Promoters shall be entitled to sub-lease any part of the lands described in the Second Schedule hereto, or the balance thereof from time to time, of which no such grant shall have been issued, and to enter into any contract for the sale of any such part of the said lands conditional upon the issue of any such grant thereof.

Conditions on  
which grants to  
issue.

61. For every two pounds expended by the Promoters upon or in connection with the Irrigation Cultivation Area in irrigation works and permanent improvements, the Governor shall, on payment to the Crown by the Promoters of the sum of one pound five shillings, and on the performance of such of the conditions herinafter mentioned as they were then liable under this Act to perform, issue to the Promoters a grant of one acre of land required by the Promoters within the area described in the Second Schedule hereto, provided always that no such grant shall be issued except for a parcel of land containing not less than one hundred acres. And every such grant shall be for an estate of inheritance in fee-simple in possession, subject to the conditions and reservations contained in Crown grants issued under the Crown Lands Acts in force for the time being and the provisions of this Act.

Page 22, First Schedule, line 50. *Omit* "those thirty-eight thousand six hundred and forty acres of"  
*insert* "that"

" " " 51. *Omit* "including" *insert* "being"

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LIST OF WITNESSES.

	PAGE.
Darley, C. W. ....	18
De Low, R. H. ....	16
Hogg, C. E. ....	25
McKinney, H. G. ....	9-23
Price, E. B. ....	20
Purves, J. M. ....	17

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

MENINDIE IRRIGATION BILL.

WEDNESDAY, 1 MARCH, 1893.

Present:—

MR. A'BECKETT,	MR. GORMLY,
MR. BARBOUR,	MR. HAYES,
MR. COTTON,	MR. McCOURT,
MR. DICKENS,	MR. O'SULLIVAN.

R. BARBOUR, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Alexander Matheson, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

Mr. Hugh Giffen McKinney called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] What are you? Chief Engineer for Water Conservation.
2. *Mr. Matheson.*] Have you read the Menindie Irrigation Bill? Yes.
3. Have you had ample opportunity of considering all its terms and provisions? Yes.
4. When the Menindie Irrigation Bill was before a Select Committee of the Legislative Council were you absent on the Darling River? I cannot speak exactly.
5. It was in October or November, 1892? I know I was absent from Sydney during the greater part of November, 1892.
6. When you returned did you make a report to the Minister for Works upon this Menindie Irrigation Scheme? I believe that when I was in the country I was asked to report.
7. Did you do so? Yes.
8. When the Bill was before the Legislative Council did you attend on every occasion when it was discussed? Yes, I believe I did, or at all events on almost every occasion.
9. Did you give the benefit of your advice to the Minister of Justice who was representing the Government in the Upper House? I did, so far as I had opportunity.
10. Did you propose any amendments in the Bill? I made some suggestions to the Minister of Justice.
11. Were those suggestions adopted by the promoters of the Bill? I believe they were.
12. Were they incorporated in the Bill? I am not sure about all of them, but I know most of them were.
13. Was one of those suggestions the provision contained in clause 6 for the preservation of the rights of the Crown and resumption, and that the provisions of the Act should be subject to the provisions of any general legislation to deal with water conservation throughout the Colony? I think so.
14. Was another of those suggestions the provision incorporated in clause 7, that the promoters shall make payment to the Crown of charges for water-rights? Yes.
15. Generally speaking, do you approve of this scheme? Yes; I think that schemes of this kind, properly carried out, would be beneficial to the country.
16. *Chairman.*] As Chief Engineer for Water Conservation, do you think this Bill sufficiently protects the rights of the public? Well, I think that is a very doubtful point.

Mr. H. G.  
McKinney.  
1 Mar., 1893.

Mr. H. G.  
McKinney.  
1 Mar., 1893.

17. Have you any suggestions to make so as to make the Bill more perfect? The best suggestion I have to make is that a Bill defining riparian rights should be passed first. My reason for that suggestion is this: We have got clause 6 in this Bill, which apparently protects the rights of the public completely; but I suppose that this company, like any other company or municipality, is only mortal, and it is only natural that having a clause like that in the Bill they would be antagonistic to the passing of a general measure. That is the fear I should have.
18. What effect could they have in any opposition against the passing of a general Bill? It would be merely adding one more to the number of opponents to a general Bill.
19. In what way would the carrying through of this scheme be antagonistic to a general Bill? In this way: Clause 6 puts the company under any general Bill that may be passed by Parliament. A Bill that will be passed by Parliament will no doubt contain certain restrictions and limitations under which the company would come, and it is very natural that the company should not care to be put under any more restrictions or limitations.
20. But do you think their wishes in that matter would affect such a large public measure of that description? As far as my opinion is concerned they would not very materially. But there are a number of Bills of this kind being passed, and every new Bill of this piecemeal legislation may raise up other opponents to a general measure. For instance, these Bills for municipalities raise up opponents. The people of Hay, Balranald, and other places would not care for a general Bill being passed.
21. But do you think that a matter involving a public benefit should be made to remain in abeyance until some other Bill is passed by the Legislature, which may not be passed for years? That is a point upon which I do not think I can express an opinion. That is more a matter for the statesmen of the country. I only just give the opinion that it does raise up objections. But supposing that those who know a great deal more than I do about the statesmanship of the country believe that a general Bill would not be passed, it certainly would be a pity to see private enterprise blocked.
22. Are there any other suggestions you would make for the protection of the public interests, as an improvement in the Bill? There are one or two points where I think amendments would be beneficial. I think if this Bill were passed that it would be worth while to insert a clause in it providing that the promoters could not in any way obstruct such a work as the locking of the Darling. For instance, if it were proposed to construct a weir near Lake Menindie, that the company not only could not obstruct that work in any way, but that if they could be proved to derive a benefit from the work, they should pay a certain amount in proportion to the benefit so received.
23. Is there not a clause in the Bill already that binds them to pay? That is merely in case a general rate for water were put on. It does not apply to a case where public works would be carried out beneficial to the company. For instance, supposing it were found out that they could not depend on a permanent supply without a weir, the Government might construct the weir to secure a permanent supply, and that would be worth a certain consideration to the company. I am only supposing a case.
24. Do you suppose it possible that the Government would construct any works specially for the benefit of this company? No.
25. Would the works the Government would be likely to construct be entirely for the public benefit? They would be intended to be so; but they might benefit the company.
26. And you think that the company ought to contribute a share? If they derive benefit.
27. Would it not be difficult to put such a clause in the Bill, as the provision would be contingent upon something which might never occur? It is a difficult point to meet, no doubt.
28. Do you not think that clause 7 would provide for all you want; or would you like to insert some additional words in it? I am not very sure. That would be more a matter for a lawyer to decide. I could not say exactly whether that might be made to cover the whole matter.
29. As you have already been in correspondence with the Minister of Justice in reference to the Bill, will you take an opportunity of still further asking him if he could advise you whether any alteration should be made? Yes.
30. And if he does suggest anything, would you furnish it to me as Chairman of the Committee, and we will see that it is inserted—would that meet your views? Yes; I will do that.
31. You will be guided by the Minister of Justice as to the necessity for any additional words being inserted in the Bill? Yes.
32. That will be satisfactory to you? Yes.
33. Is there any other suggestion you would make? Yes; there is another point. I am doubtful as to whether sufficient provision is made for the company paying any compensation that may be involved by the interference with the present tenure of the land. I am not sure whether the clauses are sufficient to protect the Government from any loss with regard to the land around the lakes, supposing claims were made.
34. As representing the Water Conservation Department, will you be satisfied if the Lands Department see that proper provision is made for compensation? Certainly. That applies also to the temporary common reserves at Menindie that run into the lake. The Lands Department have to deal with those also. There is another point in reference to which I think it might be advisable to insert a provision in the Bill. As the lands which are being given over are public lands, and there are concessions being given to the company, it seems reasonable that something definite should be stated as to the manner in which the land will be settled. I understand the idea is to bring in settlement on the land.
35. There is a condition that the company must spend £2 an acre upon improvements, and then they are to have the right of purchase at £1 5s. an acre, the land then becoming freehold? I see, however, from the examination of Mr. Hogg, who gave evidence on behalf of the company before the first Select Committee, it was mentioned that there would be an arrangement under which the land would be divided up into blocks of certain sizes.
36. I suppose you will give the same answer on this point—that if the Lands Department see that sufficient provision is made in the Bill, you will be satisfied? Quite so.
37. Is there anything else you would suggest? No; I think those are the only points.
38. Is it your opinion that a work of this description established on the Darling River at the spot stated would be a benefit to the country? Yes; I believe it would.
39. Especially would it be a benefit to Broken Hill if there was a tramway leading from it? Undoubtedly.

Mr. H. G.  
McKinney.

1 Mar., 1893.

40. Would it prejudice in any way the benefits the Government are now deriving from that land, in your opinion? No, not at all, I think.
41. Would it interfere in any way with the conservation of water, looking at it from a public point of view—would the making of weirs and other things there be beneficial, in your opinion? The proposed works would be beneficial, I believe, from a public point of view—that is, of course, provided there are sufficient safeguards on the points I have mentioned—that there should be no obstruction to the locking of the Darling, and so on.
42. Are you aware that the point where the proposed irrigation land commences is some miles away from the river? Yes.
43. And would not interfere in any way with any works that might be made on the banks of the river itself? It would not necessarily; but I understand that the dam, which is to be made near the entrance to Lake Menindie, will be near the river.
44. *Mr. Gormly.*] Are you acquainted with the situation of Menindie and with the adjoining land? Yes; I have been over most of it.
45. The lake is only filled periodically from the river? Yes.
46. And the flow from the river does not run into the lake in some years? When it is very low it does not run in; there are some years, I believe, when it does not run in.
47. And it is proposed, I suppose, that when the water runs it will be prevented from running back again into the river? That is the intention, I believe.
48. By erecting dams or flood-gates? Yes.
49. Are you of opinion that if weirs were placed in the Darling it is probable they would ensure a more constant supply of water in the lake? It seems probable they would have an effect of that kind. If the company store very high supplies in the lake, I believe they ought to make it permanent.
50. There would not be much chance of a failure of water? I do not think so, if they make the best of the circumstances.
51. *Chairman.*] And it will be to their interest to make the best of the circumstances? Undoubtedly.
52. *Mr. Gormly.*] The land is suitable for irrigation? There is a large amount of it, I know, that is suitable.
53. And will the lift from the water to the land be anything considerable? No; it is not a great lift. I forget the height of it, but I know the lift is moderate. Speaking from memory, I should not think it was more than 25 or 30 feet.
54. *Chairman.*] The height will not be objectionable? No.
55. *Mr. Gormly.*] It is a practicable scheme for irrigation—it could be carried out? Yes; I think it is.
56. Probably carried out profitably? Yes; I think it probably could.
57. And the climate and soil, if there is a supply of water, will be likely to cause the land to be made productive? Undoubtedly.
58. And the country would probably carry a large population? Quite so.
59. And have a large amount of produce to sell profitably in that part of the country? Yes, undoubtedly. I think the land only wants water. I think with water it would be very productive.
60. *Mr. Hayes.*] It is provided in the Bill that the water-rights will be absolutely given to the company. Do you not think it desirable that there should be some limitation—I mean looking at the future of the country? Yes. I think you will find it is only the right of user.
61. But there is an unlimited right of user—there is no limit of time? That is a point I am not very sure of—in fact, that is a matter that comes within the province of statesmanship more than anything else. It is not a question I could give much of an opinion upon. There may be strong reasons against it; but, on the other hand, there are strong reasons for it, because people who would settle down on a freehold with the intention of irrigating it would like to have a perpetual right.
62. Is there any provision in the Bill by which, in the event of irrigation not being carried on, the water-rights will cease? I do not think so.
63. Do you think it advisable that a clause of that kind should be inserted? Well, it might be just as well.
64. As a matter of fact, would it not be advisable, in your opinion? I think it would be better. Supposing the company did not put these rights in force within a certain length of time, it would be advisable.
65. Or if they left them in abeyance afterwards for any period? Yes; I think it would be a useful condition.
66. Is not that the system adopted in America? I do not know, but I know the systems they adopt in America are remarkably bad, as a rule. Their legislation in America so far has been a terrible failure.
67. It has been State legislation, and different in some States to what it is in others? My own idea is that all these things should come under a general Bill, which should be passed, defining riparian rights. I think there should be no necessity at all for all these separate Bills.
68. You are of opinion that it is absolutely essential that a Bill should be brought in at as early a date as possible defining the riparian rights of the Crown? Certainly.
69. And the conditions on which they should supply private individuals with water? Certainly.
70. You have referred to clauses 6 and 7, which you propose should be amended as you have pointed out? Yes; clause 7 is the one I have promised the Chairman to attend to.
71. Would it not be necessary also to provide clearly in these clauses that in the event of the Government resuming, which they have power to do under clause 6, the manner in which compensation should be awarded should be definitely settled. Clause 90 provides for arbitration in general terms. Clause 6 provides that the Governor may take possession and control of the whole of the lands, works, &c. Then the question of compensation arises, and the provision in clause 90 is rather vague. Would it not be advisable to have that clearly defined? I think it would. Perhaps I might refer this also to the Crown Law Officers for advice.
72. You know the area of land proposed to be taken by the company? Yes; I think the cultivation area is 25,000 acres.
73. I should like your opinion as to whether it would not absorb the whole of the water in the lakes, and all the water that can be put into the lakes, to irrigate that area? I do not think so. Lake Menindie has an enormous area, and, as the promoters of the company point out, 1 foot of water off the lake would irrigate the whole of the area for a year. If it would not do it, it would come pretty near it. I fancy it would.

Mr. H. G.  
McKinney.  
1 Mar., 1893.

74. How many inches per acre do you think it would take to irrigate the proposed irrigation farm? I should say probably from 12 to 15 inches, if the water were economically used. It might not be economically used; but still that is allowed for. The area of the lake is something like 38,000 acres, and the cultivation area is about 25,000 acres; so that 1 foot of water from the lake would put considerably more than 1 foot of water on the ground.

75. You think the irrigation area would not absorb all the water from the lake? No; I do not think so.

76. There will be room for other irrigation farms if necessary? I think so.

77. Do you think it will be necessary to erect a weir, so that when the Darling rises to a certain height it will run in and fill up the lake—I mean in order to provide a permanent supply of water? If the company carries out its proposal to have flood-gates erected in such a way that all the water that goes into the lake will be kept in, I think it will probably be permanent in that way.

78. You think that that would be sufficient? I think it would.

79. You said in answer to a question by the Chairman that you wanted provision, in the event of the Government erecting weirs, by which the rights to be given to the company should not in any way interfere with those Government works? Yes. Of course there are two ways of looking at the question of erecting the weirs. I said, in the first place, it would be a bad thing if the company were in a position to obstruct the construction of such weirs; and, in the second place, if they derived any benefit they should pay for that benefit. At the same time, I think that if the company constructed flood-gates so as to retain the whole supply that went in, they ought to have a permanent supply.

80. Independently of the river? Dependent only on flood-water. It does not take a very high flow in the Darling to make a flow into the Menindie Lake.

81. *Mr. Gormly.*] Do you know what additional quantity would be retained by the erection of the proposed flood-gates—the additional depth? I have not seen any designs supplied by the company.

82. Have you sufficient knowledge of the channel to know what additional quantity of water the flood-gates would retain in the lake? We measured the water in the lake a year ago, and found the depth to be 13 feet 3 inches, and at that time it was not at its highest, so that I fancy it would be possible to retain a depth of 14 or 16 feet.

83. *Mr. a'Beckett.*] Was the water running into the lake when you measured it? It was pretty nearly steady at the time. But I have no details at all in regard to the scheme. I just know the general statement of it—in fact, no details have been furnished, and probably have not been prepared, so that it is impossible for me to say exactly what the company intend. I only went by the general statements that have been made.

84. *Mr. Hayes.*] It is provided that the water for irrigation shall be provided by pumping? Yes.

85. You have a knowledge of similar works in Victoria, and the cost of pumping at Mildura, where I understand the lift is pretty much the same as it will be at Menindie, namely, about 30 feet? No, it is much higher at Mildura.

86. Are you aware what is the cost of pumping per acre at Mildura? I know how much they say it is. They say they would require to strike a rate of at least £1 an acre per year.

87. That is the cost of pumping alone? I understood that in addition to the cost of pumping that included interest on the construction of the channels, and the cost of maintenance of the channel. Of course that was not a very heavy item.

88. *Mr. a'Beckett.*] Is that what they state now, or what they stated formerly? That is what they stated recently.

89. Formerly they said the cost was 6s. an acre? Five or six months ago they stated it would cost £1 an acre.

90. *Mr. Hayes.*] Are you not aware that that cost of £1 per acre merely represented the cost of pumping and the maintenance and repairs of channels, irrespective of interest on the cost of machinery? I believe so. I do not think it did include interest.

91. Can you say whether people who go on irrigated farms such as this can compete successfully with those on land that does not require irrigation? I fancy that, under favourable circumstances, they can compete.

92. *Mr. McCourt.*] If the company settle people on this irrigation area of 25,000 acres for the purpose of working the land, do you not think they should be bound by the Bill to continue the supply of water to those people? Yes. That is a very complicated question, especially as there is nothing definite made known at the present time as to the character of the settlement.

93. You know there is a difficulty at Mildura now about the very same thing? There undoubtedly is a very serious difficulty.

94. Do you not think that after they have sold this land to people for the purpose of working it by irrigation the company ought to be strictly bound under this Bill to continue the supply of water to these people? I think so, certainly. There is not the least doubt that the interests of the settlers at Mildura were not sufficiently protected.

95. Do you not think there ought to be a clause in this Bill protecting the people who settle on the land in this respect—that is, providing for a constant supply of water by the company who sell the land? I think there should certainly be sufficient provision, if not contained in the present laws. But this Bill gives really very little information as to the settlement.

96. If the company settle people on this land, and sell the land to them, ought they not to be bound to continue the supply of water? Yes, most decidedly.

97. There ought to be a clause in the Bill to that effect? Yes.

98. Do you think Lake Menindie will give a permanent supply of water? Well, I think it will, if they make the most of the storage that is afforded. But, of course, that involves a big work of which we have seen no plans. There is a large work required. There is a large weir and flood-gate wanted, and if that great supply of 38,000 acres, with a depth of 16 feet, is retained, I do not see why they should not have a permanent supply.

99. When you gave evidence on the Broken Hill Water Supply Bill, did you not throw doubts on the permanency of the supply? Yes, I did; but that was a different matter.

100. In what respect? It was quite different in this respect: To begin with, they did not intend to use Lake Menindie at all, but Lake Speculation. Lake Menindie was to be used only as the channel through which the water would flow to Lake Speculation.

Mr. H. G.  
McKinney.  
1 Mar., 1893.

101. But did you not say that Lake Speculation was the best lake? It was the better lake of the two for them, because the bottom of Lake Speculation is about 9 feet lower than the bottom of Lake Menindie. And then supplying a town is a very different thing to supplying an irrigation settlement. You estimate your water for a town by gallons, but you estimate your water for an irrigation supply by cubic feet per second. It makes all the difference.

102. There would be more water used in this case? The quantity of water used for domestic supply is a mere trifle compared with what is used for irrigation.

103. In your evidence on the occasion referred to, did you not state that Lake Menindie was very often dry? Yes.

104. What is the evaporation from Lake Menindie? It is very difficult to say. It might be 3 or 4 feet in the year, or it might be more.

105. It might be 3 or 4 feet in the year? Probably 3 or 4 feet in the year, as far as experiments go at the present time; but it is a thing about which the information is very contradictory. Mr. Russell thinks that evaporation depends more on the winds than on the sun.

106. *Mr. Gormly.*] And the depth of the water? It depends a good deal on the depth of the water, of course.

107. Is there much shallow water in Lake Menindie? There is a good deal.

108. The evaporation would be greater on that account? Yes.

109. *Mr. McCourt.*] Before any of the lands were sold, do you not think it would be necessary to have the dam constructed, of which you speak, so as to ensure a permanent supply—that before they sell the land the company should be compelled to make the dam which you say is necessary to provide a permanent supply? I think it would have been well if, in the first instance, details had been supplied as to the arrangement by which the supply would be kept up; that is to say, details as to the construction of these works. There is no information supplied; we have merely a general statement.

110. Do you not think also that there should be a plan accompanying this evidence showing exactly the land the company propose to take and the rights they propose to have? It would be advisable, undoubtedly.

111. Will giving the company Lake Menindie practically give them the control of the other two lakes—Cawndilla and Lake Speculation? Well, as I understand the Bill, they have only the right to use the water of Lake Menindie.

112. They have control of all lakes and channels leading into Menindie;—does not the channel from Lake Speculation lead into Lake Menindie? There is a small channel connecting Lake Menindie with Lake Speculation.

113. If they had control of that channel, would they not have control of Lake Speculation for all practical purposes? I am not quite sure of that.

114. *Chairman.*] Are there other channels? No; Lake Speculation depends entirely on the channel connecting with Lake Menindie.

115. *Mr. McCourt.*] If this company have control of the channel between the two lakes, which they propose to take under one of the clauses of the Bill, will they not have practical control of Lake Speculation as well as Lake Menindie? Yes. If they have a right of preventing the water from flowing into Lake Speculation when they pleased—if their right includes that, of course, it would practically give them control of Lake Speculation.

116. *Mr. Hayes.*] Would not an amendment of this kind cover that—that only all creeks running from the Darling into Lake Menindie should be reserved to the company? Yes.

117. *Mr. McCourt.*] But if the company supplied us with plans showing the rights they want we could see what they would take? Yes; it would make the matter clear.

118. At present we are really in the dark as to the rights they require—or you are? No; I am not altogether.

119. You have not seen a plan, have you? I have seen a plan. When the Bill was put into my hands, seeing that there was no plan with it, I got the schedule taken up and a plan made out from it of the irrigation area the company wanted.

120. But just now you stated that you did not know the company claimed these channels and creeks running into Lake Menindie? I know they claimed the creeks running into Lake Menindie, because they claimed a right to put a dam across.

121. And the channels too? And the channels necessarily.

122. Would they control Lake Speculation if they have the right to these channels? Yes.

123. Do you think it is right to give them control of Lake Speculation as well as Lake Menindie? No, it is not. I certainly did not think that they would have control of Lake Speculation as well. I understood there was a provision which reserved that.

124. You think the Bill ought to be altered so as not to give them control of Lake Speculation? Yes, it ought. It was mentioned somewhere in connection with the evidence that the company did not want control of Lake Speculation. It was mentioned in the proceedings before a Select Committee of the Legislative Council.

125. But if they have control of the channels they practically have control of Lake Speculation? Yes; and it is certainly desirable they should not.

126. Do you think the words used in the first schedule of the Bill “including the area covered by Lake Menindie” would give the company sole control, and the exclusive use of Lake Menindie? I do not think so, especially as it is mentioned in the Bill that they have only the right of user.

127. Do you think that this company should have the exclusive right to Lake Menindie to the exclusion of all other companies? No, I do not. But I understood from the wording of the Bill that they had not the exclusive right. That is what I understood from the term “right of user.”

128. At any rate, if it is not so provided in the Bill, you think it should be distinctly stated that the company should not have the exclusive right to the whole of Lake Menindie? Quite so, I think that should be made clear.

129. *Mr. Cotton.*] Clause 48 is as follows:—

Upon the publication of the notification in the *Gazette* declaring that the lake, creeks, and lands therein described are so required and set apart, the right of user of the water in, over, or upon such lake, creeks, and lands shall be vested in the promoters in trust for the purposes of this Act.

How do you interpret that clause? I understood it simply gave the company the right to use the water. I may have misunderstood the legal signification of the term.

Mr. H. G.  
McKinney.  
1 Mar., 1893.

130. And are they the only people who will have the right to use the water? No; I did not understand that.

131. *Mr. McCourt.*] At any rate, you think a clause ought to be inserted in the Bill to provide distinctly that they shall not have this exclusive right? Quite so.

132. Will you look at clause 91? That is intended to provide for any possible extension of the irrigation area.

133. But under that clause the company could enlarge their area to an unlimited extent within the three counties named? Yes; if they get the sanction of the Government.

134. And exclude everybody else? Yes; if the Government allowed it, I suppose they could.

135. Do you think that clause sufficiently protects the public interest? Well, it certainly should do so. It is to be supposed that the sanction of the Government would not be given to a thing that was in any way unjust to the public.

136. Would it not be better to confine the company to the rights given in the two schedules of the Bill? I am not very sure of that. In the case of the Wentworth irrigation area they found there was an error—at least they believed there was an error—in the original description. They were bound to erect their pumping machinery within what was proclaimed in the Act as the irrigation area, and the result was that the scheme the people mostly favoured fell through. In the same way it is possible that there may be something in the calculations of the promoters of this scheme that might lead to the discovery that they would require to take a very small portion of additional land, and the omission of the clause you mention would prevent them from getting any such extension. There might possibly be some clause limiting the extension, saying that it should not go beyond a certain area.

137. You think the clause might be amended in that way? Yes; it is just a question whether it does or does not protect the rights of the public sufficiently in its present form. If it is decided that it does not, a clause such as I have indicated could be inserted.

138. *Mr. Cotton.*] Taking clause 48 in conjunction with clause 52, is it not obvious that the promoters of this scheme are the only persons who will have the right to take the water from these lakes, and supply it to persons using it? I did not understand that.

139. *Mr. McCourt.*] According to the last clause the company are bound to spend £5,000 within two years after the passing of the Act, or it will become null and void. Do you think it is right to give the company a period of two years, within which they may hang up this Bill, and do you not think one year would be sufficient? It would certainly be an improvement if it were stated that the work should be commenced within a certain period, and that there should be so much money expended within two years.

140. I mean to prevent the hanging up of this Bill for a couple of years, which might otherwise be done. Would it not be better to provide that the company should commence operations within six months? Yes, it would improve the clause.

141. Do you think that two years is too long a time for the expenditure of £5,000. Do you not think that that sum should be expended in one year; or say £2,500 in the first year, and a similar amount in the second year? Yes, that would be better, certainly. There is a certain delay involved in ordering machinery from England. But it would undoubtedly be an improvement to provide that £2,500 should be expended in the first year, and the same amount in the second year.

142. Do you not think that the expenditure of this sum of £5,000 should be approved of, or certified to, by yourself or some other responsible officer under the Government? Yes.

143. You think that that provision ought to be inserted in the Bill? Yes; it would be an improvement if the clause were worded to the effect that this expenditure should be made subject to the Minister's approval, and that he should be satisfied that the terms of the Act had been carried out.

144. *Mr. Cotton.*] Do you think it would be a sufficient guarantee of the *bona-fides* of the undertaking if the promoters were bound to commence operations within six months, and to spend £5,000 within two years? Well, "commence" is a very vague term.

145. *Mr. Hayes.*] Do you adhere to your first answer on that point—that it would be advisable to commence within six months and spend £2,500 the first year, and £2,500 the second year? Yes; I mentioned that I thought that would be a decided improvement.

146. *Mr. McCourt.*] And that an officer of the Department should certify that the money has been expended? Quite so.

147. *Mr. Cotton.*] Clause 6 states as follows:—

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit or in any way interfere with the rights of the Crown to the general control of natural supplies of water; and the provisions of this Act shall be subject to the provisions of any general legislation to deal with water conservation throughout the Colony.

Do you think it possible for the promoters to acquire any rights under clause 48, relating to the right of user, which would conflict with clause 6—which clause 6 would not over-ride? I think clause 6 would cover everything.

148. You think it would be impossible for the company to get any absolute monopoly of rights under these other clauses which could not be over-ridden by clause 6? So I understood. But there is a question about the interpretation to be put on the term "right of user," and I will ascertain the opinion of the Government law adviser on the subject.

149. *Mr. McCourt.*] And would you also find out whether the words "general control of natural supplies of water" in clause 6 would enable the Government to use the water? Yes.

150. *Mr. Hayes.*] Do you think it would be advisable to provide in the Bill that this company shall not have the exclusive right of user over the waters of Lake Menindie? Yes; it certainly would. They should not have the exclusive right.

151. *Mr. Dickens.*] You say you do not know what the evaporation from Lake Menindie is? No, I could not tell exactly.

152. Do you know what the drain from the lakes would be in irrigating 25,000 acres? It is stated by the company that 1 foot off the lake would irrigate the whole of their area for the year.

153. Is that your opinion? Yes; I think they could do so, because the lake covers 38,000 acres, and their whole area is only 25,000 acres; so that I do not see why they should not be able to do it with proper management. Besides, as a matter of fact, they are not in the least degree likely to irrigate the whole area for a good many years to come.



154. Do you know how the scheme will affect people who have frontages on the lake? There are reserves that go into the lake more or less. There is the temporary common at Menindie for one thing, and there are one or two homestead leases that go into the lake.

Mr. H. G.  
McKinney.

154½. Mr. McCourt asked you about the right to the channel. Suppose the channel from Lake Menindie to Speculation were left open and not touched, would that remove one of the objections to the Bill? Yes; I think it would.

1 Mar., 1893.

155. Generally speaking, do you consider the scheme is practicable, if guarded by reasonable precautions? Yes; I think such a scheme could be carried out. Of course, in saying that the scheme is practicable, I am only speaking from the general information that is given.

156. You think it would be a judicious scheme to authorise in the public interest? I mentioned that the great objection to the Bill was the passing of a Bill like this before a measure is passed defining riparian rights—that there is an objection to passing any Bill of this kind before a Bill defining the position of the Government is passed—even for Municipalities.

157. *Mr. a'Beckett.*] I think you said that though you have an objection on that ground, Clause 6 would allow the Government to take any control that might be given at any future time under a Bill defining riparian rights—it would get out of the difficulty in that way? Yes; I think it would to some extent.

158. So you do not think that is an absolute objection to the Bill? No. It is a matter for statesmen and politicians as to whether things of this kind should be delayed. They know, better than I do, when such a general Bill is likely to be passed.

159. Is there any record as to how long a period Lake Menindie has stood without the Darling running into it at all. Is it a fact that the Darling sometimes does not run into it for two or three years? I know there was a period of two years, during which, little or nothing ran into it.

160. And you say that when it is locked, they will be able to conserve about 14 feet of water in the lake? That is well within the mark. I forget the exact depth, but I know that is well within it.

161. *Mr. Dickens.*] The lake is deeper in places under ordinary conditions? Yes; I believe it is.

162. *Mr. Hayes.*] That would not be the average depth across the whole of the lake? It would be the depth over a wide area in the centre. It would not be the average depth.

163. *Mr. a'Beckett.*] How many inches of water does it require to irrigate land for cultivation purposes? The quantity varies very much. I have known in this country something like 12 inches of water being put on at one watering. In India, where they know how to use the water economically, they can do it very well with from 3 to 4 inches.

164. But in a climate like Menindie have you any idea of the quantity of water that would be required for irrigation purposes for twelve months? From 12 to 15 inches ought to be ample. In India they generally reckon that an ordinary crop will not require more than four waterings at the outside. That would be about 13 inches—4 inches at the first watering, and three other waterings of 3 inches each. That is the common allowance that is taken for a pretty dry season. But in Australia, although the water is generally pumped, it is used very extravagantly.

165. What is the nature of the soil in this locality? There is a great deal of light-reddish soil—blue bush land, to a large extent.

166. You know Mildura I suppose? Yes.

167. Is the land at Menindie more absorbent than the land about Mildura? No; I should say it is less absorbent.

168. I believe, as a matter of fact, there is an enormous quantity of water wasted at Mildura owing to soakage? Their channels are badly designed to begin with.

169. That could be obviated under a proper irrigation scheme? To a considerable degree it could. If any one on an Indian canal were to propose channels of that kind, he probably would not have an opportunity of proposing any more for some time afterwards.

170. You do not think there would be the same waste from soakage in a properly laid out scheme as now takes place at Mildura? I do not think so.

171. *Chairman.*] How long have you known Lake Menindie? The first time I actually saw Lake Menindie was not more than four or five years ago.

172. During the whole of that time has the lake ever been dry? I do not think it has.

173. Have you always seen an ample supply of water in it? Well, any time I have been there, there has been plenty of water in it.

174. And the information about its being dry is from reports you have heard? Yes.

175. From your knowledge, gained by these reports, how long ago is it since the lake was dry? I am under the impression that it was dry for a short time just before I saw it in 1888.

176. Had there been a drought before that? That was a remarkably dry year.

177. Then, except in extraordinary dry seasons, do you believe the lake would be dry? Only in dry seasons, certainly.

178. And it is your opinion that if weirs and other works are constructed that would be sufficient provision for keeping a continuous supply of water in the lake? Yes; I think the thing is quite possible.

179. That the supply the river will give, supplementing the lake supply, will keep a continual supply in the lake? Yes. Of course the lake depends altogether on the rise of the flood water, and if all the flood water that can be conserved is conserved, I think it ought to give a permanent supply.

180. *Mr. Matheson.*] I think you said that when you saw Lake Menindie it had 14 feet of water in it? About that. I know I had it sounded about the time I was there, and the depth over a good part of it was 13 feet 3 inches.

181. At that time was the water running from the channel into the river? I think it was just beginning to be on the move out. I think the river had fallen at the time I was there first. It flows out again of course under present circumstances when the river falls.

182. Was the river in flood at that time? Yes, it was high.

183. The level marked on the Government plan shows that there was in the deepest part of Lake Menindie, in the 1890 flood, 25 feet of water. Is that right? Yes.

184. Suppose the company put flood-gates upon the river, is there any reason why it should not maintain the level of the water at that height or within 5 feet of it? It would be necessary to see the plans of the works that would be required, before one could tell that. I am not very sure. I know the side of

Lake

- Mr. H. G. McKinney.  
1 Mar., 1893.
- Lake Menindie towards the river; but I do not know the side of it towards Lake Cawndilla, and I do not know therefore, how much it will hold as a permanency without a dam at that side also. I believe I have sufficient levels to ascertain if the Committee desire the information.
185. If a flood gate were put on Menindie Creek to maintain the water at a high level, would not that also keep Lake Cawndilla and Lake Speculation full? It would keep Lake Speculation full; but I think there is an outlet again from Lake Cawndilla which would have to be stopped if there was an idea of keeping it full too.
186. But any person having land round Lake Speculation would have the benefit of the work put up by this company to maintain the high level of the water? Yes, they would benefit certainly if the opening were kept between the two lakes.
187. *Mr. Gormly.*] If you look at the first schedule to the Bill you will see that it contains these words "and the creeks leading into and from the same." Are you of opinion that it would be undesirable that this company should have the right to control the water that would flow from Lake Menindie into other lakes. Do you think it undesirable that they should have the control of the outlets from Lake Menindie which supply other lakes? Yes, I think so. I do not think they should have that control.
188. Do those channels from the Lake Menindie supply the other lakes? Yes, they do.
189. Therefore, you are of opinion that the company should not have control of the outlets from the lake? Yes, quite so.
190. Are you of opinion that it would be desirable that the Bill should be accompanied with plans of the proposed works? It certainly would be better. In any case it should be accompanied by a plan of the lands proposed to be dealt with.
191. And the proposed weirs and flood-gates? It would be better certainly.
192. *Mr. McCourt.*] This information should be printed along with the Bill, so that Members of the House could see it? Yes, it would be better.
193. *Mr. Gormly.*] Are you of opinion that this Bill should be accompanied by plans for the information of Parliament? It certainly would be much more satisfactory.
194. Plans of the proposed works—that is, the flood-gates and weirs? Yes. It would set the matter at rest, because in reply to the questions I have been asked with regard to the feasibility of the scheme and so on, I can only speak from general information.
195. Because you have not had plans before you? I have got the general information from our own preliminary surveys, and I have got general information from the company, and the whole thing seems quite feasible enough. But, of course, speaking in the absence of the plan, I cannot say that the particular scheme to be carried out by the company is feasible, not knowing the details of the plan.
196. And you think that the plans should be submitted and that the promoters should be bound to carry out that scheme according to those plans? That certainly would be the quickest way of doing it. The Bill provides that the plans shall be approved by the Minister; but if the course now suggested were followed the plans would be approved by Parliament.
197. You think that would be the most desirable way? It would be a very satisfactory way.
198. *Mr. Matheson.*] How long do you think it would take to make the surveys necessary to furnish these complete plans? I was under the impression that the surveys had been made already.
199. Are you aware that the Government surveys have been placed at the disposal of the company? Yes.
200. How long do you think it would take to make all designs and plans that would be required in order to say that the works were the best works to be put up and so forth? I was under the impression that in getting out the scheme in this way the company had really the substance of the matter in the rough that is to say, that they had settled what was to be the height of the dam, the width of the flood-gates, and matters of that kind.
201. I presume you mean detailed plans? No.
202. *Chairman.*] What you mean is that general plans should be submitted to show the proposals? Yes.
203. *Mr. Gormly.*] To store the additional quantity of water? Yes.
204. *Mr. Hayes.*] And that when the proper plans are drawn in detail they should be approved of by you? Yes. A clause in the Bill provides that the plans shall be approved by the Minister before the work is carried out.
205. *Mr. Matheson.*] Is not that a sufficient safeguard for the public in regard to any works the promoters intend to put up. They cannot put up anything without the consent of the Minister, and the matter will also be submitted to you;—is not that a sufficient safeguard to the public in connection with the works? As to the character of the works constructed it would be; but it might be more satisfactory to Parliament to know something about what the works were going to be.
206. *Chairman.*] A general outline? Yes.
207. *Mr. Matheson.*] Have you seen the plan now put into your hand which was before the Select Committee of the other House? I do not know that I have seen this plan to look at until to-day. I believe I saw it in Mr. Hogg's hand, but I do not believe I had it in my hand until to-day.
208. *Mr. a'Beckett.*] Do I understand that the plan which you think should be prepared is a plan showing the amount of water conserved—the depth, and so on, and not details of the works? Showing the position and height of the dam particularly.
209. *Mr. Gormly.*] And the additional quantity of water that would be stored by those works? If we had the position and height of the dam we could tell that pretty well. The position of the dam I see is marked on the plan produced.

Mr. Robert Henry De Low called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. R. H. DeLow.  
1 Mar., 1893.
210. *Chairman.*] What is your position in the Lands Department? Clerk in charge of the Lease Division.
211. *Mr. Matheson.*] You have read the Menindie Irrigation Bill, I believe? I read the one which was before the Legislative Council. I have not read the Bill since it left the Council.
212. Assuming that the Bill before the Assembly contains nothing new—it contains less than the Bill as originally submitted to you—can you say you have read that Bill? Yes.
213. Was the Bill submitted to the Lands Department before it was brought to a Select Committee of the other House, and did you see a copy of it and read it? Yes; the Bill was submitted to the Lands Department before the Select Committee of the Legislative Council sat.
214. Did you attend as a witness and give evidence before the Select Committee of the Legislative Council? Yes.

215. Did you propose certain amendments in the Bill in the interests of the Lands Department? The Lands Department proposed certain amendments. I was simply the mouthpiece of the department.

216. Did the promoters adopt those amendments? I believe so.

217. Are you satisfied that the interests of the public are conserved by this Bill, speaking as a representative of the Lands Department? We did not take up the subject as far as the public are concerned; it was only as regards the interests of the Crown that we took it up.

218. Are you satisfied that the interests of the Crown are sufficiently conserved in the provisions of the Bill? As presented to the Council, after consultation with the Under Secretary, I am, as far as the office is concerned.

219. Have you any further amendments to propose on behalf of the Lands Department? I have not. But we have not considered it further. The Bill has never been presented to us since it passed the Council.

220. Do you produce a plan showing the land set aside for this company as an irrigation settlement? I produce a large plan showing the area and the locality. I may say that this was prepared in connection with the tramway. It shows the irrigation cultivation area in red.

221. *Chairman.*] Can you tell us what frontage the cultivation area will have to the lake? About 2 miles.

222. That is the frontage the Crown lands will have to the lake if this scheme is carried out? No; I cannot say that. That is the area the Minister of Lands has reserved from homestead lease and license—homestead lease in particular—an area of 25,000 acres, on the representations of Mr. Hogg for the company. I am not prepared to say that it follows the exact boundaries laid down in Schedule 2 of the Bill presented to the Council, but I have every reason to believe that it coincides very closely, if not exactly.

223. *Mr. Matheson.*] If the schedule of the Bill is a copy of the *Gazette* notice inserted by the department, then it correctly describes the land set aside by the Minister? Yes.

224. Is that land in occupation at present? By the occupation licensees it is.

225. What rent does he pay? Six-tenths of a penny per acre per annum.

226. Can you say what is the carrying capacity of the land? I cannot. I was not prepared for that question.

227. Do you know sufficient of the nature of the land to give your opinion of its market value, supposing it were put up at auction? No, I do not.

228. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] In the First Schedule of the Bill it is stated—

All those 38,640 acres of land in the counties of Menindie and Tandora, including the area covered by Lake Menindie and the creeks leading into and from the same.

That is described as "the irrigation water conservation area," and these words are used, "including the area covered by Lake Menindie;"—is there not some error in that description? I should not say so just at the moment. It is possible that the 38,000 include Lake Menindie.

229. *Chairman.*] Can you tell the Committee what has been set aside as the cultivation area for the company? The area shown in red—25,000 acres.

230. Is there any other land, so far as you know, to be given to the company? Not that I am aware of.

231. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Then the area referred to in the First Schedule as 38,640 acres simply means the land covered by the waters of Lake Menindie, which are set apart for irrigation purposes? I do not know that they are set apart. As far as our department is concerned, what is set apart is that marked red on the map, and which does not come within the borders of the lake at all.

232. Then, to the best of your knowledge, there are only 25,000 acres of land set apart for irrigation purposes for this company, and those 25,000 acres are irrespective of the land covered by the water of Lake Menindie? Yes.

233. *Chairman.*] And the frontage which the 25,000 acres would have to the lake is about 2 miles? Yes.

234. Of what does the other frontage to the lake consist;—there are some homestead leases, are there not? Yes, there are some homestead leases, and part of the travelling stock reserve comes along the frontage. But the simple fact of that land being a travelling stock reserve would not prevent it from being included in the homestead leases. I notice two homestead leases going right down to the water's edge.

235. *Mr. Dickens.*] The travelling stock routes are included in the leases and paid for? Yes.

236. *Chairman.*] Will you have a tracing prepared from this map, to be attached to the Report of the Committee? Yes. [*Vide Appendix A1.*]

237. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] Can you tell us approximately what is the circumference of Lake Menindie? I should say it is about from 28 to 30 miles.

238. Of this 28 or 30 miles, the irrigation area will only occupy about 2 miles? Yes; it is under 2 miles.

239. *Mr. McCourt.*] When Mr. Hogg made application to have this 25,000 acres of land reserved for the company, was the District Surveyor asked to report upon the application? I could not say without referring to the papers.

240. Is it not usual when such applications are made to ask for the report of the District Surveyor? In ordinary cases it would be done.

241. You are not sure whether it was done in this case or not? I am not sure.

242. Are you aware that according to the Bill, as soon as it is gazetted, these people will have the right to purchase the 25,000 acres of land? There is a provision in the Bill, I believe, for the purchase of the land after certain conditions have been complied with.

243. They have a preferential right to purchase this land? Yes.

244. The same as a conditional leaseholder now has, or something similar? They have a right to purchase the land after certain things have been fulfilled.

245. It is provided, also, in the Bill that the promoters are to have this 25,000 acres at the rental the lessee is now paying for it? That is only to lease it.

246. But are you aware that these people are to have the right to this land at the same rate as the leaseholder of the run pays for it now? Yes.

247. Do you think it is right, considering that they have a preferential right of purchase, that they should have the land for the same rent as the leaseholder is paying for it? That is a matter of opinion, and I do not know whether I am here to express my individual opinion. I have not consulted my senior officer on that point.

248. You do not do the same, at any rate, with conditional leaseholders? Those things are laid down by statute. The Crown Lands Act itself governs those.

- Mr. R. H. DeLow. 249. There is a clause in the Bill providing that the company are to have this land at the same rent as the leaseholder ;—do you think that is right, considering that they have a preferential right of purchase ? As a matter of opinion, I do not think it is the correct thing. That is my individual and personal opinion.
- 1 Mar., 1893. 250. Having a preferential right to purchase, you do not think it is right to give the company this land at the same rate as the lessee is paying for the run ? I do not think it right.
251. Mr. Dickens.] You said that the occupation licensee is paying six-tenths of a penny per acre ? Yes.
252. That is upon the whole of the resumed area of the Kinchega pastoral holding ? Yes.
253. How many acres are there in that holding ? In round numbers, 420,000 acres in the resumed area.
254. That is including good and bad country ? Yes.
255. Watered and waterless country ? Yes.
256. Can you tell us what the homestead lessees are paying who are in this neighbourhood ? I cannot at this moment, but I could get the information. [*Vide Appendix A2*]
257. Would it be more than six-tenths of a penny ? I could not say.
258. Mr. a'Beckett.] I presume that in the office there is an appraisalment of this resumed area giving a description of the country ? Yes.
259. I suppose we could easily be supplied with a copy of that ? Yes.
260. And there is also a description of the country in the homestead leases ? I think so.
261. I mean there is a description of the resumed area and why it is rated. There is a description of this piece of country and of the homestead leases, because they are under separate appraisements ? There is a description of the cultivation area shown on the plan in red, but not in detail—only as part of the whole occupation area.
262. Mr. O'Sullivan.] You have had a good deal of experience in connection with the Lands Department with regard to the right of user ? Yes.
263. Will you kindly give us your interpretation of the 48th clause of the Bill, as follows :—

Upon the publication of the notification in the *Gazette* declaring that the lake, creeks, and lands therein described are so required and set apart, the right of user of the water in, over, or upon such lake, creeks, and lands shall be vested in the promoters in trust for the purposes of this Act.

Does that mean the right only to use the water, or the sole right to use the water ? I should be disposed to read it that it was simply a right common with all others. That is my opinion.

WEDNESDAY, 8 MARCH, 1893.

Present:—

MR. A'BECKETT, | MR. McCOURT.  
R. BARBOUR, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Alexander Matheson, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

Cecil West Darley called in, sworn, and examined :—

- Mr. C. W. Darley. 264. Chairman.] You are Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers ? Yes.
- 8 Mar., 1893. 265. Do you know Lake Menindie ? I know of it, but unfortunately I have never had an opportunity of visiting it. I know that it is a very large lake, and that it has acted hitherto as a very important feeder to the Darling—that is to say, it is a storage feeder to the Darling River, maintaining navigation after the river falls low.
266. Mr. Matheson.] Have you made a report upon the locking of the Darling ? I have.
267. In that report, do you state that the locking of the Darling would be inadvisable until settlement was further extended on the banks of the river ? I do not think I expressed it in that way. I said that no doubt it would not be profitable until more settlement took place to create greater traffic. I did not say it would not be advisable to lock the Darling at once. I said it might probably be advisable to carry out the work at an early date in order to open and develop the country, but that it might not be immediately profitable—that no doubt as the country became opened up by means of constant and proper navigation, and more settlement took place along the river, the traffic would increase, and ultimately become profitable.
268. If a large population were settled upon this irrigation area, would not that tend to increase the traffic on the river ? Assuming that Menindie were connected by tramway with Broken Hill, it is probable that the traffic would all go to Broken Hill. The irrigation settlement would supply produce to Broken Hill, in which case it would bring no traffic to the river. If it became an ordinary irrigation settlement, I should say that Broken Hill would very likely be the chief market for its produce, in which case the traffic would go by railway, and not by the river.
269. Would not a large body of people settled there require general goods the same as any other large body of people in any other part of the country ? Yes ; no doubt it would bring a certain amount of traffic up the river in the shape of goods.
270. You mentioned just now that you considered Lake Menindie an important storage feeder to the Darling ? Yes.
271. How does that come about ? When the flood is up, the water is stored in the lake. The lake is of immense area, and it has always been observed that the water running out again, as a rule, helps to keep up the navigation of the river for nearly three months longer than would otherwise be the case. I may mention, in connection with that, that a few years ago a very hasty movement was made to get a number of unemployed out of Sydney, and it was proposed to put a dam across during flood-time to hold all the water in the lake. But I pointed out over and over again that a dam constructed at the mouth of the lake would really injure the navigation of the river, unless it was accompanied by a flood-gate to hold in the water and to let it out when the river was low ; that simply to store water in the lake, and hold it there by means of a fixed dam, would be to waste the water and do the river a great deal of harm ; it would practically close the navigation probably three months earlier than under ordinary circumstances. But so far, no inconvenience has really been felt, because the dam has, to a certain extent, broken away, and it is lower than was intended. We have had fairly wet seasons ever since ; we have never had a long

long spell of dry weather and a low river, so that the ill effect of having a solid dam at the mouth of the lake has not been felt. But I am satisfied that if we had very dry weather it would have been felt, with very likely serious results—that is to say, the navigation of the river would probably have closed two or three months earlier—perhaps two months earlier—than it formerly did. The body of water stored in the lake by a flood can only find a moderately slow outlet into the river, and in running back into the Darling it keeps up the river.

272. If the lake were filled, say, to the flood-level of 1890, how much of the water would be left in the lake when the river had returned to the summer level? It would depend altogether upon the works constructed. If a proper dam were built it would probably be kept up to the full level. But the dam that is now there was only constructed of sandbags during flood. It was a very rough and ineffective way of making a dam—simply tipping bags of sand into the water.

273. Do you state from your own knowledge that the navigation of the river is maintained for three months by the water flowing from Lake Menindie? All my officers have reported to me to that effect, from information collected there, and from what they have been told by old residents on the river. I have never been there myself, and cannot speak on this point from personal knowledge. Mr. Price, my principal assistant, may be able to give some more information on that point.

274. Are you aware that the captains of river steamers totally disregard the flow of water from Menindie as being any assistance in keeping up the navigation of the river? I had a long conversation with one of the old river captains whom I saw in connection with the Bourke wharf, and who, I think, was a resident of Bourke. I saw him several times, and had a long conversation with him on the subject. I would not say for certain, but I am rather inclined to think that that was his opinion also. Two of my officers, who spent some time in the locality, gave me to understand that such was the case. I also got the information from Mr. David Howison, who was there for some time constructing the dam.

275. Taking the area of Lake Menindie, as marked on the Government plans, at about 30,000 acres, and its depth in the centre 25 feet, or an average depth of 10 feet, and taking the width of the river Darling at 400 feet, and its length from Menindie to the sea at 1,500 miles;—how long would you say that the water flowing out of Lake Menindie would preserve the river in a navigable state? I do not know that it would affect the lower part of the river, but only the river between Lake Menindie and Wentworth.

276. How long, do you think, it would affect the navigation? I could not possibly say. To answer such a question would require close investigation, and perhaps a week's study. It is only a natural inference to draw that Lake Menindie, together with other lakes along the Darling, in storing water and letting it slowly down the river must have some influence on the navigation. As to the actual time during which this effect would last I could not say; but I have been informed that the navigation has been assisted in this way for a period of from two to three months. That this is actually the case I could not say positively from my own knowledge; but I can quite understand that the navigation of the river must be affected for a certain period. I pointed out in my report that all these lakes must be carefully preserved and flood-gates put on them to help to store the water, because when the river comes to be locked it will be of the utmost importance to store all the water possible along the river to supply the loss of water from lockage. That will be the great mainstay of the canal scheme to canalise the river. In Russia and other countries they have to spend enormous sums in constructing artificial reservoirs to store water, and here we have the natural reservoirs. I could instance cases where very much smaller lakes than this keep up the navigation in some of the Russian rivers for many months through the water being let down properly.

277. *Mr. a Beckett.*] Where they have the water under control? Yes; that ought to be done here, as I point out in my report. There are other lakes further up the river—a series of lakes—none so large as this, all of which could be made to help the navigation.

278. *Mr. Matheson.*] Assuming that the company only intend to dam up and conserve one-third of the water which could return to the Darling, would that not make a very material difference in your view of the effect of the storage upon the river? If the water were properly stored a very large supply could very well be afforded to be given for irrigation purposes. I quite admit that with proper management a very large supply could be taken from the lake in this way. At present a large body of water is absolutely wasted, and passes to the sea, and by proper storage it would be quite reasonable to give off a large portion of the water for irrigation purposes. I think that might be fairly done without injuring the navigation.

279. Would you expect settlement on the Darling River to increase greatly without facilities for irrigation? No; I think something must be done in regard to irrigation. It is essential to settlement on the river.

280. Do you consider that the scheme for putting flood-gates on the creek leading from Lake Menindie to the Darling is a feasible one? It is quite feasible. It ought to be done with great care, because the ground is of a very friable and sandy nature; but with works carefully designed it is quite feasible.

281. Do you consider that the provision in the Bill, that the plans and designs of works to be constructed shall be submitted to the Minister for his approval, is sufficient to secure that the works will be of a permanent nature? I think that would be a great safeguard.

282. *Chairman.*] It is proposed to construct a tramway from Menindie to Broken Hill;—do you not think that the establishment of this proposed irrigation colony would be beneficial to Broken Hill, by furnishing that place with a supply of produce? I can only speak in a general way, not having been in the district myself, but I should think it must be so.

283. Looking at the matter from a general point of view, do you think that the carrying out of this irrigation scheme would be a benefit to the Colony? I do. I would be very glad to see some large irrigation schemes started.

284. You are aware that Menindie, being on the river Darling, would then be in communication, by means of boats, with Bourke, Moama, and Hay, and also with South Australia, by Victor Harbour. It would have four communications with the outside world, by means of steamers on the rivers, and would have these outlets for its produce, in addition to Broken Hill? Yes; for a great part of the year that would be the case.

285. Do you see any material objection to this irrigation colony, as regards the locking of the Darling? I do not think that the quantity of water that would be taken for irrigation would seriously affect the river. My impression is it would not seriously affect the river, if the water is properly stored.

Mr.  
C. W. Darley.  
8 Mar., 1893.

- Mr. C. W. Darley.  
8 Mar., 1893.
286. Do you think the quantity of water that would be necessary to irrigate this land would interfere, to any material extent, with the locking of the Darling? With proper storage in the lake—making use of the lake when the flood was up—I do not think it would materially affect the river.
287. *Mr. McCourt.*] Do you think that this company ought to have an exclusive right to the waters of Lake Menindie—that is, as against other people requiring water for irrigation purposes? I do not think so.
288. You think opportunity ought to be given to other people as well to come in and use the water? I think the Government ought to have the right to give other people the water as well as the company. The Government interest in the matter is too great to allow of a monopoly being given.
289. Subsection 3 of clause 5 of the Bill contains these words—  
To take or divert water from Lake Menindie, or from any creek, channel, or watercourse leading to or from the said lake, or from the river Darling.
- If the company had this power, would it not give them control over the three lakes—Menindie, Speculation, and Cawndilla? It might give them some control over the other lakes.
290. Do you think the power should be strictly confined to Lake Menindie? I think so.
291. You object to the authorisation of the use of water in Lake Menindie, or any of these other lakes, to the detriment of the navigation of the river Darling? Unquestionably.
292. In subsection 3 of clause 5 there is a proviso to this effect—  
Provided, nevertheless, that nothing contained in this Act shall authorise the use of water from the said river for any purpose, so as in any way to diminish the quantity to such an extent as to interfere with the navigation of the river, or reduce the flow of the water of the said river beyond such mean discharge as the Governor shall from time to time prescribe by notification to be published by the Minister in the *Gazette*.
- That is protection, so far as the river is concerned? Yes.
293. If the words “or any lakes adjacent thereto” were inserted in that proviso between the words “river” and “for,” would that meet your objection, seeing that you do not think water should be taken from Lake Menindie in such a way as to injure the navigation of the Darling? Yes; I think that would meet the case.
294. *Mr. a'Beckett.*] You say that a great quantity of the water that falls back from the lake is wasted at present because it falls back before it is wanted? Yes.
295. If that water were properly stored, do you think it would be beneficial to the navigation of the river, in spite of the quantity that might be taken for irrigation purposes? I think that by storing the floods there the company might very well be given what they require, and there would still be enough kept to supply the river.
296. Do you think it would supply the river even more beneficially than it does now, because the water would not require to be held back until it was absolutely useless? Quite as beneficially, or perhaps more so. The quantity of water that is now wasted will be more than the company will require for irrigation, and the balance would be held in reserve for navigation purposes.
297. Do you think that under these conditions the irrigation colony would rather assist than injure the navigation of the river, if they constructed suitable flood-gates on the outer channel? If the company constructed suitable flood-gates they would have all the water they required, and the river would get more benefit than at present with regard to navigation. I think that is quite possible.
298. *Chairman.*] Are there any remarks which you would like to make, as the Committee would be glad of any information that would be of use to them? I do not think I have any remarks to make, except this, that I think everything depends upon the nature and design of the impounding dam; that is the important part of the whole matter. If the company carry out a design approved of by the Government, I think the work could be mutually beneficial.
299. There is a clause in the Bill that requires that the plan shall be submitted to the Minister, and consequently to his officers;—would that provide sufficient safeguard in respect to the nature of the works to be constructed? I think so. Of course by “submitting” is meant that they can only be carried out subject to approval. As long as it is understood that the company are to carry out a design in every way to be approved of by the Minister, that would be a sufficient safeguard.

Edward Bellingham Price called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. E. B. Price.  
8 Mar., 1893.
300. *Chairman.*] What are you? Supervising Engineer in the Harbours and Rivers Department.
301. Have you any knowledge of the district in the neighbourhood of Menindie, on the Darling? Yes; I have been there three or four times.
302. Have you had any opportunity of knowing the character of the country in the locality? Yes; I have travelled round the lake a couple of times, and travelled there from Broken Hill, passing along the bank of the lake, and I have been on the lake.
303. Do you think the district is suitable for the establishment of an irrigation colony? A portion of it is. One side of the lake seems poor sandy land, of no use at all; but back from the Darling the land is rather better.
304. You see the contemplated site, marked black, on the plan produced? Yes; there is some good land there.
305. Do you think the land included within those black lines, comprising 25,000 acres, would be suitable for an irrigation colony? Yes, I think so. All that land wants is water to make it produce. It is not what you call first-rate land, but still it is land that would grow a great many things. It grows good grass—with rain.
306. If it had water, do you think it would grow sufficient to make the irrigation colony a success? Yes, I think so.
307. Would Lake Menindie, with an area of about 38,000 acres, be sufficient to supply all the water required for irrigation without interfering with any other use for which the water might be wanted. Would the lake supply the Darling with what water is wanted, and also supply the irrigation area as well? It very much depends on the sort of works that are carried out on the Darling in future. If there are a great many locks put on the Darling, then you will not require so much water; but if you want to do with few locks, and cheapen the scheme, you will have to take every drop of water in the lake, and want more, to keep the navigation up.
- 308.

308. But, with ordinary care in securing all the water, would they not be able to get supplies from time to time from the flooding of the river to recruit the supply in the lake—say several times during the year? No; sometimes for three or four years there is not sufficient rise in the Darling to fill the lake at all.

309. How often have you known that in your experience? The first time I saw the lake it was in high flood, and that was in October, 1836. I was sent there in reference to closing the entrance to the lake, and I reported in favour of it. They sent down some of the unemployed, and the work was done in a temporary manner, and was never completed, and the dam is absolutely worthless at present. I was there again two years afterwards, in October, 1838, and the Darling was perfectly dry; you could walk across it in many places. If there had not been a dam there, Menindie lake would have been dry, too.

310. But it was not? No; it was held up by the dam.

311. And if this company put flood-gates at the entrance to the lake, and proper weirs and other contrivances, would not that retain in the lake more water than at present? It would depend on what height they made their dam. I think they could make the lake to contain an average of from 10 to 12 feet of water all over.

312. And if they required only 2 feet of water, there would be a large surplus to use for the Darling? Yes. You would have to allow about 4 feet for evaporation every year. It would be about 3 feet 6 inches for the first year; but, as the lake got shallower, the evaporation would increase, and you would have to allow 4 feet for the second year. That would take about 7 feet 6 inches in the two years. If there was no flood in the Darling for three years, that lake would dry up. The evaporation alone would dry that lake in three years.

313. Except the second time you speak of, did you ever know that lake to be dry? I have never been there since.

314. Have you heard that it was dry? No; it cannot get dry on account of these dams.

315. If there were proper weirs constructed, there would be still less chance of its getting dry? It would depend upon whether the Darling was in flood. Many cases have been known where the Darling has not been in flood for five years; then the lake must get dry, no matter what dams you put up. It would be very good for two or three years for irrigation, but after that you would get no water from it.

316. No water from the lake? None at all. The lake must dry up in three years or three and a half years—three ordinary years. Evaporation is a known quantity, and it goes on year after year.

317. Are you aware that the river has been navigable for the last three or four years? Yes; there have been exceptionally good seasons.

318. Then the lake must have had a continuous recruiting of water? Yes.

319. Continuous rains? Yes; there have been very good seasons in the Darling for some years past. When I first went to the Darling, in 1835, the river had not been navigable for several years—so I was informed. It was very low then. It was dry; you could walk across it.

320. If Lake Menindie were filled, for how many years would it give a supply? Three years, I think.

321. Of course, if the Darling was dry, any supply of water from this lake would be of no use to the Darling? Oh, yes; it would be useful to the Darling.

322. In making it navigable, if it were dry? Yes. When I say "dry," I mean this: It dries in bars; there are a number of waterholes, perhaps 20 miles long. If you could send enough water out of the lake to cover those bars 3 or 4 feet, nearly every steamer on the Darling could go down.

323. It would take an enormous quantity to fill the river? That lake alone would fill the Darling a hundred times over when it gets as low as that. It is only about 150 feet wide. It is only a simple calculation to see how many square miles of water would be supplied. Take Lake Menindie, Lake Speculation, Lake Cawndilla, and three or four other lakes not shown on the map, but which are all filled from Lake Menindie. If you place a dam across the entrance to Lake Menindie—I had occasion to go into this matter very fully at one time—it will impound 100 square miles of water, with an average depth of 10 feet. That 100 square miles of water, with a depth of 10 feet, represents 100 miles long, 1 mile wide, 10 feet deep, of water. Divide that by 200 feet, and only 5 feet deep, and it will give you 5,200 miles of water.

324. Running 2 miles an hour? It runs very much less than that. I have gauged the Darling several times. Sometimes it does not run a quarter of a mile an hour. Allowing for a flow of 1 mile an hour, that will keep the Darling running for about 160 days—that is, the water in the lakes alone, without any sluices or locks being constructed.

325. If these locks and sluices were properly constructed, would it not conserve a great deal more water than is the case now? Yes; it would allow the water to get in. The present dam was constructed during a very high flood—in fact, it was constructed when it was all under water—and it impounds a certain amount of water. Then there was another rise in the river which overtopped that dam, and washed away one of the dams. With such a rapid current going in it could not do anything else. After the river fell—I think it fell about 3 feet—they were able to put a small dam in. They caught about 7 feet of water over the lake.

326. And if they had flood-gates they could catch how many feet? They could catch from 10 to 12 feet. It depends on the height of the flood.

327. At present they can only catch, how much—6 feet? About 7 feet. In fact they do not catch that, except it overtops the dam. There have never been any gates put in.

328. On the whole, do you think the irrigation area would be an advantage to that district? Certainly it would be an advantage to the district. It would bring a number of people to live there.

329. Would it not also be an advantage to Broken Hill—you know something of Broken Hill? Yes, I think it would also be a great advantage to Broken Hill—that is, provided there was proper communication between Menindie and Broken Hill.

330. If there was a tramway from the irrigation colony to Broken Hill you think it would be a great advantage? Yes. It would reduce the cost of living in Broken Hill considerably, particularly to persons who have to keep horses; they would get horse-feed much cheaper. They could grow very good horse-feed at Menindie, and it is very expensive at present at Broken Hill, and the same may be said with regard to vegetables and fruit.

331. *Mr. McCourt.*] You think then that with proper safeguards this company might be allowed the use of a large quantity of water that could be stored there? Well, I think they would have to give very good safeguards. I look upon Menindie lake as one of the most valuable lakes on the Darling for maintaining the navigation of the river. If the navigation of the Darling is to be maintained, Menindie lake should never be parted with, except under very stringent conditions, providing that they must return to the Darling,

Mr.  
E. B. Price.  
8 Mar., 1893.

Mr.  
E. B. Price.  
8 Mar., 1893

Darling, when the river gets very low, a large quantity of water; and I am afraid if they were compelled to do that their Irrigation Bill would be of no use to them, because they would have no water at the very time they wanted it.

332. You spoke of a dam having been put across the lake;—do you remember the cost? I think that dam must have cost over £4,000. It was a series of dams. First it was done by the unemployed, and they all struck after they started, and there was a lot of trouble. While they were on strike the river rose and washed the whole work away, and it had to be done over again. It cost over £4,000. If it were done when the river was low it could be done probably for £2,000.

333. Have you glanced at the Bill at all? I only saw it for a few minutes; I did not look carefully through it.

334. To see whether there were safeguards? No; it was not sent to the office.

335. According to the tenor of your evidence, you do not think any power ought to be given over Lake Menindie to anyone? No, not absolute power, unless they guarantee to give back water when it is required for the Darling.

336. If in the proviso contained in sub-section 3 of clause 5, between the words "river" and "for," these words were inserted, "or any lakes adjacent thereto," do you think that would protect the public interest? If those words were put in I think it would protect the public interest sufficiently, because it would allow the Government to take as much water as they chose out of the lake. The company would then be able to irrigate when there was a fair season and a proper flow in the Darling; but when there was a dry season they would not be able to irrigate under the clauses as so amended, because all the water would be required for the Darling.

337. Then you think the Bill would be no good in that shape? I would not like to say that. I think it would be good for some years, but it would fail whenever a time of drought came.

338. *Mr. a'Beckett.*] I think you said you did not think they could impound a permanent supply of water in the lake at all? No; I think it would fail. We have had seasons in this Colony when the Darling has not flowed for more than three years. That is absolutely certain, and the lake could not possibly hold more than three years' supply of water.

339. You could not impound more than an average depth of 10 feet? I think, with an expensive dam, you could get 12 feet. Well, 12 feet would not evaporate in three years; it would last nearly four years, because the deeper the water the slower the evaporation. You might say it would last four years at the very outside—that is, supposing they did not pump a drop of water out of it.

340. The mere vaporation? Yes, would dry it up in four years. I know as a matter of fact that during the nine months from October, 1888, when I was there, until the following July, the lake had fallen 3 feet 1 inch from evaporation alone—that is, in the nine summer months. In the winter months there is not much evaporation, and the rainfall returns what is thus taken away.

341. *Chairman.*] Was there no outlet during that nine months? No; the dams were in good order. There were two or three men watching them, and there was not the slightest leak. The same thing occurs in the case of an iron tank put into the ground; the evaporation would be rather more than that. Dry winds blow there, and there is very little rainfall. A few years ago they only had about 3 inches in one year.

342. You are of opinion that they could not impound a permanent supply of water in the lake—not at all times? No, they could not.

343. *Mr. Matheson.*] You know the country pretty well upon the banks of the Darling? Yes; I know it pretty well from Wentworth to Wilcanna, which is some distance above.

344. Are you acquainted with the details of the scheme for locking the Darling? I have read both reports on the subject.

345. To make those schemes pay, would it not be necessary to have increased settlement on the banks of the Darling? That would certainly help to make them pay. I do not think they would pay at present.

346. Knowing that country as you do, do you not think that to induce settlement it will be absolutely necessary that settlers should have water-rights for irrigation purposes? Yes, I certainly think they should.

347. A dam across Lake Menindie Creek would maintain the level of the water in Lakes Cawndilla and Speculation? Yes; and there are several small lakes as well that open off Cawndilla Lake.

348. Does the flood-water which escapes from Lake Menindie do any good to the river at present in the way of assisting navigation? No, not at present, because it only escapes when the river is high. The moment the river is below a certain level the water ceases to escape. That is why there is a necessity to put sluices in the dams.

349. Then, until such waterworks as are now contemplated have been constructed, the flood-waters conserved in Lake Menindie are of no use whatever to the navigation of the river? No, no use whatever.

350. When the flood-waters run out of Lake Menindie, I understand that the flood-waters from Lakes Cawndilla and Speculation run into Lake Menindie? From Cawndilla they do; but from Lake Speculation only a portion of the water runs back, Lake Speculation being deeper than Lake Menindie.

351. If the plans of the proposed works were submitted to your department, in your opinion would the officers of the department insist that the works should be so constructed as to preserve a higher level in Lakes Menindie and Speculation than would otherwise be the case? I cannot say what other officers would do. I know that if the whole question were submitted to me I would not allow anyone to touch the lakes unless they put a high dam in with proper sluices, and were compelled to let out a certain quantity of water when the river became low.

352. Suppose the locking schemes were carried out, would the proposed works on Menindie Creek not be of great assistance towards those schemes? No; not unless the company were compelled to let the water out. If they were so compelled, then it would be of assistance. I may say that if the locking scheme is carried out, there will not be so much water required from Lake Menindie. There will only be enough required to make up for the evaporation and soakage that will take place in the reach of 319 miles between Menindie and Wentworth. If the locking scheme is not carried out, Lake Menindie could be made very useful by an expenditure of £10,000 upon it, without any locks at all, for maintaining the navigation of the Darling. It would maintain it for over 100 days without a lock at all.

353. Still, until the works are carried out by the Government for locking Menindie and the Darling, the proposed works of the company cannot possibly do any harm to the navigation of the river? They can do



do no harm, the way it is at present. Temporary dams have been constructed, which are really worse than nothing. They put a temporary dam there, and then the permanent dam was not gone on with afterwards. This permanent dam would have had sluices to let the water back into the Darling. I should never have recommended the construction of the dam at all if I had thought they were not going to follow it up, and put in a permanent dam afterwards, because the work in its present state is worse than worthless, and would do more harm than good.

354. When you state that the waters of Lake Menindie would fill the Darling 100 times over, you mean that they would fill the bed of the Darling, if it were emptied, 100 times in succession? I mean that if the Darling went down to what we call summer level—that is, when the rocky bars and the sand bars are touched with water—then, if you had Lake Menindie full, and kept it full, and opened your sluices and let the water flow out so as to cause the current to go down the Darling at 1 mile an hour, that would be maintained for about 160 days, and would allow small boats to come up.

355. So that really the works proposed by this company would be of great assistance in the navigation of the Darling? Yes, if they were compelled to let out all the water we asked them to let out.

Mr.  
E. B. Price.  
8 Mar., 1893.

THURSDAY, 9 MARCH, 1893.

MR. A'BECKETT,  
MR. COTTON,

Present:—

MR. HAYES,  
MR. McCOURT,

MR. O'SULLIVAN.

R. BARBOUR, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Alexander Matheson, Esquire, appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

Hugh Giffen McKinney recalled and further examined:—

356. *Chairman.*] Since you were last examined before the Committee, have you, in accordance with the arrangement then made, consulted with the Crown Solicitor with regard to several points in connection with the Menindie Irrigation Bill? Yes. The first point I submitted for the consideration of the Crown Solicitor was the following:—

Mr. H. G.  
McKinney.  
9 Mar., 1893.

When the Menindie Irrigation Company constructs the dam which will store the flood-water in Lake Menindie, will the Government have the right to use the water so stored, or to authorise the use of that water?

That had special reference to clauses 6 and 48. The Crown Solicitor is of opinion that the Government would not have the right to use or authorise the use of the water from Lake Menindie as the Bill is now drafted. To meet the case, I would suggest this amendment in clause 48:—That after the words "set apart," line 3, the following words be inserted—"The promoters shall have the right to use for the purposes of this Act the water in, over, or upon such lake, creeks, and lands; but the Governor shall retain the right to use or to authorise the use of the water in, over, or upon the said lake, creeks, and lands." I may mention that the Crown Solicitor, who had not time to go into the matter himself, suggested that it would be better to refer the wording of these different clauses to the Parliamentary Draftsman for his opinion on the points where alteration is required. The second point referred to the Crown Solicitor was as follows:—

As the proposed dam will have some effect in storing water in Lake Speculation and Lake Cawndilla, will the Company have any claim against users of water in these lakes?

In reference to that the Crown Solicitor is of opinion that the promoters will have no claim against users of the water from Lakes Cawndilla and Speculation. The Crown Solicitor thought the case was sufficiently met in the Bill; but I would suggest that it might be as well to have the matter clearly stated, and, therefore, I think it would be better to insert the two following provisos to sub-section 5 of clause 5:—Provided (a) that the natural supplies of water received under existing circumstances by Lake Speculation and Lake Cawndilla from the river Darling shall not be diminished or rendered less useful; and (b) that the promoters shall have no special right to the water stored in Lake Speculation and Lake Cawndilla. The third point referred to the Crown Solicitor was in reference to clause 6, viz.:—

Is it not necessary to state more clearly how compensation should be fixed if the property of the company were taken over by the Government?

In reply to that, the Crown Solicitor considers that under this clause the works and property of the promoters could be taken over without compensation. The Crown Solicitor thought words should be added providing for the publication of the notice in the *Government Gazette* in reference to any such resumption, and I suggested that the following be added to the clause:—"And on the publication of a notice in the *Government Gazette* all such lands, works, goods, chattels, and funds shall vest in the Crown." In the case of the resumption of the works it is necessary that there should be a proclamation in the *Gazette*. The next question submitted to the Crown Solicitor was:—

If it were intended, under clause 6, to take possession of the works, could the promoters claim the right, under clause 90, to refer the matters in question to arbitration?

That is to say, could the promoters use clause 90 to prevent clause 6 from coming into operation? The Crown Solicitor says he thinks not. Then with regard to the question—

If the Government construct works on the river Darling, or in connection with the river, which benefits the promoters, could the Government recover from the promoters the value of the benefit conferred?

The Crown Solicitor says he does not think it could, and he also says this will be a very difficult matter to provide for in the Bill. He does not suggest anything with regard to that. The next question was:—

Does clause 48 give any exclusive power to the promoters to enable them to prevent others from using the water stored?

That is covered by the answer of the Crown Solicitor to the first question already given. It does give that power as regards Lake Menindie, but not as regards Lakes Speculation and Cawndilla. On examining the Bill in the light of the questions asked on the previous day I find there are some points as to which

Mr. H. G.  
McKinney.  
9 Mar., 1893.

I should like to make suggestions. In the first place, in clause 5, line 1, after the word "Act," I propose that these words should be inserted, "And to the sanction of the Minister previously obtained." Then, in sub-section 3 of clause 5, I propose to strike out the words "or from any creek, channel, or water-course leading to or from the said lake." I was going to suggest also the excision of the words "or from the river Darling"; but I found to-day, from Mr. Hogg, that part of his scheme is to take water from the river Darling, if necessary. I did not understand that before.

357-8. *Chairman.*] Your attention having been drawn to provisions in other parts of the Bill, do you think now there is any necessity for the amendment you have just suggested? No; I think that amendment need not be put in. In clause 47 the Crown Solicitor pointed out that in line 2, instead of the word "Minister," the word "Governor" should be inserted. In regard to clauses 47, 48, and 49, the Crown Solicitor points out that there is a confusion in regard to the references that are given back from clause 49 to the other clauses. Clauses 47 and 48 refer to the first schedule. Then clause 49 begins "where the lands contained in the area described in the second schedule hereto are Crown lands at the date of such publication" the words "such publication" refer to the first schedule. Therefore the wording of clause 49 requires alteration. This is one of the points that it is desirable should be considered by the Parliamentary Draftsman. The Crown Solicitor thinks the whole of clause 49 should be redrafted. Then, again, in clause 60 the word "Minister" should be omitted, and the word "Governor" inserted instead. The whole of Part 4, the Crown Solicitor thought, should be gone through by the Parliamentary Draftsman. There are several matters about the transferring of land, and so on, that require revision. I should recommend that in sub-section 9 of clause 63, in both places where the word "Auditor-General" occurs, the word "Minister" should be substituted. In regard to sub-section 8 of clause 63, the Crown Solicitor mentioned that he could not exactly see the intention of this sub-section, unless the words "without compensation" were inserted after the word, "resume." There are some alterations the Committee required me to make at the last meeting in clause 91, which I propose should be modified. I would suggest that the first words, "Upon the application of the promoters," should be struck out; that all the words after "proclamation" to the end of the clause should also be struck out, and these words inserted instead, "alter the boundaries of the Irrigation Cultivation Area and increase or diminish its extent." The clause would then read: "The Governor may by proclamation alter the boundaries of the Irrigation Cultivation Area and increase or diminish its extent." In clause 92, another alteration I propose is that all the words after "unless," in the first line, be omitted, with a view to the insertion in their place of the following words:—"(a) The construction of irrigation works be commenced within six months after the passing of this Act; (b) the sum of £2,500 be expended on the irrigation works contemplated in this Act within one year after the passing of the Act; (c) the sum of £5,000 be expended on the irrigation works contemplated in this Act within two years after the passing of this Act." The case might be met by adding to the clause a proviso giving the Minister power to extend the time, if necessary, for a further period of six months in each case.

359. Is there any other suggestion? There is a point about which Mr. Hogg spoke to me this morning in regard to clause 7, as to whether there should not be some limit to the royalty that might be charged for the water. I do not see any objection to specifying a maximum amount. I would suggest at the end of the clause the insertion of these words, "but shall not exceed the rate of 1d. for every thousand cubic feet of water used." There is a remark I should like to make in regard to this. I do not like the principle that is carried out in all these Bills of charging what is much over the market value for the land, and charging what is ridiculously under the market value for the water. If there is anything charged at all, I think there should be a royalty fixed on the water. I think there should be a higher charge for the water, and a lower charge for the land, and that the charge should be made as irrigation goes on. It would be better in every way. It would give the Government a better return, and it would not have a tendency to cripple a company. The charges could be made in proportion to the water actually taken.

360. As in this case, the Bill has fixed the rate which the company are to pay for the land, do you think what you have said would apply to this scheme—would it not be wrong to apply it in this instance, seeing that the price of the land is fixed in the Bill at 25s. per acre? I am afraid that in the present state of the laws it could not be applied in this case.

361. *Mr. McCourt.*] You say you understood this morning that the company would have power to pump water from the Darling? Yes; it certainly would so appear. I overlooked that part of the scheme before.

362. You understand now that they have that power in the Bill? Yes.

363. I suppose they would only pump from the Darling in very bad times? That, I understand, is the proposal—not to use the Darling unless it is necessary.

364. I understood from one of the previous witnesses that when the Darling was low the water stored in Lake Menindie and these other lakes could be allowed to flow into the river to assist the navigation? I have looked into that question. I know it has been stated that the flood-waters out of these lakes keep up the navigation for a longer period than would otherwise be the case.

365. And for that reason it would be an advantage to store water in these lakes? It would be an advantage for navigation purposes, no doubt; but to some extent the storing of water, as the promoter propose to do it, would be prejudicial to navigation.

366. Do you object, therefore, to their storing the water? Well, on the whole, I think, where there is a question between irrigation and navigation, if one of them has to suffer, it should be navigation. I think the question of irrigation is a much more important one. But, if I may be allowed to say so, there is one point about pumping from the Darling that raises that question again of the promoters paying compensation to the Government, or paying a portion of the cost of any works which the Government may carry out. There is not the least doubt that if the promoters pump any considerable quantity of water from the Darling they will benefit largely by any works the Government may construct. It is not at all unlikely that at some future time a weir may be constructed at a short distance below the outlet to Lake Menindie, and that weir would certainly hold a fine supply of water for some distance above the town of Menindie. That would benefit the promoters very largely if they pumped from the river.

367. You therefore think they should bear a share of the cost of the weir? In a case of that sort they should certainly pay.

368. *Mr. Hayes.*] Would not that be provided for by the amendment you propose in clause 7, providing for a maximum charge for the water used? That is a point about which I asked the Crown Solicitor, and he said he did not think it would cover it.

369. Could you not so arrange the maximum charge for the water per thousand cubic feet as to cover the use of the water pumped from the Darling? Yes, I think it could be arranged in that way. I was under the impression until this morning that pumping from the Darling was a thing that was not likely to be resorted to—that it was simply a stand-by. As I understood the scheme, it was to pump from Lake Menindie, and to regard the Darling as a last reserve to fall back upon in case of any accident to the works, or in case anything went wrong with the supply. But from what Mr. Hogg told me this morning, it appears that that is not the light in which the Darling is regarded, and there is a considerable probability that they will take to pumping from the Darling.

Mr. H. G.  
McKinney.  
9 Mar., 1893.

370. The scheme gives the company the right to erect a weir across the channel from the Darling. I think in your former evidence you said there would be enough water put into the lake to last for at least three years? Yes, I believe so; but then there is a chance of accident to the weir, and the chance of the water escaping. As a matter of fact, it is a place that presents very considerable difficulties to the successful construction of a weir.

371. There may be an accident to the weir? Quite so.

372. *Mr. Cotton.*] With reference to the charges, how many inches of water per acre do you consider would be required to successfully irrigate the cultivation area? If it were economically used, not more than from 12 to 15 inches.

373. *Mr. Matheson.*] According to this morning's newspaper, it appears that a report by yourself, to the Minister for Public Works, upon this Bill, was laid on the table of the Legislative Council last night, and from the summary given of the contents of that report it would appear that you reported very strongly against the Bill. At what date was that report written? About the 12th or 14th of November last.

374. Since then the Bill has passed through a Select Committee of the Upper House, and through a Committee of the whole House? Yes, it has passed through the Upper House since then, I believe.

375. And you have already given evidence of your having attended there, and had certain amendments put in? Yes.

376. Including clauses 6 and 7, which provide that the rights of the Crown shall be preserved, and that the company shall pay water-rates to the Crown? Yes.

377. When the Bill came into the Legislative Assembly, it contained those amendments of yours? Yes, it contained several amendments which I suggested.

378. Therefore your report to the Minister referred to the Bill as it was originally drawn? Yes.

379. On the assumption that the amendments formally made by you, as well as those you have suggested to-day, will be given effect to in the Bill, are you satisfied that the Bill properly serves the interests of the Crown and of the public? Well, I think it does serve it very fairly; but I should have been very much better satisfied if a Government Bill had gone through first.

380. What I want to know is this: Provided that the amendments you suggested to-day, and on previous occasions, are given effect to in the Bill, are you satisfied that the interests of the Crown and the public are sufficiently conserved? I do not think that any Bill of this kind can be passed at the present time without having a prejudicial effect on the Government interests in water.

381. Can you propose any further amendments to conserve and protect the interests of the Crown and of the public? No, I can suggest no further amendments.

382. Do you know about the scheme for locking the river Darling? Yes.

383. Do you expect that that scheme will pay interest on the money, unless very considerable additional settlement takes place on the banks of the Darling? Certainly not. The scheme is based on the supposition that it will induce settlement.

384. Do you think that any considerable additional settlement will take place on the banks of the Darling, unless settlers get water-rights for irrigation purposes? No; I think settlement cannot take place unless water is used for irrigation purposes. The whole settlement of that district, in fact, depends on irrigation.

385. And you have already said you consider irrigation comes before navigation? I do.

Mr. Charles Edward Hogg called in, sworn, and examined:—

386. *Chairman.*] You are a civil engineer? Yes.

387. *Mr. Matheson.*] Have you had considerable experience in connection with irrigation works? I have—lately, especially.

Mr.  
C. E. Hogg.  
9 Mar., 1893.

388. Are you the engineer to the Menindie Irrigation Settlement Co. (Limited), in whose favour this Bill is drawn? Yes.

389. Have you visited Lake Menindie? Yes; I went to Lake Menindie for the purpose of examining into this question.

390. Have you gone carefully into the details of the scheme? I have.

391. Do you think the scheme is thoroughly feasible, and likely to be of advantage to the public? Yes, thoroughly so. It is a most popular scheme up there; every one wants it.

392. Knowing the size of Lake Menindie, and the particulars as to floods and so on, would you give the Committee your view as to the effect of the water stored in Lake Menindie upon the navigation of the river as the river falls? I took particular trouble to find out about that, because that was a question raised before I left here. I found that Lake Menindie in flowing out on an average flood—of course I am not speaking about the flood of 1890, because that was phenomenal—but the average flood would keep the river Darling navigable for about a week longer than otherwise. From a week to ten days the ship-captains reckoned it would keep it navigable.

393. *Chairman.*] Under present arrangements? Yes. Only about a third of the water that goes into Lake Menindie under usual circumstances comes out again; the rest disappears by evaporation.

394. *Mr. Matheson.*] It was stated yesterday by Mr. Price, of the Water Conservation Department, that when the river was dry in parts, if the water in Lake Menindie were let into it judiciously, assuming that the river flowed at the rate of 1 mile per hour, the water flowing from Lake Menindie would keep the river navigable for 160 days;—would you give your opinion upon that evidence? I think it is, as stated, a most ludicrous statement. Without particulars from Mr. Price, I could not think of such a thing, because it seems a most astounding statement. The river is 1,500 miles long from Menindie to its mouth—for, of course, you must treat with the Murray—and if you were to spread the waters of Lake

Menindie

Mr. C. E. Hogg. Menindie that would come out, they would not add more than a foot to the whole of the river from end to end. I cannot conceive how such a statement as that referred to could be made. It is a most extraordinary one. I think Mr. Price must mean something else. I do not think an engineer could make such a statement.

9 Mar., 1893.

395. *Mr. McCourt.*] He did not take the whole length of the river? But he should.

396. *Mr. a Beckett.*] Would you have to take the whole length of the Murray from Wentworth to its mouth? Certainly—1,000 miles of the Murray and 500 miles of the Darling.

397. *Mr. Matheson.*] Taking the distance from Menindie to Wentworth, which is 500 miles, what would 10 feet of water off the area of Lake Menindie do for that stretch of the river in the way of raising its level? It might add about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 feet, but certainly not more.

398. Therefore, if Lake Menindie is only 20 feet deep, the whole of the water from the lake could not raise the river more than 6 feet? The whole of the water could not get into the river, or anything like it. Under the most favourable circumstances, unless in a big flood, it would not raise the river more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet, whatever happened.

399. Can you state what is the average flow of the river? One and a half miles an hour. The fall of the river is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches per mile.

400. Do you think it possible that a judicious letting out of the waters that could be stored in Lake Menindie could possibly give a height of 5 feet to the river for 160 days? No; I think there must be some astounding mistake; the whole thing is ridiculous.

401. *Chairman.*] How many days, in your estimation? Perhaps ten days or a fortnight. I doubt very much if it would last more than a fortnight at the most. I saw it; I was there at the time suitable for taking observations.

402. *Mr. Hayes.*] It would be an easy calculation, taking the area of the lake and the area of the river? Yes.

403. *Mr. Matheson.*] Is the Murray at any time unfit for navigation between Wentworth and the sea—at times when the Darling is capable of being navigated between Wentworth and Menindie? Certainly. When I was there last May that was exactly the case. Vessels were coming from Wilcannia down to Menindie, and on towards Wentworth, at a time when there could be no navigation between Wentworth and the mouth of the Murray.

404. On account of the low state of the Murray? Yes.

405. *Chairman.*] Does that occur owing to the flooding of the Darling when there is no flood in the Murray? Yes.

406. A flood going down the Darling makes it navigable, and there being no flood in the Murray that river is not navigable? Quite so.

407. *Mr. Matheson.*] Does that show a reason why, in calculating the effect of the water from Lake Menindie upon the navigation of the river, you ought to take into account the whole length of the river from Menindie to the sea? Yes, certainly, because otherwise a vessel would simply stop at Wentworth, and could not go any further.

408. Can you explain to the Committee the conditions under which it might be necessary for the company to pump water from the Darling? The erection of a dam or of flood-gates on Lake Menindie Creek depends entirely upon whether the lake is fairly dry. But if the water is either rushing in or rushing out, as it frequently is, we would have in the meantime to take water from the Darling. My scheme is to have a floating pump—an engine in a punt—on the Darling; that is to say, if the lake is in such a condition as to compel us to do it, to pump water from the Darling on to the settlement; and after we have secured the water in the lake, then, of course, we can remove that work and have done with the river Darling altogether. We look upon the use of the Darling as a temporary measure; it might have to be used at the beginning of the scheme, or under circumstances such as those pointed out by Mr. McKinney.

409. *Mr. Cotton.*] What is the average width of the navigable channel of the Darling? About 400 feet.

410. *Mr. Matheson.*] Might it not be necessary, when the water in the lake gets very low, to pump water from the river to be supplied for domestic use by the settlers? Yes; I think that might occur on several occasions.

411. Does not the water in the lake get brackish and unfit for human consumption when it gets low? Yes. It would not become so under our system of confining the water, unless there was a very exceptional drought, lasting for four or five years. I would point out that precisely similar works to those we propose have been successfully carried out at Lake Fletcher. That lake is connected with the Darling exactly as Lake Menindie is. In the year 1870 they stopped the passage there, and from 1870 to 1890 the lake has never been dry. I mention this because I know there are some peculiar views about evaporation held by some gentlemen. I should like to point out also that between the years 1870 and 1890 six floods occurred on the Darling—not ordinary rises which would fill Lake Menindie, but large floods—which, under the very worst circumstances, would cause Lake Menindie to fill once every three years. In regard to the question as to whether, if the river was locked, there would be any necessity to draw water from Lake Menindie to supply the locks, I find that a lock such as that proposed by Mr. Darley, Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, would have to be opened 1,600 times to diminish the water between the locks 1 foot. That water would be lost to such lock; that means it would fall from one lock into the next lock. They would have to open the locks 1,600 times to reduce the water between one lock and another—a distance of 40 miles—to the extent of 1 foot. So that the possibility of requiring water from Lake Menindie must be very remote indeed.

412. Would such a locking system provide ample water for all possible navigation and irrigation purposes? Yes; it would be a great scheme, no doubt—a splendid thing.

413. *Mr. Hayes.*] But a scheme in the remote future? I fear so.

414. Then you propose, in the first instance, to erect your first pumping-plant on the Darling? Well, if the lake is not favourable for my Menindie Creek works to begin.

415. I understand that you intend, in the first instance, to do so until you get the lock complete? Yes, until we get the lock complete, and the Lake Menindie full, we propose to pump water from the Darling.

416. Have you made provision in the Bill for getting a site for your pumping-plant? Yes, I believe there is such a provision. That is the reason we have to have those two counties.

417. Do you anticipate much difficulty in making the lock at Menindie? No; I should not attempt to make

make it at such a level as the one that was washed away. That was made in such a way that it was bound to wash away; there was nothing to prevent it. The flood of 1890—that is, the standard flood—has a level of 202 feet above the sea. I propose that the crest of my flood-gates shall have a level of 195 or 197 feet, so that if a phenomenal flood, such as that of 1890, should occur, the flood would pass over the gates; but an ordinary flood would give me 20 feet of water in Lake Menindie. It would be filled then by a reasonable rise on the Darling. But I do not propose to confine the water above that level.

418. *Mr. McCourt.*] Besides being engineer for the company, are you one of the promoters of the Bill? I am.

419. Would you be favourable to the rent of the irrigation area being fixed by the Local Land Board in the usual way, as in the case of other leases? I think so. I think it would be fair if the rent were fixed in that way.

420. Under clause 64, when you come to have the fee-simple of the land, you can take any area not less than 100 acres. That will enable you to "peacock" the 25,000 acres? That must occur under any circumstances. If you run a contour channel to supply water over any area, you have to keep that level for that channel, and it would necessarily lead to "peacocking." It is done at Mildura and all irrigation settlements. It is unavoidable.

421. *Mr. a'Beckett.*] You said you considered that you could put 20 feet of water in Lake Menindie? Yes. 422. Is that the average depth, or the greatest depth? That would be the greatest depth. The average depth would not exceed 16 feet, according to the levels I have been able to obtain.

423. There would be an average of 16 feet? Yes. I may mention that the deepest part of the lake, by a very considerable amount, is close to where we propose to put our pumping machinery. That is the reason I selected that place.

424. What do you consider the evaporation is up there? Well, I have read a great deal on evaporation, and it seems a most difficult question to determine. I see that experiments have been tried up in that district, by putting water in pans 3 feet long and 2 feet wide, to see how water evaporates. That appears to me to be ridiculous. I should think that where the water is 17 or 18 feet deep, from 1½ feet to 2 feet a year would be a very large evaporation.

425. You consider this supply would be a permanent supply? I should think so. There is a rainfall of about 8 inches, and that would supply half the evaporation on an average, even if there was no contribution from the river.

426. Having a considerable knowledge of the country, do you think there would be a permanent supply of water? I should call it strictly a permanent supply.

Mr. John Mitchell Purves called in, sworn, and examined:—

427. *Chairman.*] What are you? I am a land and estate agent in Sydney.

428. And you are the promoter named in this Bill? I am one of the promoters of the Bill. The Bill is being promoted by a company, of which I am a director—The Menindie Irrigation Settlement Company (Limited). This company was registered in August, 1892, with a capital of £50,000, with power to increase the same. I produce the Certificate of Incorporation and a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association. I am advised that, speaking strictly in a legal sense, the only members of the company are the seven persons who have signed the Memorandum of Association; because, pending the passing of the Bill, it was considered useless to ask any person to bind himself to take any particular number of shares, or to go to the expense of issuing a prospectus and proceeding with the allotment of shares. There are, however, practically speaking, twenty shareholders who are really members of the company, though legally, I believe, there are only seven.

429. *Mr. Matheson.*] Of the company as registered? Yes. There are a number of others besides those twenty who have promised their support, and I have received very encouraging promises of support both in furthering this company and also in taking up land. But I have always put them off with the remark that, of course, we do not know what Bill we will get, and it would be impossible to make any promises as to what we could do.

430. I suppose the company is a pretty strong company? Yes. It would be impossible for me here to say what the company will do, because when the directors are elected they may do exactly the opposite of what we contemplate at the present moment, and that is to raise some of the money by debentures. It does not require very much money to begin with in starting this scheme—at least we do not anticipate so—and we have had a great many promises of support both here and in the Old Country, and also at Menindie and Broken Hill, especially.

431. Can you say, from correspondence received by the company, that a large number of people in Broken Hill look forward to the creation of this settlement with very great interest? Yes; I gather from the correspondence that they do. I was told that a good many people connected with Broken Hill would live down there in preference to living at Broken Hill, on account of the better climate and more healthy conditions.

432. That is, provided the tramway is made? Yes; I was thinking of the tramway at the time I was speaking.

Mr.  
C. E. Hogg.  
9 Mar., 1893.

Mr.  
J. M. Purves.  
9 Mar., 1893.

## MENINDIE IRRIGATION BILL.

## APPENDIX.

[To Evidence of Mr. R. H. De Low, 1 March, 1893.]

[A1—Plan.]

[A2.]

KINCHEGA RESUMED AREA NO. 244.

ESTIMATED area available for Occupation License on 1st July, 1892 (419,777 acres).—Rate per section of 640 acres per annum, £1 12s. or  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a penny per acre.

Extracts from Mr. Inspector W. C. Wright's evidence given before the Local Land Board, at Broken Hill, on the 30th October, 1890.

THE country consists of level and undulating open salt bush and cotton bush plains, gravelly in parts, mixed scrub country with open patches of salt bush and blue bush; on the south-east side near lakes sandy ridges with scrub and box flats; on the north-east side a range of stony hills with mulga and oak scrub; on the north-west side some stony hills, and part of the west side stony hilly country. The timber being red gum along Stephen's Creek and the river, and gum and a little pine along Pine Creek, the scrub being oak, mulga, acacia, nelia purtie, apple bush, broom, quondong, hop bush, sandal-wood, and a few patches of leopard-wood. The grasses, wild oats, silver, and others with herbage. The water supply is partly artificial, partly natural, being the Darling River for about 2 miles.

Lake Menindie.—This lake drains out as the waterfalls leaving two or three holes lasting about six months.

Speculation Lake.—Filled by a cutting from Menindie Lake, about 1 mile long, about 25 feet wide, with a depth of between 2 to 12 feet, now stopped by two small dams made by the Broken Hill Water Supply Company. This lake lasts about five years when full.

I estimate the carrying capability as, unimproved for three months in favourable winters, 3 acres per sheep.

As at present, improved by fencing and conservation of water,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres per sheep. As if fully improved by fencing and conservation of water, 7 acres per sheep.

Extracts from Mr. Inspector W. C. Wright's Report.

LAKE Menindie is supplied by the Darling River, Speculation Lake is filled by cutting from Menindie Lake. On river frontage and in the lakes, blue clay or black soil, and sand hills. Remainder of the area, red soil, rock, and quartz.

The following homestead leases have been granted, having frontages to Lake Menindie, within the resumed area of Kinchega pastoral holding:—

Homestead lease, No. 124; Land District of Willyama.

Lessee, William Maiden; area, 10,240 acres; rate per acre,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.; annual rental, £80. Grazing capabilities:—Mr. Licensed-Surveyor H. Hartung estimates that the whole lease in all seasons should be able to carry one sheep to 7 acres. Nature of country:—The lease consists of land of a sandy nature, with good salt and cotton bush. Part of the lease is low-lying country, covered with cane-grass.

Homestead lease, No. 340; Land District of Willyama.

Lessee, Raimondo Pedroga; area, 10,240 acres; rate per acre,  $1\frac{3}{4}$ d.; annual rental, £60. Grazing capabilities:—Licensed Surveyor H. Hartung estimated the carrying capacity of the area at one sheep to 8 acres. The applicant, at one sheep to 8 acres. Nature of country:—The land consists of open undulating country and scrubby country. The first is covered with good salt bush, and in places with blue and cotton bush. The second part is timbered with belar, nelia, sandal-wood, leopard-wood, and mulga, with low scrub. This latter portion also grows salt and cotton-wood.

Homestead lease, No. 1,176; Land District of Willyama.

Lessee, Henry Files; area, 9,830 acres; rate per acre,  $1\frac{1}{5}$ d.; annual rental, £42 12s. Grazing capabilities:—Mr. Inspector J. K. Doyle estimates that it will take  $6\frac{1}{2}$  acres for one sheep. Nature of country:—About half the lease is open undulating red soil plain, lightly grassed, and inferior grazing land; the balance is lightly timbered and fairly good soil. The timber is small and stunted, a little suitable for wire-fence posts, but not enough for the necessary fencing. The frontage to Menindie Lake is of very little value, being available only when the lake is full, which is only when the Darling River remains in high flood.

Homestead lease, No. 1,177; Land District of Willyama.

Lessee, George Samuel Maiden; area, 9,834 acres; rate per acre,  $1\frac{1}{10}$ d.; annual rental, £47 18s. 10d. Grazing capabilities:—Mr. Inspector J. K. Doyle estimates that the area will carry one sheep to 6 acres. Nature of country:—The country consists of undulating ridges, covered with small and stunted timber of no value; lightly grassed with spear, foxtail, and silver grass, and a plentiful supply of herbage in favourable seasons. The soil is of a red sandy loam.

[One plan.]




APPENDIX A'

(To evidence of R H DeLow)

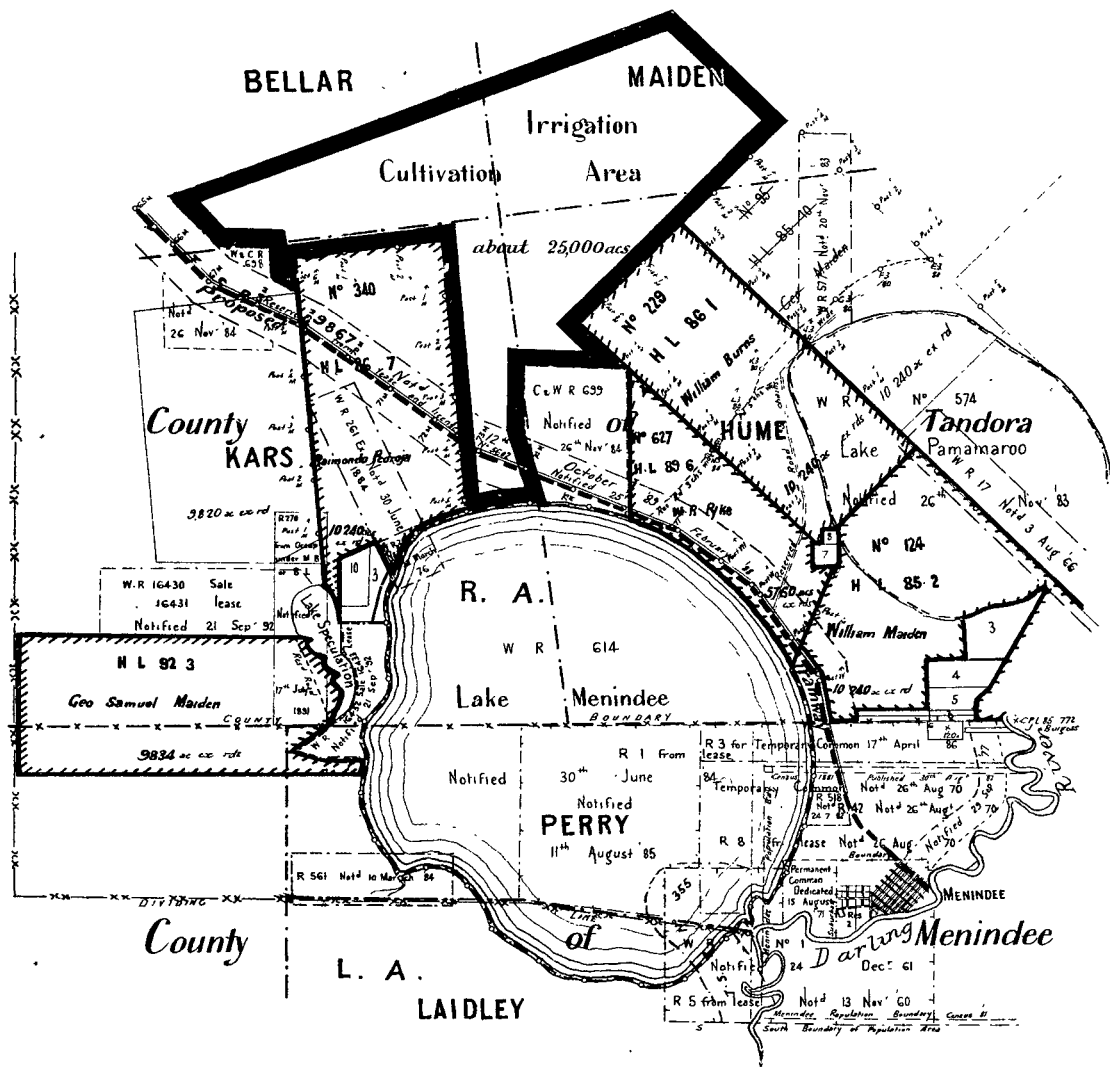
Handed in before the Select  
Committee on Menindee Irrigation  
Bill  
W. DeLow  
1/3/93

PLAN  
showing  
**Lake Menindee and Proposed Irrigation Cultivation Area**

Scale 2 miles to an inch

Note: Boundary of Irrigation Area is shown thus   
Proposed Tramway   
Homestead lease boundaries are " " 

PROPOSED IRRIGATION & CULTIVATION AREA about 25000 ac  
within the Resumed Area of Kinchega Holding N°244  
Western Division



1892-3.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

GUNNEDAH SCHOOL OF ARTS ENABLING BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

23 *March*, 1893.

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SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1893.



1892-3.

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**EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

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VOTES No. 69. THURSDAY, 23 FEBRUARY, 1893.

3. GUNNEDAH SCHOOL OF ARTS ENABLING BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Kirkpatrick moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Gunnedah School of Arts Enabling Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Suttor, Mr. Donald, Mr. Hart, Mr. Darnley, Mr. Dowel, Mr. Collins, Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Lee, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 81. THURSDAY, 23 MARCH, 1893.

5. GUNNEDAH SCHOOL OF ARTS ENABLING BILL:—Mr. Hart, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before the Select Committee, for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 23rd February, 1893, together with a copy of the Bill as agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.

\* \* \* \* \*

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CONTENTS.	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings .....	2
Report .....	3
Proceedings of the Committee .....	4
Minutes of Evidence .....	5

1892-3.

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**GUNNEDAH SCHOOL OF ARTS ENABLING BILL.**


---

**REPORT.**


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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred on 23rd February, 1893, the "*Gunnedah School of Arts Enabling Bill*,"—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witness named in the margin\* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto); and the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment.

\*J. Kirkpatrick  
Esq., M.P.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as agreed to by them.

JOHN S. HART,  
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 23 March, 1893.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

---

THURSDAY, 23 MARCH, 1893.

## MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Donald,                    |                    Mr. Hart,  
                                          |                    Mr. Kirkpatrick.

Mr. Hart called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, together with original Petition to introduce same before the Committee.

James Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.P. (*a member of the Committee*), sworn and examined in his place.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Clauses 1 to 10 read and *agreed* to.

Schedule read and *agreed* to.

Title read and *agreed* to.

Chairman to report the Bill without amendment to the House.

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1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

GUNNEDAH SCHOOL OF ARTS ENABLING BILL.

THURSDAY, 23 MARCH, 1893.

Present:—

MR. DONALD, | MR. HART,  
MR. KIRKPATRICK.

J. S. HART, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

J. Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.P., sworn and examined in his place:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are Member for Gunnedah? Yes.
2. You are connected in some way with the Gunnedah School of Arts? Yes; I am prepared to make a statement to the Committee.
3. I think that that would be the best thing to do? Some ten years ago a School of Arts was erected at Gunnedah at a cost of £1,000. It is a brick building, but the town has grown very rapidly, so that now it is not suitable for the population. I may state that it is free of debt—we owe nothing on the building, and, in fact, we have a slight surplus in hand, though it is not sufficiently large to meet our requirements in this matter. The Bill has been introduced to enable us to add a two-storied front to the building, and to enlarge the hall. That will give a decent class-room and a reading-room. The reading-room we propose to make the full width of the top storey, so as to give ample accommodation to the public.
4. These will be additions to the present building? Yes, and we require the Bill to enable the Trustees to mortgage the land and building in order to raise money for these improvements, which have been designed with a view to making the building suitable for the purpose for which it was erected. It is now altogether too small. I may mention, incidentally, that within the last two years we have cleared off a debt of £300 which remained on the institution. The Bill has been introduced to enable the Trustees to make the place what it was really designed to be—a place of education and resort, to keep young men from wasting their time elsewhere.
5. Was it resolved at a meeting of the members of the School of Arts to bring in this Bill? Yes.
6. A duly convened meeting? Yes, and the meeting was advertised in the usual way—four weeks in succession in the local papers, four weeks in succession in the *Government Gazette*, and four weeks in succession in the *Sydney Morning Herald*. There has not been the slightest objection on the part of any member of the School of Arts to the introduction of this measure.
7. There has been no objection whatever to the Bill? None whatever. I have been President of the institution for the last three years, and, although the matter has been constantly spoken of during that time, up to the present nothing has been done. I am intimately acquainted with nearly every member of the institution, and if any one had objected to the introduction of this Bill I should have heard of it.
8. How many members have you on the roll of the School of Arts? About 100, I think.
9. How many were there present at the meeting to which you have referred? I could not give the exact number, but I know that the meetings were well attended. All the committee men were there—there are eight altogether—and the three Trustees. They generally turn up.
10. Was the meeting unanimous in favour of the Bill? Yes; it decided that the Bill should be introduced.

J.  
Kirkpatrick,  
Esq., M.P.  
23 Mar., 1893.

11. *Mr. Donald.*] How many rooms are there in the present building? A hall and two other rooms, one of which is used as a library, and the other as a reading-room; but these rooms are small.

12. The hall is used chiefly for amusements and meetings? For meetings and amusements. Our income is about £100 a year.

13. *Chairman.*] From the hall alone? From the hall alone.

14. That is, excluding what is received by way of members' fees? Yes. We look upon the members' fees as simply paying the librarian's salary and buying new books, but they do not do that, and we have to trench upon what we receive from the hall in order to keep everything up to the proper standard; as a rule we spend from £20 to £25 a year upon new books.

15. It is the intention of the Trustees to build additional rooms, in order to extend the library and to give more facilities for reading and amusements? Yes, additional facilities for amusements, such as chess and draughts, and so on—in fact, we want to make the School of Arts what it is intended to be, an attraction for the young.

16. Are you aware if this Bill is drawn upon the same lines as Bills of this description are usually drawn? I may state that the Bill has been drawn upon the lines of the Casino School of Arts Enabling Act, and I have included in it the amendments which were made in that Act by the Minister of Public Instruction. The Bill follows the wording of that Act exactly, except where it has been necessary to alter it to meet the circumstances of the case. For instance, the word "Gunnedah" occurs in place of the word "Casino," and "£1,000" for "£4,000." I took that Act because I thought that its phraseology suited our purpose exactly. Last year the Minister of Public Instruction promised to bring in a Bill which would enable all Schools of Arts, subject to his approval, to do what we are now asking permission to do. If such a measure were passed, it would save a great deal of money to the various institutions throughout the Colony, because it costs something to have these enabling Bills passed.

1892-3.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

PARRAMATTA STREET-WATERING BILL ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

---

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

23 *May*, 1893.

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SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

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1893

1892-3.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

---

VOTES No. 93. WEDNESDAY, 26 APRIL, 1893.

12. PARRAMATTA STREET-WATERING BILL:—Mr. Frank Farnell moved, pursuant to *amended* Notice,—
- (1.) That the Borough of Parramatta Street-watering Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Hugh Taylor, Mr. Garrard, Mr. Hassall, Mr. Bowes, Mr. Dale, Mr. Barbour, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 105. TUESDAY, 23 MAY, 1893.

9. PARRAMATTA STREET-WATERING BILL:—Mr. Frank Farnell, as Chairman brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 26th April, 1893, together with a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.

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CONTENTS.	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings .....	2
Report .....	3
Proceedings of the Committee .....	4
Schedule of Amendment.....	4
List of Witnesses.....	4
Minutes of Evidence .....	5

1892-3.

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**PARRAMATTA STREET-WATERING BILL.**

---

**REPORT.**

---

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred on 26th April, 1893, the "*Parramatta Street-watering Bill*,"—beg to report to your Honorable House :—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the list\* (whose \*See List, p. 4. evidence will be found appended hereto); and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make an amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

*No. 2 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 23 May, 1893.*

FRANK FARNELL,  
Chairman.

---



PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, 17 MAY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Barbour,		Mr. Bowes,
Mr. Frank Farnell,		Mr. Hugh Taylor.

Mr. Frank Farnell called to the chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, together with original Petition to introduce same before the Committee.

Present :—J. E. Bowden, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

John Ebenezer Bowden sworn and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Charles Joseph Byrnes (*Mayor of Parramatta*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Edward Nicoll Murray called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

*Ordered*,—That Messrs. John Taylor, G. Ralph, and Alderman Thorpe be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned till Friday next, at *Two* o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 19 MAY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Frank Farnell in the Chair.

Mr. Barbour,		Mr. Hugh Taylor.
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Present :—J. E. Bowden, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

The Chairman read a letter from Mr. John Taylor, who had been summoned to give evidence, stating his inability to be present, in consequence of having to attend a Revision Court for the hearing of appeals against municipal assessment.

John Thorpe (*Alderman of the Council of the Borough of Parramatta*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

George Ralph called in, sworn, and examined.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

*Ordered*,—That the evidence be printed and distributed to Members of the Committee before next meeting.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at *Two* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 23 MAY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Frank Farnell in the Chair.

Mr. Barbour,		Mr. Bowes.
--------------	--	------------

Present :—J. E. Bowden, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Clause 1 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.

Clauses 2 and 3 read and *agreed* to.

Title read and *agreed* to.

Chairman to report the Bill with an amendment to the House.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENT.

Page 2, clause 1, line 19. *Omit* “locality” *insert* “streets.”

LIST OF WITNESSES.

	PAGE.
Bowden, J. E. ....	5
Byrnes, C. J. ....	6
Murray, E. N. ....	7
Ralph, G. ....	11
Thorpe, J. ....	8

\* See schedule of amendment.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

PARRAMATTA STREET-WATERING BILL.

WEDNESDAY, 17 MAY, 1893.

Present:—

MR. BARBOUR,		MR. HUGH TAYLOR,
MR. BOWES,		MR. FRANK FARNELL.
FRANK FARNELL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.		

John Ebenezer Bowden, Esq., appeared as solicitor for the Bill.

Mr. John Ebenezer Bowden sworn and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You hold the position of solicitor for the Borough of Parramatta? I do.
2. And you have held that position for a considerable time? For many years.
3. You have drafted a Bill for the purpose of enabling the council of the Borough of Parramatta to levy a special rate for street-watering purposes within certain portions of the borough? I have.
4. Will you explain to the Committee the object of the Bill? The object of the Bill is to enable the council of the Borough of Parramatta to provide for the watering of certain portions of streets within the borough. Where the greater traffic exists, and all the business premises are situated, the street is sometimes very dusty. There are clouds of dust, and the goods of the tradesmen are injured, and trade also is injured thereby. From time to time there have been applications to the council on the part of some of the shop-keepers to provide for the watering of the streets. The rates of the borough are levied to the full extent for other purposes. The borough is a very extensive one, and it takes the whole of those rates to repair the roads and to carry out other improvements. Under the circumstances it has been found impossible to provide for the street-watering without raising special funds for the purpose. In consequence of that subscriptions were raised by some of the shop-keepers from time to time, but it was found that the subscriptions were very unequally paid. Some subscribed more than they ought to subscribe; others subscribed too little; and others subscribed nothing. In consequence of the necessity which arose, I received instructions to prepare a Bill. The Bill empowers the council to levy a rate in order that the necessary funds may be raised should a majority of the ratepayers of any particular locality send in a petition to the council for that purpose, not otherwise.
5. So that the ratepayers will be consulted before any action is taken to carry out the provisions of the Bill? Yes.
6. Do you know of any precedent on the same lines as this Bill? I do not think there is one. I think this is the first occasion upon which a matter of this kind has been taken up by any municipality.
7. Have you had any opposition offered to the Bill? No; I have mentioned the matter to various of the shop-keepers concerned, and they have expressed an opinion favourable to the Bill.
8. *Mr. Barbour.*] Those whom you have seen are principally those who would be benefited by the Bill? Yes; persons who are within the area in which the Bill is likely to be applicable.
9. Has any public meeting been called? No.

Mr.  
J. E. Bowden.  
17 May, 1893.

- Mr. J. E. Bowden.  
17 May, 1893.
10. Has there been any expression of public opinion by the council or otherwise? The matter was initiated by resolution of the council, duly notified on the business paper. The items on the business paper are published in the newspapers, and this resolution was published along with the rest.
11. Has any public notification of the intention of the council to apply for the Bill been made? It is well known in Parramatta. The matter was published in the local papers, and in the *Gazette* in accordance with the rules of the House.
12. You have had no expression of opinion from the ratepayers in regard to the matter? They have not been called together as a body. I have only seen some individuals.
13. You do not know whether it is a matter which would be favourably received by them or not? No; I could not say, excepting so far as I have seen them. Those whom I saw were persons largely interested, persons who own large properties, and they would suffer from the levying of the rate as much as anybody.
14. In the event of the Bill becoming law would you levy the rate on the whole of the municipality? No; the petition will be restricted to a certain portion of the street where the petitioners may reside or carry on business. That is provided for in the Bill. No action could be taken without some such provision.
15. What is the purport of the 168th section of the Municipalities Act? It provides that the special and general rates of any municipality shall not exceed 2s. in the £1.
16. *Mr. Taylor.*] Do you know whether a petition was presented by the ratepayers of the main street of the borough—Church-street—against the passing of the resolution to apply for the Bill? No.
17. But it was so? I do not know of it.
18. No petition was ever presented in favour of it? Not that I am aware of.
19. I am the largest ratepayer in the main street, and I object to it. I think we are taxed quite sufficient? It can only be done on petition of the majority of the ratepayers.
20. I am only one out of fifty, and I am the largest ratepayer, consequently I shall only have one vote against forty-nine? It might be arranged so that the voting should be in accordance with the Municipalities Act—cumulative.
21. Would the Bill apply to any portion of a street? Yes, to any portion on petition.
22. You know the locality well. Supposing the majority of the ratepayers from Lennox Bridge to the Railway Bridge, petitioned in favour of street-watering, it would be carried out to that extent, and to that extent only? That is all.
23. *Mr. Barbour.*] Is it intended to go for rates outside the streets where the watering takes place? No; where the watering does take place the levying will be made.
24. *Chairman.*] With regard to the street from Lennox Bridge to the railway station, no one would be asked to agree to the levying of the special rate excepting the people in that street? No.
25. *Mr. Taylor.*] And they must petition? Yes.
26. *Mr. Bowes.*] As a matter of fact, if the Bill becomes law, it cannot be put into operation in any part of the borough, unless it is petitioned for by the ratepayers? No.

Mr. Charles Joseph Byrnes sworn and examined:—

- Mr. C. J. Byrnes.  
17 May, 1893.
27. *Chairman.*] You are the mayor of the Borough of Parramatta? Yes.
28. And you have been connected with the Borough of Parramatta for a long period? I have been mayor for thirteen years.
29. You are aware of the object of the borough in promoting a Bill asking for powers to establish and levy a special rate for street-watering purposes within certain portions of the borough? I am.
30. Do you think any injustice would be done to the ratepayers in the particular localities in which it is proposed to apply the Bill? I think not. The Bill is an equitable one. The street-watering will only be carried out on requisition of the majority of the people who require the street or a section of it to be watered. If there is a majority who petition, the council will authorise the rate to be levied.
31. How many aldermen have you in the borough? Twelve.
32. It was owing to the decision of the council that this Bill was promoted? Yes. I might explain that it was upon the resolution of Alderman Cox, who had been spoken to repeatedly by the ratepayers in reference to the great nuisance caused by the dust, particularly in Church-street. After conferring with a number of the ratepayers he made the suggestion that it would be better to get a Bill passed to enable the council to levy a rate for the watering of any street or portions of a street, instead of obtaining subscriptions as has been done hitherto, from various tradespeople. He was so far satisfied that it would please the people that he placed a resolution on the business paper, and after due consideration it was passed by the council.
33. Have you heard any expression of opinion on the part of the people of Parramatta in opposition to the passing of the Bill? Yes; a petition was presented to the council against it, signed by over 107 persons, but I have since been informed that a great number of the petitioners signed the petition because they had been told that the Bill would enable the council to levy a rate indiscriminately all over the borough, and when they found out that it was only upon requisition or petition to the council to water certain portions of the town, they withdrew their opposition.
34. There has really been no public expression of opinion against the Bill by way of public meeting? None, whatever.
35. *Mr. Barbour.*] Your opinion is that the majority of the people in Parramatta who are likely to be affected by the Bill are in favour of it? Yes.
36. And that is the opinion of the majority of the council? Yes.
37. Was the resolution unanimously passed, or by a majority? By a majority. I forget what the majority was. Of course, Mr. Taylor is an alderman, and as he has told you he is opposed to the Bill. You may depend upon it that he was in the minority.
38. And the council have no desire to fix the payment upon any part of the borough, except in the localities where the watering is to take place? Where the majority call for it. There must be a majority of the ratepayers in a section of a street or the whole of the street to petition the council to levy a rate and the rate would not in all probability be more than 1d. instead of 3d.
39. But the intention of the council is not to levy the rate excepting in respect of the localities in which the watering is to be carried out? Exactly; in fact, the Bill has the same principle embodied in it—only it

Mr.  
C. J. Byrnes.  
17 May, 1893.

it is done by petition—as the principle which is contained in many Acts of Parliament which are extended to certain places by the proclamation of the Executive after having been asked for.

40. *Mr. Bowes.*] As a matter of fact, if the Bill becomes law, it cannot be brought into operation unless a petition is presented by residents of a certain street? Yes.

41. How will the voting be calculated—by the cumulative vote under the Municipalities Act, or by the individual vote? I do not know whether the Bill has provided for that, but I should think that the principal of cumulative voting, being in existence under the Municipalities Act, should be extended to this Bill.

42. Do you think that would be a fair way of arriving at a decision of the majority in regard to a certain street; as you know the storekeepers would be large voters, and the ratepayers as a rule would be men entitled to only one or two votes, they would thus be placed at a disadvantage? I think that is a matter in regard to which the House should decide. I think, myself, that the cumulative principle, being in existence, should be extended to the Bill.

43. *Mr. Barbour.*] But there is nothing in the Bill providing for an election taking place. It provides for a petition.

44. The bill provides, "that it shall be lawful for the Council of the Borough of Parramatta at any time upon receipt of a petition purporting to be signed by a majority of the occupiers of the ratable properties situated in any street or portion of any street within the Borough, praying that the street or portion of street adjacent to the premises occupied by the petitioners may be watered, to proceed to establish and levy upon or in respect of the ratable properties in the localities proposed to be watered, a special rate." The petition must be signed by a majority of the occupiers? Yes.

45. There would be no voting at all? No.

46. And the petition must be signed by a majority of the occupiers of the ratable property situated in any street or portion of any street within the borough, and attested by some respectable person to the satisfaction of the council? I take it that Mr. Bowes means if Brown and Jones represent on the municipal roll eight votes, it should be a question as to whether they should be represented by eight votes or by two.

47. The Bill refers to majority of those who sign the petition? Yes.

48. *Chairman.*] The Bill states that the petition shall be signed by a majority of the occupiers. An occupier need not necessarily be a ratepayer. Do you wish to extend the Bill to the occupiers or to confine it to the ratepayers? Under the Municipalities Act the Judges have made the occupier capable of voting as well as the owner of property. The Court has decided that if Jones owns a house and Brown lives in it, and Jones pays the rates, and Brown declares that he is the ratepayer, and that he is not in arrear with his rates he can vote, so that the question is as to who is the ratepayer proper.

49. *Mr. Barbour.*] The Bill uses the word "signed by a majority of the occupiers of the ratable properties situated in any street," but it is the majority of names on the petition which will operate with the Council? The object of the Bill is to relieve those people who are principally shopkeepers in the main street from having their goods destroyed by dust, and as they are the occupiers and the persons whose goods are damaged, perhaps it would be as well that the Bill should apply to them only; but I must take exception to Mr. Taylor's statement that he is the largest ratepayer in Church-street, and that he will have twenty-three votes because no man in existence could have twenty-three votes.

50. According to this Bill one man will have one vote? The Council considered that it was best to give each person who is an occupier an opportunity of saying whether he should be taxed or not.

51. *Mr. Taylor.*] We will suppose that Mr. Murray owns property in the street and pays the whole of the rates for his different properties. We will also suppose that he is against the water-rate. Are his tenants to vote for the watering when they pay no rates? That is a suppositious case.

52. *Mr. Barbour.*] If there is to be an election the Bill will have to be altered by Parliament? There is to be no election.

53. *Mr. Bowes.*] Are there many streets in Parramatta in regard to which the residents are likely to ask that the petitions should be extended to them? Not more than three.

54. And has the Council really been able to find money to water the streets without getting a Bill through Parliament to enable them to levy a special rate? The Council is unable to find the money. I might point out that a very great injustice has been done to the ratepayers in the back streets. In these back streets there are a large number of ratepayers who contribute very largely to the revenue of the Borough. If we take any money out of the general revenue in order to water two or three streets of the borough—and I may say that the ratepayers of Church-street have been conspicuous in persistently asking the Council for money from the general revenue to water that street—we shall be committing an injustice to those who are living in the back streets.

55. And you think there would be no material objection on the part of the ratepayers generally to a Bill of this kind being introduced? That is my opinion.

Mr. Edward Nicoll Murray called in, sworn, and examined :—

56. *Chairman.*] You are a resident of Parramatta? Yes.

57. And a ratepayer of the borough? Yes.

58. You are aware of the provisions of the Bill which it is sought to pass through Parliament to enable the Council of the Borough of Parramatta to levy a special rate for street-watering purposes? Yes.

59. Do you think any injustice will be done to the ratepayers of the borough by the passage of the Bill into law? No.

60. Have you heard, or do you know of any public expression of opinion against the Bill being passed into law? I have heard a good deal indirectly, but nothing to speak of—nothing that I would call opposition.

61. You have never heard of any public meeting being called in order to protest against its passage into law? No.

62. Do you think, generally speaking, that the Bill will be accepted as a boon to the ratepayers or occupiers of property in the different streets to which the Bill is to apply? Yes.

63. *Mr. Barbour.*] Have you seen the Bill? I remember it when it was going through the Council. I think I am fairly conversant with its provisions.

64. Are you a member of the Council? No.

Mr.  
E. N. Murray.  
17 May, 1893.

- Mr. E. N. Murray. 65. Are you aware whether the Bill is meant to tax only those who are benefited by the watering, or is it meant to tax more than those who will be benefited through the watering? It is only meant to tax those who will receive a benefit from it.
- 17 May, 1893. 66. And those who will receive no benefit from it will not pay anything? No.
67. It is specially applicable to those who live in the streets, which will obtain the benefit of being watered? Yes.
68. Mr. Bowes.] Of course, in levying the tax upon a certain street the whole of the ratepayers of that street will have to contribute their quota? Yes.
69. Mr. Bowden.] By the whole of the ratepayers, you mean the whole of the ratepayers who petition? Yes.
70. Mr. Bowes.] Whether they sign the petition or not? Yes; the whole of the ratepayers in that particular part.
71. Mr. Bowden.] You can speak of the nuisance created by the dust in Parramatta? Yes; myself and brothers are, as partners, the largest business people there. We are the largest taxpayers, and we occupy something like 120 feet of business property. More than half of that is freehold. We also hold other freehold property in the street, and we shall be taxed considerably more than anybody else. Our goods being hardware, will receive considerably less injury than other classes of goods. Nevertheless, we suffer greatly by the inconvenience to our customers, and also because of the damage done to a certain amount of our goods which are perishable. We do not, however, suffer to the same extent as drapers and other soft goods dealers. We are altogether in favour of the Bill. We have collected money from time to time in order to carry out the street-watering. In fact, we have purchased a water-cart which, I think, cost about £70. We used to collect subscriptions in order to pay for the watering. We presented the cart to the Council, and also handed to them the subscriptions we received. The scheme, however, became inoperative, owing to some refusing to give. Others who were willing to give would not do so because some withheld their subscriptions. Then we found that one cart was not sufficient, and the people at the other end of the town collected money and purchased a second cart. Church-street is the main thoroughfare for the whole of the outside districts, and the quantity of dust is something unbearable. In addition to that it affects business.
72. Mr. Bowes.] You do not know of any objection on the part of the ratepayers to the Bill? No, I know of no serious objection, although I heard that there was some objection.
73. Do you think a majority of the ratepayers are in favour of a Bill of this kind? Decidedly so. The fact that subscriptions were raised to pay for the street-watering proves it.
74. How do you propose to water the streets—by hydrants or what? I believe by water-carts. The hydrants tear up the streets too much. The Council now owns the two carts which were presented to them.
75. What do you think it will be necessary to raise in the £1 in order to carry out the work of watering the streets. I should think it will be something very nominal—about 1d. The Council have their own water-works.
76. What is the amount of the ratable property? That I could not say.
77. Mr. Taylor.] Can you state what will be the amount of the rate which would have to be levied for that portion of the street from Fuller's corner to Lennox Bridge? No; it would be only guess work.
78. The distance is about 400 or 500 yards? Yes.
79. Are you aware that during the last five or six months the people in that portion of the street collected £30, and handed it to the Council, and they expended it in watering the streets morning and evening for fifteen weeks? I know that we should be agreeable to double and treble our subscriptions in order to get it done again.

FRIDAY, 19 MAY, 1893.

Present:—  
MR. BARBOUR, | MR. TAYLOR.  
FRANK FARNELL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

J. E. Bowden, Esq., appeared as solicitor for the Bill.

Mr. John Thorpe sworn and examined:—

- Mr. J. Thorpe. 80. Chairman.] You are an alderman for the Borough of Parramatta? Yes.
- 19 May, 1893. 81. You have been an alderman for some years? I am in my second year.
82. You are aware that a Bill has been presented to Parliament for the purpose of obtaining power to levy a specified rate for street-watering purposes within certain portions of the Borough of Parramatta? Yes.
83. Was that Bill submitted to the Council for its approval? Yes.
84. Was it approved by the Council? By a majority.
85. Can you tell us what the majority was? I think it was eight to three, but I could not say positively.
86. You opposed it? Yes.
87. You are aware what will be the effect of the Bill if it is passed into law? Yes.
88. Can you give us any reasons why you are opposed to the Bill passing into law? I believe sufficient money is already contributed as rates to effect, if properly spent, all the objects of the Bill. In my opinion, and I speak as an alderman, the rates are not properly spent.
89. You are aware of the financial position of the Borough? Yes.
90. Will you tell the Committee what its position is? Financially it is in straitened circumstances, but no one can tell exactly unless it be the Council clerk what money the borough is possessed of. I have been trying for some time to find out, and I submitted a resolution, but it was ruled out of order by the Mayor without any explanation. No one can find it out.
91. Can you tell us whether the Council has a credit balance or not? They have several credit balances—fifteen or sixteen of one kind or other, under four headings. There are balances of deposit account and balances of current account. I could not say from memory, what the balances are, but I can tell you that in the aggregate the money on deposit and money on credit would be about £3,700 on the 5th February last.

Mr.  
J. Thorpe.

19 May, 1893.

92. Was that after making provision for meeting the interest due on moneys borrowed? No; that was in February last. That was the actual balance in the bank in the shape of deposits, and the money at credit, after taking off the various debts.

93. It has been stated that the Borough Council has only £7 to its credit. Can you bear out that statement? No.

94. Could you tell us what credit balance the Council would have after making due provision to meet its debts? Do you mean taking the year's estimates of rates into consideration as well.

95. Yes? I could not tell you from memory, but in my opinion the credit balances and deposits and open credit accounts will be over £4,000.

96. Then you contend that there would be sufficient funds to pay for this service out of the general rates if the Council so desired? That is my contention.

97. If the Council, through the Mayor, has stated that it is practically because of funds that they are introducing the Bill, it would not be in accordance with facts? I oppose that idea altogether.

98. Do you think the object of the Bill to provide for certain streets being watered is a good one? Not under a separate rate. The people who will be affected by it have never asked for it. There has been no such thing as a petition or request from anybody. It was brought forward by the Mayor without any requisition from the ratepayers. That is one reason why I object to the Bill. I also object to special rates of this kind, when I think sufficient money is paid by the people to enable the work to be done without them.

99. Do you not recognise that it would be manifestly unfair that the ratepayers' money, as a whole, should be spent in watering Church-street, whilst the streets at the back would probably not be watered at all? I believe the whole of the borough would be benefited. If you reticulate the water *pro rata* according to the rates, there will be quite sufficient water to water Church-street for the rates collected there. It is the incidents of taxation to which I object. I do not want to tax a person twice over for what he does not have.

100. Supposing a majority of the people should ask that they be taxed in this way, would you have any objection? If a majority—two-thirds of the *bona fide* ratepayers of Church-street sent in a petition to the Council for a special rate I would agree to it.

101. Are you not aware that there is a provision in the Bill to this effect:—

Upon receipt of a petition purporting to be signed by a majority of the occupiers of the ratable properties situate in any street or portion of any street within the said borough and attested by some respectable person to the satisfaction of the said Council praying that the street or portion of street adjacent to the premises occupied by the petitioners may be watered to proceed to establish and levy upon or in respect of the ratable properties in the locality proposed to be watered a special rate not exceeding three-pence in the pound.

? Yes, exactly. It is like a man providing a stable long before he has a chance of buying a horse.

102. If the Bill came into force, what would be the probable amount of the rate which would be levied on the people applying for the water service? Three-pence in the £.

103. The Bill provides that the rate shall not exceed 3d.? You may rely upon it that it will be 3d.

104. Are you aware that some of the principal people in Church-street purchased a water-cart? I believe they did and paid for the watering.

105. Do you remember what they paid? No.

106. What do you think it would cost per day for watering Church-street? I do not think it would cost more than £200 a year. They have plenty of water, because the water is fit for nothing else.

107. Do you think that a rate bringing in £200 a year from the ratepayers of Church-street would fall heavily on those ratepayers? It would fall heavily on some. A good number would object to it and it would be palpably unjust to tax people in that particular way. Some of the large establishments pay a very heavy water-rate—9d. in the £—and they do not use as much water as a cottage which pays one-fiftieth of the amount. It is unjust to tax them twice. Again, the people in the back street would benefit in the same way as those in Church-street; in fact it is the back street people who grumble at the dust in Church-street.

108. Do you not think that the prevalence of dust in Church-street deteriorates the value of the goods in the shops? I dare say it does, but that has nothing to do with the principle of watering. It is only a question of how to do it.

109. It is a question as to who shall bear the cost? Exactly.

110. Do you not think, in the interests of owners of property themselves, it would be better for them to pay a small extra rate and retain their tenants rather than lose them? If I were an owner of property in Church-street I would not agree to it.

111. Are you aware that the largest ratepayer in Church-street has stated that he is prepared to pay his proportion towards the watering? I have been told so.

112. Do you know of any public expression of opinion against the Bill? I know of a petition which was got up and signed by 100 ratepayers.

113. Residents of where? I do not know whether they were located in Church-street or not.

114. Were they not of opinion, when they signed the petition, that the rate would be levied as a general rate? I do not think so.

115. I take it that if two-thirds of the occupiers ask for this special service it should be given? I contend that two-thirds of the ratepayers in Church-street should have asked for the Bill before it was brought before Parliament. I may mention that tenants in all instances do not pay the rates.

116. But they have been ruled to be the occupiers? Exactly, that is where the trouble comes in. The person who pays the rates should be the one to say whether, in this particular instance, the rate should be levied. A tenant does not care how much rates and taxes are imposed.

117. But do not landlords generally take into consideration the amount of rates in fixing the rents? So far as they can they do, but in these bad times they are obliged to swallow a great deal.

118. *Mr. Barbour.*] Where do you live? I live close to Church-street, in Macquarie-street.

119. Not in Church-street? No; but within two shops of it.

120. If the Bill be passed, will you be required to contribute any of the rates? No.

121. Then you are not personally interested? No.

122. Do you think it is necessary that Church-street should be watered? Yes.

123. And the only objection you have is that an extra rate would be charged for watering it? I think it should be done out of the present rates, and it could be done if they were properly administered.

- Mr. J. Thorpe.  
19 May, 1893.
124. Are you aware that the Bill only authorises the charging of an extra rate to people who are benefited? Yes.
125. Would you have any objection, if the people in the street were willing, to pay for the water? If two-thirds of the people in the street—that is two-thirds of the people who pay the rates—wish to have it, let them have it. A tenant may sign the petition and not pay rates. His landlord, however, pays them.
126. The leases sometimes contain a clause binding the landlords to pay rates and taxes? Yes; but he would not bind himself to pay rates and taxes imposed by his tenant, which would virtually be the case in this instance.
127. We have had evidence from certain interested persons living in the street to the effect that they were willing to pay the rate? Exactly; there are a few of that kind.
128. Do you not think they should have the chance of obtaining the water? Certainly; but they ought not to impose it on those who do not want it.
129. *Chairman.*] In the particular street in which the service is applied? Yes.
130. *Mr. Taylor.*] You have stated that a petition has been presented by about 100 ratepayers against the Bill? Yes.
131. Was any petition ever presented to the local Council in favour of the Bill? No.
132. Have you had conversations with residents of Church-street in reference to the Bill? Yes.
133. What are their opinions? Some of the storekeepers in the centre of the town are strongly in favour of it; others in the more sparsely populated portions of the street are against it.
134. *Mr. Barbour.*] Not against the watering, but against the special rate? Only against the special rate.
135. *Mr. Taylor.*] Can you give us any idea what amount is to the credit of the water account in Parramatta? There is a large sum at deposit in connection with the water account, and also an open account, but I could not tell you what the figures are.
136. *Mr. Barbour.*] That is the supply of water account? Yes.
137. *Mr. Taylor.*] Are you aware that former Mayors have had the streets watered without charge? Yes.
138. Is it not a fact that Church-street is partly watered every morning now by means of the water-tables? Yes.
139. And the water with which they flush the drains is put upon the streets with the hose? The whole street can be done in the same way if it were properly managed.
140. You state that it would cost about £200 a year to water Church-street, are you not aware that we have men under contract who supply horses and men at 7s. a day? Yes.
141. *Mr. Barbour.*] That would come to about £104 per annum? Yes; but I do not think that would cover the water-cart business. I do not think one man could water the whole of Church-street with one horse and cart.
142. But how about the portion of Church-street from Lennox Bridge to Fuller's corner? If you are going to tax the whole of Church-street you must water the whole of it.
143. *Mr. Barbour.*] If a man were kept going from morning to night, would he not be able to furnish sufficient water? I do not think so. Church-street is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, and if he started at one end, that end would be dry by the time he got back to it.
144. *Chairman.*] But he could obtain water at the other end? There is only one place at which he could obtain water.
145. *Mr. Taylor.*] You object to that portion of the Bill which gives the occupiers power to vote? I object to occupiers being empowered to impose a new rate on landlords.
146. Do you know that a number of houses in Church-street are empty at present? Yes.
147. Then, no one could be asked to sign a petition in connection with those houses? No; the landlord ought to be able to do so, but he cannot, because he is not the occupier.
148. It seems to come to this, that eight or nine men living in the populated part of Church-street may get up a petition, and get the street watered at the cost of others who will receive no benefit from it? Influences are of such a character in Parramatta that I have no doubt a petition would be got up which would carry the point.
149. *Chairman.*] You state that it would cost £200 a year to supply the service in Church-street? Yes.
150. Do you know how many ratepayers there are in Church-street? I cannot say exactly.
151. Do you think there will be 1,000? I do not think so. I do not think there are more than 300 or 400. Of course there are more occupiers.
152. Supposing £200 is divided between 400 ratepayers—do you not think they would pay a reasonable amount for the service they received? I think the service would be largely in favour of some, and of little benefit to others.
153. You say a petition signed by 100 ratepayers was presented to the Council against the Bill? Yes.
154. How many ratepayers are there in the borough? About 3,000.
155. So that out of this number only 100 signed the petition? The petition against it was signed by 100, but there has been no petition signed in favour of it. There has never been a request or letter that I know of asking the Council for it.
156. Do you not think that the ratepayers or occupiers have had ample opportunity of protesting against the Bill? You will find a great many more objections to it when the rate collector goes round.
157. *Mr. Taylor.*] Are there not more Government properties, church buildings, and buildings not rated, in Church-street, than in any other part of the town? There are not more than in any other part of the town, but the non-ratable property bears a very large proportion to the ratable property.
158. But not a larger proportion? No; I do not think it is larger.
159. But a larger proportion than in any one street? Yes.
160. *Mr. Bowden.*] Are you aware that many applications have been made to the Council to have the street watered? Yes.
161. And the requests have not been complied with? Sometimes they have, but not under the present Mayor.
162. Are you aware that the reason it was not complied with was because there were no funds? The Mayor alleged that not only were there no funds, but that it was illegal to do it.
163. You use Church-street a good deal? Yes.
164. You know that it has been partly watered by means of subscriptions? Yes.
- 165.

165. That was of very great benefit to you? I like to see it watered on a dusty day.
166. Were you one of the subscribers to the fund? No. At the same time I want the street watered, and I am willing that the rates should be spent for that purpose. I object to subscriptions being raised, because I think the rates of the borough, if properly expended, are sufficient for the work.
167. *Mr. Barbour.*] The water-rate is 9d. in the £? Yes.
168. And you think that that should include the watering of the street? In my opinion, the 2s. in the £ paid by the ratepayers is ample for everything.
169. *Mr. Bowden.*] There is a debt on the water-works for which interest has to be paid? Yes; I am aware of it.
170. *Chairman.*] Are you aware of the fact that a petition was presented to the Legislative Assembly against the Bill? I know that there was a petition.
171. Do you know how many people signed it? No.
172. Would you be surprised to hear that only one person signed it? I should not be surprised at anything taking place in Parramatta.

Mr.  
J. Thorpe.  
19 May, 1893.

Mr. George Ralph sworn and examined :—

173. *Chairman.*] You are a resident and a ratepayer in Parramatta? Yes.
174. You are aware of the nature of the Bill we are considering? Yes.
175. Have you any objection to the passing of that Bill? Yes.
176. Will you state your objections? It is quite unnecessary, because they have at the present time provision for street-watering under the 156th section of the Municipalities Act. There is no necessity for this Bill, provided that the Council will recognise the 166th section, which lays down that the rates shall not exceed 5s. per room per annum for the water-rate. I have other objections to the Bill which I presented in a petition. I may say that I have property to the extent of about £8,000, which makes me interested in the question. I certainly think you should report to Parliament against occupiers, who do not pay rates, being allowed to vote in connection with the street-watering.
177. Supposing the Committee made an amendment substituting ratepayers for occupiers, would you then be prepared to allow the majority of the ratepayers to say whether the streets should be watered or not, and a special charge made for the service? I do not see any necessity for the Bill, in view of the fact that the Council has power already under the Municipalities Act.
178. *Mr. Barbour.*] But would you have any objection to the Bill if ratepayers were substituted for occupiers? Yes.
179. You would have the same objection whether ratepayers or occupiers were allowed to vote? Not exactly. I object to the Bill because I think it is unnecessary.
180. *Chairman.*] You think it is an unnecessary tax on the ratepayers in the particular streets to be served? They can levy at present if they like under the 166th section of the Municipalities Act, a street-watering rate.
181. A special rate? Yes.
182. Where did you obtain that advice? I obtained it myself from Sly and Hamilton.
183. Supposing the Council have found from their advisers that they cannot levy a special rate, and that their funds are insufficient for this particular service, do you not think, under such circumstances, that they are justified in introducing a Bill of this character, provided that the ratepayers are to be consulted? I object to the Bill, because it is quite unnecessary.
184. You object to paying any further rates than you are paying now. You think they ought to cover everything? As a matter of fact the cost of street-watering might, with fairness to all concerned, in the main street, be taken out of the water account.
185. But why should the promoters of the Bill ask for it if it were not really necessary? They are in such a state of bankruptcy that they must get money somehow. In order to show you whether you should entrust them with further powers, I may state that instead of owing five years' rates, as laid down in the Municipalities Act, they owe nearly eight years' rates. Their indebtedness is £56,600.
186. Do you know whether they have a credit balance or not? I could not say; I believe the object of the Bill is to get fresh revenue.
187. For this particular purpose? It adds to the revenue.
188. It could not be applied to any other object than that mentioned in the Bill? It would really be extra revenue.
189. *Mr. Barbour.*] How much do you think would be the cost of watering the business portion of the town for one year? It might be done for £150.
190. What would that be per £ on the ratable property? I could not say.
191. Would it be 1d.? Probably.
192. Would it be 2d.? I should think between 1d. and 2d.
193. *Chairman.*] You presented a petition against the Bill to Parliament? Yes.
194. Did you ask anyone else to sign it? No; I could not waste the time to canvass the town, and if I had done I might not have obtained a majority, so I signed it myself.
195. Your objection to the Bill, then, is this, that you think the Council should, out of its general funds, pay for the service? Out of the water fund.
196. But you have admitted that it is in a state of bankruptcy; consequently the service cannot be rendered until the Council is in funds? There is only one account which I think is in credit, and that is the water account.
197. But it might be illegal for them to apply a single penny of that fund to street-watering? I do not know.

Mr.  
G. Ralph.  
19 May, 1893.





1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**PARRAMATTA-STREET WATERING BILL.**

(PETITION FROM GEORGE RALPH, OF CHURCH-STREET, PARRAMATTA, AGAINST.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 28 February, 1893.*

To the Honorable the Speaker and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.  
Petition against the "Parramatta-street Watering Bill."

The humble Memorial of the undersigned, a resident and ratepayer of the Borough of Parramatta,—  
RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That there is no necessity for the Parramatta-street Watering Bill, if the Borough Council will respect the 166 section of the Municipalities Act as to charging for water. In the business portion of the town I believe every assessment—at the Council's mode of charging for water 9d. in the pound on the rental—exceeds 5s. per room per annum; as an instance, assessment No. 255, one of my properties shows for one room a water-rate of £2 12s. 10d., and of seven properties of mine, comprising twenty-nine rooms, the water-rate average 9s. 7½d. per room per annum, such being contrary to section 166 of the Municipalities Act.

2. That there is at present provision for a street watering rate under the 165 section of the Municipalities Act, and the Council's action in disregarding section 166 is the only bar to such rate being levied.

3. That nine-tenths ( $\frac{9}{10}$ ) of the residents of the business street in Parramatta did petition the Borough Council against this Bill.

4. That as an owner I beg to protest against the occupier of my property—who is a migratory individual—who by this Bill may vote and fix a rate on my property for all time.

And your memorialist respectfully prays that after taking the foregoing into your consideration you will reject the Parramatta-street Watering Bill.

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

GEORGE RALPH.



1892.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

RAYMOND TERRACE MECHANICS SCHOOL  
OF ARTS SALE BILL ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
29 *November*, 1892.

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SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

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1892.

1892.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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VOTES No. 33. WEDNESDAY, 16 NOVEMBER, 1892.

6. RAYMOND TERRACE MECHANICS SCHOOL OF ARTS SALE BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Hart moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Raymond Terrace Mechanics School of Arts Sale Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Suttor, Mr. Lee, Mr. Scobie, Mr. Edden, Mr. Frank Farnell, Mr. Gillies, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Gormly, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 38. TUESDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1892.

2. RAYMOND TERRACE MECHANICS SCHOOL OF ARTS SALE BILL:—Mr. Hart, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before the Select Committee, for whose consideration and Report this Bill was referred on 16th November, 1892; together with a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.
- \* \* \* \* \*
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CONTENTS.	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings .....	2
Report .....	3
Proceedings of the Committee .....	4
Schedule of Amendment .....	4
List of Witnesses.....	4
Minutes of Evidence .....	5

1892.  

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**RAYMOND TERRACE MECHANICS SCHOOL OF ARTS SALE BILL.**

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**REPORT.**

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred on 16th November, 1892, the "*Raymond Terrace Mechanics School of Arts Sale Bill*,"—beg to report to your Honorable House,—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the list\* (whose \*See list, page 4. evidence will be found appended hereto); and the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make an amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

JOHN S. HART,  
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 24 November, 1892.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 24 NOVEMBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Edden,		Mr. Hart,
Mr. Lee,		Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Hart called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, together with original Petition, to introduce same, before the Committee.Present:—W. M. Vindin, Esq. (*Messrs. Thompson and Vindin—Solicitors for the Bill*).

Walter Mullens Vindin, sworn and examined.

Witness *produced* conveyance, dated 30th December, 1879, between James Hill, of the one part, and John Richardson and others, Trustees of the Raymond Terrace School of Arts, of the other part; certificate of the death of James Kilgour; memorandum dated 26th August, 1886, showing that William Edward Shaw retired from the trust; memorandum showing that Lot Bishop and John Parsons Green were duly appointed Trustees in room of James Kilgour, deceased, and William Edward Shaw, resigned; document under the hands of Lot Bishop, President, and J. C. Garrett, Secretary of the Raymond Terrace School of Arts, certifying to a resolution of the subscribers, dated 14th September, 1886, to the effect that the Trustees were authorised to borrow the sum of £400; indenture of mortgage, dated 19th October, 1885, between John Richardson and others, of the one part, and William Scully, of the other part.

Witness withdrew.

John Cowan Garrett (*Secretary of the Raymond Terrace Mechanics School of Arts*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness *produced* minute-book containing a resolution of the 14th September, 1886, to the effect that the sum of £400 should be borrowed from William Scully on the security of the Mechanics School of Arts property.

Witness withdrew.

Lot Bishop (*Mayor of Raymond Terrace*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Parsons Green (*President of the Raymond Terrace Mechanics School of Arts*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Andrew Laurie Adams (*Council Clerk of the Municipal Council of Glen Innes*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness *produced* minute-book containing minutes of a special meeting of the Municipal Council held on 12th September, 1890, when correspondence from the trustees with reference to the conveyance of the School of Arts property to the Council was under consideration.

Witness withdrew.

John Parsons Green recalled and further examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Solicitor called in and informed.

Clause 1 read, and *agreed* to.Clause 2 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.Clauses 3, 4, 5, 6 read, and *agreed* to.Schedule read, and *agreed* to.Title read, and *agreed* to.

Chairman to report the Bill with an amendment to the House.

## SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENT.

Page 3, clause 2, line 57. *After* “mortgagee” *insert* “such sum as will be a”

## LIST OF WITNESSES.

	PAGE.
Adams, A. L. ....	8
Bishop, L. ....	6
Garrett, J. C. ....	6
Green, J. P. ....	7, 8
Vindin, W. M. ....	5

\*See Schedule of amendment.

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

RAYMOND TERRACE MECHANICS SCHOOL  
OF ARTS SALE BILL.

THURSDAY, 24 NOVEMBER, 1892.

Present:—

MR. EDDEN,		MR. SCOBIE,
MR. LEE,		MR. STEVENSON.

J. S. HART, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. W. M. Vindin appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

Walter Mullens Vindin sworn and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You desire to produce some documents? I produce a conveyance, dated 30th September, 1879, of the piece of land set out in the Schedule to the Bill, between James Hill of the one part, and John Richardson and others, trustees of the Raymond Terrace Mechanics' School of Arts, of the other part. By this indenture it was agreed and declared that "it shall be lawful for the members of the said School of Arts present at any duly convened and constituted meeting, by a resolution of the majority of such members actually present, from time to time, to appoint a new trustee or new trustees in the room of any trustee or trustees who may die or desire to be discharged, or become unable or unwilling to act, or go to reside out of the said colony, and the entry of such appointment in the minutes of such meeting, or the conveyance of the trust estate purporting to be made in pursuance of such resolution or conveyance be conclusive evidence of the due appointment of the trustees therein named." I also produce a certificate of the death of James Kilgour; a memorandum dated 26th August, 1886, showing that William Edward Shaw retired from the trust. I produce a memorandum showing that John Parsons Green and Lot Bishop were duly appointed trustees in the room of James Kilgour, deceased, and William Edward Shaw, resigned; a document under the hand of Lot Bishop, president, and John Cowan Garrett, secretary, of the Raymond Terrace Mechanics' School of Arts, certifying to a resolution passed by the subscribers on the 14th of September, 1886, to the effect that the trustees were authorised to borrow a sum of £400; and an indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th October, 1886, between John Richardson and others, of the one part, and William Scully, of the other part, and the consideration is £400.
2. *Mr. Lee.*] On what date did the mortgage expire? 13th September, 1891.
3. Does the mortgage deed bear any endorsement of release? No, it has not been released. The time for payment has expired, and the trustees are unable to pay.

Mr. W. M.  
Vindin.  
24 Nov., 1892.

John



John Cowan Garrett called in, sworn, and examined.

- Mr. J. C. Garrett. 4. *Chairman.*] You are the secretary of the Raymond Terrace Mechanics School of Arts? Yes.  
 5. *Mr. Vindin.*] Do you produce the minute-book, showing that on the 14th September, 1886, it was resolved that a sum of £400 should be borrowed from Mr. William Scully, on the security of the Mechanics School of Arts property, to liquidate to that amount the debts and liabilities of the institution? I do.  
 6. *Mr. Edden.*] How many members of the School of Arts were there at that time? From sixty to seventy.  
 7. Did your by-laws specify how many members should form a quorum at a meeting? Yes.  
 8. Was a quorum present at the meeting at which this resolution was passed? Yes; seven formed a quorum.  
 9. *Mr. Lee.*] At a general meeting? Yes.  
 10. *Chairman.*] Have you a copy of the by-laws? No.  
 11. *Mr. Edden.*] There has been no opposition to the resolution since it was passed by the members? Not to my knowledge.  
 12. You are not sure? I have not heard of any.  
 13. *Mr. Scobie.*] Have you been secretary continuously? I was secretary up to three years ago, when I left Raymond Terrace.  
 14. *Chairman.*] How long has the School of Arts been defunct? Almost since I left Raymond Terrace.  
 15. Was another secretary appointed in your stead? The president can give that information.  
 16. *Mr. Vindin.*] Did they pass a resolution agreeing to sell the allotment of land to the Municipal Council? Yes.  
 17. *Mr. Lee.*] By whom are the minutes of that meeting signed? By Mr. Lot Bishop as president and by myself as secretary.

Lot Bishop called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. L. Bishop. 18. *Chairman.*] You are Mayor of Raymond Terrace? Yes.  
 19. You were President of the Raymond Terrace Mechanics School of Arts? Yes.  
 20. *Mr. Lee.*] In what year? In 1886, when these records in the minute-book were written.  
 21. *Mr. Vindin.*] Do you know whether the Municipal Council of Raymond Terrace are desirous of purchasing this land with the building as a Town Hall and for the purpose of establishing a School of Arts and Free Library there? Yes.  
 22. Did you take legal advice as to whether it could be conveyed to you straight away without an Act of Parliament? Yes.  
 23. What advice did you receive? That it could not be conveyed without an Act of Parliament.  
 24. Your Municipal Council came to the conclusion that they would not purchase unless they were sure of a good title? Yes.  
 25. Do you know whether there are any goods and chattels in connection with the School of Arts besides the land and the building? There are the seats in the hall and the books.  
 26. Your Council is willing to take over the property? Yes.  
 27. You believe the Mechanics School of Arts are desirous of selling to the Council? Yes.  
 28. *Mr. Stevenson.*] What is the area of the land? Half an acre.  
 29. What buildings are on the land? The School of Arts building, which I should think would be 72 feet long by 36 feet wide.  
 30. Any rooms besides the main hall? Two rooms at the back.  
 31. Is it used now as a Council Chamber? Yes.  
 32. How many books have you in the Institution? About 700 volumes.  
 33. Is the Council willing to pay off the mortgage and take over the property? Yes.  
 34. *Mr. Scobie.*] Is there any objection on the part of the members of the School of Arts to the sale of this property? I am not aware of any objection.  
 35. *Mr. Stevenson.*] You think it is the wish of the residents that this property should pass into the hands of the Municipal Council? I believe it is.  
 36. *Mr. Lee.*] It is stated in the preamble that "the Municipal Council are desirous of purchasing the land with the buildings and improvements thereon as a Town Hall, and for the purpose of establishing, when convenient, a School of Arts and a Free Library, in accordance with the Municipalities Act of 1867";—has any resolution been passed by your Council to give effect to the provision in the Municipalities Act in relation to the establishment of a Free Library? I do not think there has.  
 37. Have any steps been taken towards the establishment of a School of Arts or Free Library in the building in contemplation of your purchase of the property? No; not up to the present.  
 38. The object of the Council is to secure the property for the purpose of a Town Hall? Yes.  
 39. And the School of Arts and Free Library is quite an after consideration? Yes.  
 40. You are still a trustee of the School of Arts property? Yes.  
 41. Why do the trustees apply to Parliament for a Bill to enable them to sell the property? Because the School of Arts are unable to carry on. They cannot meet their financial obligations.  
 42. Is the School of Arts still in existence? It has not been meeting for a long time.  
 43. Is the nucleus of the School of Arts in existence;—there are some books there and a managing committee? The books are there, but the institution has not been meeting for a long time.  
 44. *Chairman.*] In point of fact, it is defunct? Practically it is.  
 45. *Mr. Lee.*] Has the mortgagee been pressing the trustees for the repayment of the money? I do not think he has.  
 46. Is the interest accumulating on the mortgages? Yes.  
 47. Since when? I cannot recollect.  
 48. Do you, as a trustee, think that it is desirable that the property should be sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the mortgage and the interest thereon? Most decidedly.  
 49. If the property is not sold, have you any means of raising money to discharge the debt? I do not know of any means unless the trustees find the money privately.  
 50. Has any effort been made to raise the money? No.  
 51. Who is the chairman of the trustees? The president of the School of Arts, I think. 52.

52. What chattels belong to the School of Arts? The chattels consist of the furniture in the hall, the book-cases, and the books. Mr. L. Bishop.  
24 Nov., 1897
53. Do the trustees purpose selling these chattels to the Council as well? Yes.
54. Will the Municipal Council be willing to buy them? Yes.
55. *Mr. Scobie.*] Are you aware how much more than the £400 is owing by the trustees? No.
56. *Mr. Stevenson.*] What do you think is the market value of the property? On a rough estimate, I should think it is worth from £700 to £800. If it were forced into the market, possibly it would not realise so much.
57. You were a trustee when the building was put up? No.
58. You cannot tell us what it cost? No.

John Parsons Green called in, sworn, and examined:—

59. *Chairman.*] You are president of the Mechanics School of Arts at Raymond Terrace? Yes. Mr.  
J. P. Green.  
24 Nov., 1892.
60. You are also a trustee of the School of Arts? Yes.
61. *Mr. Lee.*] How long have you been president? About four years.
62. When were you last elected? About four years ago.
63. Has there not been a general meeting of the subscribers held during the last four years to elect officers? The last meeting was held on the 6th February, 1890.
64. Are not your officers elected annually? They should be; but the interest in the School of Arts has died out completely.
65. How many subscribing members are there on the roll? At present there are none, as the School of Arts is defunct.
66. Has there been any meeting of the late subscribers held to protest against the sale of the property to the Council? None whatever. They are all in favour of its sale.
67. You are aware that the Town Council will have the option of establishing a School of Arts if they become the purchasers of the property? Yes; it is mentioned in the minutes.
68. Do you think it will be advisable under these circumstances to sanction the sale? Certainly.
69. Do you think there will be some likelihood of a permanent Mechanics Institute being brought into existence through the medium of the Municipal Council? I think so. I look upon them as the proper persons to carry on a Mechanics Institute.
70. The townspeople having failed to sustain the interest in the School of Arts, it becomes necessary for the trustees to do something to relieve themselves of their liability? According to our lawyer's advice we have no liability. We must repay the money. Mr. Thompson stakes his reputation as a lawyer that we have no personal liability—that we borrowed the money entirely for the benefit of the School of Arts, and not for our own benefit at all.
71. At what do you value the building and the land, not including the chattels? I should say it is worth nearly £900. The original cost of the building was £850, and we spent £150 more. As it has deteriorated a little, perhaps we may place the value at £900.
72. The mortgagee has power to foreclose and take possession? That is a doubtful matter. According to the idea of everyone, he has no claim whatever on the building.
73. Do you think it will be in the interest of the mortgagee and in the interests of the people to sell this building for £400 which is worth £700? Not to a private individual but to a public body, who should take the same interest in the School of Arts as the people would. As president I called a meeting twice through the press to see whether something could be done. To the first meeting I think no one came, and to the second meeting I think four persons came.
74. The Committee are to understand that the townspeople are taking no interest in the School of Arts? None whatever.
75. The late subscribers are taking no interest? None whatever. Nearly all those who kept it up in the past have left the district.
76. You think it will be difficult to get a sufficient number of subscribers to carry on the building as a School of Arts and raise sufficient revenue to pay the interest on the mortgage? It is impossible at the present time. I am very sorry that it is, as I was one of its principal supporters.
77. You live at Raymond Terrace? I have been living there for eight years. I have charge of the Superior Public School there.
78. *Mr. Edden.*] How many people are there at Raymond Terrace? About 800, I believe.
79. You have had no public meetings whatever to see whether this property should be sold? I called two meetings through the newspapers, and I went round amongst the people and asked them to attend, but no one came to the first meeting, and only four to the second meeting.
80. *Mr. Lee.*] You also ask for power to sell the goods and chattels, the furniture, and books, in addition to the land, with the building? It is not a sale; it is more like the Council taking over the liabilities of the institution and getting the property.
81. Are you basing your calculations on the fact that the money which you will receive for the land, building, goods, and chattels will be about sufficient to pay off the mortgage and the interest thereon? We shall not receive any money. The Council will just liquidate the debts of the institution and take over the whole property.
82. You will have no balance to distribute amongst your subscribers? Not a penny. If the Bill does not pass, the Council will be in debt, as they have advanced a sum of money already.
83. *Mr. Stevenson.*] How much? I think £6, to pay a few outstanding accounts to the newspapers.
84. *Mr. Edden.*] How much money is owing? In addition to the mortgage, which is £400, we owe three years' interest at £32 per year, and then there will be the cost of this Bill.
85. We can put it down at £600 altogether? The Council have agreed to pay £534, but of course in the meanwhile they are responsible for the interest accruing, so that it will make the total about the same. The Council have been in occupation of the building for about two years.
86. I suppose they have been paying money to the School of Arts for the use of the building? There has been no School of Arts since they have been in occupation.
87. *Mr. Stevenson.*] They are taking care of the building? They are taking care of the building, and for themselves I hope.

- Mr. J. P. Green. 88. *Mr. Lee.*] As president of the School of Arts, and also as trustee of the institution, you are of opinion that it will be to the best interest of the people that this property should be transferred by way of sale to the Town Council? Most decidedly.
- 24 Nov., 1892. 89. *Mr. Edden.*] You stated that the mortgagee has no claim on you for the money? I merely go by Mr. Thompson's advice. It is a legal point.
90. You feel in duty bound to pay the money back? Decidedly.
91. I suppose the reason why Mr. Thompson said that the mortgagee has no claim on you for the money was that there was some technicality in the drawing up of the deed? —
92. You owe the money? Undoubtedly.

Andrew Laurie Adams called in, sworn, and examined :—

- Mr. A. L. Adams. 93. *Chairman.*] You are Council Clerk of the Municipal Council of Raymond Terrace? Yes.
- 24 Nov., 1892. 94. Do you produce the minute book of the Council? I do.
95. *Mr. Lee.*] On what date was a motion carried by the Council relative to the purchase of the School of Arts? On the 12th September, 1890, a special meeting of the Council was held to consider the correspondence from the trustees of the School of Arts, embodying the conditions upon which they were prepared to convey the property of the institution to the Council. At that time their liabilities were set out as follows :—Mortgage due in September, 1891, £400; interest due to 30th September, 1890, £32; caretaker's salary to 31st December, 1890, £6; H. Courtenay, books, &c., £3; periodicals, £6. Total, £447. It was moved, seconded, and carried, "That this Council agrees to take over the property of the Raymond Terrace School of Arts upon the conditions contained in letter dated 6th September, 1890, and that the mayor be empowered to take the necessary steps to give effect to the same."
96. *Chairman.*] Have you the letter from the trustees? No.
97. *Mr. Lee.*] Has there been any subsequent action? A special meeting was held on the 12th December, 1891, and the minutes of that meeting read as follows :—

Business : To consider correspondence from R. W. Thompson, solicitor, and J. P. Green, president of the School of Arts, on the subject of the purchase by the Council of the School of Arts property.

The letter from Mr. Green gave the result of an interview (in conjunction with the mayor), with R. W. Thompson, solicitor, on the subject set forth above.

Mr. Thompson's letter was to the effect that provided he should not have to pay the sum of £25 a second time, and the witnesses before the Select Committee did not look to him for their expenses, he would undertake that the private Bill shall not cost more than 70 guineas. Further, that the Council will have power to mortgage the site if need be; that it was not a matter of compulsion to establish a School of Arts and Free Library, but if established would be entirely under the control of the Council; that there was no other way to divest the trustees of their title and to make a good title to the land except the private Bill; and also that the Council have no power to take upon themselves the duties of trusteeship and cannot therefore succeed the present trustees.

In consequence of the reduction in the cost of Bill, the liabilities were now set down as follows :—Mortgage, £400; accrued interest, £64; Act of Parliament, £70; total, £534.

After a long discussion Alderman Hanlon moved, "That the Council hereby agrees to extend the amount to be paid for the School of Arts property to the sum of £500 in view of the additional expense in having to obtain a private Bill through Parliament, giving the Council a perfect and indefeasible title to the property."

Seconded by Alderman Garred.

Alderman Crane moved, "That the amount be increased to £534."

Seconded by Alderman Hart.

The amendment was carried.

Alderman Crane moved, "That the Mayor be authorised to sign, on behalf of the Council, the petition to Parliament praying for the passing of a private Bill."

Seconded by Alderman Hart and carried.

98. Are the Committee to understand that although £530 has been passed by the Council, it is to be paid conditionally on the mortgage, the interest, and the cost of this Bill reaching that amount? Unless that resolution is rescinded the Council cannot exceed the amount.

99. In other words the Council are to pay the mortgage, the interest, and the cost of the Bill, so long as it does not exceed £534? Yes.

John Parsons Green recalled and further examined :—

- Mr. J. P. Green. 100. *Mr. Lee.*] Did you, as president, on the 11th September, 1890, address a letter to the Municipal Council, placing the property known as the Mechanics School of Arts under offer to that body? Yes.
- 24 Nov., 1892. 101. Had you prior to that event been in communication with the Department of Public Instruction as to the transfer of the property? Yes.
102. Did you receive a reply? I did. I asked the Under Secretary whether the Department had any control over the institution, and whether they would have any objection to our parting with the institution to the Municipal Council, and they wrote back saying that they had no objection whatever; they did not support the institution except to give so much in the pound to every pound raised.
103. Did they intimate that they had any objection to the transfer on the facts that you placed before them? None whatever.
104. Was that information sent on to the Council? Yes; I sent the letter.
105. *Mr. Stevenson.*] The Department had no interest in the land? No interest at all.
106. It was a purchase and not a Crown grant on which the building was erected? Yes; it was a purchase from Dr. Knaggs.

1892.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY  
(LIMITED) RAILWAY BILL ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
23 *November*, 1892.

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SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1892.

1892.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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VOTES No. 19. TUESDAY, 11 OCTOBER, 1892.

4. SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) RAILWAY BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Melville moved, pursuant to Notice:—
- (1.) That the Scottish Australian Mining Company (Limited) Railway Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Hayes, Mr. Hugh Taylor, Mr. Edden, Mr. Frank Farnell, Mr. Levien, Mr. Danahey, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Tonkin, Mr. Willis, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 36. WEDNESDAY, 23 NOVEMBER, 1892.

6. SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) RAILWAY BILL:—Mr. Melville, as Chairman, brought up the Report from and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before the Select Committee for whose consideration and Report this Bill was referred on 11th October, 1892; together with Appendix and a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.

\* \* \* \* \*

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings .....	2
Report .....	3
Proceedings of the Committee .....	4
Schedule of Amendments .....	5
List of Witnesses .....	6
Minutes of Evidence .....	7
Appendix [Plan].	

1892.

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**SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) RAILWAY BILL.**

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**REPORT.**

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred on 11th October, 1892, the "*Scottish Australian Mining Company (Limited) Railway Bill*," beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the List\* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), and the Preamble as amended having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the clauses and Schedule of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain amendments.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill, as amended by them, with an amended Title and Preamble.

NINIAN MELVILLE,  
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 22nd November, 1892.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 27 OCTOBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Edden, | Mr. Kelly,  
Mr. Melville.

Mr. Melville called to the Chair.  
Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.  
Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, together with original Petition to introduce same before the Committee.

Present :—G. C. Westgarth, Esq. (*Messrs. Westgarth & Company, Solicitors for the Bill*).  
[Adjourned till Wednesday next, at *Eleven o'clock*.]

WEDNESDAY, 2 NOVEMBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Melville in the Chair.

Mr. Edden, | Mr. Kelly.

Present :—G. C. Westgarth, Esq. (*Messrs. Westgarth & Company, Solicitors for the Bill*).  
Harry Wood Kerle (*Civil Engineer*), sworn and examined.  
Witness *handed in* tracing showing proposed railway for the "Scottish Australian Mining Company, Limited [*Appendix A*"].  
Witness withdrew.  
Thomas Croudace (*General Manager of the Scottish Australian Mining Company, Limited*) called in, sworn, and examined.  
Room cleared.  
Committee deliberated.  
*Resolved*,—That the Engineer-in-Chief and the Secretary for Railways be summoned to give evidence next meeting.  
[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at *Two o'clock*.]

TUESDAY, 8 NOVEMBER, 1892.

The House having adjourned over to Thursday, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 10 NOVEMBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Edden, | Mr. Hayes.

[In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.]

WEDNESDAY, 10 NOVEMBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Melville in the Chair.

Mr. Edden, | Mr. Hayes,  
Mr. Kelly, | Mr. Levien.

Present :—G. C. Westgarth, Esq. (*Messrs. Westgarth and Company, Solicitors for the Bill*).  
Henry Deane (*Engineer-in-Chief for Railways*) called in, sworn, and examined.  
Witness withdrew.  
Hugh M'Lachlan (*Secretary for Railways*) called in, sworn, and examined.  
Witness withdrew.  
Ordered :—That the evidence be printed and circulated to members of the Committee before next meeting.  
[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at *Two o'clock*.]

TUESDAY, 22 NOVEMBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Melville in the Chair.

Mr. Edden, | Mr. Frank Farnell,  
Mr. Hayes.

Present :—G. C. Westgarth, Esq. (*Messrs. Westgarth and Company, Solicitors for the Bill*).  
Room cleared.  
Preamble considered and amended.\*  
Question,—"That this preamble as amended stand part of the Bill,"—put and passed.  
Solicitor called in and informed.

Clause

\* See Schedule of Amendments.

Clause 1 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.  
 Clause 2 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.  
 Clause 3 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.  
 Clause 4 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.  
 Clause 4 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.  
 Clause 5 read, amended, and *agreed to*.  
 Clause 6 read, amended, and *agreed to*.  
 Clause 7 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.  
 Clauses 8 and 9 read and *agreed to*.  
 Clause 10 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.  
 Clauses 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 read and *agreed to*.  
 Clause 17 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.  
 Clause 18 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.  
 Clauses 19, 20, read and *agreed to*.  
 Clause 21, read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.  
 Clauses 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, read and *agreed to*.  
 Clause 27 read, amended, and *agreed to*.  
 Clauses 28, 29, 30, read and *agreed to*.  
 Clause 31 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.  
 Clauses 32, 33, 34, read and *agreed to*.  
 Clause 35 read, amended, and *agreed to*.  
 Clause 36 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.  
 Clause 37 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.  
 Clause 38 39 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.  
 Clause 39 40 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.  
 Clause 40 41 read and *agreed to*.  
 Clause 41 42 read, amended, and *agreed to*.  
 Clause 42 43 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.  
 Clause 43 45 read and *agreed to*.  
 Clause 44 46 read, and *agreed to*.  
 New clause to stand as clause 38, read and *agreed to*.  
 New clause to stand as clause 44, read and *agreed to*.  
 Schedules read, amended\* and *agreed to*.  
 Title read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.  
 Chairman to report the Bill as amended to the House with an amended Title, and Preamble.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

Page	1, Title.	<i>Omit</i> "and to connect" <i>insert</i> "communicate"
"	1, "	Preamble, line 2. <i>Omit</i> "said"
"	1, Clause	1, line 26. <i>Omit</i> "said"
"	1, "	1, " 28. <i>Omit</i> "and to connect the same" <i>insert</i> "communicate"
"	1, "	1, " 29. <i>Omit</i> "inside" <i>insert</i> "outside"
"	1, "	1, " 30. <i>Omit</i> "fence of the" <i>insert</i> "boundary of the Great Northern Government Railway from"
"	1, "	1, " 30. <i>Omit</i> "railways"
"	1, "	1, " 30. <i>After</i> second word "Newcastle" <i>insert</i> "about"
"	2, "	1, " 34. <i>After</i> "said" <i>insert</i> "last mentioned"
"	2, "	1, " 34. <i>Omit</i> "and to effect a junction" <i>insert</i> "It shall also be lawful for the Company to contract with the Railway Commissioners of New South Wales as the constructing authority to effect a communication"
"	2, "	1, " 35. <i>Omit</i> "said line" <i>insert</i> "railway hereby authorised"
"	2, "	1, " 35. <i>After</i> second word "the" <i>insert</i> "said"
"	2, "	1, " 35. <i>After</i> "Railway" <i>insert</i> "in the manner provided for in the 112th section of the Public Works Act of 1888"
"	2, "	1, " 37. <i>Omit</i> "time" <i>insert</i> "place"
"	2, "	1, " 37. <i>Omit</i> second word "at" <i>insert</i> "in"
"	2, "	1, " 37. <i>Omit</i> "the" <i>insert</i> "its"
"	2, "	1, " 38. <i>Omit</i> "of" <i>insert</i> "with"
"	2, "	1, " 38. <i>After</i> "the" <i>insert</i> "said"
"	2, "	1, " 39. <i>Omit</i> "said"
"	2, "	1, " 40. <i>After</i> "may" <i>insert</i> "within three years after the passing of this Act"
"	2, "	1, " 41. <i>Before</i> "Great" <i>insert</i> "aforesaid"
"	2, "	1, at end of clause. <i>Add</i> "but not so as to encroach on or include any property now vested in the said Railway Commissioners"
"	2, "	2, line 47. <i>Omit</i> "shall" <i>insert</i> "and also the aforesaid five acres of land or lesser area when separated and fenced in shall subject to the payment of compensation as herein provided for"
"	3, "	2, " 2. <i>After</i> "no" <i>insert</i> "lands or rights over any"
"	3, "	2, " 5. <i>After</i> "railway" <i>insert</i> "hereby authorised"
"	3, "	2, " 6. <i>Omit</i> "the said" <i>insert</i> "such"
"	3, "	2, " 9. <i>Omit</i> "road" <i>insert</i> "railway"
"	3, "	3, " 32. <i>After</i> "shall" <i>insert</i> "when constructed be maintained and kept in repair and shall"
"	3, "	3, " 34. <i>After</i> "mile" <i>insert</i> "on freight"
"	3, "	3, " 39. <i>After</i> "tons" <i>insert</i> "of freight"
"	3, "	3, " 43. <i>After</i> "mile" <i>insert</i> "on freight"
"	3, "	3, " 43. <i>Omit</i> "if" <i>insert</i> "except in the case of the Railway Commissioners"
"	3, "	3, " 45. <i>After</i> "same" <i>insert</i> "such toll to cover the return of empty trains"
"	3, "	3, " 47. <i>After</i> "person" <i>insert</i> "except as aforesaid"



Page 4, clause 3, at end of clause. *Add* "In case the Railway Commissioners shall make use of the railway hereby authorised, or any branch railway the tolls payable by them shall be one-half of the above rates"

- " 4, " 4, line 11. *Omit* "said"
- " 4, " 4, " 12. After "Company" *insert* "with the sanction of the Governor and Executive Council"
- " 4, " 4, " 25. After "such" *insert* "branch"
- " 4, " 4, " 25. After "parallel" *insert* "to any line of Government Railway or"
- " 4, " 4, " 25. After second word "railway" *insert* "hereby authorised"
- " 4, " 5, " 41. After "road" *insert* "street"
- " 5, " 6, " 1. After "road" *insert* "or street"
- " 5, " 6, " 2. After "road" *insert* "or street"
- " 5, " 6, " 4. After "road" *insert* "or street"
- " 5, " 6, " 6. After "road" *insert* "or street"
- " 5, " 6, " 8. After "road" *insert* "or street"
- " 5, " 7, " 12. After "road" *insert* "or street"
- " 5, " 7, " 13. After "road" *insert* "or street"
- " 5, " 7, " 14. After "road" *insert* "or street"
- " 5, " 7, " 21. *Omit* "surveyor" *insert* "Commissioners for Roads"
- " 5, " 7, " 21. After "person" *insert* "or authority"
- " 5, " 7, " 22. After "road" *insert* "or street"
- " 5, " 7, " 23. After "road" (each time occurring) *insert* "or street"
- " 5, " 7, " 26. After "road" *insert* "or street"
- " 6, " 10, " 25. After "thereto" *insert* "except land vested in the Railway Commissioners"
- " 9, " 17, " 22. *Omit* "said"
- " 9, " 18, " 26. *Omit* "them" *insert* "the Company"
- " 10, " 18, " 3. *Omit* "such" *insert* "an"
- " 10, " 18, " 4. *Omit* "both parties" *insert* "the other party"
- " 10, " 18, " 4. *Omit* "arbitrator" *insert* "arbitrators"
- " 10, " 18, " 6. *Omit* "single arbitrator" *insert* "arbitrators"
- " 10, " 21, " 28. *Omit* "arbitrator" *insert* "arbitrators"
- " 11, " 27, " 34. After "amount" *insert* "claimed"
- " 12, " 31, " 16. After first word "and" *insert* "for"
- " 13. " 35, " 36 and 37. *Omit* "Attorney-General of the Colony for the time being" *insert* "Governor and Executive Council, and shall be published in the New South Wales Government Gazette"
- " 13, " 36, " 38. After first word "of" *insert* "the Government Gazette containing"
- " 13, " 36, " 38. *Omit* "or written"
- " 13, " 36, " 39. After first word "Company" *insert* "purporting to be"
- " 13, " 36, " 39. After second word "Company" *insert* "and approved as aforesaid"
- " 13, " 37. *Omit* all the words after "thereof" in line 44, to end of clause.
- " 14, " 38, 39, line 4. After second word "time" *insert* "at the expense of the Company"
- " 14, " 38, 39, " 5. *Omit* "junction" *insert* "aforesaid communication"
- " 14, " 39, 40, " 11. After "The" *insert* "erection"
- " 14, " 39, 40. At end of clause *add* "but all costs, charges, wages, and expenses, incidental or ensuing thereout, shall be defrayed by the Company"
- " 14, " 41, 42, line 17. *Omit* "It shall be lawful for, but not compulsory upon"
- " 14, " 41, 42, " 17. *Omit* "said"
- " 14, " 41, 42, " 18. After "Company" *insert* "shall at the request of the Railway Commissioners"
- " 14, " 41, 42, " 18. *Omit* second word "to"
- " 14, " 41, 42, " 20. *Omit* "to make" *insert* "be at liberty to"
- " 14, " 41, 42, " 22. *Omit* "Company" *insert* "Railway Commissioners"
- " 14, " 41, 42, " 24. *Omit* "said"
- " 14, " 41, 42, " 28. After "shall" *insert* "after publication in the Gazette"
- " 14, " 42, 43, " 34. *Omit* "said"
- " 14, " 42, 43, " 34. After "Company" *insert* "when acting as carriers"
- " 14, " 42, 43, " 37. *Omit* "said"
- " 14. *Insert* the following new clause to stand as clause 38:—  
 "For the purpose of effecting communication between the railway authorised by this Act and the Great Northern Railway, the 112th section of the Public Works Act shall apply, and the Railway Commissioners shall be deemed the constructing authority thereunder."  
 Page 14. *Insert* the following new clause to stand as clause 44:—  
 "Unless the railway hereby authorised shall be completed and brought into use within three years from the passing of this Act, or within such extended time as the Governor and Executive Council may allow, the rights and privileges hereby conferred on the Company shall cease."  
 Page 15, Schedule, line 11. After "point" *insert* "to be fixed by the Company"
- " 15, " " 42. After "thence" *insert* "about"
- " 15, " " 43. After "the" *insert* "South-western boundary of the Great Northern Government"
- " 15, " " 43. After "Newcastle" *insert* "about"

## LIST OF WITNESSES.

	PAGE.
Croudace, T. ....	8
Deane, H. ....	10
Kerle, H. W. ....	7
McLachlan, H. ....	11

Application of  
112th section of  
Public Works  
Act.

Penalty for not  
carrying out  
work.

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED)  
RAILWAY BILL.

WEDNESDAY, 2 NOVEMBER, 1892.

Present:—

Mr. EDDEN, | Mr. KELLY,  
Mr. MELVILLE.

N. MELVILLE, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

G. C. Westgarth, Esq. (Westgarth &amp; Co.), appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

Mr. Harry Wood Kerle, Civil Engineer, sworn and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are a member of the firm of Kenwood & Co., 35, Castlereagh-street, Sydney? Yes. Mr.
2. Are you employed by the Scottish Australian Mining Company in connection with the construction of the railway proposed to be carried out under this Bill? Yes. H. W. Kerle.
3. Did you make the surveys? Yes. 2 Nov., 1892.
4. And prepared the plans? Yes, everything in connection with it.
5. Are you aware what land it is proposed to take the railway through? The names of the persons are mentioned in clause 1, and the land is described in the Schedule.
6. To what extent will any private interests be interfered with by the construction of this railway? I do not think that any will be injuriously affected at all, but that the construction of the line will enhance the value of the properties through which it will pass.
7. Will severance injuriously affect them? I do not think so.
8. You say that the construction of the line will, in your opinion, enhance the value of the properties through which it will pass;—how do you arrive at that conclusion? Because the greater portion of the land through which the line will pass is coal-bearing land, and the probability is that other properties will be opened up on the route, and the line will be used for that purpose also. The land will attain additional value in that way. In addition to that there is a certain amount of fairly good arable land in the vicinity, and any goods required would be carried by the railway, and the cost of carriage would thus be reduced. At the present time there is a haulage from the Belmont Road—a distance of about 4 miles. The Belmont Road runs between Newcastle and Lake Macquarie.
9. *Mr. Westgarth.*] Is not the property through which this railway will pass principally Crown lands; and land belonging to this company itself? Yes; a large portion of it is used for mining purposes. Nearly one-half of it is Crown lands under lease to this company.
10. Is the pit opened upon Crown lands? Yes.
11. In that way, the Crown lands will be improved? Certainly.
12. What royalty is payable by the company to the Crown in respect of coal? I believe 6d. a ton.
13. Has the mine been opened out to any great extent and tested? Yes; a large amount of money has been spent on the mine during the last two years. The main shaft has been sunk to working level, and it has been cased with very heavy cast-iron cylinders. The depth of that shaft is about 400 feet. The air-shaft has been sunk to the working level, and main drives have been made. A large amount of work has been done to prove the coal-field.
- 14.

- Mr. H. W. Kerle. No. 14. Is there at present any means of communication between the mine and the Great Northern Railway?
- 2 Nov., 1892. 15. Is it necessary to construct this line in order to take the coal to port? Yes.
16. *Mr. Kelly.*] How do you get the coal to the main line now? We are not working the mine yet.
17. *Mr. Westgarth.*] What is the distance from the mine to the point on the Great Northern Railway where it is proposed to connect? 5 miles 55 chains.
18. And the nearest shipping port is Newcastle? Yes.
19. A distance of about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles? Yes, about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles.
20. So that by opening this railway and connecting it with the Great Northern Railway there will be a large amount of additional traffic on the Great Northern line? The traffic will be very considerably increased according to the output of the mine. Taking an approximate output of 130,000 tons a year—and I think Lambton does considerably more than that—the freight payable by the company to the Railway Commissioners would be 10d. per ton on that quantity for haulage over that portion of the Great Northern line. It is within the 7 miles radius, and the rate will therefore be 10d. per ton.
21. *Mr. Edden.*] But you are speaking on the supposition that the Lambton Colliery is worked out, and that all the trade which they have at that mine will be concentrated at the one to which the railway is to go? The Scottish Australian Mining Company have a large business, and they will work this mine in conjunction with the Lambton mine, and the probability is that it will be to their advantage to work more coal from this mine than from the Lambton mine; but, of course, I am not in a position to state positively that they will do so.
22. *Mr. Westgarth.*] Do you think it is desirable that this line should be constructed? Certainly; it will be a very good thing for the district.
23. Can you give us an estimate of the cost of constructing the line? The cost of the line will be about £22,000 for the permanent way.
24. That is the actual cost of the work? Yes.
25. Will a township be likely to follow the construction of this railway in the neighbourhood of the mine? I think it will be necessary to form a township adjoining the mine for the purpose of housing the men employed there.
26. Supposing there were no township, how would they get men to work the mine? They would have to walk at the present time from Charlestown—a distance of about 3 miles. That is the nearest township. There is a small township being formed at Dudley for the convenience of the men employed at the mine lately opened there.
27. Are you aware that the Scottish Australian Mining Company have already provided the plant necessary for the railway? Yes, the waggons are ready for the work, and also a large quantity of rails; the necessary hauling plant for lifting the coal from the mine has been purchased, and the cranes and so on.
28. Is it proposed to construct the railway according to the Government standard? Yes, the drawings and specifications have been prepared with the view of bringing the line up to the standard of the Government lines.
29. The railway when completed will be in conformity with the present gauge and grades of the Government railways? Yes, and it will be subject to the approval of the Railway Commissioners when completed.
30. Have you looked through the draft Bill? Yes.
31. Is it the usual class of railway Bill? Yes.
32. Acting on your instructions as engineer, those who prepared the Bill have provided the usual powers for compensation, for the construction of roads, and the protection of private rights? Yes.
33. And the Bill contains a clause providing for a penalty against the company in the event of their neglecting or refusing to construct the necessary roads? Yes.
34. *Mr. Edden.*] You have stated that the value of the property would be enhanced by the railway going through it, inasmuch as it would be the means of people getting things brought to them from Newcastle? Yes.
35. Is there not a provision in the Bill that they shall not bring anything under 100 tons? I do not think so.
36. In line 25, clause 4, are the words: "no such railway shall run parallel to the said railway";—what is the meaning of that—I take it to mean that no other railway shall be allowed to be constructed near this line? Yes; this will be a branch line, and if a parallel line were constructed, say, within 20 chains of it, the interests of this company would be injuriously affected. The intention is that no line should run so close to this line as to injuriously affect the interests of the company.
37. Am I to understand that you mean affecting the interests of the company in this respect: supposing anyone else wanted to construct a line, you hold that it is not necessary for them to do so, and that they should convey their goods along this company's line and pay a certain amount to this company for carriage? Yes; I should say so—either that or they would have to construct their own line in a different direction. If they constructed their line a mile away, but parallel to this company's line, I should consider that that would not be an infringement on this Bill. But if they constructed the line by way of opposition, it would be different.
38. The Bill does not stipulate how far away? It is for the Committee to insert a clause defining the distance.
39. I know for a fact that there are companies in the north which are heavily handicapped by having to run through other people's land? You are speaking, more particularly, of the Burwood Company, which is about the most heavily handicapped company in the north. They run through private property. But proper provision has been made in clause 3 so that this company cannot be injuriously affected.
40. You hand in a tracing of the whole length of the proposed railway and of the land through which it will pass? Yes.

Mr. Thomas Croudace, General Manager of the Scottish Australian Mining Company, sworn and examined:—

- Mr. T. Croudace. 41. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? At Lambton.
- 2 Nov., 1892. 42. This surface plan which has been produced before the Committee shows the whole of the land through which your proposed railway will pass to its junction with the Great Northern Railway? Yes.
43. How much of that land, as shown on the plan, is under lease from the Government to the company at the present time? Block 116 is Government land, the coal being permitted to the Dudley Company for working. We pass through that on the surface, then through the whole distance, across the Belmont Road.

Road until we come to O'Brien's 60-acre block, under lease to us. With the exception of Block 116 the whole of the land from the pit to Block 6 is under lease to the Scottish Australian Mining Company. We have a rental of the surface at 2s. per acre, and we shall have to pay a royalty of sixpence per ton.

44. You have it under a mining lease? Yes. I mention that because sometimes the coal is let, but the lessee of the coal has not any right to the surface. But we have the whole surface leased to us at a rental of 2s. per acre per annum.

45. Under the Mining Law? Yes.

46. Your conditions are the usual conditions under the law of the land—there are no special conditions? No; all under the law of the land. From Block 6 we go through a portion of the Waratah Company's land, No. 107. That is Crown land, the minerals being leased to the company by the Government. Block 105, a small portion of Block 107, and a portion of Block 126, are also Crown lands, leased to what is known as the Australasian Coal Company, now B. J. Fink, of Melbourne. Then we go through Block 44, originally bought by Dr. Hill, and recently purchased, I believe, by Mr. Price, taken up under the Free Selection Act. Then we pass into Block 85A, which is also a free selection, originally purchased by Thomas Phillips, and now held by James Edwards. Then we pass into Block 39, which is also private property, it having been bought by the late Vincent Stone, to a junction on the Waratah and Homebush Railway, practically connecting with the Great Northern Railway. D. O'Brien's Block No. 6 is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, unoccupied scrub land.

47. What proportion of the whole area over which the line will pass is private land? As near as I can tell you, there will be 1 mile 45 chains of the line through private property, and all the rest through Government land. Practically speaking, four-fifths is Government land, and the other part is private property.

48. Have the owners of the private land been made aware that you propose to go through it? Yes; to the best of my knowledge, all with the exception of O'Brien, and I do not know to whom Block No. 6 now belongs.

49. Have they lodged with you, either by letter or in any other way, or with your solicitor, any objection to your going through their private land? Not that I am aware of, until within the last week, and I hear that Mr. Price, who bought Block 44 from Dr. Hill, does not raise an objection, but wants to know merely what facilities we are going to give him in passing through what was originally laid out as a township, but is now really scrub land. I told his representative, Mr. Archibald Gardiner, that anything which we could do which was reasonable we would do.

50. Have the proper notices been given through the Press of this company's intention to apply for this Bill? Yes.

51. And no complaints have been received? The first objection that we had in any shape or form was received within the last week or ten days from Mr. Price.

52. If you cannot get permission to construct this railway, are there any other means by which you can develop the mine and get the coal to market? At great cost, there would be.

53. Providing that the Committee are not willing to grant you the right to construct this proposed railway, have you any other means of getting your coal to market? Well, we could make a railway over these ranges, through other people's property.

54. You would still be in the same position as you are now? Yes.

55. If legislative authority is not given for the construction of a railway, can the mine be developed? Well, supposing the Redhead Company, whose line passes our pit, said, "You join our railway, and pay us so and so, and we will carry your coal"; but it would only be at a tremendous disadvantage, compared with what this route would give us, because they would do with us just what they liked.

56. Your company prefer seeking power to expend this money to put a railway down to develop the mine? Yes; and it is the only truly economical way in which we can possibly develop the mine and make it pay.

57. In your opinion, the Waratah Company and the Australasian Company, now B. J. Fink, would derive great assistance from this line in developing their mines? Undoubtedly; very considerable assistance.

58. You have, I presume, read the Bill? Yes.

59. Have you any objection to the reduction of the minimum of 100 tons mentioned in clause 3? Only in this way: We have endeavoured to follow upon the most liberal scale the usual railway Bills in cases similar to ours. This will be a single line of railway, and to have any small out-puts coming in would so materially disadvantage our own working that it would be a heavy drawback to us. I would suggest that clause 3 should apply to the carriage of coal and other minerals, and that clause 41 should apply to the carriage of passengers and general merchandise, the rates under the latter clause to be made subject to the approval of the Railway Commissioners.

60. In the event of the Dudley Company desiring to work for coal under your railway, it will be a matter between the Crown, your company, and the Dudley Company, as to the safety of the railway—the Crown has to see to it? Yes.

61. During Mr Abigail's occupancy of office as Minister for Mines, you, representing this company, received from him the assurance that the Crown would reserve in connection with that land, if it were leased, the right for you to take your railway through it? Yes, he did. In effect he said to me, "All you have to do is to let me know the route, and I will reserve it."

62. To the best of your belief and knowledge, had Mr. Abigail then, or has he now, any interest in this land? None whatever.

63. He has nothing to do with this company? Nothing whatever.

64. Do you, of your own knowledge, know whether the Crown has reserved the coal in that section under the route of this proposed railway? I cannot answer that question. I do not suppose the Crown has.

65. In the event of the Dudley Company requiring to work out that coal, who would be responsible for compensation (if any) to them? Well, in all such cases the owners of the land are responsible, and in this case they would be the Government.

66. Can you give the Committee any idea of the depth of the seam below the surface? You may say 450 feet, and the seam is only 5 feet thick.

67. In the event of that seam being removed, is there any probability of any serious injury to the surface? Not the slightest.

Mr.  
T. Croudace.  
2 Nov., 1892

- Mr. T. Croudace.  
2 Nov., 1892.
68. Under these circumstances there can, in your opinion, be no claim for compensation? No; they could not possibly claim it.
69. You do not think, in the event of the coal being removed, that your company would make any claim for compensation? No; I am perfectly sure that never could affect us.
70. You provide in clause 2 that your company shall be responsible for the fencing in of land that is severed? Yes; we should fence it entirely at the expense of the company.
71. In the event of dispute as to gates or fencing, you provide in clause 2 that it shall be settled by any two Justices of the Peace? Yes.
72. In that case, then, they would have the power to decide as to who is to bear the expense in the erection of such gates? No; we put up all gates and fences; and I assure you that there will be no dispute so far as we are concerned.
73. Then, so far as your company is concerned, the statement now made by you may be quoted at any time from this evidence in a court? Yes; I give you my word that there shall be no landowner put to the least trouble.
74. You speak for the company? Yes; I speak for the company. I am the company, so far as that goes.
75. As representing the company, you are willing that clause 41 shall be amended so that it shall read: "It shall be lawful but not compulsory except upon the request of the Railway Commissioners"? Yes; I am quite willing for that. I may state that we expect that when the mine is in working order our output will reach 250,000 tons a year; and we should have to pay revenue to the Government at the rate of 6d. per ton royalty, amounting to £6,250, and 10d. per ton to the Railway Commissioners for haulage, amounting to rather more than £10,000 per annum. Provided that we get the railway and develop the mine I estimate that over £100,000 a-year will be spent in wages in working the mine. I have two shafts put down through quicksand, and they have cost our company £26,000. We have already spent about £60,000 altogether.
76. *Mr. Kelly.*] Have you any idea what time it will take to construct the railway, provided the Bill be passed? From twelve to fifteen months. If there were really fine weather we could put it there in twelve months.
77. What amount of labour would be absorbed in the construction of the line? I think that at once there would be upwards of 200 men employed.
78. Would that be the limit? No; I do not say that that would be the limit.
79. That would include all classes—labourers and mechanics? Yes; it includes railway navvies, plate-layers, locomotive men running contractors' locomotives, bushmen for fencing, carpenters for bridge-making, &c.
80. Have the company got the material to go on with the work provided the Bill be passed; there would be no unnecessary delay for importations? No; I may tell you that we have 300 tons of rails lying at the Lambton colliery ready for the construction of the railway. I may state further that there will not be in all Australia a colliery equal to this one when it is completed, either as regards its railway or mining operations.

WEDNESDAY, 16 NOVEMBER, 1892.

Present:—

MR. EDDEN,		MR. KELLY,
MR. HAYES,		MR. LEVIEN.

N. MELVILLE, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

G. C. Westgarth, Esq. (Westgarth and Company), appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

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

- Mr. H. Deane.  
16 Nov., 1892.
81. *Chairman.*] You have examined the Bill now before this Committee? Yes.
82. Have you any objections to any of its provisions? I see that no limit of time has been fixed for the construction of the line, and I recommend that it be two years from the passing of the Act. I also recommend that the works before being used, whether for minerals, goods, or passengers, shall require a certificate from the Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Public Works Department, that the line has been made in a fit and proper manner, and in accordance with the provisions of the Act. That has been the practice for some time past, and I think it is right for me to bring forward that recommendation. I am not quite clear about the land. It would seem that the Crown land required for the railway is to be handed over to the company without payment. I would merely call attention to that, and point out that latterly at any rate it has been the custom to arrange for some charge to be made, or for rent to be paid for the use of the land.
83. We have it in evidence that most of the land through which the line will pass is held under lease from the Crown, a great portion of it by the company itself; but you would suggest that even although the company hold the surface under lease, some charge should be made for the land taken? Yes; you see that clause 2 of the Bill provides:—
- The ground and soil of so much of the site of the railway as passes over the lands of the said owners of lands respectively and over Crown lands, together with such rights of ingress, egress, and regress, upon the adjacent land as may be necessary for the making and repair thereof, shall be vested by virtue of this Act, and without the necessity of any conveyance in the company, for the purposes of the railway.
- There is no special provision in the Bill with regard to compensation being paid to the Government for the land.
84. In your opinion clause 18 should be so amended so as to make it clear that the Government should be entitled to payment for any Crown land taken? Yes; I make that suggestion, although it is not an engineering matter. In all similar Bills introduced for some time past, clauses have been clearly worded, so that there should be no misunderstanding on that point.
85. Is there anything further you wish to say? No.

Hugh

Hugh McLachlan, Esq., Secretary to the Railway Commissioners, sworn and examined :—

86. *Chairman.*] You represent the Railway Commissioners? Yes.

87. Have you examined the Bill before this Committee? I have.

88. Have you any objections to offer to any of its provisions? Well, of course, as a matter of policy the Commissioners have no objection to the Bill.

89. Are there any alterations that you would suggest? Yes; I have altered the Bill, and I will leave it as amended with you. I will now explain the reasons for the alterations which we propose. In the first place, relative to the connection with the main line, we think it would be better if power were given to the company to make the line up to the railway fences, and let the Railway Commissioners come in practically as the constructing authority between the fences and the actual connection with our line. Of course, then we afterwards can contract with the company that they shall make the connection subject to the supervision of our engineers, and that would practically put the power of making the actual connection in our hands. We propose that the connection should be made in accordance with the 112th section of the Public Works Act. Clause 1 provides that the company may take and occupy 5 acres of land or any lesser area at the junction of their railway with the Great Northern line. We think that a limit of time should be fixed within which the company may take the 5 acres of land, and we suggest that it should be within six months after the passing of the Act. Of course, that would not prevent their taking other land afterwards on payment of compensation, but the Bill as it now stands would give them power to resume that land, perhaps, at the end of the next twenty years. Clause 3 provides that the railway shall be open for public use. We suggest the insertion of a provision to the effect that the line when constructed shall be maintained and kept in repair. There is a point in connection with the maintenance and repair, inasmuch as the Bill gives the company power to carry passengers. I may say, with regard to the line being kept in repair, that as a rule, whilst the coal companies' lines are made by the companies, we in almost every instance do the running with our own engines and trucks, and if the line is not kept in good repair we can refuse to run our engines and trucks over it. Therefore, the company will almost, as a matter of necessity, keep the line in good repair. In the same clause it is provided that the company shall have power to levy tolls. We think that the tolls are pretty heavy—2d. per ton per mile, or 1½d. per ton per mile merely for running powers. When we allow a contractor to run ballast over our line we only charge him ½d. per ton per mile for running powers, and we charge the same to a colliery company for running on the Illawarra line. On this line the running for other parties except this company will probably be done by the Railway Commissioners, if there is any at all, and we think that the case will be met by the insertion of the words :—

In case the Railway Commissioners shall make use of the railway hereby authorised or any branch railway, the tolls payable by them shall be one-half of the above rates.

That is in the event of our running over the line for another company. In clause 4 it is provided :—

That it shall be lawful for the owners or occupiers of the lands traversed by the said railway, or for the said company, to lay down upon their own lands any collateral branches of railway.

We propose to add after the word "company," the words "with the sanction of the Governor and Executive Council." Then they could not make an extension without the sanction of the Governor and Executive Council. In giving a company power to make an extension they might make it to a point which would bring it in direct competition with the main line of railway; therefore, we think it right to have that proviso, that any extension should be made with the express sanction of the Governor and Executive Council. In clause 35 we suggest that the By-laws of the company must be first approved by the Governor and Executive Council, and shall be published in the New South Wales *Government Gazette*. The clause as it stands says, that the By-laws shall be subject to the approval of the Attorney-General of the Colony. We propose to let clause 37 stop at the end of the words "or any of the words thereof," in line 4 at the bottom of page 13, and then to make a fresh clause in reference to the junction, to be clause 38, and read as follows :—

For the purpose of effecting communication between the railway authorised by this Act and the Great Northern Railway, the 112th section of the Public Works Act shall apply, and that the Railway Commissioners shall be deemed the constructing authority thereunder.

That is suggested for the reason that I have previously explained. We have verbally altered clauses 39 and 40, to make them a little bit clearer. We propose to insert a new clause to stand as clause 44, as follows :—

Unless the railway hereby authorised shall be completed and brought into use within two years from the passing of this Act, or within such extended time as the Governor and Executive Council may allow, the rights and privileges hereby conferred on the company shall cease.

Then we propose a new clause, which I admit is quite novel, to stand as clause 45, as follows :—

If the railway hereby authorised shall cease to be worked by the company, or its successors, or assigns, and of the use thereof, shall be permanently abandoned for twelve calendar months, the land, site, and permanent-way there shall, on proclamation by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, vest in, and become the absolute property of the Crown without making any allowance or compensation, or paying any consideration in respect thereof, to the company, its successors, or assigns.

The reason why we propose that is this: for instance, a coal-field may be worked out or a coal-mine may be abandoned, and in such a case one of these branch railways may simply block the district. I believe the same trouble has been found to exist in England, where branch railways have been made, and I have heard that in one or two cases the land has gone back into the possession of the private persons from whom it was taken. I believe there are several abandoned lines in the Northumberland electorate now, and we think it would be a wise thing to provide in some way in connection with this matter.

90. Have you any further suggestions to make? No; except one or two verbal alterations.

91. *Mr. Kelly.*] Has a similar clause about the abandonment of the line been inserted in any other Bill in connection with the construction of a private line in this Colony? No.

92. This is the first time that such a clause has been suggested by the Railway Commissioners? Yes.

93. I suppose you have no idea why they have proposed such a clause? Simply because one or two instances have occurred in which it has come to our knowledge that private lines have been abandoned in the Newcastle district, and we think it wise to suggest that something should be done to provide for such a case.

94. Does the abandonment of the private lines tend to retard the progress of the main line? It may block the district, but it does not affect the main line so much.

H.  
McLachlan,  
Esq.

16 Nov., 1892.

- H. McLachlan, Esq.  
16 Nov., 1892.
95. *Mr. Levien.*] But suppose the company closed the line for a time for certain reasons—suppose the line was flooded for twelve months? Well, it is not absolute, except the Governor and Executive Council approve.
96. But then the line becomes the property of the Crown? Yes; the property of the country.
97. *Mr. Kelly.*] In the event of this clause being inserted in the Bill by the Committee, and if the line were abandoned, would the Commissioners be prepared to give compensation for the cost of construction? I do not know. A condition in almost every private railway Bill is that the Government may resume the private line by paying compensation. In the Denilquin and Moama Railway Bill there is not that provision, but in the Tarrawingee Bill it appears, and in all the new Bills power is given to the Government to resume the line by paying compensation, but of course that is while the companies are working.
98. Well, in the event of this company not paying, would they, after they had run their line, say, for twelve or fourteen months, be able to make application to the Railway Commissioners with a view to their taking over the private line? Certainly; they could do that. We have bought one private line since the Railway Commissioners have been in office, viz., the Mount Keira, for £7,500, Parliament granting the necessary permission. That was done to afford us communication with the harbour at Wollongong.
99. Have you any further suggestion to offer? No, sir.

[One plan.]

Note  
 Handed in before the Select Committee  
 on the Scottish Australian Mining Company  
 (Limited) Railway Bill.  
 W.S.M.  
 3.11.92



PLAN

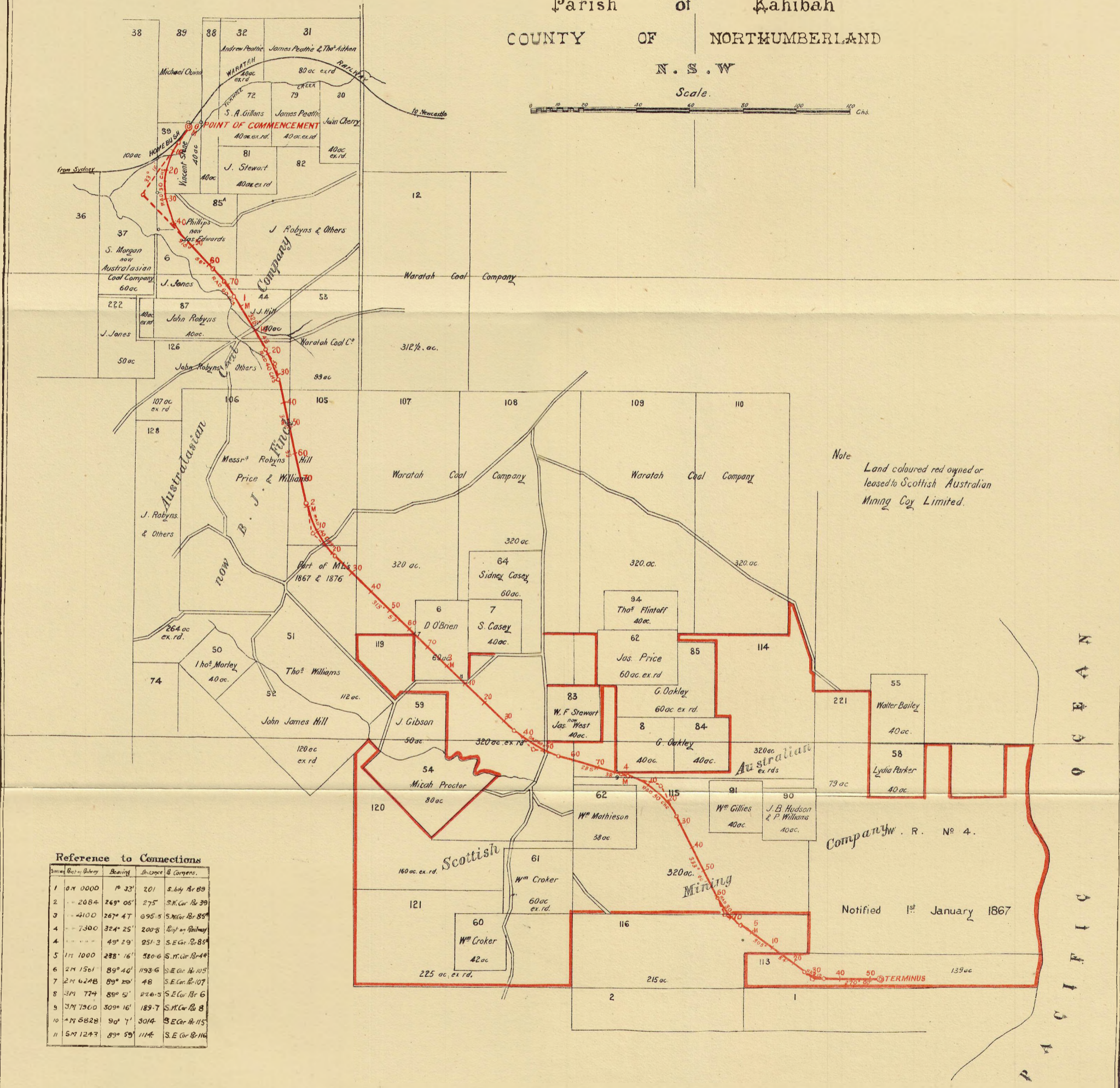
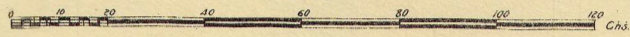
showing proposed Railway  
 FOR THE

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY LIMITED

with reference to adjoining portions  
 Parish of Kahibah  
 COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

N. S. W.

Scale.



Note  
 Land coloured red owned or  
 leased to Scottish Australian  
 Mining Coy Limited.

Reference to Connections

Station	Bearing	Distance	Comps.
1	107° 00' 00"	10 33'	201 S. by Ar 89
2	268° 4'	275'	S.M. Cr. R. 39
3	267° 47'	695'	S.M. Cr. R. 85
4	324° 25'	200'	Rd. to Railway
5	49° 29'	251'	S.E. Cr. R. 85
6	278° 16'	580'	S.M. Cr. R. 44
7	89° 40'	1193'	S.E. Cr. R. 105
8	89° 20'	48'	S.E. Cr. R. 107
9	89° 50'	226'	S.E. Cr. R. 6
10	309° 16'	189'	S.M. Cr. R. 8
11	301° 7'	3014'	S.E. Cr. R. 115
12	89° 59'	114'	S.E. Cr. R. 116

Memmoor & Hale  
 Civil Engineers  
 35 Castlereight St.  
 Nov. 8/92 - Sydney



1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) RAILWAY BILL.

(PETITION FROM NICHOLAS JOHNS, HENRY HARPER, AND GEORGE STONE, AGAINST.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 9 May, 1893.*

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

The Petition of Nicholas Johns, Henry Harper, and George Stone,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners have been informed and believe that application is being made to Parliament by the Scottish Australian Mining Company (Limited) for authority to construct a railway from their Durham Colliery, in the Parish of Kahibah, to connect with the Great Northern Railway; and your Petitioners desire to enter their protest against the said railway, upon the following grounds:—

That the proposed line of railway will traverse the property of your Petitioners

That your Petitioners did not have an opportunity of appearing before the Select Committee of your Honorable House to give evidence in opposition to the Bill.

That your Petitioners Nicholas Johns and Henry Harper have entered into extensive liabilities for working as a coal-mine the property which will be absorbed by the proposed line of railway.

That your Petitioners have already opened out the said mine, and have already expended large sums of money in mining operations upon the property.

Your Petitioners submit that the passing of the Bill proposed will inflict great injury upon them, because of the unevenness of the surface there is no other portion of the estate suitable for connecting with the Great Northern Railway and available for the sinking of a shaft, erection of a pit-head, and the performance of other work necessary for coal-mining purposes.

That your Petitioners, some fourteen months ago, made application to the Commissioners for Railways for permission to connect their line of railway with the Great Northern Railway, and to construct railway sidings on the property that is comprised in the said Bill.

Your Petitioners therefore respectfully pray that your Honorable House reject the said Bill.

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

[Here follow 3 signatures.]

2010

1892.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

SIMPSON'S RAILWAY BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
21 *December*, 1892.

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SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1892.

1892.

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**EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

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VOTES No. 33. WEDNESDAY, 16 NOVEMBER, 1892.

2. SIMPSON'S RAILWAY BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Neild moved, pursuant to Notice,—  
 (1.) That Simpson's Railway Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for consideration and report.  
 (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Lyne, Mr. Frank Farnell, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Bavister, Mr. Wright, Mr. Garrard, Mr. Parkes, Mr. J. D. FitzGerald, Mr. McCourt, and the Mover.  
 Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 36. WEDNESDAY, 23 NOVEMBER, 1892.

5. SIMPSON'S RAILWAY BILL:—Mr. Neild (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Select Committee now sitting on "Simpson's Railway Bill" be authorised to make a visit of inspection to, and hold inquiries in, the locality of the proposed railway works, and that the Committee have power to sit during any adjournment of this House, to enable them to make the said visit of inspection.  
 Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 44. TUESDAY, 13 DECEMBER, 1892.

4. SIMPSON'S RAILWAY BILL:—Mr. Neild (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Report from, Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before the Select Committee on Simpson's Railway Bill during the Session of 1891-2 be referred to the Select Committee now sitting on the said Bill.  
 Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 48. WEDNESDAY, 21 DECEMBER, 1892.

1. SIMPSON'S RAILWAY BILL:—Mr. Neild, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before the Select Committee for whose consideration and Report this Bill was referred on 16th November, 1892, together with Appendix and a copy of the Bill, as amended and agreed to by the Committee.  
 Ordered to be printed.
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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings .....	2
Report .....	3
Proceedings of the Committee . . . . .	4
Schedule of Amendments .....	6
List of Witnesses .....	6
Minutes of Evidence .....	7
Appendix .....	25

1892.

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**SIMPSON'S RAILWAY BILL.**


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**REPORT.**


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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on 16th November, 1892, "*Simpson's Railway Bill*," and to whom was granted, on 23rd November, 1892, *leave to make a visit of inspection to, and to hold inquiries in, the locality of the proposed railway works, and power to sit during any adjournment for the purpose of making such visit of inspection*, and to whom was also referred, on 13th December, 1892, "*the Report from, Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before the Select Committee on the same Bill during the Session 1891-2*,"—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the List\* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), and the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the clauses and Schedule of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain amendments.

\*See List,  
page G.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill, as amended by them.

JNO. C. NEILD,  
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 20th December, 1892.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 17 NOVEMBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Frank Farnell,  
Mr. Neild,

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald,  
Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Neild called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, together with original Petition to introduce same before the Committee.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned till Wednesday next, at *half-past Ten* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 23 NOVEMBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Neild in the Chair.

Mr. Bavister,  
Mr. Garrard,

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald,  
Mr. Stevenson,

Mr. Wright.

Present:—Mr. G. Ramaciotti (*Conveyancer in the office of Messrs. Johnson, Minter, Simpson & Company, Solicitors for the Bill*).

James Fulford (*Mayor of Dundas*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Bennett, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

*Resolved*,—That the Chairman obtain the leave of the House, for the Committee to make a visit of inspection to, and hold inquiries in the vicinity of the route of the proposed railway. Also, that the Secretary for Railways be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned till To-morrow at *half-past Ten* o'clock, sharp.]

THURSDAY, 24 NOVEMBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Bavister,  
Mr. J. D. FitzGerald,

Mr. McCourt,  
Mr. Stevenson.

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

Entry from Votes and Proceedings granting leave to the Committee to make a visit of inspection, &c., *read* by the Clerk.

Present:—Mr. G. Ramaciotti (*Conveyancer in the office of Messrs. Johnson, Minter, Simpson, & Company, Solicitors for the Bill*).

Isaac Chapman called in, sworn, and examined.

The Chairman here entered and took the Chair.

Witness withdrew.

[Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.]

[Adjourned.]

MONDAY, 12 DECEMBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Neild in the Chair.

Mr. Bavister,  
Mr. J. D. FitzGerald,

Mr. Frank Farnell,  
Mr. Garrard.

Mr. Stevenson.

Present:—Mr. G. Ramaciotti (*Conveyancer in the office of Messrs. Johnson, Minter, Simpson, & Company, Solicitors for the Bill*).

The Committee proceeded to Rydalmere by steamer.

George Hodge sworn and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Benjamin Crispin Simpson, C.E. (*the Promoter*), sworn and examined.

Witness withdrew.

The Committee then proceeded to inspect the route of the proposed railway, and having returned,

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 13 DECEMBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Bavister,		Mr. Frank Farnell,
Mr. J. D. FitzGerald,		Mr. Garrard,
		Mr. Stevenson.

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

Benjamin Crispin Simpson, C.E. (*the Promoter*), called in and further examined.

Witness handed in copy of a letter which had been addressed to The Honorable Sir George Dibbs by Dr. F. N. Manning, with reference to the route of the proposed railway. [*Appendix A.*]

The Chairman here entered and took the Chair.

Witness withdrew.

Gustave Ramaciotti sworn and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Hugh McLachlan (*Secretary for Railways*) called in, sworn, and examined.

The Chairman having retired, Mr. Frank Farnell called to the Chair, *pro tem*.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Thursday next, at a *quarter past Ten* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 15 DECEMBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Neild in the Chair.		
Mr. Bavister,		Mr. Frank Farnell,
Mr. J. D. FitzGerald,		Mr. Garrard,
Mr. M'Court,		Mr. Stevenson,
		Mr. Wright.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings referring the report from the Select Committee of Session 1891-2 to the Committee read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Report referred before the Committee.

Present:—Mr. G. Ramaciotti (*Conveyancer in the office of Messrs. Johnson, Minter, Simpson, and Company, Solicitors for the Bill*).

Hugh McLachlan, called in and further examined.

The Chairman having retired, Mr. Frank Farnell called to the Chair, *pro tem*.

Witness withdrew.

Benjamin Crispin Simpson further examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,—put and passed.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at a *quarter past Ten* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 20 DECEMBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Neild in the Chair.		
Mr. Bavister,		Mr. J. D. FitzGerald,
Mr. Garrard,		Mr. Stevenson.

Present:—Mr. G. Ramaciotti (*Conveyancer in the office of Messrs. Johnson, Minter, Simpson, & Company, Solicitors for the Bill*).

Clause 1 read, amended,\* and agreed to.

Clause 2, 3 read, and agreed to.

Clause 4 read, amended,\* and agreed to.

Clause 5 read, amended,\* and agreed to.

Clause 6 read, amended,\* and agreed to.

Clauses 7, 8, 9, 10 read, and agreed to.

Clause 11 read, amended,\* and agreed to.

Clause 12 read, amended,\* and agreed to.

Clauses 13, 14, read and agreed to.

Clause 14, 15, read, amended,\* and agreed to.

Clause 15, 16 read, amended,\* and agreed to.

Clauses 16, 17, 17, 18, 18, 19, 19, 20, 20, 21, 21, 22, 22, 23, 23, 24, 24, 25, 25, 26, 26, 27, 27, 28, 28, 29, 29, 30, 30, 31, 31, 32, 32, 33, 33, 34, 34, 35, 35, 36, read, and agreed to.

Clause 36, 37 read, amended,\* and agreed to.

Clause 37, 38 read, amended,\* and agreed to.

Clause 38, 39 read and agreed to.

New clause to stand as clause 13, read and agreed to.

Schedule read, amended\* and agreed to.

Title read and agreed to.

Chairman to report the Bill with amendments to the House.

\* See Schedule of Amendments.

SCHEDULE

## SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

- Page 2, Clause 1, line 38. After "years" *insert* "and that the whole of the said railway shall be completely constructed and brought into use within five years."
- " 2, " 4, lines 55 and 56. *Omit* "Commissioners for Railways" *insert* "Railway Commissioners."
- " 3, " 5, " 13 and 14. *Omit* "Commissioners for Railways" *insert* "Railway Commissioners."
- " 3, " 6, line 29. After "goods" *insert* "and merchandise."
- " 3, " 6, " 29. *Omit* "the same."
- " 3, " 6, " 29. *Omit* "per mile as are" *insert* "and other charges not exceeding those."
- " 3, " 6, " 30. *Omit* "and also similar terminal or shunting charges" *insert* "Provided that the said tolls or charges may be increased with the approval of the Railway Commissioners."
- " 4, " 11, " 22. *Omit* "and incumbent upon."
- " 4, " 11, lines 30 and 31. *Omit* "Commissioners for Railways" *insert* "Railway Commissioners."
- " 4, " 12, line 32. *Omit* "Commissioners for Railways" *insert* "Railway Commissioners."
- " 4, " 12, lines 37 and 38. *Omit* "Commissioners for Railways" *insert* "Railway Commissioners."
- " 4, " 12, line 39. *Omit* "Commissioners for Railways" *insert* "Railway Commissioners."
- " 4, " 12, " 44. *Omit* "Commissioners for Railways" *insert* "Railway Commissioners."
- " 5, " 14, 15, line 5. *Omit* "Commissioners for Railways" *insert* "Railway Commissioners."
- " 5, " 15, 16, " 8. *Omit* "Commissioners for Railways" *insert* "Railway Commissioners."
- " 5, " 15, 16, lines 9 and 10. *Omit* "regulations" *insert* "by-laws"
- " 5, " 15, 16, line 26. *Omit* "regulation" *insert* "by-law"
- " 9, " 36, 37, " 18. *Omit* "Commissioners for Railways" *insert* "Railway Commissioners."
- " 9, " 37, 38, " 24. *After* "any" *insert* "Stipendiary or Police Magistrate or any"
- " 4. *Insert* the following new clause, to stand as Clause 13:—

Railway Commissioners may appoint inspector.

"The Railway Commissioners may from time to time appoint any person for the purpose of inspecting the condition of the said railway and of making any inquiry they shall deem necessary with respect thereto or into the cause of any accident to any rolling stock of the said Commissioners running upon the said railway, and every such person appointed as aforesaid shall have the power to enter upon and inspect the said railway extension. Provided that no person so appointed shall interfere with the ordinary traffic of the said railway extension, nor deprive the said Benjamin Crispin Simpson, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns or the public, of the use thereof"

- Page 9, Schedule, line 39. *Omit* "in a northerly" *insert* "curving to a north-easterly"
- " 9, " " 39. *Before* "lands" *insert* "the south-western boundary of"
- " 9, " " 40. *Omit* "northerly" *insert* "north-easterly"
- " 9, " " 41. *Omit* "northerly" *insert* "north-easterly"
- " 9, " " 43. *Omit* "curving to" *insert* "across the said lands in"
- " 9, " lines 43 and 44. *Omit* "through the said lands"
- " 9, " line 44. *Omit* "northern" *insert* "eastern"

## LIST OF WITNESSES.

	PAGE.
Bennett, J. ....	10
Chapman, I. ....	14
Fulford, J. ....	7
Hodge, G. ....	17
McLachlan, H. ....	21
Ramaciotti, G. ....	21
Simpson, B. C. ....	19



1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

SIMPSON'S RAILWAY BILL.

WEDNESDAY, 23 NOVEMBER, 1892.

Present:—

MR. NEILD,  
MR. GARRARD,  
MR. BAVISTER,

MR. WRIGHT,  
MR. J. D. FITZGERALD,  
MR. STEVENSON.

J. C. NEILD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Ramaciotti, conveyancer, appeared to represent Messrs. Johnson, Simpson, Minter, & Co.,  
Solicitors for the Bill.

James Fullford sworn and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Are you mayor of the municipality of Dundas, through which the proposed railway line is to run? Yes.
2. And you have been a Member of the Legislative Assembly? I was for a few years.
3. And you were an alderman of the borough of Waverley? Yes, and mayor as well.
4. So that in addition to your present public position you have occupied other public positions which have given you a knowledge of public affairs? Yes.
5. As mayor of Dundas, are you in a position to speak on behalf of the Council and ratepayers with reference to the proposed railway? I am.
6. Has the question of the proposed railway been before your Council? It has.
7. With what result? The outcome of the chat in the Council was that several public meetings were held in the district.
8. Did the Council pass any resolution on the subject? No; but they took part in the calling of public meetings.
9. What was the outcome of the public meetings? A general feeling that the railway would be of great benefit to the district, and a deputation was appointed from one or two meetings to wait upon the Colonial Secretary in reference to the matter.
10. Was there a meeting held at Carlingford? Yes, a very enthusiastic meeting.
11. And at that meeting was a resolution passed strongly favouring the construction of the line? Yes.
12. That meeting was held in March last year? I think it was held in March, 1891.
13. Was there not a further meeting held at Granville, at which you were present? I do not think I was present at that meeting. I was present at one or two meetings at Rydalmere.
14. Were the meetings at Rydalmere held about the same time? They were held in the early part of last year.
15. What took place at those meetings? The proposed railway was discussed and approved of, and it was determined that every facility should be afforded to the promoters to carry it out; and I think resolutions were passed stating that assistance would be given, if necessary, as regards the purchase of the land through which the line would pass.
- 16.

Mr.  
J. Fullford.  
23 Nov., 1892.

Mr.  
J. Fullford.  
23 Nov., 1892.

16. Does your district possess facilities for getting to market and for the conveyance of passengers to Parramatta and to the metropolis? They possess very bad facilities.
17. Are the roads good? I am sorry to say that outside the municipality which I represent they are not good.
18. What is the population out of your municipality? About 1,000.
19. Is the land held by a few or by many holders? It is in the hands of many holders. There are very few large holdings.
20. Then the construction of this line would benefit a settled population of comparatively small holdings rather than speculators or syndicates? I do not think there are any syndicates or people holding land for speculative purposes there. The land is owned by people residing upon small holdings. The railway would decidedly benefit the municipality.
21. It would benefit actual residents rather than speculators? It would.
22. How is the land chiefly occupied? It is principally under fruit orchards.
23. Have the fruit-growers any difficulty in getting the produce to market? Very great difficulty at present.
24. What is their mode of getting it to market? Principally by bringing it direct to Sydney in carts. They also take fruit by steamer.
25. They do not take their produce to the existing railways, but bring it in carts direct to the town? Not so much. They take it to the various railway stations, but not to the extent that they take it other ways. They carry their fruit simply by carts, and by steamer on the river.
26. To what station do they cart fruit? To Carlingford. That is the nearest station to our municipality.
27. Are we to understand that there is already a line of railway in your municipality? No; Carlingford is on the eastern boundary of the municipality. There is also Eastwood.
28. Are the roads connecting the greater part of your district with Carlingford Station easy or difficult? They are in such a bad state of repair that it makes it difficult to get to the various stations, the approaches to the stations are so bad; but there has been a slight improvement since I gave evidence here last.
29. Are those roads under your charge, or are they Government roads? I am referring to Government roads.
30. Would the construction of the proposed railway tend to reduce the cost of maintaining the Government roads in the district? Decidedly, as there would not be such a large amount of traffic on the road.
31. I understand from your evidence that if this line is constructed, instead of taking the produce and traffic from the Government line, it would act as a valuable feeder to it, inasmuch as producers would send their produce by this line to the Government railways, rather than cart it into the town, as they do now? They would do that, decidedly.
32. Therefore, in your opinion, the existing State railways would be directly benefited by the construction of this line? Certainly.
33. *Mr. Stevenson.*] What is about the area of your borough? About  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles, since the severance of the municipality.
34. You stated that there are about 1,000 acres under cultivation in that district? When I gave evidence before I think there were about 1,000 acres under cultivation. The area of the municipality is 2,688 acres altogether, 1,000 acres of which are under orchards. I have no doubt that the remainder would be made use of if we had a railway.
35. Is not the ground in your municipality very high;—would not the place be suitable for a sanatorium? Some portions, as it rises very considerably. At the starting-point of the line the land is about 100 feet above high-water mark, and at the terminal point it rises to something under 700 feet. It is undulating country.
36. Taking the fruit over bad roads to the stations is, of course, to some extent injurious? It has a very injurious effect upon the orchard business. Fruit is allowed to rot in preference to carrying it to market.
37. *Mr. Bavister.*] The evidence which you gave on a former occasion would lead a person to suppose that the land did not reach as high an elevation as 600 feet;—you say that it rises to almost 600 feet? That is at the terminal point.
38. I gather from your answer to a question that it is less than 600 feet, but to-day you say it is more than 700 feet? I could not say positively, but I understand that where the terminus will be the land is something under 700 feet above high-water mark.
39. Your words as to the meetings gave me some doubt as to whether they were all favourable to the railway;—was any adverse feeling expressed? I do not recollect any adverse opinions being expressed, or one individual at any of the meetings speaking against the proposed measure.
40. You could not give any idea of the portion of the land held in large quantities? The holdings are nearly all small ones.
41. In number they may be, but in area they might represent nearly the whole of the land? The holdings vary in size, from about 5 acres upwards. Most of them are not more than 15 acres. There are a few of from 35 to 40 acres.
42. Are there none larger than 40 acres? No; and there are very few of that size—only one or two. The great bulk of the holdings are from 5, 10, or 15 acres each.
43. *Mr. Wright.*] What is the nearest accessible railway in the district now? I think Thornleigh.
44. You said, in answer to a question, that one of the nearest stations is Carlingford? Carlingford is on the eastern boundary of our borough.
45. What distance is Carlingford station from the bulk of the population that this railway would serve? Carlingford would be about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  or 3 miles from the heart of the district, and Eastwood from about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 miles.
46. Will this railway go through the centre of the district? It will go pretty well through the centre of our borough.
47. Then it will draw traffic from the eastern and western sides of the line? Yes.
48. Will it have the effect of drawing much traffic from the Government railway? I do not think so. The quantity of traffic it will take from the Government railway will be very trifling indeed.
49. The proposed charges on the line would be no more than the charges on the Government railway, so I suppose there would be a considerable saving to the people in freight? Yes.
50. Your principal means of communication are by road and steamer? Yes; there has been an increase in the traffic in that direction since last year.
- 51.

Mr.  
J. Fullford.  
23 Nov., 1892.

51. Is there not a large quantity of valuable timber beyond Dural? I am not acquainted with that district. I understand that there are Crown lands there beyond the terminus. It would tap that land, I should think.
52. *Mr. Garrard.*] I understand that this line for the first 4 miles will run somewhat parallel with the Hornsby line, at a distance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 miles from it? Yes; about that distance.
53. Roughly, following the North Road? Yes, after crossing the river.
54. Then, on reaching Thompson's Corner, this line will diverge considerably from the Hornsby line? Yes.
55. Is it a fact that your borough is now becoming a very popular place for suburban residences? I think there is a great demand for land in the borough for residential sites, by reason of there being so many very fine sites, and the land being very fertile.
56. Is the land going out of fruit-growing, and being used more for residential sites? No; it is not going out of use for fruit-growing; there is a great demand for sites with orchards.
57. And the people of your district are fully persuaded that the line would open up their district very materially? They have not the slightest doubt about it.
58. Have there been any public meetings of any kind on the subject since you were last examined before a Select Committee? No; there have been no public meetings against it.
59. When last examined, you were clearly of opinion that the people in the district were in favour of this proposal, and you say there has been no alteration of opinion since? Not the slightest. There is an increased desire to obtain a railway.
60. You are not aware whether the Railway Commissioners are favourable to the line? I have not the remotest idea.
61. Speaking for the people of your district, you have not heard any dissentient voices against this proposal? Not one. On the contrary, every one is anxious to have a railway. They would do anything to bring about the construction of a railway, knowing it would be a very great benefit to them and the people generally, because it will certainly open up a nice suburb for the people of Sydney.
62. You come into contact with people living further on the other side? Occasionally I do.
63. The people of Castle Hill and Dural? Yes; I have had chats with many of them.
64. Then, whilst you are put to inconvenience those people beyond your borough are at a very great disadvantage as regards getting to town? Yes.
65. If the people in your borough are favourable to the construction of the line, the people further off will be still more so? Yes.
66. Have your Council and the people studied the provisions of the Bill, and do they think it as liberal and as fair as it might be, or do they suggest any amendments? They have studied the Bill, and they think it of a very liberal character. They cannot suggest any improvements in it.
67. You are aware that the Bill provides that this railway should be constructed in three sections, the first of which will be 3 miles 28 chains? Yes.
68. And that for the construction of the first section a period of three years is allowed? Yes.
69. Do you know whether there is any provision in the Bill as to the time within which the second and third sections are to be constructed? I do not recollect.
70. You have only taken notice of that portion which more immediately concerned your own portion of the district? We know that the construction of the first section would take three years. I do not know what the provisions are as regards the completion of the line.
71. Do you think it desirable that there should be limitations as regards the first section, and that the time should be limited for the completion of the other sections? We do think so.
72. And that if there is no provision to that effect in the Bill some provision of the kind should be put in? We did not give much attention to that; we thought the Committee would deal with it.
73. There is no other point in the Bill which you do not think so liberal as it might be, but on the whole you think it a very liberal measure? On the whole, I think it is.
74. *Mr. Wright.*] Are you directly or indirectly interested in the construction of the railway? Not by any means. I am not interested beyond the fact that I am the possessor of a few acres of land.
75. You have no direct or indirect interest in it as a shareholder or a promoter? As far as I am concerned, it matters little whether the railway is made or not. I like the little distance I have to travel to the railway for a drive.
76. *Chairman.*] Do you know whether there exist some thousands of acres of Crown land in the Galston and Dural districts? I understand that there are Crown lands there, but I know nothing of them personally.
77. Do you know whether there are any large timber reserves in the same locality? I have heard it said that there are, but I have not been there.
78. You have no doubt in your own mind that ninety-nine out of every hundred people in your district desire this line to be made? I have not the slightest doubt about it; it would develop the fruit-growing industry and promote settlement generally.
79. *Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.*] The length of the first section is 3 miles 28 chains, and the time allowed for its construction is three years;—what is the reason for allowing that length of time? I understand that a long time is required because of the necessity to construct a bridge across the Parramatta River. That bridge will be of such a character that people will be able to use it for ordinary vehicular traffic.
80. There is no such engineering difficulty in the other sections? No.
81. *Mr. Garrard.*] Is it a fact that agitations have taken place from time to time for the purpose of having the Parramatta River bridged somewhere in the locality where the line will cross the river? Yes.
82. Is it a fact that the Minister for Works has expressed his anxiety for it, but awaits the decision of Parliament with reference to this Bill, with a view to arranging to contribute some portion of the cost of the bridge, so that it may be used for ordinary vehicular traffic? I understand that the Minister for Works is favourable to the construction of a bridge over the Parramatta River, but he will not do anything until he sees if the Bill is passed.
83. Did he express the opinion that an arrangement might be made with the company for the Government and the company to jointly build the bridge? He said that if the Bill was passed, he would consult the company with the view of making the bridge available for public use.
84. There is no communication now over the Parramatta River between what is known as the Parramatta Bridge at Drummoyne and the bridge at Parramatta, is there, except the railway bridge? No; if we desire

Mr.  
J. Fullford.  
23 Nov., 1892.

to get to Auburn or Granville we have to make a detour from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 miles, where we should have to go only 1 mile if there was a bridge.

85. Can you tell, approximately, the distance between the Parramatta River bridge at Drummoyne and the next bridge at Parramatta? I could not.

86. Would it be 12 miles? I really do not know; it is a long distance.

87. There is no means of getting across the river in that distance, whatever it may be? No.

88. The Chairman was asking you as to your knowledge of Crown lands in the Galston district;—do you know whether there are any Crown lands lying just to the west of the borough, between your borough and Castle Hill? Yes; to the west.

89. If this railway was constructed, would it enhance the value of those Crown lands? Decidedly; the line would tap those lands.

90. So that even in the first section there are Crown lands that would be benefited by the construction of the line? Yes.

91. You consider that the three years allowed for the construction of the first section is only a fair time to allow, in view of the magnitude of the bridge that would have to be built? We think three years would be a fair time, considering that the bridge has to be constructed.

92. *Mr. Stevenson.*] Are you aware that the Rydalmere Council have taken action with the Dundas Council with reference to the proposed railway? Yes; several deputations from them have waited on the Minister.

93. Have you any idea as to what the result of those deputations has been;—has any promise been given, or has the proposal been favourably entertained? The Minister gave us distinctly to understand that he was favourably disposed towards the railway himself, and that he would do all in his power to forward it. Then we waited upon him about the construction of the bridge, and he said, "As I am favourably disposed towards the proposed railway, and know that a bridge must be constructed for it, I should like the matter to stand over pending the decision of the House with reference to the railway." If Parliament passed the Bill he would assist in the construction of the bridge, which would cost £10,000 or £12,000.

94. The impression on your mind then was that in the event of the construction of the railway the Minister would recommend that a sum of money should be paid by the Government to make the bridge available for vehicular traffic? Yes; he said that would be a matter of arrangement between the Government and the promoters.

95. *Chairman.*] The carrying out of such an arrangement would afford convenience to the people, and be an absolute saving to the general revenue? Decidedly.

96. Because the ordinary vehicular traffic would be provided for at a comparatively small cost compared with what would have to be spent if the Government constructed the bridge? Yes.

97. Has application been made to the Government to construct a line similar to this in that locality along another route? I understand that there has been a proposal to construct a line *via* Westmead to Dural.

98. That is very much to the west? Yes.

99. Does it pass through a densely-settled locality? I do not think so; it is sparsely populated.

100. Does it pass through as good soil as the line now proposed will pass through? Not by any means; the soil on the other route is not to be compared to that on this route.

101. Would the Westmead route be of any service to your borough? Not the people of our borough; it might serve the people of Dural.

102. *Mr. Wright.*] Would it serve the Pennant Hills people? It would not.

103. *Chairman.*] What is the result of the application to the Government for the construction of a line *via* Westmead;—have the Government held out any prospects of building the line at present? I do think so. My memory does not serve me well as to the result of their application.

104. *Mr. Wright.*] You said, in answer to a question asked by Mr. Garrard, that there were Crown lands adjacent to your borough which the first section would tap;—can you give any idea of the area? I could not.

105. Are there 500 acres? I have not seen a plan of that land.

106. You only know that there are some Crown lands there? Yes; but whether a large quantity or not I could not tell.

107. *Mr. Ramaciotti.*] Do you know what time the fruit-carts start for town? They start about half-past 9 in the evening. The distance from my place to Paddy's Market is 13 or 14 miles, and I understand that it takes till 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning to get there.

108. And when the roads are bad they do not get there until after the market is over? I never heard of them not getting there in time for the market.

109. Have you heard that, owing to the state of the roads, very little traffic indeed goes to Carlingford, and that they prefer to be all night on the road to Sydney? Yes.

110. Do you ever hear of carts sinking down and having to be dug out? At the approach to the Carlingford Station they have been bogged. They have been within half-a-mile of the station, and then unable to get any further.

111. *Chairman.*] Is there any other statement you wish to make? I am quite satisfied that the proposed railway will be of great benefit to the public; that it will have the effect of developing the fruit-growing industry and of promoting settlement. I know many people who desire to settle in the district, because of the salubrity of the climate and the quality of the land, but the means of getting there are such as to deter them.

112. *Mr. Wright.*] Could you ascertain the approximate tonnage inwards and outwards that would be available for the proposed line? It would necessitate a little expense, but I think we could get it by the employment of a man or two for a short time.

John Bennett called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr.  
J. Bennett.  
23 Nov., 1892.

113. *Chairman.*] You are the original proprietor of a railway from Granville to Parramatta River known as the Rosehill Railway? Yes.

114. And the proposed railway is to be an extension of that line, crossing the Parramatta River, and traversing the districts of Carlingford, Rydalmere, Castle Hill, and terminating at Dural? Yes.

115. Do you know the route and the locality? Yes.

116.

Mr.  
J. Bennett.  
23 Nov., 1892.

116. Have you been present at any public meeting held in the district through which the line was to pass? Yes.
117. Was the opinion of the majority of those present at that meeting in favour of the Bill, or was there an absolutely unanimity of feeling in favour of it? There was not unanimity in all cases. Directly on the route there was unanimity, but on the part of those who wished to go by Westmead there was opposition; that sprung from Parramatta.
118. Westmead is a district considerably to the west? Yes.
119. How many miles? Four or 5 miles.
120. And the opposition to the line was the result of a desire for the construction of a line *via* Westmead? Yes. The route *via* Westmead to Dural would be the more direct route, but on the proposed route a much larger extent of country would be developed.
121. The Westmead line would be shorter, but would not develop the same extent of country? Nothing like it—the country along the proposed route is so settled with small holdings.
122. We have had evidence that this proposed route is through small holdings? Yes.
123. Would the line from Westmead to Dural pass through small or large holdings? Through large holdings. The line if constructed by one route would benefit a great many; if constructed by the other it would benefit a few.
124. Is the country equally good on the two lines of route? Yes; I think it is good on the Westmead route.
125. It is good soil? Yes; I think you may say it is quite as good as the soil on the proposed route.
126. But the land on the Westmead route has not been settled to the same extent? No, nothing like it.
127. Does the fruit and other produce of the district find its way to Parramatta or to the metropolis? To the metropolis.
128. There is no market at Parramatta? No.
129. I suppose Parramatta is supplied with produce from the immediate vicinity of the town? Yes.
130. Therefore, the producers want a line to the metropolis, and not to any local market? Exactly.
131. How do they get their produce to market? They either go to Parramatta or avail themselves of the river. Some drive into Sydney with it.
132. By vehicle? Yes; they leave by spring-carts in the middle of the night.
133. How many hours does it take them to reach the market? Sometimes they are all night on the road.
134. What is the total distance from Castle Hill to the locality of the railway line where the proposed station is to be? Seventeen or 18 miles.
135. Have you any knowledge of the fruit trade? Yes; I am a large grower.
136. Is the carriage of the fruit over the existing roads injurious to the fruit? When the fruit is ripe it suffers very much. If fruit is not carefully handled, even when carried by railway, it suffers.
137. But carriage 18 miles by railway would be much less detrimental to fruit than 18 miles carriage by cart? Undoubtedly. Then the question of expense comes in. The railway charge is a penny a case for fruit.
138. What is the cost by cart? You have to employ a man, a horse, and a cart.
139. Have you ever calculated the difference in the cost? No; I always send by railway or by river.
140. Is the river transit convenient to many persons? No; it is the contrary.
141. It is out of the way for the majority? Yes; and more expensive.
142. Can you tell the Committee whether the present proprietors of the Rosehill racecourse are in any way connected with the promoters of the Bill? They are not.
143. Then, if there has been any idea abroad that the racing authorities now controlling Rosehill racecourse are interested in the Bill, that is an entire error? Yes; they have nothing whatever to do with it.
144. *Mr. Garrard.*] Since you last gave evidence, has there been any public meeting in the district against the proposed line? I am not sure; there may have been one.
145. If so, do you think the feeling is increased in favour of the line, or has there been any antagonism arising against it? No; I think there is a great wish for the line. Those who were opposed to the line are now in the movement, because they can see that it gives them a chance of obtaining better communication.
146. Then, if the railway would be of very great benefit to those living on the first section, it will be a still greater benefit to those living on the second and third sections? Undoubtedly.
147. Three years is allowed for the construction of the first section;—do you think that is rather a long time, or, in view of the construction of the bridge, a reasonable period? I think it is a reasonable time.
148. Are you aware whether the Bill provides for any time during which the second and third sections should be completed? I think it does, but I am not sure.
149. Do you think that if there is not there ought to be a provision fixing the time? Yes, no doubt; but it gets much more difficult of construction after you past Cox's.
150. Yes;—but there is no expensive bridge to construct? No.
151. This line runs fairly parallel to the Northern line till it reaches Thompson's Corner? Yes.
152. Then it goes away from the line in a north-westerly direction? Yes.
153. Although there might possibly be a little conflict between the existing line and this as far as Thompson's Corner—a sort of beneficial rivalry—there can be no rivalry between them after leaving Thompson's Corner? No, none whatever.
154. Have you come into contact with people living in the Dural and Galston districts? Yes.
155. Are they very loud in their complaints about the want of suitable communication with the metropolis? Yes; they have been very badly treated.
156. It is a grand district, but they have been badly treated? It is the grandest district in the Colony.
157. Have you heard anyone out there being against the proposal? I have not. They were when they thought they could take the direct route by Westmead.
158. But, thinking this route most likely to become an accomplished fact, they gave their adherence to it? Exactly.
159. Have you heard complaints on the part of persons there through whose property the line will go as to the provisions for compensation? No. Communication has been opened up with all the holders of land, and I think they have been most liberal.
160. *Mr. Stevenson.*] If a line were constructed, would it not be a great feeder to the present Government line? It would be a very great feeder and a constant source of revenue.

Mr.  
J. Bennett.  
23 Nov., 1892.

161. If there had been a bridge over the Parramatta River at Rydalmere, would there not have been a large traffic at present? We have tested that by watermen's boats, and it was wonderful.
162. Suppose there had been a punt there, would it not have given a favourable return? Taking Cox's as the first terminus, my impression is that it would easily pay 10 per cent.
163. Then, at the same time, it would develop the fruit industry, and open up an area for residential sites? Yes; there are many small orchards year after year giving greater returns.
164. Do you know if there is any State forest there? There is at the terminus at Dural. It is glorious timber country there.
165. *Mr. Wright.*] Do I understand you to say that you are one of the promoters of this scheme? Yes.
166. Have the promoters ever gone into the question of traffic with a view of satisfying themselves as to the prospects? I have explained how this scheme was forced on the proprietors of the Rosehill line. The Government have the proprietors of Bennett's railway so bound down that they cannot make money. First, they say they have the power to take the line over at the then value, no tenure being fixed. We could have sold the railway twice to English capitalists, but there was no tenure—the Government could take it at any time. Then the Government would not allow terminal charges, which makes it part of the main line. We get a penny per ton per mile without terminal charges.
167. *Mr. FitzGerald.*] What is the definition of terminal charges? The first 15 miles come under the terminal charge. Then we have a right under that within 15 miles to make a definite charge, but the Government, by making the line a continuation of their line, exclude us from that.
168. *Chairman.*] That is a definite charge over and above the mileage? Yes.
169. What does that usually amount to per ton? It varies. We should have a large revenue from the Shale and Oil Company. We should be able to charge them 1s. or 6d. per ton to carry the shale; at present they only give us a penny.
170. Therefore, the ownership of the existing line to the river at Rosebill is a question of loss instead of profit? I would not say that, because the passenger traffic is so large, and it is increasing very much. Last year we carried over 60,000 passengers.
171. *Mr. Stevenson.*] What do you get for them? We get a 1½d. each for first-class passengers, and 1d. for second-class passengers.
172. What do the Government get for the passengers? Their return is, I think, 2s. each. They do splendidly. We are left out in the cold, because we cannot make our own charges.
173. *Mr. Bavister.*] Do the Government provide all the rolling-stock? Yes; but we have to keep fettlers always on the line.
174. *Mr. Wright.*] Have the promoters within your knowledge ever compiled any statistics as to the possible tonnage and revenue? We have, but I have not the figures just now.
175. Could you obtain the figures? Yes.
176. I understand that the Government bring shale to the river bank, and that they make a through rate from Joadja Creek? Yes.
177. And make terminal charges? Yes.
178. And only pay you a proportion of the mileage? Yes.
179. And you get no benefit from the terminal charges? No.
180. Is there any traffic between Granville and the river? No; but we could have if we were allowed to cross the Government line. Mr. Brunton would have all his grain carried that way, and there would be a traffic to Hudson Brothers' works, but the Government say, "No, you shall not cross our line."
181. Is there any traffic between Sydney and the river? Nothing to speak of. We had an application for a site on which to build a large wool-store there, so that the wool might be taken direct from the store to the ships.
182. Have you any assurance from the Railway Commissioners that if this extension is carried out they would treat you in a different manner to what they are doing now? We have taken excellent care of that.
183. Have any surveys been made for the bridge across the river? Yes; soundings have been taken, and the Government have offered to subsidise the construction.
184. Has there been any communication between the promoters and the Government with regard to making the proposed bridge available for ordinary vehicles and for pedestrians? Yes.
185. *Mr. FitzGerald.*] The short extension known as the Rosehill railway is a light line? No; it is constructed exactly like the main line.
186. Do you propose that this shall be the same? Exactly.
187. There was a controversy in the district about two rival routes, and one you said was a direct line which would run through large holdings;—what is the character of the population on the large holdings? Those lands are held for speculative purposes.
188. But the route you propose will go through small holdings? Yes.
189. What is the character of the small holdings? They consist of orchards and residential sites.
190. Are there new holdings taken up already that are likely to be turned into orchards if this line is constructed? Yes; it makes a difference between the expense of 1s. a case for fruit and 1d.
191. What do you think would be the cost of the first section of the line? I do not remember what the estimate is.
192. The bridge would be the biggest item? We do not anticipate that the bridge will cost so much, because the Government will assist us to build it.
193. Do you expect an immediate return? We expect the first section to pay hand over fist.
194. Speaking not as a promoter of the railway, but as a resident in the district, do you think it best that the line should be constructed by private enterprise or by the Government? I think it is an excellent speculation as a matter of private enterprise.
195. Do you not think that if the Government constructed the railway, they could put in force the betterment principle? Yes; I think it is a very excellent thing.
196. But private enterprise is handicapped, inasmuch as it is compelled to pay compensation? Well, we get over that difficulty by making arrangements before the thing is started. The people have behaved most liberally.
197. The present line is run at a loss? No; I suppose that by the passenger traffic we very nearly touch 4 per cent., and, handicapped as we are, I consider that very good. It is an unjust thing, and a great hardship that the present line should be trammelled with the conditions to which it is subjected.

198. But those conditions do not exist with regard to this scheme? No.
199. *Mr. Stevenson.*] If the line is constructed, will not the first section pass through two municipalities? Yes.
200. Would the Westmead line pass through any municipalities? I do not know that Westmead is in a municipality.
201. If the Westmead line were constructed it would not pass through any municipality? No.
202. Is the population on the Westmead route anything like the population on the route now proposed? There is no comparison at all. As you know, we have town-halls, churches, and schools.
203. The proposed route is already very thickly populated? Yes.
204. *Chairman.*] Is it a fact that the proprietors of one of the largest and best orangeries in the district had to allow the whole of his crop to rot for want of means to get it to market, owing to the deficient means of transit? Yes.
205. That happened the season before last? Yes.
206. Did anything of that sort happen last year? I do not think so.
207. *Mr. Bavister.*] Is it not also a fact that in years when fruit is plentiful it is allowed to rot in orchards close to the means of communication? I do not know.
208. You do not know to the contrary? The price is sometimes so low that the fruit does not pay for picking.
209. No matter how good the communication may be? No.
210. I understood you to say that the proprietors of the Rosehill line are simply charged with the maintenance of the road and the buildings? Yes.
211. Do the Commissioners go to all the expense for rolling stock and the conveyance of the traffic? Yes.
212. As a matter of fact, you are only charged with the maintenance of the road? Yes.
213. In the event of an accident the liability would in the first case come on the Commissioners? Unless it was caused by anything we ought to have done.
214. If an accident occurred to the traffic at the station the Commissioners would be responsible? Yes; the stations are on the main line. There are none between Clyde and Rosehill.
215. The Rosehill line is provided with servants by the Commissioners for Railways? Yes.
216. You say that the first section of this line would pay at once? Yes.
217. Does that mean that the second and third sections will pay? I think they will create their own settlement and traffic. Look at the enormous number of people who would go to a district like that for an outing.
218. Supposing the paying of the second and third sections to be doubtful, is not that an additional reason why it should be stated in the Bill when those two sections are to be completed? Yes.
219. *Mr. FitzGerald.*] How long, after the passing of the Bill, is it intended to start the making of the line? As soon as practicable. It must be finished within three years.
220. *Mr. Stevenson.*] Would not the promoters construct the earthworks at once, as well as the bridge? Yes.
221. *Mr. Ramaciotti.*] Everything now is in readiness to proceed with the work, is it not? Yes; if the Bill had passed when it was first introduced everything would have been under way at once.
222. *Mr. Stevenson.*] In the event of the Bill passing, would it not give employment to a large amount of labour? Of course, necessarily; and as soon as the construction of the line is arranged for, I know half-a-dozen people who will commence to cultivate.
223. *Mr. Ramaciotti.*] As regards the oranges rotting in the orchard, about which a question was asked, had the railway been constructed, do you think those oranges would have been allowed to rot? Certainly not. You have to look at 9d. per case expenses to the agent, and then the costly mode of transit.
224. *Mr. Stevenson.*] If the line is constructed, there is a proviso in the Bill that the Commissioners may take it over at any time? That we want to knock on the head. It is in Bennett's Bill, but not in this. It is a dreadfully one-sided arrangement. Suppose I want to sell to an English capitalist, he looks at the conditions, and he says, "The Government, after all my trouble in arranging my financial matters, will have power to take the thing over at the then value."
225. *Mr. Bavister.*] Something has been said about the large number of men that would be employed in the construction of the railway—I can understand that there may be a large number for a fortnight, but how many men would be employed during two and a half years out of three years on the first portion? I am not in a position to reply to that.
226. *Chairman.*] Have you any idea of the number of men employed per mile on railway works? We had never less than 500 on the construction of the Rosehill line.
227. What was the mileage? Two and a half miles the first part.
228. Do you recollect how long those men were employed? About nine months.
229. Do you recollect how long after the passing of Bennett's Railway Bill the works were actually commenced? About six weeks after.
230. And men to the number of 700 were employed upon the work within two months of the passing of the Bill? Yes.
231. As far as your knowledge goes, would a similar condition of affairs exist upon the line now before the Committee if this Bill were passed? That would be a question for the contractors, but I should think that a great many more men would be employed, because this is a bigger undertaking altogether.
232. You would anticipate as speedy a commencement of this work as there was of the other line? Yes.
233. *Mr. Ramaciotti.*] The orders for the ironwork would have to be placed at once, would they not? Yes.
234. Would not that give employment? Yes; indirect employment.
235. *Mr. FitzGerald.*] Do you propose to have the ironwork done in the Colony? I would have it done here; I am a Protectionist. I should like to tell Mr. Bavister that the cost of the present line— $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles—was over £50,000.

Mr.  
J. Bennett.  
23 Nov., 1892.

THURSDAY, 24 NOVEMBER, 1892.

Present:—

MR. BAVISTER,  
MR. McCOURT,MR. STEVENSON,  
MR. J. D. FITZGERALD.

J. C. NEILD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Ramaciotti, conveyancer, appeared for Messrs. Johnson, Minter, &amp; Co., Solicitors for the Bill.

Isaac Chapman called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. I. Chapman.  
24 Nov., 1892.
236. *Mr. McCourt.*] You have had sole control of all the arrangements in connection with the Rosehill railway? Yes.
237. For how long? Ever since the line was built and opened for traffic.
238. Have you made any efforts to increase the return and afford convenience to the travelling public? Yes, continually. We have made efforts to improve the traffic.
239. In what way? First, we endeavoured to work up the goods traffic over the line, and when the extension we now propose was projected the people on the other side of the river asked us if we could convey them over the Rosehill line, and I endeavoured to meet their wishes by putting on an engine of our own and hired carriages from the Commissioners, but the Parramatta River was unbridged, and the passengers—chiefly ladies and children—did not care to come across in boats. I made every effort to get from different Government departments, and also from others who had such things, means to carry the passengers across, but all our efforts failed, and after carrying the traffic for some time we had to abandon the undertaking, although it was evident that if there had been a bridge there there would have been a very large traffic.
240. If you had a bridge across the river it would be a very great convenience to the people? Undoubtedly.
241. That is one of your difficulties—the want of a bridge? Yes.
242. And one of your objects is to put a bridge over the river? Yes.
243. Would that bring traffic to this line? Yes.
244. Under your present Act the determination of the rates to be paid for the use of your line is determined by the Governor-in-Council? Yes.
245. Has that been found to work well? No; it has worked very badly indeed.
246. In what way? The Act provides that the Railway Commissioners shall use the line on giving certain notice, and the question of rent is left entirely in the hands of the Executive, and up to quite a recent time—indeed up to to-day—the question of what the Rosehill proprietors should receive from the Government for carrying goods over the line has not been settled, although I could exhibit a batch of correspondence on the subject. In spite of all our efforts in the past to get a proportion of what should be paid for the concession, the matter has never been settled until to-day.
247. You never got anything for it? We never got a cent. The Government have been using the line since 1888 for goods traffic, and we have never had a penny from them.
248. What is the arrangement now? The arrangement now is that we shall be paid 2s. 6d. for every truck that runs over the railway. It will not pay handsomely, but that is better than receiving nothing at all.
249. It would be sufficient to keep the line in order? Yes.
250. Which you have done at your own expense? Yes; of course it is different with regard to the passenger traffic to the Rosehill racecourse. The Act provides for certain fixed passenger rates, and those rates have been compromised by the Commissioners.
251. *Chairman.*] Do you maintain fettle to keep the line in order? Yes.
252. Is the line maintained to the satisfaction of the Commissioners? Yes.
253. Can you tell the Committee, knowing, as you do, the force of the local traffic, whether the proposed line would take business to or draw business from the Government railways now existing? I am of opinion that it would increase the revenue of the Government railway. A large traffic will be built up by this railway on the other side of the Parramatta River, and whilst it would give the promoters certain profits, the Commissioners, having to continue the carriage of goods from the Clyde station, would get as much, if not more, out of the traffic as we should.
254. From Clyde to the metropolis? Wherever the traffic went. Some of the goods may go to Bourke.
255. The probabilities are that the bulk of the traffic would come to the metropolis? Yes.
256. There is no probability of this line being merely used to bring produce to the steamers on the Parramatta River? No.
257. In your opinion, the fruit and other produce would be brought direct to Clyde by this line, and on to Sydney by the Government line? Yes.
258. Can you tell the Committee whether the present owners or managers of the Rosehill racecourse have any concern whatever in the promotion of the present Bill? They certainly have not.
259. Absolutely nothing? Certainly not.
260. And if such an impression was abroad in the House when your previous Bill was under consideration it was positively erroneous? Yes.
261. You notice that I am using terms perfectly incapable of evasion? I do. I may say that the same remark was made to me when the Bill was brought forward last Session, and I was very much surprised to hear such statements, because the Rosehill Racecourse Company (Limited) is entirely separate from the owners of this railway.
262. There is no partnership? There is no connection between them whatever.
263. There is no connection whatever existing between the Rosehill Racecourse proprietary and the proprietary of the existing railway at Rosehill, or of the proposed line now under consideration? They are absolutely distinct.
264. *Mr. Stevenson.*] In the event of the bridge being built over the Parramatta River, do you know of your own knowledge whether the Government will be willing to contribute any portion of the cost with the view of making the bridge available for general traffic? They have offered to contribute towards the cost.
265. How many men are employed on the present line keeping it in repair? Three men. 266.



266. Can you state the number of passengers carried annually? The traffic is increasing steadily in spite of depressed times. Last year we carried over 60,000.
267. When you gave evidence before you said 70,000? At that time I had not taken the trouble to ascertain the exact figures.
268. Were these single or return fares? Single fares.
269. If the line were extended, do you think it would add very much to the traffic, a portion of which would go to the Government line? Yes.
270. What would be the proportion that the Government would receive for running over their line? The length of the proposed railway is about 11 miles, and the distance from Clyde to Sydney is about 11 miles, so that the Government would get about the same rate that we should do.
271. If this extension were made, would you provide your own rolling-stock, or let the Railway Commissioners find the rolling-stock? If the line is built we shall probably get our own rolling-stock. The use of the Government engines has not proved satisfactory on the Rosehill line for goods traffic at any rate.
272. Would that necessitate transshipment at the Clyde Station? No; the line would be of the same gauge as the Government line, and there is provision in this Bill for the Government to run over the line.
273. *Mr. Bavister.*] Can you give us any idea what proportion of that traffic for last year was the ordinary business traffic, apart from the traffic to the Rosehill racing-grounds? The passenger traffic is entirely a traffic to the Rosehill racing-ground.
274. It serves nothing at present but the Rosehill racecourse? No; we cannot get the river, and the Commissioners do not feel disposed to put on engines and carriages, although people down the river have petitioned for a service to bring them up to the town. The Commissioners having to contribute half the proceeds to us do not see the force of putting on their engines.
275. You told us that for some time you had a traffic over the river. Then I suppose you were running the traffic entirely under your own control? Yes.
276. How many passengers did you carry then in a week? I really could not tell you; it was not a very large traffic. I do not think that the total would be thirty a day.
277. How many trains a day were you running? Five or six each way.
278. That only gives about two and a half passengers per train? Yes; we had only one carriage. Of course the main business was in the night and in the morning, to catch the train to and from Sydney.
279. You say you think a large amount of revenue would be brought to the Government railways by the extension of your line. As a matter of fact, would not the considerable portion of that traffic be traffic which goes out of your district to Parramatta, and consequently only be a diversion of the traffic, not the creation of new traffic? In a measure it might be, but the people who are to be served by the railway are now very heavily handicapped by big rates, and having to start from their homes in the middle of the night to travel a long distance to reach the market.
280. I was only referring to the increase of the traffic? A large traffic now goes down the river. The Government would get that, and so should we, instead of its going by steamer.
281. Is there a boat for carrying cargo on the river? There are several. From one district alone—Rydalmere—they send something like 500,000 cases of fruit per annum, which now goes down the river. That traffic would go over our railway and the Government line.
282. That may not actually take place. Is there not an idea that fruit gets less knocked about when conveyed by water carriage, and is consequently in a better condition for the market? If you go over the line you will be surprised at what you will see. No one could carry stuff from Castle Hill down to the river in the same condition as the railway could carry it. The roads are very bad.
283. Even when the railway is constructed, will not some of the outlying residents have a considerable distance to go by road, and will they not be just as likely to send their fruit by water, seeing that it gets less knocked about by water carriage than by railway carriage? I think not. The bulk of the fruit goes from Ryde. The railway intersects Ryde, and goes north. All those fruit-growers on the other side are not likely to go over the railway to Ryde, as they do at present.
284. *Mr. FitzGerald.*] What connection have you with this railway scheme? I represent the mortgagees of the Rosehill railway. I am the manager.
285. Have you any interest in the proposed railway? Yes, I have. Mr. Simpson is interested in it with us.
286. Can you give the names of any other gentlemen who are promoting this railway scheme? Only the mortgagees of the Rosehill Company and Mr. Simpson.
287. What are the reasons why the Rosehill Railway Company are endeavouring to get this line extended? The present line is of too short a length for a company to be able to make it pay. It would not pay to run locomotives and rolling-stock over a line 3 miles long, but it will pay if this extension is made, and it will benefit the district. Bennett's Railway Act contains a clause which almost prevents our making the line pay. A clause in that Act provides that we shall only charge the same rates that the Government charge, and you can easily understand that running for 3 miles at a half-penny and a farthing per mile per ton will never pay. It is considered that an extension of the line will convert the Rosehill railway into a paying property, and that at the same time it will benefit the people of the district, who are clamouring for a railway.
288. But this railway, according to the evidence, pays? Yes, it pays; but not up to the ordinary standard of investments.
289. If the Bill is passed, is there any probability of the promoters floating the scheme in London? Assuming that the concessions will be granted, they are arranging matters for its construction.
290. They are arranging to obtain British capital for the purpose of its construction? They are arranging to obtain capital.
291. By the evidence given yesterday we learned that the present railway could have been sold twice to English capitalists, but for the fact that the tenure was not sufficient? That is quite true.
292. Then, in the present Bill, you provide for a more satisfactory tenure? I think so.
293. What are the terms of the tenure? The 36th clause says:—"It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, at any time after the purchase by the Government of the Rosehill railway, under the powers in that behalf vested in him by Bennett's Railway Act of 1886, by notice in writing addressed to the said Benjamin Crispin Simpson, or upon publication of a notification in terms

Mr.  
I. Chapman.  
24 Nov., 1892.

Mr.  
I. Chapman.  
24 Nov., 1892.

terms of section 20 of the Public Works Act, to require the said Benjamin Crispin Simpson, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, to sell, and thereupon the said Benjamin Crispin Simpson, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns shall sell to the Government, as the case may be, the said railway extension upon the terms of paying the then value (inclusive of compensation for compulsory sale not exceeding 10 per centum) of the said railway extension." You will see the difference there. First of all it provides that the Government cannot resume this line until they have resumed the Rosehill line, because the extension would be of no use without that, and, secondly, it provides that there shall be compensation for compulsory sale of an amount not exceeding 10 per cent.

294. You provide, I suppose, for arbitration in the usual way? Yes.

295. Do you know anything of the state of public opinion in regard to the railway in the districts affected? It is very favourable.

296. In what way has that been ascertained? By public meetings and by petitions.

297. Was the expression of opinion in the district in favour of any railway or of this railway? In favour of this railway.

298. Are you sure whether the expression of opinion was in favour of a railway to be constructed by private enterprise, or whether it would not have equally applied to a Government railway? I suppose those people see that there is a better chance of getting a railway constructed by private enterprise, and they do not care who builds it.

299. As a matter of fact they want a railway? Yes; I suppose they would be glad if the Government did it, as long as they got a line.

300. *Chairman.*] Will you look at the Bill which was before the House last year as amended and agreed to by the Select Committee;—the last Committee made a series of alterations in clause 36? Yes.

301. Are those alterations embodied in the present Bill? They are.

302. *Mr. Stevenson.*] I see that clause 1 provides that the first section of the railway shall be completed within three years? Yes.

303. Would the company be in favour of a provision compelling them to complete the other two sections within a given period? The intention is to build the whole of the line.

304. Yes, but would they be likely to go on with it, seeing that the first section goes to the bulk of the population? The second and third sections have capabilities which would warrant the construction of the line.

305. In your opinion, the company would not be likely to stop at the first section;—would the company object to the insertion of a clause compelling them to complete the whole line within a period of three years? I think not.

306. Can you say whether the Railway Commissioners are favourable to the company constructing the line? I think so. I have had several conversations with them unofficially, and I have never heard any objection to it.

307. *Mr. FitzGerald.*] What would be the cost of the whole line? About £150,000.

308. Including the bridge? Yes.

309. *Mr. Bavister.*] I am to understand that it is the proprietors of the railway who are in conjunction with Mr. Simpson in reference to this Bill? Yes.

310. *Mr. Stevenson.*] The racing people have no interest in it? No; many people said it was a job of the racing people to make money out of the railway, as well as making money out of the racecourse. It is simply a legitimate enterprise to give the people on either side of the river railway accommodation.

311. *Chairman.*] You repeat that the parties interested in the ownership and management of the racecourse at Rosehill have had nothing to do with this project? I do.

312. *Mr. Stevenson.*] You said that there were droghers on the river for the conveyance of fruit? Yes.

313. Of course at present they have to cart the fruit to those droghers? Yes.

314. In the event of the line being constructed, would it not go near the principal capitals, and do away with the necessity for carting? Yes; it will be quite close to them. The line would be along the ridge, and all that beautiful district is settled. If you go to the westward you reach the Westmead and Dural route. When the Committee visit the district they will see the difference between the Rosehill line, whether it is to be built by us or by the Government, and the Westmead to Dural line.

315. *Mr. FitzGerald.*] It is proposed to build a line by Westmead? Yes; the Parramatta people are agitating for it.

316. *Mr. Stevenson.*] It is not a fact that a good deal of the opposition on the part of those in favour of the Westmead line has been abandoned on finding that the Government are not likely to make the Westmead line? I have thought so, but to my surprise I find that yesterday the Parramatta Council voted a sum of £20 to be spent in taking measures to defeat this Bill. The agitation against the line is entirely from the Parramatta side. I have gone through the settled district. I have met the settlers and attended public meetings, and during the whole of that investigation I heard only one voice raised against the building of the railway.

317. *Chairman.*] Can you tell us what is the objection on the part of the Parramatta residents to the proposal before the Committee? I believe they think that the traffic which now goes through Parramatta will be diverted to Clyde and Granville.

318. That the fruit traffic that now goes by cart to Parramatta railway station would go by the Rosehill railway and *via* Clyde to Sydney? Yes; those men who cart fruit every day to Parramatta naturally spend money there, but when they simply come from their farms to our railway station no money will be spent in Parramatta.

319. Then the result of your inquiries is that objection is raised against this line less in the interests of the people living in the district through which the railway would pass than in the interests of the Parramatta shopkeepers? Yes.

320. *Mr. Ramaciotti.*] At present the line has been and is used by the Government for storing their trucks? Yes, very largely. At the time of the maritime strike, and subsequently, the railway was used for storing rolling-stock. When the strike terminated there was a great congestion of traffic, and the Commissioners could not handle it at Darling Harbour. They therefore asked me to allow them to use the Rosehill line as a siding. I thought the arrangement was a temporary one, but I believe it goes on to the present day.

321. At the time when you had the punt in use to bring passengers across the river, I think the weather was very bad? Yes; it was in the month of June.
322. Clause 6 says, "The said railway extension shall be open for public use upon the payment of the tolls and charges following, that is to say—for passengers, a sum not exceeding the sum of 2d. per head per mile; for goods, the same rates per mile as are charged on the Government railways";—would that not create a great deal of inconvenience when you wanted to make special arrangements for special goods traffic? Yes.
323. Do you suggest that that part of the clause should read the same as the clause regarding passengers, "for goods a sum not exceeding the same rates per mile," so that you may be able to make the charge as low as you like? Yes.
324. *Chairman.*] You desire to have the clause altered? Yes. My reason for asking that the words "not exceeding the same rates" be put in is that the Railway Commissioners cannot make discounts and allowances to people using the railways. They have to get the Executive Council to approve of the rates. If there had been such a clause in Bennett's Railway Act, I could often have had traffic over the line which under the Commissioners' rates was prohibited. A man carting stuff to Parramatta may come to me and say, "The Government rate is too high for carrying my fruit to Clyde." If the clause is amended as I suggest, I can cut the rate as I like to the advantage of the public.
325. And of the Government railways? Of course. I could not cut it beyond the Clyde station. Provided it does not exceed the Government rate the public are protected. If the amendment is made it will enable me, without having to go through the forms of red tape, to get bylaws approved to allow me, as a merchant would do, to make whatever terms I liked.
326. You wish to be in the same position with respect to goods as regards special rates as you are under the Bill with respect to special rates for passengers? Yes.
327. You want the words "not exceeding" put in? Yes, "not exceeding."
328. *Mr. FitzGerald.*] Under this clause you are able to give special facilities to anyone? We should be.
329. So that a private company such as yours could enter into a combination with any set of fruit-growers to give them differential rates? We could do that.
330. Are there any large fruit-growers interested in the contract? None.
331. *Chairman.*] You desire to be placed, in reference to the goods traffic, in a commercial rather than an official position as regards the fixing of the rates? Yes.
332. *Mr. Ramaciotti.*] Clause 11 says, "It shall be lawful and incumbent on the said Benjamin Crispin Simpson to provide, use, and employ locomotive engines";—and do you want to have the words "incumbent on" struck out of that clause? Yes.
333. That would leave you to make any arrangements you thought necessary with regard to rolling-stock? Yes.

Mr.  
I. Chapman.  
24 Nov., 1892.

MONDAY, 12 DECEMBER, 1892.

Present:—

MR. GARRARD,		MR. BAVISTER,
MR. FARNELL,		MR. STEVENSON,
		MR. J. D. FITZGERALD.

JOHN CASH NEILD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Ramaciotti appeared on behalf of Messrs. Johnson, Minter, Simpson, & Co., the Solicitors for the Bill.

Mr. George Hodge called in, sworn, and examined:—

334. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I am a property-owner and fruit-grower. I have retired from business, and am growing fruit.
335. How long have you been a resident? I have resided nearly six years on the same property.
336. Have you a knowledge of the route of the proposed railway? I have.
337. Is there any statement which you would like to make to the Committee? My homestead is less than 4 acres, and the line, as surveyed, runs through the centre of what I term the lower orchard, which I planted two years and a half ago with choice fruit-trees? It takes off between 160 and 170 of these young trees, which are now commencing to bear heavily.
338. You are aware that it is proposed to compensate the owners through whose land the line will pass? I am well aware of that provision, but no matter what compensation they gave me it would not pay me to lose my property. I bought the place with the intention of living there. I have made a comfortable homestead and spent a large amount of money there.
339. How much did you pay for the property? I paid at the rate of nearly £160 an acre for it. There is a small cottage on the property, and I have spent lots of money in making improvements. Nobody would know the place now.
340. You have also spent money in improving and planting the ground? Yes; and in clearing the ground.
341. As the line is surveyed, would it sever your property or take off a portion of it? It would take off the lower portion, which is the best part, and which contains the best trees.
342. So that you object to the line, even in view of the proposed compensation? Decidedly, I do.
343. You do not think that any compensation would be a sufficient set-off against the injury to your property? I do not.
344. *Mr. Farnell.*] Is it possible that a deviation could be made where your property is situated? I am not a practical engineer, but I should say it could, without any difficulty whatever, by taking the line lower down, and going through the property right opposite mine. It is nothing but one mass of rocks. The land, comparatively speaking, is worth nothing.
345. What value do you place on your property as it stands? I am not inclined to put a value on it. I do not want to sell. I would not place a value on it, because someone might pick me up.
346. *Mr. Stevenson.*] What area is it? It is less than 4 acres.
347. What did you pay for the whole property? I paid £625 cash five and a half years ago, and I suppose

Mr.  
G. Hodge.  
12 Dec., 1892.

Mr.  
G. Hodge.  
12 Dec., 1892.

suppose I have spent that amount on it since. As far as I can see, there is no difficulty in taking the line lower down.

348. *Mr. Farnell.*] You are not opposed to the railway being constructed? No; I am in favour of the proposal, because I believe it will commercially be a good paying spec. and will do good to the district.

349. *Chairman.*] Your objection is not to the line, but to its interference with your property? That is my only objection.

350. *Mr. Garrard.*] Has any plan been furnished to you showing where the line goes through your property? I once saw a plan, but, being rather near-sighted, I can hardly say that I examined it. I know exactly how it is laid out. It will come across the centre of my orchard. It is proposed to put a platform at the lower end of my orchard. What they require a platform there for I do not know.

351. How much of your land will be separated—will it cut right through the middle? I could hardly say; it will take off about 160 trees; it will take off sixteen and a half panels of fence where it comes through, and twelve panels of fence at the other end. The land to which it could be diverted is what may be called waste land. It is commonly known as Green's bush.

352. Is it much lower than your land? No; it is on the opposite side of the road.

353. *Mr. Farnell.*] Have you received any return from your orchard already? From this part where the line comes through I have had thirty-seven and a half cases of fruit this season. It is only the second year of planting. They are choice trees, too.

354. *Mr. Bavister.*] Would the line leave a portion of your orchard on each side? Not as I am given to understand; they would take the lower part for a platform and for trucking; but it spoils my property entirely. The other part of the ground is very poor. It is only the lower part that is of any value.

355. You would not object to the promoters taking the upper portion and leaving you the lower? They would take my house then.

356. *Mr. FitzGerald.*] Do you think that this railway, apart from your own loss, will benefit this district? I believe the railway will do the district an immense amount of good, and would pay the promoters, but why they should ask people around to give up their land for nothing I cannot imagine.

357. Have the promoters done that? Yes; in some cases I am informed the land has been freely given. I would give land freely if I had lots of it.

358. That is because it will enormously benefit the remainder of their holdings? Yes; my land is too small.

359. The persons through whose land the railway will pass are prepared to give a strip of land for the sake of the benefit they will derive? Those who have many acres will give it.

360. *Chairman.*] Are you aware of any proposal by the Government to construct a line through this portion of the district? No.

361. Has there been any proposal for the construction of a Government line hereabouts? As far as I understand, not nearer than what they term Westmead Road.

362. How far is that? I think it is from 4 to 4½ miles beyond Parramatta station.

363. Further west? Yes.

364. You have a knowledge of the orchards about here? Yes.

365. Have the fruit-growers any difficulty in getting their produce to market? They have very great difficulty.

366. In what way? Owing to the bad roads.

367. Government roads or municipal roads? Most of the roads are municipal roads. Some of them are Government roads.

368. This being a comparatively new municipality, I suppose the municipal revenue is not sufficient to justify the construction of first-class roads? They cannot with the amount of money at their disposal.

369. You are not making any complaint against the municipal authorities? No; but I should like to see better roads.

370. You recognise that it is a question of financial shortness rather than neglect on their part? I recognise that they do all they possibly can with the means at their disposal.

371. How is fruit usually sent from here? Round this district it has to be carted either to Parramatta station or by dray down to Ermington wharf.

372. Is any fruit sent direct by cart to Sydney? A lot of carters go direct to town.

373. How long does it take to go that way? From four to five hours.

374. Does the fruit suffer in its transit over the rough roads? Certainly.

375. Do you think that that damage to the fruit would be obviated by railway carriage? There would be less haulage and less knocking about.

376. And less delay? Yes.

377. I suppose the delay is a question of importance with soft ripe fruits? It is, indeed.

378. What varieties of fruits can be grown profitably? Oranges, lemons, peaches, plums, and apricots.

379. Has any attempt been made to grow strawberries? I do not know so much about that. I only know one person who has a large patch of them. Whether anybody else grows them to any extent, I cannot say.

380. I suppose that the carriage of strawberries over the present road would be positively destructive? They would be all pulp by the time they got to town.

381. *Mr. Farnell.*] Plenty of grapes are grown here? A very large quantity.

382. *Chairman.*] Do grapes suffer by the present method of carriage? Very much, indeed.

383. Is the land about here held in large or small holdings? Small holdings, principally.

384. Therefore there has not been any speculation by syndicates or companies with a view to the construction of this railway? Not that I am aware of.

385. The railway, according to your evidence, would be a great benefit to small struggling settlers and fruit-growers? Yes; it would do them an immense amount of good.

386. Rather than to speculators? Of course they would have to turn in and buy up land afterwards. At the present time there has been no speculator round buying land.

387. The railway would benefit *bonâ-fide* fruit-growers and settlers, rather than speculators? At the present time, yes.

388. You would have no objection to the railway—in fact, you would be glad of its construction, if your own property were avoided? I should be very pleased to see it, and so would every man in the district.

389. There have been public meetings held in the district in reference to the railway? Some time back.
390. What was the nature of the meetings—in favour of the railway? All.
391. Absolute unanimity at the meetings? Entirely so.
392. *Mr. FitzGerald.*] Suppose the Government were to construct a railway here, would you have any objection to giving the same facilities to the Government that you propose to give to this company? I should object to the Government, as well as to this company, going through my property, but I suppose they would take the land from me.
393. The residents are giving up their land to the promoters, and you state if you had a large area you would give them a slice of yours, too? If it would pay me I would.
394. For the sake of the convenience it would give you? If it paid me I would.
395. Are all the holdings round here about the same size as yours? They are larger. Mine is very small. The holdings run from 6 to 15, 20, 35, and 40 acres.
396. All fruit-growers? Yes.
397. *Mr. Stevenson.*] There are not many 40-acre lots? Some of them run between 30 and 40 acres.
398. Are they all occupied and in use? Yes.
399. For orchard purposes? Yes.
400. None absolutely vacant which is held for speculative purposes? None.
401. *Chairman.*] What guides you to the belief that the line passes through your property;—are there any pegs in showing the course? I saw the surveyors go right through my property some time back, and pegs were put down.
402. *Mr. Ramaciotti.*] Can you mention one case in which an owner has promised to give the promoters land free of cost? I cannot say. It is simply a rumour I heard.

Mr.  
G. Hodge.  
12 Dec., 1892.

Mr. Benjamin Crispin Simpson sworn and examined:—

403. *Chairman.*] You are the engineer for and promoter of this Bill? I am.
404. You have heard Mr. Hodge's evidence? I have.
405. Do you endorse his statement with reference to the line running through his orchard and cutting off 160 of his fruit-trees? No. I must correct his evidence in one particular. There are engineering difficulties in taking the line where he suggests it should be taken. He may be quite sure of one thing, that if these engineering difficulties prove to be less than I anticipate we shall certainly try to keep clear of his property. We shall not willingly take the more expensive land in place of less expensive. There are difficulties which may necessitate our taking a corner of his property. We shall make that corner as small as we possibly can. I also wish to correct his remarks with reference to his land being taken for a platform. It is not proposed to make any station or platform there at all. There will be no station between Kissing Point Road and Pennant Hills Road.
406. What is that distance? It would be about 2 miles. It would be very difficult to put a platform there, because it is on a steep grade. It is not at all probable that there will be a platform exactly in that place.
407. Your evidence is to this effect: That you will be anxious to secure a route for the line in the vicinity of Mr. Hodge's property, to avoid his property as much as possible, so as to avoid claims for compensation for undue interference with his orchard? No doubt. Our interests and his interests will be identical. I think we shall make our interference with his property as small as we possibly can.
408. *Mr. Farnell.*] Are there any instances where the land has been given to you for nothing? None that I know of.

Mr. B. C.  
Simpson.  
12 Dec., 1892.

TUESDAY, 13 DECEMBER, 1892.

Present:—

MR. BAVISTER,	MR. GARRARD,
MR. FARNELL,	MR. NEILD,
MR. J. D. FITZGERALD,	MR. STEVENSON.

In the absence of the Chairman, FRANK FARNELL, Esq., called to the Chair  
(*pro tem.*)

Mr. Ramaciotti appeared on behalf of the Solicitors for the Bill.

Mr. Benjamin Crispin Simpson called in and further examined:—

409. *Chairman.*] Do you wish to amend the evidence which you gave before the Select Committee on the previous Bill, or do you wish to give some fresh evidence? I wish to correct one mistake which has been made several times in public references to this Bill. The route reported on by the Public Works Examiners was not this route—which has never been reported on—but an extension of the Rosehill line *via* Parramatta, Baulkham Hills, and Castle Hill, which is, in my opinion, a very inferior route.
410. It did not touch your line at all after you reached the northern side of the river? No.
411. *Mr. Garrard.*] The continuation of the Rosehill line reported on by the Public Works Examiners took your original survey from the Rosehill line, crossing the river, and then turning west, going through Parramatta? I would not say "took my original survey," because that would cause a little confusion. The line reported on by the Public Works Examiners was an extension of the Rosehill line through Parramatta and adjacent to the Windsor Road, through Baulkham Hills. Between 30 chains on our line and 66 chains, it has been deviated to a maximum distance of about 4 chains to the eastward to overcome the objection of the Inspector-General of Asylums for the Insane, that the line originally proposed interfered with the Parramatta Asylum. The route so amended is entirely approved of by Dr. Manning. I hand in a copy of his letter to the Colonial Secretary intimating his concurrence (*vide Appendix A*). With reference to the objection made by Mr. Hodge that the line interferes with his property, I produce a plan which shows that to adopt his suggestion and deviate the line about 3 chains to the westward would involve a loss of head of about 14 feet, which would considerably increase the engineering difficulties in this part of the line. Every effort will be made to minimise the interference with his property as far as practicable. Under the powers of the Bill we shall be able to deviate that line

Mr. B. C.  
Simpson.  
13 Dec., 1892.

Mr. B. C.  
Simpson.  
13 Dec., 1892.

line a little bit. Our interests are identical with his interests. Any deviation which took more of his property would make our line more expensive. I think it is likely that we shall get very nearly out of his grounds. He is satisfied that every effort will be made to avoid any interference with his property.

[*The Chairman entered and took the Chair.*]

412. *Mr. Neild.*] There is a limit of time for the construction of the first section of the line, and there appears to be a desire to fix a limit for the construction of the remainder, but no limit of that sort is provided for in the Bill. I suppose you would consent to an amendment providing a reasonable limitation for the completion of the whole work? I think so. As far as I remember, the limit for the construction of the first section, up to Pennant Hills Road, is three years.

413. If it is the wish of the Committee that some limitation should be provided, are you willing that a limitation of one year each should be fixed for the completion of the second and third sections? Yes.

414. Or would you prefer a limitation of two years for the completion of the two sections? I think I would. That is to say, two years from the expiry of the time for the completion of the first section.

415. *Mr. Garrard.*] Has there been any other deviation in the survey than that close to the river, or is the original survey still adhered to? The original survey is still adhered to.

416. *Mr. Farnell.*] Is there any other new matter which you would like to give? I do not think so.

417. *Mr. Garrard.*] Have you had any direct communication with the Government on the question of their bearing a portion of the cost of constructing the bridge? I have been in communication with the Engineer-in-Chief for Roads, and although no undertaking has been come to by the Roads Department, the negotiations have got so far as a settlement of their share of the cost of a bridge for vehicular traffic.

418. Is there a road leading to where your bridge will be erected, or will land have to be resumed by the Crown? It will have to be resumed by the Crown. The land taken by us is only sufficient for a railway bridge, and the approaches to a bridge for vehicular traffic might possibly require extensive resumptions to be done by the Government.

419. *Mr. Stevenson.*] What length of extension would it be? Not very much. Probably the land taken by us will be sufficient.

420. *Mr. Bavister.*] How many men will be employed during the three years in which the first section of the line is to be constructed? I can only give a guess, and I prefer not to give a guess as evidence. You can arrive at the approximate number from the estimate of the cost. You may take it that about one-half of the £100,000 will be spent in wages.

421. *Mr. Garrard.*] An expenditure of £50,000 over three years or any shorter time in which you do the section? Yes.

422. *Mr. FitzGerald.*] Has any alteration been made in the grade? No. One in 35 is the steepest grade.

423. Has any new survey been made, or have any new plans been prepared? No; the grades will be practically unaltered.

424. *Chairman.*] Is there much of this 1 in 35 grade? No; only 33 chains. There are 60 chains of 1 in 35.5. That is to say, a little over a mile of the two steep grades.

425. *Mr. Garrard.*] That occurs at the end of the first section and at the beginning of the second section? Yes; and it is in favour of the traffic.

426. *Mr. FitzGerald.*] What is the average grade? One in 99.

427. The heavy traffic will be on the down grade? Yes; on the heavier down grade. The maximum grade against the traffic will be 1 in 50.

428. Do you expect to make a large profit on the goods traffic? We do.

429. Do you expect any profit on the passenger traffic? I expect ultimately a very large profit on the passenger traffic. I consider that the neighbourhood is one of the most favourably situated for residences near Sydney, and that ultimately there will be a large residential population there.

430. There is no provision in the Bill, I think, with regard to the rates you are likely to charge? Yes; in clause 6.

431. Have we had any evidence of the probable cost per mile? The estimated cost of the first section is £32,117 19s.

432. Do you propose to let the whole section in one contract? I could not possibly say.

433. Will the promoters have any objection to the insertion of a clause which will prevent subletting? I think it would be a very undesirable clause to put in the Bill. It is usual to insert in every railway contract a clause against subletting. I think it would be better if it is left in that way, because a certain amount of subletting is very often advantageous to the work and advantageous to the men. Trustworthy men are able to take small contracts under a big contractor, which is very often better for them than mere labour.

434. That very often leads to the cutting down of ordinary wages—to what we call sweating? Men who take a sub-contract under a contractor do so because it is preferable to day-working. On almost all works there is daywork to be had if the men like, but they take a subcontract as a matter of preference, because they can make more. You would really be cutting from under the feet of these men the power of making more than their day's wages.

435. Where they take extensive sub-contracts, they, of course, have to reduce the wages of the other men in order to make a profit? They would not get other men unless they paid the wages which were current on the railway. I mean that the bulk of the labour is generally employed directly by the contractor.

436. And will be? Yes. I think that any provision in the Bill in that direction would be very unwise in the interests of the men. It would also tie the hands of the promoters.

437. *Mr. Garrard.*] Would it retard the work? It might retard the work. It takes the power of determining the work out of the hands of the promoters to some extent.

438. *Mr. Bavister.*] Did I understand you to say that the cost of the first section would be £100,000? No; that is the cost of the three sections. The cost of the first section will be £32,117 19s.

439. One-half of that sum would be paid in wages? I think I am within the mark in saying that at least one-half of that sum will be paid in wages. If you take the price of earthworks, which is the chief expense on railways, certainly much more than half of this expense will be for labour. The only other expenses will be for explosives and plant, and these are comparatively small.

440. *Mr. Stevenson.*] Will there not be a good deal of earthwork on this line? There is a great deal of earthwork.

Mr. B. C. Simpson.

441. *Mr. Bavister.*] The cost of-resumption of land will not be great? I do not know; I can hardly say what it will be yet.

13 Dec., 1892.

442. *Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.*] Is there any truth in Mr. Hodge's statement that it was likely that the ground would be given to the promoters? I can only say that I have in no case had an offer to give the ground. I do not believe it is at all probable that anybody would give the ground.

443. In view of the benefits likely to be derived from the railway, do you not think the proprietors of large tracts of land would be justified in giving up the portion through which the line would go? I think that they would be justified in their own interests in promoting the railway.

444. It will enhance the value of their land? Undoubtedly, not only their land, but the land of others which is not touched by the railway, but which is near its course.

445. So that the betterment principle might be advantageously applied if you could only get the consent of the Government? I think so; I think it is a very just principle.

446. *Mr. Ramaciotti.*] Are you aware that in clause 17 we have introduced what is known as the betterment principle;—with that provision, would not the cost of land resumption be greatly diminished? That would reduce the cost of resumption, no doubt, but it is only a partial application of the betterment principle.

Gustave Ramaciotti sworn and examined:—

447. *Chairman.*] You are charged with the legal care of this Bill on behalf of the solicitors? I am.

Mr. G. Ramaciotti.

448. Do you produce any documents? I may state that a copy of the Bill was sent to the Crown Solicitor, the Commissioners for Railways, and the Engineer-in-Chief for Roads, and objections were invited in each case. No acknowledgment has been received from the Crown Solicitor. The following letter has been received from the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways:—

13 Dec., 1892.

Simpson's Railway Bill.

Gentlemen,

Sydney, 3 December, 1892.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of amended copy of the above Bill, and to state that having carefully perused the same, I do not consider that there is anything further to be added.

I have, &c.,

H. DEANE,

Engineer-in-Chief.

Messrs. Johnson, Minter, Simpson, & Co., Norwich Chambers, City.

I may state for the information of the Committee that the Bill contains the whole of the amendments which were suggested by the Crown Solicitor and the Engineer-in-Chief and made by the Select Committee in the last Bill.

449. *Mr. Garrard.*] Have you any objection to insert a limitation for the completion of the second and third sections? I do not think the promoters have.

450. Do you think they have any objection to limit the time for completing the first section to two years? I think so, in view of the fact that a good deal of preliminary work has to be gone through, and that the bridge has to be thought of.

451. You think the negotiations with the Government will take some time with regard to the bridge being so constructed as to carry vehicular traffic as well as railway traffic? With the old Rosehill Railway Act we had an awful lot of trouble with the Government. We experienced a delay, not of months but of years, in settling the preliminaries.

452. *Chairman.*] In the case of a private Bill, you have not a complete staff and complete arrangements such as the Government have? No.

Hugh McLachlan called in, sworn, and examined:—

453. *Chairman.*] You are Secretary to the Railway Commissioners? Yes.

Mr. H. McLachlan.

454. Have you received a copy of Simpson's Railway Bill now under consideration? Yes.

455. Has it been placed before the Commissioners or any officers of your Department? I have consulted the Commissioners on the provisions of the Bill.

13 Dec., 1892.

456. Have you, on their behalf, any objections to raise? I have no objections to raise, but I have several amendments to suggest.

457. Will you kindly indicate your amendments? With regard to the first clause, the time allowed for the completion of the first section is three years. The Commissioners suggest that the whole line should be completed within five years, if three years is a fair time to allow for the completion of the first section.

458. *Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.*] You have no objection to the three years' limit for the first section? We have no objection.

459. *Chairman.*] You heard Mr. Simpson's evidence assenting to a limitation of five years for the completion of the whole work? Yes.

460. That would meet the views of the Railway Commissioners? That is what they were suggesting this morning. Then, in regard to clause 6, we think it wise to draw the attention of the Committee to the fact that this proposal is an extension of an extension, and that as the clause is worded it might be possible for the promoters to charge what we call two minimums. It is provided in the clause that the promoters may charge for goods at the same rates per mile as are charged on the Government railway. Our charges are based on a minimum, and for a distance of from 1 to 10 miles we charge the minimum. If the Bill gives the promoters power to charge the minimum rate from Clyde to Rosehill, and then another terminal charge from Rosehill to the end of the first section, it would make the charges somewhat heavy. The Commissioners suggest the insertion of the words "including the Rosehill line of railway" after the words "the said railway extension," and the omission of the words "and also similar terminal or shunting charges."

461. How would this suggestion affect the question of passenger rates? It would not affect the passenger rates.

462. You have no objection to a charge not exceeding 2d. per head per mile for passengers? No; but in the case of goods they propose to charge the same rates as we charge. If a person sends a ton of goods,

Mr. H.  
McLachlan.  
13 Dec., 1892.

goods on the Government line to Newtown he pays just the same amount as if it were sent to Auburn or Rookwood.

[The Chairman having retired, Mr. Frank Farnell called to the Chair, pro tem.]

463. *Chairman.*] Have you any other suggestions to offer? In clause 12, which provides for the Commissioners having running powers, we wish to insert after the word "assigns," in line 45, the words "not exceeding one moiety of the tolls or charges specified in section 6." In clause 15 perhaps it would be better to substitute the word "by-laws" for the word "regulations." It simply provides that the by-laws shall have our approval. It is usual for the by-laws to be approved of by the Governor and Executive Council. The Bill makes no provision for the safety of the passengers. In the case of the Deepwater and Mount Galena Tramway Bill, I submitted a clause providing that the Commissioners should inspect the line first, so as to ensure that it shall always be maintained in a proper way. I would suggest that after clause 15, section 42, of the Deepwater and Mount Galena Tramway Act, which reads as follows:—

The said Commissioners may from time to time appoint any person to be inspector for the purpose of inspecting the tramway and of making any inquiry with respect to the condition of the works, or into the cause of any accident, provided that no person so appointed shall exercise any powers of interference in the affairs of the said Benjamin Crispin Simpson, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, and every inspector under this Act shall, for the purpose of any inspection or inquiry which he is directed by the Railway Commissioners to make or conduct, have the following powers, that is to say:—

- (i) He may enter and inspect the tramway and all the stations, works, buildings, offices, stock, plant, and machinery belonging thereto.
- (ii) He may, by summons under his hand, require the attendance of any person who is engaged in the management, service, or employment of the company, and whom he thinks fit to call before him and examine for the said purpose, and may require answers or returns to such inquiries for the said purpose as he thinks fit to make.
- (iii) He may require and enforce the production of all books, papers, and documents of the company which he considers important for the said purpose.

Where, in or about the tramway, or any of the works or buildings connected with such tramway, or any building or place, whether open or enclosed, occupied by the company working such tramway, any of the following accidents take place in the course of working, that is to say:—

- (i) Any accident attended with loss of life or personal injury to any person whomsoever.
- (ii) Any collision when one of the trains is a passenger train.
- (iii) Any passenger train, or any part of a passenger train, accidentally leaving the rails.
- (iv) Any accident of a kind not comprised in the foregoing descriptions, but which is of such a kind as to have caused, or to be likely to cause, loss of life or personal injury, and which may be specified in that behalf by any order to be made from time to time by the Railway Commissioners.

The company working such tramway shall send notice of such accident, and of the loss of life or personal injury (if any) occasioned thereby, to the Railway Commissioners.

Such notice shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Railway Commissioners may from time to time direct, and shall be sent by the earliest practicable post after the accident takes place.

The Railway Commissioners may from time to time by order direct that notice of any class of accidents shall be sent to them by telegraph, and may revoke any such order. While such order is in force notice of every accident of the class to which the order relates shall be sent to the Railway Commissioners by telegraph immediately after the accident takes place. Failure to comply with the provisions of this section shall render the company liable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

might be inserted, with the following addition:—

Should at any time the railway line fall into disrepair, rendering it unsafe for the conveyance of passengers, the Railway Commissioners may appoint an inspector to report on the same, and shall have power to direct that the said Benjamin Crispin Simpson, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall execute the repairs which, in their judgment, may be necessary, and if such repairs are not executed with reasonable despatch the Governor and Executive Council may determine that such railway shall not be used for the carriage of passengers until it is certified by the Railway Commissioners that such repairs have been effected.

I may mention that the Board of Trade is invested with greater powers in respect of all English railways which carry passengers.

THURSDAY, 15 DECEMBER, 1892.

Present:—

MR. BAVISTER,	MR. GARRARD,
MR. FARNELL,	MR. McCOURT,
MR. J. D. FITZGERALD,	MR. STEVENSON,
MR. WRIGHT.	

JOHN CASH NEILD, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Ramaciotti appeared on behalf of the Solicitors for the Bill.

Hugh McLachlan, Esq., Secretary to the Railway Commissioners, recalled and further examined:—

H.  
McLachlan,  
Esq.  
15 Dec., 1892.

464. *Chairman.*] I understand that since the last meeting of the Committee you have conferred with Mr. Simpson in respect of clause 6;—have you arrived at any agreement as to its phraseology? I suggested the following clause, which will, I think, meet the case:—

For goods and merchandise rates not exceeding such rates as are charged on the Government railways, but the total of such charges over the original Rosehill line, and the said extension, must not exceed the rates charged for similar distances on the main line of Government railways.

465. Do you mean that these words will also cover the question of terminal or shunting charges? We have no special terminal charges. Our rates include terminal charges.

466. As a matter of fact, if the words "and also similar terminal or shunting charges" were omitted from the clause, as it stands it would practically mean the same thing? It might mean a very different thing, in this way: that under the Rosehill Act and this Bill—two separate measures—the company may have power to charge two minimums. On the Government railways we charge a minimum from 1 to 10 miles; for third-class goods I think it is 5s. a ton. Perhaps the company could charge one minimum of 5s. under the Rosehill Railway Act, and another minimum of 5s. for 2 or 3 miles under this Bill, making a total charge of 10s. I do not see any objection to the retention of the words "and also similar terminal or shunting charges." I may state that there are arbitrary shunting charges on our lines. If we shunt into a siding off the line which requires us to bring an engine out, we charge half-a-crown a truck.

467.



467. Do you think that your views would be met by this provision:—"For goods, rates and charges not exceeding those charged on the Government railways"? Not altogether, because I am in doubt as to whether the company would not have power to make a minimum charge over the original line, and a second minimum charge over this extension. That is the fear which I wish to put before the Committee.

468. *Mr. Wright.*] Do you know whether terminal charges are charged on the Rosehill line? I know that lately the charge has been put up a bit. They are getting 5s. a truck now, or 10s. a ton.

469. You would not carry the same distance for that? We charge higher than that if we are starting a new service.

470. *Chairman.*] Have the Commissioners ever acknowledged the right of the proprietary of the Rosehill railway to shunting or terminal charges? Yes, to shunting charges.

471. *Mr. Garrard.*] Have the Commissioners any objection to the insertion of a provision that, subject to their approval, the promoter may charge more than the rates put down in the Bill? Under certain circumstances. Personally, I think that that is a fair thing. On a branch line the expenses are always heavy. On some of our lines, particularly new ones, we have branch charges. Our rates on the main line are certainly very low.

[*The Chairman having retired, Mr. Frank Farnell called to the Chair, pro tem.*]

472. *Chairman.*] Really what you require is that the power (if any) should be taken from the proprietors under the original Act or under this Bill to make two minimum charges—you wish to do away with the possibility of making two minimum charges? Yes.

473. *Mr. Ramaciotti.*] It has been sworn in evidence by Mr. John Bennett:—"It pays the Commissioners? Splendidly. But they take it as part of the Government line, depriving us of terminal charges." Are you not aware that under the Rosehill Railway Act it was contended, until very lately, by the Railway Commissioners that we had no power to make terminal charges? I think it was contended by the Traffic Manager in a letter to you. At any rate, we have made a terminal charge.

474. The question arose, and it has not been satisfactorily settled;—I believe it has been a concession on their part? We have made the concession. You are getting a shunting or terminal charge of 2s. 6d. a truck.

475. It was given to us as a concession, and not as a matter of right? I think, as a matter of right, it was given.

476. *Mr. Wright.*] Do you collect that charge, or do the Rosehill railway proprietary collect it? In some cases we collect it, and sometimes I think they collect it.

477. *Mr. Bavister.*] Since the evidence referred to by Mr. Ramaciotti was given, has not a terminal charge been recognised by the Railway Commissioners, and is it not now being collected? It was given about a month ago.

478. As a matter of fact, it is being collected? Yes.

479. *Mr. Wright.*] Has it been recognised that the company have a right to the charge, or is it a matter of favour on the part of the Commissioners? I think it is a right.

480. *Mr. Ramaciotti.*] You are not quite sure? I think it is recognised as a right—it is a matter of business.

481. *Chairman.*] What is the next amendment which the Railway Commissioners suggest in the Bill? In clause 12, line 46, after the word "assigns," we suggest the insertion of these words, "not exceeding one moiety of the tolls specified in clause 6." We should like something fixed, which could go to arbitration.

482. *Mr. Ramaciotti.*] Will you give the Committee a reason for asking for such a reduction as 50 per cent.? You would then get more than we charge ourselves. For running powers we charge a very low rate. Over our lines we charge  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ton per mile.

483. *Mr. Garrard.*] Supposing it is proved that one-half does not pay the promoters, with these words in the clause you would be absolutely powerless, although your moral sense might tell you that you ought to give more to the company? The Commissioners suggest that the amendment should be made.

484. It is a most unusual provision to insert. Has it been made in any other Bill? It was suggested to the Select Committee on the Scottish Australian Mining Company's Railway Bill.

485. *Chairman.*] What is the next suggestion that you make? The words "Commissioners for Railways" appear in a number of clauses, and we suggest that the words "Railway Commissioners" should be substituted in their place, so as to harmonise with the term used in Railway Act. We also suggest that the word "by-laws" should be substituted for the word "regulations." I may point out that the by-laws have to be approved by the Railway Commissioners. It has been usual for them to go before the Governor-in-Council.

486. *Mr. Garrard.*] As a matter of fact, are not all by-laws for private railways referred to you in the first instance by the Governor and Executive Council? I think they would be, as far as I know.

487. Do you know any by-laws which have passed the Executive Council which have not been subject to your approval? I do not know.

488. It is only reasonable to suppose that they would? Yes.

489. *Chairman.*] Your next suggestion is with regard to the insertion of a new clause? We suggest, as new clause 16, section 42, of the Deepwater and Mount Galena Tramway Act, with the addition which I read the other day.

490. *Mr. Garrard.*] Had such a clause been inserted in any Bill prior to the Deepwater and Mount Galena Tramway Bill? I do not think so.

491. That was the first Bill in which it was inserted? Yes.

492. Why is it necessary to have this addition to this very lengthy and elaborate clause? Although we have power under section 42 of that Act to inspect the tramway, and perhaps to report a defect, no penal power is given to compel any action to be taken. We may report the line to be totally unsafe for the carriage of passengers, yet no provision is made to give effect to our report.

493. You are claiming the same powers as the Board of Trade in England possess? We do not claim the same powers, but the Railway Commissioners, as a matter of duty, think that it is in the interests of the public safety that this clause should be inserted in the Bill.

494. You are asking to be clothed with the powers as the Board of Trade;—will not this company be common carriers, and be liable to penalties if they negligently carry passengers or do anything of that kind? Still it is a big trust to place in the hands of a private company.

H.  
McLachlan,  
Esq.  
15 Dec., 1892.

H.  
McLachlan,  
Esq.  
15 Dec., 1892.

495. Is it not a fact that the Board of Trade do not run railways themselves, and therefore are in a different position from the Railway Commissioners:—do you not claim that a rival company to some extent shall produce all their books and papers to the Railway Commissioners? No; that is only to be done in case of an accident.

496. *Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.*] Although the power is given to the Railway Commissioners to appoint an inspector, yet he is only to inspect “in and about the tramway” after certain accidents have taken place? Certainly; we do not want to see the books of the company at all.

497. *Mr. Ramaciotti.*] Do I understand you to say that the Railway Commissioners insist on the retention of sub-clause 3—“He may require and enforce the production of all books, papers, and documents of the company which he considers important for the said purpose”? We do not insist, but we merely suggest that this provision should be inserted in the Bill. The reason why we ask for the power to enforce the production of all papers and documents is this: Suppose an accident happens, the inspector may wish to see if any reports had been made to the company which have any bearing on the cause of the accident.

498. If an accident happens on the line, no doubt the company will be sued, and this clause practically means that the company shall be tried before the Railway Commissioners before it is tried before a Court? No; it only provides that the inspector may enter and inspect.

499. Do you not think that the whole of the clause from sub-clause 3 might be omitted? Of course it might mean a good deal of trouble to the company. We make the suggestion simply because the same thing occurs on the Government railways. It is provided for, also, in the Board of Trade regulations. We have to send the same thing in to the Minister.

500. He is the head of the Department to a certain extent? Yes; but the Commissioners have very large powers.

501. He is not running any railways against the Railway Commissioners? I do not think so.

502. You do not press the amendment? The Commissioners submit the clause for the consideration of the Committee. They think that as a matter of duty they should bring this matter before the Committee.

503. Do they expect the Committee to accept their suggestion? They suggest the clause, and they think it ought to be inserted.

504. *Mr. Stevenson.*] Would they be content if the first portion of the clause were inserted? The first two sub-clauses are really the most important.

505. *Mr. Ramaciotti.*] Who is to pay the cost of an inspection? I do not think the Commissioners would object to pay the cost of an inspection.

506. *Mr. J. D. FitzGerald.*] The examination of the company's papers is only contingent on the occurrence of an accident? Yes.

507. You have no desire to obtain any power to search their papers and documents? Not in connection with the financial operations of the company.

508. Not unless an accident has occurred in which an injury to the public has resulted? The inspector might find the road in bad order, and he might want to see if any reports have been made by the company's officers on that subject.

509. What is the policy of the Railway Commissioners with regard to private lines;—do they favour them, or object to them? That is a matter of policy into which they would not care to enter.

510. Have they considered this line at all? Not as a principle.

511. As a matter of policy they would rather not express an opinion as to whether this line should be constructed by private enterprise? That is a matter of policy which they never care to enter into.

512. You would not like the Committee to think that they have expressed an opinion either in favour of a Government railway or against the promoters of the Bill? No.

513. They hold a neutral position? Yes.

514. *Chairman.*] As a matter of fact, did not they report against the Government proposal to construct a railway from Westmead to Dural? I think they did.

515. All you want is the power to see that the line is in proper repair before passengers are carried, and that if an accident occurs a private investigation shall be held into the cause of the accident, with a view to prevent a repetition of it? Yes. That is admitted to some extent by providing that the line shall not be opened until the Engineer-in-Chief gives a certificate that it is well and truly made. In order to ensure that the line shall be properly maintained, we desire the power to inspect and report, and see that the line is kept up to a certain standard of efficiency.

516. *Mr. Ramaciotti.*] Suppose you held an inquiry, what power would you have under this clause to prevent a repetition of an accident? The Commissioners and their officers are experts. An accident may occur through defective regulations, or it may be caused by irregular workmen, and the Commissioners may be able to make a suggestion which will prevent a repetition of the accident.

517. *Mr. Garrard.*] Are not all the regulations to be subject to your approval? The same thing may happen on our own lines. We have perhaps a certain design of trucks going off the road more frequently than other designs. It causes us to look into the matter, and probably we find some defect in the design which we can repair.

518. *Mr. Ramaciotti.*] What power have you to enforce any suggestion which you may make to the promoters of this Bill;—what is the use of having one clause without the other? That is why we suggest the insertion of this clause.

519. *Chairman.*] Do you wish this new clause to apply to the existing line as well as to the proposed extension? We cannot deal with the existing line.

520. Have you any further suggestion to offer? No.

Benjamin Crispin Simpson recalled and further examined:—

Mr. B. C.  
Simpson.  
15 Dec., 1892.

521. *Mr. Ramaciotti.*] You have heard the amendments which have been suggested on behalf of the Railway Commissioners. With reference to the amendment in respect of the rates, you are desirous, I understand, that a short provision shall be inserted leaving it in the discretion of the Commissioners to grant the promoters power to increase the rates should the necessity at any time arise? Yes. I think that the restriction that only similar charges should be made as those made on the Government railways should be capable of expansion by the permission of the Commissioners, should circumstances, in their opinion as well as in ours, render it desirable that such an expansion should be made.

522. With reference to the proposed amendment at the end of clause 6, limiting the total charges over the two railways to the amount charged by the Government over similar distances, what are your views?

My

My views are that the limitation is very clear by that general wording. It would no longer be "similar" if I were to make two terminal charges instead of one. I think it is undesirable to load the Bill with matter which is not necessary, because it all tends to make the meaning of the Bill vague. We are very desirous, as we suffered a great deal of financial hardship from the vagueness of the Rosehill Railway Act, that this measure shall not become vague in that way. I object to the provision simply on the ground that it is not necessary, and tends to make the Bill more vague.

Mr. B. C.  
Simpson.  
15 Dec., 1892.

523. *Mr. Garrard*] You would have no objection to verbal alterations in clause 6 which would meet some of the objections raised by Mr. McLachlan? No. We do not desire to make terminal charges. I was present at all the negotiations over this concession which was made to us. It was made as a concession, and not as a right. The Commissioners allowed us what they before appropriated to themselves, because we were simply unable to work our line. If we had the right we have suffered a wrong at their hands. We are very desirous to avoid any recurrence of that thing under this Bill.

524. *Mr. Ramaciotti*.] With reference to clause 12, the Commissioners wish to limit the rates which they are to pay us when they run trains over the line to an amount not exceeding one moiety of the rates which they can charge to the general public. Have you any remarks to make on that suggestion? I think that such a limitation would be unfair to the promoters, and unwise, because the circumstances referred to about the extension of the charges would certainly raise the payment to the promoters by agreement with the Commissioners to more than a moiety. I think it would be only fair, under these circumstances, considering that the proportion which would be taken by the promoters and the Commissioners must depend very much on outside conditions, that the whole question should be left open to go to arbitration. Arbitration should not be limited at one end and unlimited at the other.

525. With reference to the proposed new clause 16, would you have any objection to the insertion of a clause authorising the Railway Commissioners to make an inspection of the line at such time as they may deem fit, for the purpose of seeing whether it is safe for them to run their rolling-stock over it? Certainly not.

526. You object, however, to an inspector having the power of calling before him and examining your employees, and requiring returns at an enormous cost, and the production of your books? I object to the extreme clause which has been suggested by Mr. McLachlan, on the ground that the Railway Commissioners cannot be to the promoters of this Bill in the same relation as the Board of Trade is to railway companies in England. We must have commercial dealings with the Railway Commissioners, and I do not think it would be right that one side to a commercial treaty should be vested with extreme powers over the other.

527. *Chairman*.] Have you any objection to the insertion of a clause giving the Commissioners power to investigate the cause of an accident to their rolling-stock on your line, with a view to prevent its recurrence? I have already said that I do not object to their going over the line, but they do not want Parliamentary powers to enable them to inspect their own rolling-stock. I think that the insertion of such a clause is unnecessary.

528. *Mr. Garrard*.] Suppose an accident occurs through some fault of yours, and their rolling-stock is considerably damaged, they will not have the power to go over the line and get evidence that it was through your negligence that their property was damaged? I think the best way is to give them the power to inspect the line without saying that it is for any particular purpose; let them always have the power to inspect the line.

529. *Mr. Ramaciotti*.] In view of their position, and the dealings which will exist between the promoters and the Commissioners, do you think it is fair that it should be within the option of the Commissioners to say whether the line is safe or not;—do you not think the liability which the proprietors will be under as common carriers will be sufficient protection to the public;—will you not, for your own protection, see that the lines are kept in repair? I think the liability of common carriers will be sufficient, and in any case I do not think it would be desirable to invest the Commissioners or any other body with a power of trial which would prejudice a legal trial.

530. Is it likely that the promoters, for their own sake, will allow the line to fall out of repair? Certainly not; for they would suffer a financial loss, and would be criminally liable for negligence.

531. If the Commissioners are given this option, is it not possible that they may deem some repairs necessary which are not necessary, and put you to expense and trouble over the matter? Under the proposed clause they would have the power to dictate any repairs they liked.

532. Whether necessary or not? Yes; we might have to keep what would really be a branch line in the first-rate order of an English main line. We might have no power of saying that we could not afford the expense.

533. Might not a clause of that kind have the effect of closing the line altogether? It might, certainly. It would give them the power to close the line at any time which they considered right. I do not consider that these clauses are fair at all.

534. *Chairman*.] Is there anything else which you wish to state to the Committee? No; excepting that I would like to impress on the Committee the extreme desirability, both in the interests of the promoters and in the public interest, of allowing us an extra rate, with the concurrence of the Commissioners, because it might be impossible to run the line on the rates that pay over a large system. If the Commissioners concur in our representation it may be to the public advantage also that we should be allowed to have the extra rates.

## APPENDIX.

### A.

[*To Evidence of B. C. Simpson, 5 December, 1892.*]

My dear Sir,

Branch Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere, near Parramatta, 23 February, 1892.  
I have this morning gone over the ground with Mr. Simpson, with a view of seeing if the proposed new route, marked "A" on the plan A herewith, will obviate the objections I have before expressed as to the railway passing through the ground of this institution. Though there are some grave objections to a railway so near a public institution of this character, the main objection to the scheme—that it would cut up the estate to great disadvantage and occupy ground required for future extensions—have been removed by the new route. If this is adhered to, and precautions taken to protect the railway where it passes through this estate with high and secure walls and fences, I feel that I ought to withdraw any further opposition to the line.

The Hon. G. R. Dibbs, Esq., M.P., &c.

I am, &c.,

F. N. MANNING.



1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## SIMPSON'S RAILWAY BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF THE BOROUGH OF PARRAMATTA AND SURROUNDING DISTRICTS, AGAINST.)

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*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 18 April, 1893.*

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

The Petition of the inhabitants of the Borough of Parramatta and surrounding districts,—

SHOWETH :—

(1.) That your Petitioners have been informed and believe that application is being made to Parliament by one Benjamin Crispin Simpson for a Bill to authorise the construction of an extension of the railway communication known as the Rosehill Railway in three sections from near the Rosehill Station Platform, and to traverse the district of Rydalmere, Pennant Hills, Dundas, and Castle Hill, terminating at Dural; and oppose the said Bill upon the grounds hereinafter mentioned, that is to say :—

That the Petitioners believe that the passing of the Bill proposed will inflict great injury to the resident farmers, fruit-growers, and freeholders of land in the town, and the greater part of the districts of Parramatta, extending through Toongabbee, Windsor Road, Seven Hills, Kellyville, Baulkham Hills, Castle Hill, and thence to Dural, because of the remote situation of the proposed line of railway will render it inaccessible and useless to the majority of them.

That for the use and convenience of the people not now within reach of the Hornsby, Thornleigh, Pennant Hills, Carlingford, Eastwood, and Ryde Stations respectively on the Great Northern Railway a line of railway is urgently required, extending from Parramatta or Westmead Stations through Baulkham Hills, thence through Castle Hill, and thence to Dural and Galston.

That most parts of the district to be traversed by the first section of the line set out in the Bill are already within easy distance of communication of the stations on the Great Northern Line, before referred to, or some of them, and have for years past made use of that line for their passenger and goods traffic with Sydney, and thereby contributed largely towards the revenue arising from that line by the establishment within such district of this new private railway parallel with and within 2 or 3 miles of the Government Northern Line, will necessarily divert a large part of such traffic and revenue from the Railway Commissioners to the promoters of the private line without securing any substantial benefits to any other persons.

That your Petitioners believe the establishment of the private railway line proposed must also absorb part of the traffic which would otherwise turn to and help to support the required railway *via* Baulkham Hills before mentioned, thereby tending to further delay the construction thereof.

That the resident business people and property holders, who have been induced to invest their capital in Parramatta as the natural and proper market town of the district, will unfairly and unjustly sustain great injury by the drawing away their legitimate business to other centres of population which the proposed railway will effect.

That though the first section of the Bill requires the first section of the line terminating at Pennant Hills to be completed within three years of the passing of the Bill, and the said first section is the part which would most seriously interfere with the revenue of the Great Northern Line, yet there is no limit to the time for completing the more distant sections, and no provision to compel such completion.

Your Petitioners, therefore, upon the several grounds hereinbefore set forth, respectfully pray your Honorable House to reject the said Bill.

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

[Here follow 454 signatures.]

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1892.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

VALE OF CLWYDD COAL-MINING COMPANY'S BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
18 *October*, 1892.

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SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1892.

1892.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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VOTES No. 17. WEDNESDAY, 5 OCTOBER, 1892.

9. VALE OF CLYWDD COAL-MINING COMPANY'S BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Wright moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Vale of Clwydd Coal-mining Company's Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Alfred Allen, Mr. Tonkin, Mr. Fegan, Mr. Garrard, Mr. Torpy, Mr. Barbour, Mr. McFarlane, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 22. TUESDAY, 18 OCTOBER, 1892.

12. VALE OF CLYWDD COAL-MINING COMPANY'S BILL:—Mr. Wright, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of the Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before the Select Committee for whose consideration and Report this Bill was referred on the 5th October, 1892, together with a copy of the Bill as agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.
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CONTENTS.	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings .....	2
Report .....	3
Proceedings of the Committee .....	4
Minutes of Evidence .....	5

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1892.  

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VALE OF CLWYDD COAL-MINING COMPANY'S BILL.  

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REPORT.  

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on the 5th October, 1892, the "*Vale of Clwydd Coal-mining Company's Bill*,"—beg to report to your Honorable House,—

That they have examined the witness named in the margin (whose <sup>Wm. Briggs,</sup> evidence will be found appended hereto); and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the clauses of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment. <sub>Esq.</sub>

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without amendment.

No. 2 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 18 October, 1892.

F. A. WRIGHT,  
Chairman.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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TUESDAY, 11 OCTOBER, 1892.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. Wright.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

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THURSDAY, 13 OCTOBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Wright, | Mr. McFarlane.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

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TUESDAY, 18 OCTOBER, 1892.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Barbour, | Mr. Torpy,  
Mr. Wright.

Mr. Wright called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, together with original Petition, to introduce same, before the Committee.

Present:—William Briggs, Esq. (Chairman of the Vale of Clydd Coal-mining and Copper-smelting Company, Limited).

William Briggs sworn, and examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Clauses 1 to 5 read and agreed to.

Title read and agreed to.

Chairman to report the Bill without amendment to the House.

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1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

VALE OF CLWYDD COAL-MINING COMPANY'S BILL.

TUESDAY, 18 OCTOBER, 1892.

Present:—

MR. BARBOUR,

MR. TORPY.

F. A. WRIGHT, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

William Briggs, Esq., sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] What are you? A solicitor.
2. I believe you are Chairman of the Vale of Clwydd Coal-mining Company? I am.
3. In the Preamble of the proposed Bill the Company ask for power to alter their deed of settlement? Yes.
4. It is, I understand, a chartered Company under a special Act of Parliament? Yes.
5. And I understand that under that charter the by-laws of the Company are incorporated as an integral portion of the Act? They are referred to in the Act, and made part of the Act.
6. In the first place I understand it is desired to alter the name of the Company? Yes. We wish to omit the words "Copper-smelting." That portion of the name of the Company is quite useless, and is not used. We have never had anything to do with copper-smelting. It was thought, perhaps, when the Company was first formed that copper-smelting might form part of its operations, but that has never been the case.
7. You propose to leave out the words "Copper-smelting," so that the name of the Company shall be "The Vale of Clwydd Coal-mining Company"? Yes.
8. I understand also that the Company's operations are considerably hampered by reason of the existing by-laws requiring that a very large number of shareholders shall be present at a meeting of the Company? Yes. The by-laws require that 10,000 shares shall be represented at a meeting, either in person or by proxy.
9. *Mr. Torpy.*] What is the total number of shares? Thirty thousand.
10. *Chairman.*] Do you find that the provision referred to hampers you considerably? Yes; sometimes we have to abandon our meetings; we cannot manage it at all.
11. Are there any other objects sought by the Company? We wish to effect a change in regard to the managing director. By our deed of settlement the managing director is one of the Board. We had a great deal of trouble with our managing director, and had to prosecute him for fraud, and we have ever since been acting without a managing director.
12. You desire to have power to appoint a manager who shall not be a director? Yes. We would call him "Secretary."
13. To be the servant of the Board instead of a member of the Board? Yes, instead of its master.
14. Do you seek any other concessions? I think those are all.
15. *Mr. Barbour.*] In reference to the reduction of the number of shares to be represented at a meeting of the Company, I presume any action taken will be in compliance with the Act now in existence? We shall have to call a meeting under the present Act.
- 16.

W. Briggs,  
Esq.

18 Oct., 1892.

- W. Briggs, Esq.  
18 Oct., 1892.
16. And who confirms the by-laws? The shareholders. The Bill provides how they shall be altered.
17. Why do you want an alteration of the name;—what harm is there in having the words “Copper-smelting”? There is no harm. We should never have asked for their omission if we had not been asking for other things.
18. Is it not an advantage having once been known under a certain name to continue that name? There is nothing in it one way or the other, except that the present is a long name, and the words “Copper-smelting” are quite useless. The alteration will make the title of the Company more concise.
19. *Chairman.*] As a matter of fact the Company is now known as the Vale of Clwydd Coal-mining Company? Yes. The words “Copper-smelting” are never used in correspondence or advertisements.

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**OXFORD-STREET IMPROVEMENT BILL.**

(PETITION FROM WILLIAM BRERETON, JOSEPH BRERETON, ELIZABETH McANALLY, CHARLOTTE HAMILTON, MARY ANN SHERLOCK, THERESA AGNES MOORE, AND FRANCES BRERETON, PRAYING TO BE HEARD PERSONALLY, OR BY SOLICITOR OR COUNSEL.)

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*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 23 November, 1892.*

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

The humble Petition of William Brereton, the tenant for life, and of Joseph Brereton, George Richard Brereton, William John Brereton, Elizabeth McAnally, Charlotte Hamilton, Mary Ann Sherlock, Theresa Agnes Moore, Margaret Dorington, and Frances Brereton, entitled in remainder expectant upon the life of the said William Brereton,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

1. That a Bill has been introduced into your Honorable House in pursuance of leave in that behalf given, intituled "A Bill to enable the Council of the Borough of Paddington to close certain portions of Marshall-street, a public street in the said Borough, and a certain right-of-way leading therefrom; and to vest the fee simple of part of the land comprised in the closed portion of the said street and said right-of-way in the Marshall's Paddington Brewery (Limited), a Company duly registered under the Companies' Act, and the remaining part thereof in the trustees of the will of George Brereton, deceased; and to vest in the said Borough for the improvement of Oxford-street, certain pieces and parcels of land owned by the said Marshall's Paddington Brewery (Limited), fronting Oxford-street, and for purposes in furtherance of or consequent on the aforesaid objects."

2. That such Bill has been referred to a Select Committee, appointed by your Honorable House, for consideration and report.

3. That your Petitioners being largely interested in the questions to be considered by such Select Committee, your Petitioners are advised that it is desirable for them to be represented before such Select Committee.

4. Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to grant them permission to appear before the said Select Committee in person or by Solicitor or Counsel; and if necessary to adduce such evidence, and send for such persons and papers as your Petitioners may be advised, together with power to examine and cross-examine witnesses called before the said Committee.

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

[Here follow 7 signatures.]

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1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

## GOULBURN WATER SUPPLY CHARGES BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RATEPAYERS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF GOULBURN, AGAINST.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 22 September, 1892.*

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

We the undersigned Ratepayers of the Municipality of Goulburn, being opposed to the measure introduced into the Assembly by Doctor Leslie Hollis, on the twenty-sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, entitled a Bill to enable the Borough of Goulburn to recover certain rates and charges due in respect of the water supply within the Municipality of Goulburn.

The humble Petition of the undersigned,—

SHOWETH :—

1. That the Borough Council passed certain By-laws in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, containing no provision to claim rates where the water was not supplied; subsequently the Council made a claim, which was contested in a Court of Law in January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, when the Council failed to recover.

2. That the Council now desires your Honorable House to legislate retrospectively, so that they may be enabled to make a claim and recover the same for the years one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and one thousand eight hundred and ninety, although the Council had no legal or equitable claim against your Petitioners.

3. Your Petitioners respectfully point out to your Honorable House that if the said Bill became law, great hardship and injustice would be experienced by many of your Petitioners, inasmuch as the present occupiers would, by the sixty-first clause of the Water and Sewerage Act of one thousand eight hundred and eighty, be made responsible in the first instance for all charges made by the Council, although they were not the occupants during the years one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and one thousand eight hundred and ninety. Their Honors the Judges in Banco have decided that the Council must exhaust the effects of the occupier before the owner can be made responsible.

And your Petitioners humbly pray that your Honorable House will refuse to pass the said Bill.

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

[Here follow 277 signatures.]





1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOULBURN AND CROOKWELL RAILWAY BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF THE CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT OF GOULBURN, IN FAVOUR OF.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 18 May, 1893.*

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That we, the undersigned inhabitants of the city, towns, and district of Goulburn, county of Argyle, having been given to understand that a Bill to construct a railway from Goulburn to Crookwell is now before Parliament, are of opinion that the said railway, if constructed, would be advantageous to the people of this district, and tend very materially to develop its mineral and agricultural resources.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will take such Bill into their favourable consideration, with a view to its becoming law as early as possible.

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

*[Here follow 1,352 signatures.]*



1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

(ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STOCK AND BRANDS BRANCH.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

TO THE HONORABLE T. M. SLATTERY, ESQ., M.P., MINISTER FOR MINES AND  
AGRICULTURE.

Sir,

I have the honor herewith to submit the Report of the Chief Inspector of Stock upon the work of the Stock and Brands Branch for the year 1891.

The record of work done by the officers of the Branch is very satisfactory, and there is every reason to believe that under the Act, 55<sup>o</sup> Vic. No. 17, not only the work but the usefulness of the inspectors will be greatly increased.

Three hundred and three head of cattle were condemned last year at Homebush alone.

The increase in the number of horses, cattle, and sheep, and the general improvement in the breed, is highly gratifying. Already the greater attention directed of late to dairying has had some effect in altering and improving our breed of cattle, and as this movement progresses the effect upon our cattle will yearly become more noticeable. There is apparently no reason why dairying operations within the Colony should not be extended very largely, seeing that we possess all the requirements for the output of a very large quantity of high-class dairy produce; and, so long as we export only first-class or carefully graded produce, there is every reason why we should expect to find an unlimited demand for it in the European markets. With the exception of the export of meat there is no produce so likely to establish a steady and profitable export trade as dairy produce.

It must be very gratifying to the Chief Inspector, after so many years advocacy, to find that his labours are bearing fruit in the establishment of killing and chilling works in various parts of the Colony, and the transport of chilled meat over long distances by railway, with provision at the seaboard for cool storage. With these accessories by way of a start, it will not take long to establish an extensive export trade in meat if the growers will co-operate and will improve the breed for this purpose by judicious crossing. On this head some valuable information is given in Appendix I.

It is gratifying to find that though inoculation for pleuro-pneumonia was tried on 229 holdings it failed only in one case, and that through bad virus. Considerable attention has been given by the staff of this Branch during the year to the various diseases by which our flocks and herds are affected. The result of M. Loir's operations, as given in Appendix J, are most satisfactory.

The clip for the year shows a very satisfactory increase.

In estimating the average weights of the clip from lambs and sheep respectively shorn in the grease, creek-washed, or scoured, account is taken of the fact that where creek-washing is adopted the sheep are smaller and the fleece lighter than in the localities where scouring is resorted to.

The

The following figures show how large a proportion of our clip is shipped from the chief ports of adjoining Colonies :—

ESTIMATE of the proportion of the Wool Clip of this Colony shipped from each of the principal shipping ports of this and the adjoining Colonies.

Year.	Wool.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Adelaide.	Brisbane.	Total.
		lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1884	Greasy .....	83,054,285	30,042,541	7,216,407	695,690	126,008,923
"	Washed .....	3,281,142	778,338	209,987	59,676	4,329,143
1885	Greasy .....	119,565,541	32,430,779	9,216,164	886,064	162,098,548
"	Washed .....	2,265,685	336,759	299,322	94,935	2,996,701
1886	Greasy .....	115,810,501	35,913,969	13,891,088	150,305	165,765,863
"	Washed .....	2,505,650	1,285,408	671,721	4,829	4,467,608
1887	Greasy .....	125,167,424	45,922,914	16,054,563	330,189	187,475,090
"	Washed .....	2,983,730	1,090,073	.....	18,667	4,092,470
1888	Greasy .....	148,681,473	38,421,221	14,369,559	269,352	201,741,605
"	Washed .....	3,410,500	163,327	.....	15,648	3,589,475
1889	Greasy .....	161,240,577	54,265,699	9,470,909	306,251	225,283,436
"	Washed .....	3,101,814	1,519,199	1,481,528	16,590	6,119,131
1890	Greasy .....	187,400,915	54,046,533	10,219,179	630,324	252,296,961
"	Washed .....	3,701,744	884,208	1,314,847	30,360	5,931,159
1891	Greasy .....	206,430,251	55,981,297	11,004,076	749,461	274,165,085
"	Washed .....	2,727,079	947,590	1,337,933	26,689	5,039,291

While the export of greasy wool has increased during the past eight years by 148,156,162 lb., the export of washed wool during the same period has increased by only 710,148 lb. This is mainly due to the fact that the growers prefer to dispose of their wool in the grease. The proportion of New South Wales wool shipped from Melbourne has increased steadily from 30,820,879 lb. in 1884 to 56,928,887 lb. in 1891. The quantity of New South Wales wool shipped from Adelaide shows greater fluctuations. Thus the quantity which in 1884 was 7,126,374 lb. had in 1887 risen to 16,054,563 lb., and had up to 1891 declined to 12,342,009 lb. These fluctuations are probably due to the state of the Darling River from time to time. The quantity of New South Wales wool shipped from Brisbane in 1884 was 755,366 lb., and in 1891 776,150 lb., but in the interim it had risen to 980,999 lb. and had fallen to 155,134 lb.

Every effort is being made to improve the driftways of the Colony, so as to increase the facilities for moving stock from one part of the Colony to another, thereby increasing the value of pastoral holdings.

The information given in Appendix G will, it is thought, prove most useful in connection with some of the movements now on foot relating to the export of meat.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD.

Department of Mines and Agriculture,  
Sydney, 11th June, 1892.

## The Chief Inspector of Stock to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Stock Branch, Sydney, 30 April, 1892.  
 On the 3rd February last I submitted a Progress Report for the year ending 31st December, 1891, giving the approximate number of the horses, cattle, and sheep then in the Colony; and I have now the honor to submit for your consideration my complete Report for that year on the working of this Branch, which is as usual based very much upon Inspectors' estimates—owners still showing very little inclination to furnish data. It will be seen that the actual number of cattle and sheep in this Report exceed those in the Progress Report, while the number of horses is slightly less.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. BRUCE,

Chief Inspector of Stock.

### I.—INSPECTORS AND THEIR WORK.

#### 1. *The Inspectors.*

There are now forty-eight inspectors, having charge of sixty-three Sheep Districts.

#### 2. *The Inspections made.*

The inspections made during the year were as follows:—

Of Stock ... ..	24,658
„ Reserves ... ..	4,680
„ Pounds ... ..	458
„ Commons ... ..	144
„ Dogs ... ..	1,428
„ Pigs ... ..	2,419
Under Pastures and Stock Protection Act ... ..	8,316
Under Public Watering-places Act ... ..	1,156
Total ... ..	43,289

This would give an average of 902 inspections made by each of the forty-eight inspectors, and is an increase of 170 inspections on last year.

#### 3. *Horses, Cattle, and Sheep inspected.*

*Horses.*—The number of horses inspected during the year was 144,968 by forty-seven inspectors.

*Cattle.*—The number of cattle inspected during the year was 1,200,333.

*Sheep.*—The number of sheep inspected during the year was 29,168,297. This is an increase on last year's inspections of horses, 46,457; and of sheep, 789,372.

There was a decrease of 99,575 in the number of cattle inspected.

#### 4. *Inspections at Homebush Sale-yards.*

During the year bi-weekly visits to the Homebush yards have been made, with the view to inspecting the stock yarded. The total number of stock submitted to auction was as follows:—Cattle, 122,221 head; sheep, 1,968,569, or a weekly average of 2,350 cattle and 37,857 sheep, being an increase of 554 cattle and 6,428 sheep on the weekly average, as compared with previous year. These inspections are called for not only for the prevention of disease but also to check stock stealing, and with that view the inspector sees that the brands and marks of the stock correspond with those in the permits or travelling statements accompanying the stock, which are collected and filed in this office for future reference, should, as it at times happens, inquiry be made with respect to stock suspected of being stolen.

#### 5. *Distance travelled by Inspectors during the year on duty.*

The total number of miles travelled by forty-eight inspectors was 198,278, or an average of 4,130 each per annum, being an increase of 218 miles for each inspector as compared with the previous year.

#### 6. *Prosecutions and Convictions.*

The prosecutions instituted during the past year were as follows:—

Under Sheep Act ... ..	137
„ Imported Stock Act... ..	...
„ Brands Act ... ..	9
„ Pastures Act... ..	102
„ Public Watering-places Act ... ..	53
„ Impounding Act ... ..	1
„ Slaughtering Act ... ..	...
Total ... ..	302

This shows a slight increase in the number of prosecutions for the year. The decrease was under the Pastures, Impounding, and Slaughtering Acts. There was an increase under the Sheep Brands and Public Watering Places Acts, as compared with those of the previous year.

The number of convictions were:—

Under Sheep Act ... ..	127
„ Imported Stock Act... ..	...
„ Brands Act ... ..	9
„ Pastures Act... ..	92
„ Public Watering-places Act ... ..	48
„ Impounding Act ... ..	1
„ Slaughtering Act ... ..	...
Total ... ..	277

II.—

## II.—HORSES.

1. *The Number.*

The number of horses in the Colony during the thirty-one years previous to and including 1891 was as follows:—

Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1861 ... ..	251,497	1872 ... ..	304,100	1882 ... ..	328,026
1862 ... ..	233,220	1873 ... ..	328,408	1883 ... ..	326,964
1863 ... ..	273,389	1874 ... ..	334,462	1884 ... ..	337,172
1864 ... ..	262,554	1875 ... ..	357,697	1885 ... ..	344,697
1865 ... ..	284,567	1876 ... ..	366,703	1886 ... ..	361,663
1866 ... ..	282,587	1877 ... ..	328,150	1887 ... ..	390,609
1867 ... ..	278,437	1878 ... ..	336,468	1888 ... ..	411,368
1868 ... ..	280,201	1879 ... ..	360,038	1889 ... ..	430,777
1869 ... ..	280,818	1880 ... ..	395,984	1890 ... ..	444,163
1870 ... ..	280,304	1881 ... ..	398,577	1891 ... ..	459,755
1871 ... ..	337,597				

This shows an increase of 15,592 during the year, and is due principally to an increase in the number of breeders, good season, introduction from other colonies, increased settlement, and to the returns being more complete.

The number of horses in each Sheep District will be found in Appendix A.

2. *The different Breeds.*

*Draught.*—The numbers returned under this head are—Ordinary, 122,984; thoroughbred, 20,463; total, 143,447.

*Light Harness.*—The number returned as ordinary is 103,617; thoroughbred, 16,375; total, 119,992.

*Saddle.*—The number of ordinary is given as 168,144; thoroughbred, 28,172; total, 196,316.

3. *Horses introduced.*

*From other districts.*—The number of stud horses introduced was 188, and stud mares, 322; ordinary mares, 2,244; and horses, 2,112.

*From other Colonies.*—The number introduced by sea was—Stud horses and mares, 166; and ordinary horses and mares, 285.

The number introduced overland was 59 stud mares and 118 stud horses; and ordinary, 3,060 mares and 3,724 horses.

*From England and Foreign Countries.*—The number introduced under this head was 74. For particulars see Appendix B.

4. *Horses fit for sale.*

The numbers returned as being fit for market during the coming year are 23,961 draught; 25,733 light harness; and 36,914 saddle.

Of this number it is estimated that 22,535 are suited for the India and China markets.

The number of horses exported during the year was 1,884.

5. *Improvement.*

In forty-four districts the horses are said to be improving. The principal reasons given are—Introduction of superior stud horses, breeding from good mares, and more attention to the rules of breeding, and in fourteen districts there is no improvement. In five districts they are deteriorating,—the reasons given being too much light blood introduced, breeding from weedy mares for racing purposes.

6. *Diseases in Horses.*

This year has been unusually free from epizootic diseases in horses.

*Anthrax* was reported in one district.

*Australian Stringhalt* occurred in one district.

*Strangles.*—Has during the year been of a mild character, and has been reported in seventeen districts.

*Prurigo.*—Continues to give trouble in five districts. Cleanliness of the horse's body and washing with caustic soda and water— $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. to a pint of water—are said to give good results. A full account of this disease appeared in the report for 1889.

*Influenza.*—This disease, which made its appearance towards the end of 1890, is reported from seven districts, and continued until the end of spring. A brief statement of the symptoms and treatment will be found as Appendix C. The disease will be found fully described, and its treatment given by Mr. Government Veterinarian Stanley under Appendix C of my annual report for 1890.

*Glanders.*—This disease was detected in Messrs. Sells Bros. circus horses which came here from America in November last. For Mr. Stanley's, the Government Veterinarian, report on that outbreak, see Appendix D.

7. *Losses in Horses through Accidents, &c.*

The losses in horses from accidents, as reported, amount to 2,342.

A number are also reported to have died from eating Chinese Melon, they forming into balls in the stomach.

8. *Wild Horses.*

The number of wild horses in the Colony is estimated at 3,815, which shows a decrease on the previous year of 675.

9. *Tax on Entire Horses.*

A large majority of owners consider that all entires should be registered, and are still in favour of a special tax being placed on them.

## III.—CATTLE.

1. *Number.*

The returns of cattle in the Colony during the thirty-one years ending 31st December, 1891, stand as follows:—

Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1861	2,271,923	1872	2,287,660	1882	1,859,985
1862	2,620,383	1873	3,794,327	1883	1,640,753
1863	2,032,522	1874	2,856,699	1884	1,425,130
1864	1,924,119	1875	3,134,086	1885	1,317,315
1865	1,961,905	1876	3,131,013	1886	1,367,844
1866	1,771,809	1877	2,746,385	1887	1,575,487
1867	1,728,427	1878	2,771,583	1888	1,622,907
1868	1,761,411	1879	2,914,210	1889	1,741,592
1869	1,795,904	1880	2,580,040	1890	1,909,009
1870	2,195,096	1881	2,597,348	1891	2,046,347
1871	2,014,888				

This shows an increase during the year of 137,338, and a decrease as compared with the decennial year 1881 of 551,001.

The number of cattle in the several Sheep Districts will be found in Appendix A.

The number of cattle introduced from the other Colonies was 237,306, and the number exported from this Colony was 137,013.

2. *Different Breeds.*

*Shorthorns.*—The number of pure-bred and stud Shorthorns is estimated at 55,826; and ordinary, 687,119; total, 742,945.

*Hereford.*—Pure and stud, 31,531; ordinary, 217,567; total, 249,098.

*Devon.*—Pure and stud, 12,984; ordinary, 70,530; total, 83,514.

*Black-polled.*—Pure and stud, 1,350; ordinary, 820; total, 2,170.

*Red-polled.*—Pure and stud, 11.

*Ayrshire.*—Pure and stud, 4,419; ordinary, 10,773; total, 15,192.

*Alderneys.*—Pure and stud, 1,912; ordinary, 7,562; total, 9,474.

*Highland.*—Pure and stud, 12.

*Holstein.*—Pure and stud, 15.

*Brittany.*—Pure and stud, 37.

*Crosses.*—First crosses, 8,194; ordinary, 935,685; total, 943,879. The crosses are estimated as follows:—Shorthorn and Hereford, 318,374; Shorthorn and Devon, 116,786; Hereford and Devon, 54,193; Shorthorn and Black-polled, 11,381; Ayrshire and Shorthorn, 25,231; Black-polled and Devon, 79; the balance, 417,839, being unrecognisable.

There is a comparatively large increase in the milking breeds of cattle. This arises through many of our cattle-owners in the coast districts having turned their attention to dairying instead of fattening for market; and it is believed that this change will continue and increase, not only in the coast districts, but also throughout the Colony, as dairying, when properly carried out, is paying well.

3. *Cattle introduced.*

*From other Districts.*—Stud bulls, 363; stud cows, 561; total, 924; ordinary cattle, 95,517.

*From other Colonies by Sea.*—Stud bulls, 216; stud cows, 123; total, 339.

*Overland.*—Stud bulls, 13; stud cows, 46; ordinary cattle, 236,910; total, 236,969.

*From Countries outside the Australian Colonies.*—Bulls, 9; cows, 17; total, 26. Of these 2 were Shorthorn, 6 Devon, 7 Jersey, and 11 Red-polled. For particulars see Appendix E.

4. *Increase and Decrease of Cattle.*

In fifty-two districts the cattle are reported to be increasing, for which the following reasons are given:—(1.) The good season and increased breeding. (2.) Owners holding for better prices. (3.) Introduction of large numbers of store cattle from Queensland. (4.) More owners have taken to breeding cattle, and are stocking-up their runs. In the remaining districts they are decreasing on account of large sales, owners not breeding or stocking-up, and changing for sheep.

5. *The "Cast" of Fat and Store Cattle.*

The estimated "cast" of fat cattle to be sent to market during the coming year is 334,303, and store cattle, 217,262. From fourteen districts the fat cattle are principally sent to Victoria; from two districts they are principally sent to South Australia and Tasmania; and the remaining districts supply the markets of Sydney, Maitland, Mudgee, Bathurst, Orange, Goulburn, Tamworth, and Albury. The principal markets for store cattle are Muswellbrook, Maitland, Goulburn, Wagga Wagga, and Wodonga, in Victoria.

6. *How kept.*

The number of cattle kept wholly in paddocks is returned as 1,613,337; on open runs, 275,140; and the balance, 157,870, are depastured both ways.

7. *Improvement and Deterioration.*

In thirty-eight districts the cattle are said to be improving; in twenty-two districts they are stationary; and in three districts deteriorating. The principal reasons given for the improvement are—introduction of good stud stock; more attention and care in selection and breeding of stock, more particularly those for dairying purposes; also, in culling and keeping in paddocks. The reason given for deterioration is inattention to breeding, many owners breeding from all sorts without respect to breed or quality, using the same blood for years, and introduction of inferior cattle from Queensland.

8. *Their Diseases and Ailments.*

*Pleuro-pneumonia.*—In thirty-one districts, on 213 runs, the cattle were reported as affected with pleuro-pneumonia; and in thirty-two districts the cattle are reported as being free from that disease.

In twenty-four of the infected districts the disease is attributed to introduction of cattle and contact with infected travelling-stock from Queensland, and in the remaining seven infected districts the cause is unknown.

Inoculation was tried on 229 holdings, in thirty-one districts, and in every case except one, owing to bad virus, with satisfactory results. On twenty-four holdings inoculation was performed as a preventive.

The number of owners in favour of inoculation is given as 8,897; against, 807; undecided, 2,564; and 8,814 opinions not known.

The number of owners in favour of compulsory inoculation in the case of infected herds is given as 7,497; against it, 1,915; undecided, 2,648; and 8,886 opinions not known.

Of the opinion expressed, this shows a very large majority of owners in favour of the compulsory inoculation of all herds in which the disease appears; and it is hoped that legislation in this direction will soon be obtained.

*Tuberculosis.*—“The Diseased Animals and Meat Act,” which has just been passed into law, and is now in operation, is a very important measure, and one that will do a great deal towards stopping the sale of animals affected with this disease, as it imposes a penalty on anyone selling, consigning, or exposing for sale, or supplying for rations any diseased animal. The diseases now dealt with under the Act are anthrax, actinomycosis, and cancer; and any other diseases may be brought under its provisions by regulations. During the past year the Stock Inspector, who visits Homebush every sale day, condemned 303 head of cattle, suffering from tuberculosis and other diseases, which were boiled down. All Inspectors of Stock are empowered to act as Inspectors under this Act.

*Actinomycosis.*—During the year Mr. Stanley, the Government Veterinarian, reported on two cases of this disease. He states that, in all probability, the actinomyces, or microbic fungi of the disease, gained access through eating affected herbage. He thinks that the time when the animal becomes affected is during dentition, as at that period, when the teeth are cutting the gums; their sore condition gives the fungi of the disease an opportunity of taking root. When once established, then spores are carried by the blood all over the body, and may take root and grow in any organ, forming nodular masses, varying in size from small shot to cricket balls. As the disease very closely resembles tubercle, it is of great importance to breeders to be able to distinguish between these diseases, because tubercle is hereditary, and actinomycosis is not.

*Cumberland Disease.*—From three districts the number of cattle reported to have died from this form of anthrax is 102, being 491 less than the previous year.

*Symptomatic Anthrax or Blackleg* is reported to have carried off 1,073 head in eight districts, being an increase of 720 on the previous year.

*Cancer.*—Cattle to the number of 3,638 are reported from twenty-six districts to have died of cancer and tubercular swellings in the throat, being an increase of 2,347 on the previous year.

*Red Water.*—From one district 10 deaths are recorded. The disease is prevalent in certain localities in the coast country.

*Ophthalmia* occasionally assumes an epidemic form, and the losses are in some cases considerable. From five districts 99 deaths are recorded from this cause. For description and treatment, see Mr. Stanley, the Government Veterinarian's report, given as Appendix F.

*Blaine* has not been reported this year.

In regard to the disposal and utilising diseased stock, it would pay their owners better to either kill and boil them down at their own stations, or dispose of them to some one at the nearest railway station who would do so; for, of course, it costs far less to send the skin, tallow, and bones to Sydney than the live animals, and the cash returns for them would also be greater. Owners should therefore deal with their diseased stock in either of those ways, and not send them on alive, as not only would the diseased stock be liable to be seized and destroyed without compensation, but the owner would also be liable to be prosecuted.

## IV.—SHEEP.

1. *The number.*

The number of sheep in the Colony during the thirty-one years, ending 31st December, 1891, stands as follows:—

Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1861	6,119,169	1872	17,873,696	1882	36,114,814
1862	6,558,896	1873	18,990,595	1883	37,915,510
1863	7,169,126	1874	22,797,416	1884	31,660,321
1864	9,082,463	1875	25,353,924	1885	37,820,906
1865	9,650,106	1876	25,269,755	1886	39,169,304
1866	11,644,593	1877	21,521,662	1887	46,965,152
1867	15,066,377	1878	25,479,484	1888	46,503,469
1868	16,000,090	1879	30,062,910	1889	50,106,768
1869	16,848,217	1880	35,398,121	1890	55,986,431
1870	16,218,825	1881	36,591,946	1891	61,831,416
1871	16,766,012				

The number of sheep in the several Sheep Districts will be found in Appendix A.

A statement has been prepared, and will be found as Appendix G, giving the number of owners in each district with sheep from 1 to 500, 501 to 1,000, 1,001 to 2,000, 2,001 to 5,000, 5,001 to 10,000, 10,001 to 20,000, 20,001 to 50,000, 50,001 to 100,000, 100,001 and upwards, together with the number of sheep respectively owned by each class of owners in the several districts.

*Increase and Decrease.*

This shows an increase for the whole Colony of 5,844,985. The increase may be described as large, and only equalled by the last and two previous years. It was, with the exception of Monaro and Middle Darling, general all over the Colony. The small increase in Middle Darling was due to the prevalence of rabbits, and in the Monaro to cold weather during lambing, and while lambs were young.

The number of sheep imported during the year was 658,300 and the number exported was 1,714,921, being an increase in the exports over the imports of 1,056,621 sheep.



2. *The different Breeds.*(1.) *Merino.*

## Combing.

	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Lambs.	Total.
Pure and stud—Superfine ...	73,710	780,708	321,043	363,900	1,539,391
Ordinary ... ..	93,176	2,375,570	1,908,490	1,560,633	5,937,869
					<u>7,477,260</u>
Pure and stud—Medium ...	99,395	1,559,561	623,629	918,806	3,201,391
Ordinary ... ..	203,293	7,787,651	4,039,412	4,326,613	16,356,969
					<u>19,558,360</u>
Pure and stud—Strong ...	63,614	1,296,538	895,023	754,089	3,009,264
Ordinary ... ..	124,422	5,410,700	4,096,764	3,042,397	12,674,233
					<u>15,683,547</u>
Total, Combing ... ..					<u>42,719,167</u>

## Clothing.

Pure and stud—Superfine ...	21,903	327,615	260,700	197,809	808,027
Ordinary ... ..	40,657	840,075	760,659	467,181	2,108,572
					<u>2,916,599</u>
Pure and stud—Medium ...	42,269	533,338	337,118	323,736	1,236,461
Ordinary ... ..	88,306	3,731,145	2,117,184	1,743,093	7,679,723
					<u>8,916,189</u>
Pure and stud—Strong ...	34,900	925,000	605,406	528,119	2,093,425
Ordinary ... ..	45,563	1,585,805	1,083,908	891,802	3,607,078
					<u>5,700,503</u>
Total, Clothing ... ..					<u>17,533,291</u>

Total number of Merino Sheep... .. 60,252,458

(2.) *Long-woolled and cross-bred Sheep.*

Pure and stud—Lincoln ...	8,982	48,838	38,505	32,513	128,838
Ordinary ... ..	10,397	101,018	76,298	57,755	245,463
Total, Lincoln ... ..					<u>374,306</u>
Pure and stud—Leicester ...	7,247	31,114	26,106	17,572	82,039
Ordinary ... ..	7,291	48,590	51,100	31,754	138,735
Total, Leicester ... ..					<u>220,774</u>
Pure and stud—Downs ...	933	6,032	5,128	4,220	16,313
Ordinary ... ..	880	10,324	8,591	6,946	26,741
Total, Downs ... ..					<u>43,054</u>
Pure and stud—Romney Marsh ...	197	351	.....	390	938
Ordinary ... ..	507	1,053	.....	520	2,080
Total, Romney Marsh ... ..					<u>3,018</u>
Total number, Long-woolled Sheep ...					<u>641,152</u>

(3.) *Crosses.*

Crosses of the above breeds (long-woolled) with Merino principally.	7,876	293,811	409,498	226,621	937,806
Total, Crosses ... ..					<u>937,806</u>
Grand total ... ..					<u>61,831,416</u>

## Sexes and Classes.

Rams ... ..	975,548
Ewes ... ..	27,694,837
Wethers ... ..	17,664,562
Lambs ... ..	15,496,469
	<u>61,831,416</u>

3. *Sheep introduced and imported.*

## (1.) Australian.

- (1.) From other districts in this Colony—Stud, 8,359; ordinary, 3,285,154; total, 3,293,513.  
 (2.) Overland from other Colonies—Stud, 9,724; ordinary, 1,700,895; total, 1,710,619.  
 (3.) By sea from other Australian Colonies—During the year 4,302 stud sheep have been introduced from the other Australian Colonies by sea; of these 4,295 arrived by special ship, and in charge of the owner, and were, under the Regulations of 31st July, 1890, admitted without quarantine or dressing, while 7 which did not arrive by special steamer, nor in charge of the owner or his servants, received one dipping.

The prohibition still exists against the importation of sheep from Western Australia and New Zealand, as neither of these Colonies can yet be declared free from scab; but it is expected that New Zealand will soon be so.

## (2.) Foreign.

(4.) From England and Countries and Colonies other than Australian—432 stud sheep have been introduced, subject to a quarantine of 90 days and three dressings. It was recommended at a meeting of Chief Inspectors of Stock, held in Sydney in June last, that the term be reduced to 60 days, but nothing as yet has been done, as the Colonies of Victoria and South Australia have declined to alter the period as fixed at last Intercolonial Stock Conference.

All these sheep, both Australian and Foreign, after being taken inland, were examined by the inspectors for the districts into which they went, and reported to be in good health and free from infection.

For the particulars as to description of sheep introduced and imported, and their breeders or importers, see Appendix H.

3. *Long-woolled and cross-bred Sheep.*

The number of these sheep is far below what it ought to be, for there are large tracts of country in the Colony well adapted for long-woolled and cross-bred sheep, and there is no doubt but that where the land will carry them they pay much better under proper management than the ordinary merino, while now, with the prospect of a large surplus of fat sheep and heavy shipments of frozen mutton, there is every inducement to owners with suitable country to put their older ewes to long-woolled rams.

The wool of the cross brings as good a price as the merino per lb., is very saleable, and our own butchers prefer the cross-bred sheep, which are, of course, heavier, and bring more money, while cross-bred frozen mutton is worth about 1d. per lb more in the London market than merino.

Mr. W. A. Benn, manager of the Australian Chilling and Freezing Company, Aberdeen, in this Colony, and Mr. J. P. Ritchie, Chief Inspector of Stock, Wellington, New Zealand, have kindly furnished valuable information on the value of the different breeds of long-woolled sheep for crossing with the merino, which will be found tabulated in Appendix I; and from which it would seem that crossed with the merino the Lincoln, taking both mutton and wool into consideration, gives the highest return, the Border Leicester the next, the Romney Marsh the next, the Hampshire Downs the next, and the Leicester the next. I understand from other sources that the English Leicester, and the Shropshire Downs also give good returns.

When New Zealand is declared free from scab (which it is believed it will soon be), and the prohibition against the introduction of sheep from that colony is removed, our breeders will be able to obtain long-woolled rams from there. There are very few breeders of long-woolled sheep in this colony, and they almost all breed Lincolns. Among them may be mentioned Mr. R. G. Higgins, of Kickerbil; Mr. Wills Allen, Gunnedah; and Mr. S. Wiseman, of Cliff Dale, Wingen, who two and a half years back imported three rams and twenty-three ewes from England.

4. *The "Cast" of Fat and Store Sheep.*

The annual "cast" of fat sheep for the ensuing season is estimated at 7,240,174, and store sheep 11,645,440.

5. *How Sheep are kept.*

Paddocked	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,127,284
Shepherded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	917,321
Both ways	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	786,811
								61,831,416

6. *Condition of the Flocks.*

In forty-nine districts the sheep are said to be improving, the principal reasons given being—more attention to breeding, paddocking, introduction of high-class rams and ewes, more careful classing and culling, better management, and good seasons.

In nine districts they are said to be stationary, and in five districts they are deteriorating. The reasons given are—Effects of bad seasons, breeding from inferior ewes, bad management, bad selection of rams, and purchase of stores.

7. *Lambing.*

The general average for the whole of the Colony of the paddocked sheep is returned by inspectors at 69 per cent., and shepherded sheep at 63 per cent. In twenty districts the lambing was high, in thirty-one districts medium to fair, and in twelve districts low to very low. The reason given for the high percentage is the favourable season and good condition of ewes, runs not overstocked, while the fair and low percentages are attributable to wet and cold seasons during lambing, poverty of ewes, want of feed and water, worms, numbers of lambs having perished through heavy rains and floods, destruction of pasture by grasshoppers, and flocks harassed by dogs.

From returns received it appears that the lambing takes place in twenty-two districts during autumn, in five districts during winter, in eleven districts during spring, in five districts during autumn and spring, in two districts during winter and spring, and in six districts during autumn and winter.

The paddocked sheep show a higher percentage than the shepherded sheep by 6 per cent.

8. *The Clip.*

## Average per Sheep.

*Lambs.*—The number of lambs shorn in the grease was 10,531,106; the number washed, 31,542; total lambs shorn, 10,562,648.

*Sheep.*—The number of sheep shorn in the grease was 45,619,967; creek-washed, 426,201; and scoured, 1,093,886.

The average weights of the clip are estimated as follows:—

	<i>Lambs.</i>		<i>Sheep.</i>	
	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.
Grease ... ..	1	15	5	9
Creek-washed ... ..	1	4½	2	14½
Scoured ... ..	.....		3	7

## Total Clip.

The total clip in the Colony for the year 1891, according to the number of sheep, would be 45,619,967 shorn in the grease, average clip, 5 lb. 9 oz. per sheep = 253,761,066 lb.; 426,201 sheep, creek-washed, average clip, 2 lb. 14½ oz. per sheep = 1,238,646 lb.; 1,093,886 sheep scoured, average clip 3 lb. 7 oz. = 3,760,233 lb. Lambs—10,531,106 lambs shorn in the grease, average clip, 1 lb. 15 oz. per lamb = 20,404,018 lb.; 31,542 lambs washed, average clip per lamb, 1 lb. 4½ oz. = 40,413 lb.; total clip, 279,204,376 lb., or an increase of 20,976,256 lb. on last year's clip, and is accounted for by the increased number of sheep in the Colony. It will be noticed that the weight is slightly lower than last year's. This is accounted for by the excessive rains which robbed the wool of the yolk.

## Condition of Clip.

In seven districts the clip is reported as sound and containing a plentiful supply of yolk; in twenty-eight districts sound, although deficient in yolk; and in remaining districts weak, owing to absence of yolk. On the whole the clip was clean, but in a few districts the value of the wool was affected by grass-seed and burrs.

## Time of Shearing.

Some of the owners in the Cobar district have shorn in the autumn, and are so well satisfied with the result that they intend to commence shearing in future at that season of the year.

## Exportation of Clip.

The clip grown in the Colony of New South Wales is shipped principally to England, America, France, and Germany, and considerable portions of it is so from the ports of the three neighbouring Colonies, as well as from Sydney and Newcastle. The portions of our clip thus shipped from the other Colonies is often mistaken as the produce of those Colonies, more particularly for that of Victoria and South Australia.

The following is an estimate of the clip sent to Sydney, and also the proportion sent across the Borders and to Melbourne, Adelaide, and Brisbane for the years 1890 and 1891:—

Port of Shipment.	1890.			1891.		
	Greasy.	Washed.	Total.	Greasy.	Washed.	Total.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Sydney .....	187,400,915	3,701,744	191,102,659	206,430,251	2,727,079	209,157,330
Melbourne .....	54,046,533	884,208	54,930,741	55,981,297	947,590	56,928,887
Adelaide .....	10,219,179	1,314,847	11,534,026	11,004,076	1,337,933	12,342,009
Brisbane .....	630,334	30,360	660,694	749,461	26,689	776,150
	252,296,961	5,931,159	258,228,120	274,165,085	5,039,291	279,204,376

This shows an increase in the quantity of wool shipped during the year from the Ports of Sydney and Newcastle of 20,976,256 lb., as compared with that shipped in 1890.

## Classing of Clip.

In thirty-six districts the clip is reported as having been well classed. In the other districts it is not considered to have been so, the reasons given being, owners do not think it pays, want of convenience sheds not large enough to warrant expense, and the difficulty of obtaining competent wool-sorters.

## Wool-presses.

A great number of different kinds of presses are used; those most in favour are Ferrier's Patent and Williams' and Robinson's; rack screw and pinion presses are used. There is still room for improvement in the mode of pressing, especially by the owners of small clips.

## Woolpacks.

The woolpacks used are mostly Calcutta and Dundee, of various sizes, from 4 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 2 in. to 5 ft. 3 in., and the weight from 10 to 12 lb.

On fifty-four stations the wool is dumped before leaving.

9. *Sheep-brands and Marks.*

During the year 1891 the number of Sheep Brands and Ear-marks recorded, transferred, and cancelled were as follows:—

Recorded.										
Fire Brands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286
Tar do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,685
Ear-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,017
Total										2,988
Transfers.										
Fire Brands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Tar do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Ear-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
Total										355
Cancelled.										
Fire Brands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	633
Tar do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,411
Ear-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Total										4,044

The large increase in the number of cancellations arises from the revision which has been carried out of the Sheep Brands and Marks Record, and the cancellation of all Brands and Marks of owners who have died, or who have parted with the holdings for which the Brands and Marks were recorded.

*Sheep Brands or Sheep Brands and Marks to be prima facie evidence of Ownership.*

As there are only a comparatively small number of Brands and Marks which can be used in branding and marking sheep, a good brand or mark, which is dissimilar to every other brand or mark in the Colony, cannot—as in the case of horse and cattle brands—be allotted to every sheepowner; and the same sheep brands and marks are, therefore, registered in most of the Districts.

This being so, when a case is brought into Court for sheepstealing, or for any breach of the branding or marking provisions of the Sheep Act, the fact here noticed is urged in defence of the person prosecuted, in order to raise a doubt as to the ownership of the sheep, and the offender frequently thus escapes.

There is, too, now a great uncertainty as to the ownership of sheep; and if they stray, or are dropped while travelling, they are seldom or never recovered; whereas, if the sheep brands and marks were put on the same footing as the Horse and Cattle Brands, this uncertainty would be removed, and owners would receive notice when their sheep strayed or were dropped; and be able to recover them.

To bring this about the Department decided, in terms of section 36 of the Sheep Act of 1878, to call upon those owners whose brands or marks or brands and marks were similar, to accept such alterations as would render them dissimilar to any other brands or marks or brands and marks in the Colony.

Steps have accordingly been taken to find what brands and marks were similar, and where they were so the owners have been offered modifications, which have, to a large extent, been accepted; and where the owners decline to take these modifications or to register ear-marks in addition to their brands to make the necessary dissimilarity, the powers conferred by the Act on the Chief Inspector will be exercised, and the modifications offered owners will be registered as their brands.

When the work is completed, which it will now soon be, there will be no owner who will not be able to say in court or elsewhere, that no one in the Colony has the same registered sheep brand or brand and mark as he has; and his brand or brand and mark will then be *prima facie* evidence of ownership.

Ear-marking.

In most districts the system of ear-marking sheep is properly carried out, and may now be said to be approved by all the Boards.

Tattoo-marking.

This system of marking is mostly used by owners of stud-sheep, not as yet to any great extent in the case of ordinary flock sheep, but where tried it has been found to be a good preventive to sheep-stealing.

V.—DISEASES IN SHEEP.

1. *Scab.*

The flocks in this Colony and in the Colonies of Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania are free from scab. It exists, but to a very slight extent, in Western Australia; New Zealand is believed to be clean, but has not yet been officially reported to be so. It is hoped that both Colonies will soon be declared clean. The importation of sheep from the last-named Colonies into this Colony is still prohibited.

2. *Ticks.*

Although most of the owners in the cold and temperate portions of the Colony where ticks infest the sheep are now careful to dip their flocks, there is still a considerable minority who neglect this very necessary practice, and the result is that the condition of their sheep is lowered, and the value of their clip seriously depreciated, while they help to spread the tick to other owners' sheep. Dipping for ticks is compulsory in some of the other Colonies, and should be made so in this. The expense is comparatively light, and the trouble not much, especially when the dipping is done as the sheep are shorn.

3. *Anthrax.*

Anthrax has been less virulent this year. M. Loir (Pasteur's representative) continued his protective inoculation in infected districts with very satisfactory results, which are given in Appendix J. During the year experimental inoculations with anthrax were carried out at Rodd Island by M. Loir and Mr. Stanley, the Government Veterinarian, and it has been proved that kangaroos are, as was supposed, susceptible to this disease by inoculation. A full report of these experiments will be found in the April number of the *Agricultural Gazette* of New South Wales, in which is also given a detailed table showing the susceptibility of animals to this disease, which is here reprinted as Appendix K.

4. *Foot-rot.*

In thirty-seven districts the sheep have been more or less affected with foot-rot during the year, the reasons given being wet season, running on low rich pasture, and contagion. The principal remedies tried were with careful paring, butyr of antimony and bluestone, bluestone and kerosene, arsenic, arsenic and lime, blue vitriol, sulphate of copper, carbolic acid, and nitric acid—with satisfactory results. Of these, bluestone and butyr of antimony have been most effective for hand-dressing, and arsenic and bluestone in troughs. For the dressings recommended by the Government Veterinarian, see Appendix L.

5. *Fluke.*

In twenty-three districts the sheep were affected with fluke, through wet seasons, depasturing on low swampy ground, unsound country, and rank pasture. The preventives used were salt, tar, and turps, sulphate of iron, and Liverpool salt and sulphur, with good results; but the best course where it can be followed is to remove the sheep to salt-bush country, and where that cannot be done, to keep the country free from surface water by means of drains run with a plough and helped with a spade, and burn the grass when opportunity offers, besides giving the licks mentioned.

6. *Parasitic Worms.*

In thirty-four districts the sheep are reported as having been infested with worms to an extent of (say) 16 per cent. The prevalence of the worms is attributable to the frequent summer rains following upon a wet winter, which lessened the nutrition in the pasture, and lowered the stamina of the sheep, while at the same time the moisture and heat tended to a large development and increase of the worms. A brief statement of the worms with which the sheep were infested and the remedies used, and the result will be found in Appendix M.

Sheep-owners will be glad to learn that under instructions from the Honorable the Minister for Mines and Agriculture, Mr. Slattery, Dr. Cobb, Vegetable Pathologist for the Department, is about to enter upon the study of the life history of the worms which cause the chief losses in our flocks, with the view to find a remedy for them, or at least to ascertain when, where, and how they can best be attacked.

## VI.—PIGS.

The number of pigs in the Colony, as returned at 31st December, 1891, is 253,358, being a decrease of 30,865, as compared with the returns for the previous year.

From the other Colonies 658 have been introduced by sea.

Foreign pigs are prohibited.

The number of pigs exported from Port of Sydney was 197.

*Diseases in Pigs.*

No disease whatever has been reported amongst pigs.

According to latest reports swine fever still exists in Great Britain.

## VII.—DOGS.

Thirty-one foreign dogs, *i.e.*, dogs from England, America, France, Germany, and other places outside the Australasian Colonies were quarantined during the year, and 665 Colonial dogs were introduced at the port of Sydney.

One hundred and eighty-two dogs were inspected prior to exportation.

*Diseases in Dogs.*

*Rabies* is still reported as prevalent in Europe, and in London, and in some other parts of England the regulations requiring dogs to be muzzled were, during the dangerous months of the year, strictly enforced, with most satisfactory results.

Rigorous quarantine regulations are absolutely necessary to prevent the introduction of this disease into these Colonies, and it is to be regretted exceedingly that Victoria and South Australia still adhere to the practice of keeping Foreign dogs in private quarantines, a practice which must be attended with considerable risk of introducing Hydrophobia, the most terrible of all diseases which affect men or animals.

## VIII.—TRAVELLING STOCK.

1. *Trespass on Reserves.*

In twenty-nine districts the driftways and reserves for travelling stock are reported as having been trespassed upon more or less, by neighbouring lessees' and selectors' stock. In ten districts stripping of the reserves of pasture arises through their being leased to the owners of the run through which they pass. In twenty-four districts they are reported as being entirely free from trespass. Inspectors suggest, in order to enable them to exercise proper supervision over these reserves, that the boundaries should be properly marked, and I am glad to be able to state that is now being carried out.

### 2. *Grass on Reserves and Driftways.*

In one district the inspector reports that there is not sufficient grass on the reserves and driftways in his district to enable fat stock to reach market in good condition, through reserves being included in run-holder's lease; in two districts there is not sufficient on all the reserves even in good seasons; and in the remaining districts that, as a rule there is, except in times of drought, sufficient grass on these reservations.

From thirteen districts it is reported that sheep to the number of 828,525 have passed through during the year in search of grass and water. From eight districts the number of loafing sheep is given at 113,880.

### 3. *New Roads for Travelling Stock.*

In thirteen districts new roads are required for travelling stock, and in fifty districts no new droving roads are recommended.

### 4. *New Reserves for Travelling Stock.*

In seventeen districts new reserves and alterations of existing ones for travelling stock are required. In forty-six districts there are sufficient reserves; but in a good many cases these reserves are now being curtailed in a way that will, I fear, be injurious to the stock traffic.

### 5. *New Wells, Tanks, or Dams.*

In twenty-five districts the inspectors report that new wells, tanks, or dams should be constructed by the Government at places which they indicate.

### 6. *Travelling charges for Stock.*

In eighteen districts cash and bonds have been given for travelling charges on stock, the total amounting to £4,685.4s. 4d., most of which has been refunded to date on appeal to the Boards.

### 7. *Laws relating to Travelling.*

In all the districts the inspectors report that the provisions of the amended Sheep Acts relating to travelling stock are working fairly well, but are at times evaded, and should be amended.

## IX.—REGISTRATION OF HORSE AND CATTLE BRANDS.

### 1. *Brands registered.*

The number of horse and cattle brands registered up to 31st December, 1891, was 67,023. The number of brands registered during the year 1891 was—Horse brands (alone), 421; cattle brands (alone), 322; and horse and cattle brands, 1,989; making a total of 2,732.

This shows an increase of 231 in the total number of brands registered during the year as compared with 1890, and is accounted for by increased settlement. There is an increase in the number of brands transferred, while there is a large decrease in the number of brands cancelled, and addresses changed.

### 2. *Brands transferred.*

The brands recorded during the year 1891 as transferred were—Horse brands, 12; cattle brands, 16; horse and cattle brands, 95; total, 123.

### 3. *Brands cancelled.*

The brands cancelled (horse and cattle) in 1891, were 213.

### 4. *Addresses changed.*

The number of addresses of owners changed in 1891 was 112.

### 5. *Compliance with the Act.*

In all the districts the provisions relating to registration and the other requirements of the Act are reported as being fairly carried out.

### 6. *Benefits of the Act.*

The inspectors, in alluding to the benefits of the Act, report that it prevents duffing, stock-stealing, facilitates identification, assists in recovering lost stock, and otherwise is a great convenience and protection to stock-owners.

## X.—POUNDS.

### 1. *Number and Inspection.*

There are 422 pounds in the Colony, some of which are at present closed for want of poundkeepers. The whole of the pounds are inspected periodically by the various inspectors of stock.

### 2. *State of Yards.*

Twenty-five of the pound-yards are reported to be old; and require renewing, being unfit for the safe custody of stock; and the remainder are said to be in a fair and good condition.

### 3. *Keeping and Depasturing Pound Stock.*

The provision made for the proper sustenance of impounded stock, according to the reports received, is satisfactory. As a rule, poundkeepers have now paddocks for the stock.

### 4. *Management of Pounds.*

The poundkeepers are reported to be performing their duties, upon the whole, in a satisfactory manner, and the appointment of inspectors of stock as inspectors of pounds has had a very beneficial effect.

## XI.—NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

### 1. *The Districts in which the Pastures and Stock Protection Act is in force.*

The Act has been brought into operation in all the districts, and during the year work has been done to the extent shown in Appendices N and O.

### 2. *Receipts and Expenditure under the Act.*

The amount of assessment paid by stock-owners during the year 1890 was £33,649 0s. 11d., and the amount expended £39,663 11s. 6d. The amount of assessment paid by stock-owners in 1891 was £31,664 8s. 9d.; and the amount expended £46,794 10s. 9d., the difference being accounted for by the subsidy granted by the Government to the Boards, and large amount to credit of some of the Boards at commencement of the year. Four districts are reported to be in debt to the amount of £511 0s. 1d.

In nine districts full rates were levied, in forty-two districts less than full rates, while in twelve districts no rates whatever were levied.

During the year the bonuses paid by the Boards for scalps ranged as follows:—For kangaroos, from 1d. to 1s.; kangaroo rats, 2d. to 6d.; wallaroo, 4d.; wallaby, from 2d. to 6d.; rock wallaby, 3d.; paddymelon, from 2d. to 6d.; bandicoot, 3d.; hares, from 2d. to 9d.; native dogs from 10s. to 60s.; pups, 2s. 6d. to 10s.; bilbees, 2s. 6d.; opossum, 1d.; wild pigs, 9d. and 1s.; eagle-hawks, 6s. to 7s. 6d.; emus, 3d. to 6d.; and crows, 1d. and 6d.

### 3. *Estimated Number of Noxious Animals.*

The aggregate of the returns by inspectors of the estimated number of noxious animals in their districts shows that there are supposed to be 921,514 kangaroos, 3,620,393 wallabies, 28,737 native dogs, 3,309,702 hares, and 10,612 wild pigs in the Colony.

### 4. *Increase and decrease.*

Kangaroos are reported to be increasing in twelve districts, wallabies in thirteen districts, native dogs in ten districts, hares in twenty-six districts, and wild pigs in five districts. In thirty districts kangaroos are reported to be decreasing, wallabies in nineteen districts, and native dogs in twenty-four districts, hares in four districts, and wild pigs in four districts.

### 5. *Number destroyed.*

The number of kangaroos destroyed during the past year was 271,172; of kangaroo rats, 130,881; of wallabies, 704,671; of wallaroos, 839; of wombats, 75; of bandicoots, 997; of paddymelons, 19,008; of wild pigs, 20,262; of hares, 649,131; of native dogs, 11,530; of opossums, 13,319; of eagle-hawks, 3,502; of crows, 21,929; and of emus, 871.

### 6. *Steps taken for their destruction.*

In the majority of the districts hunting with dogs, drives, shooting, trapping, and poisoned water have been adopted with satisfactory results. In thirty-nine districts poison has been used, mostly for dogs, with fair to best results, and from eight districts it is reported that the results have not been satisfactory, the dogs being too cunning to take baits.

### 7. *Amendments suggested in the Act.*

Owners are desirous that the Amended Stock and Pastures Bill speedily become law; and they suggest that all owners of stock, irrespective of number, should be liable to an assessment, as also owners of 5 acres of land and over; that farmers and owners of orchards and vineyards should pay to the fund; that hares be included in the list of noxious animals; that the Boards be empowered to cope with the rabbit nuisance; that the Government should grant larger subsidy; that uniform rates be levied; that the rate of bonus be the same throughout the Colony; that all returns of stock be made on the same day; that adjoining Boards assimilate bonuses; and that the provisions of the Act *re* defaulting Boards be strictly enforced.

### 8. *Losses from Tame and Native Dogs.*

The losses in stock for the past year from the ravages of native dogs are estimated at 85,408 sheep, valued at £28,189, and from tame dogs, 45,824 sheep, valued at £16,118, making the loss from tame and native dogs together, £44,307.

## XII.—COMMONS.

### 1. *Number and extent.*

The number of Commons in the Colony is 280, with an average extent of about 4,160 acres each.

### 2. *Number of Commoners, Stock, &c.*

The average number of Commoners to each Common is estimated at 105, and the average number of stock kept on each Common at 185.

In sixteen districts some of the Commons are reported to be used for other purposes than that of grazing Commoners' stock.

## XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

### 1. *Artificial Grasses.*

In twenty-two districts artificial grasses have been sown for pasture during the year to a small extent, in eight districts to a large extent, and in remaining districts none; the most successful being lucerne, prairie, and rye.

### 2. *Number and Division of Runs.*

The number open or unenclosed runs in the Colony is 5,454; the number enclosed is 36,146; the number partially subdivided is 12,144; and the number properly subdivided is 20,330.

### 3. *Improvements, Fencing, Dams, Tanks, and Wells.*

The number of miles of fencing throughout the Colony is estimated at 1,689,549, at an average cost of (say) £41 16s. per mile.

The

The number of dams used for stock purposes is estimated at 31,933, at an average cost of (say) £82 11s. 6d.; number of tanks, 32,784; average cost of each, £192 19s.; and the number of wells used is estimated at 3,744, at an average cost of £229 3s. each.

Cost of fencing, £70,608,999; cost of dams, £2,636,897; cost of tanks, £6,325,096; cost of wells, £857,976; making a total of £80,428,968, as representing the amount expended by way of improvements, &c.

#### 4. *Plants and Weeds.*

##### (1.) Prevalence.

In fifteen districts *trefoil burr* grows to a considerable extent; in twenty districts, to a very large extent; in eleven districts, to a slight extent; and in seventeen districts there is none reported.

In twenty-three districts *variegated thistle* is reported to a slight extent; in twelve, to a very large extent; in sixteen, to a considerable extent; and twelve districts are reported as free from it.

In eighteen districts *black thistle* is reported to a slight extent; in seventeen, to a very great extent; in seventeen, to a considerable extent; and eleven districts are reported to be free from it.

In fourteen districts the land is reported as being infested to a very large extent with *Bathurst burr*; in sixteen districts, to a considerable extent; in twenty-one districts, to a slight extent; and in twelve districts the land is not infested.

In twenty-one districts other noxious weeds grow to a slight extent; in eighteen districts, to a very large extent; in fourteen districts, to a considerable extent; and in ten districts there is none reported.

*Darling-pea* and *Roley-poley* are reported to be growing in a few districts.

##### (2.) Legislation for Noxious Weeds.

Legislation is urgently required for dealing with noxious weeds and plants, more especially the Bathurst burr, the prevalence of which is inflicting very serious loss on travelling stock.

##### (3.) Cost of clearing Commons, Reserves, &c., of Weeds.

The cost of clearing the Commons of noxious weeds throughout the Colony is estimated by inspectors at £306,080; the police paddocks, £2,797; the travelling stock reserves, and droving roads at £192,695; amounting in all to (say) £501,572.

#### 5. *Examination of intending Applicants for appointment of Inspector.*

During the past year two examinations were held by the Stock Board of Examiners. The following table shows the result:—

Date of Examination.	Number of Candidates.	Names of Successful Candidates.	Nature of Certificate issued.
1891.			
23 February .....	4	James Cotton .....	2nd class.
13 July .....	5	Blakeney Broughton .....	;;
		C. J. Crocker .....	;;

It will be seen that nine candidates presented themselves for examination, and that three were successful in obtaining second-class certificates.

#### 6. *The Stock and Pastures Bill.*

It is hoped that the state of the Government business will, in the coming Session of Parliament, admit of this measure, which is so urgently required, being passed to enable inspectors to deal with diseased stock, which are now, through the want of the legislation so frequently asked for, allowed to travel throughout the Colony spreading the infection as they go. This is especially the case with Queensland cattle infected with pleuro-pneumonia, which frequently introduce the disease in our herds.

#### 7. *Fresh Meat Trade.*

Owners will be very glad to gather from the particulars given in Appendix P, that at last the establishment of a Fresh Meat Trade is an accomplished fact, and that its expansion into full volume is a question of only a very short time; for not only in this but also in all the other Colonies owners are coming to see the very important advantages which will accrue from its establishment, and that it is to this trade (including of course Freezing for Export) that they are mainly to look for relief from the difficulties under which they now labour, with glutted markets and low prices for their stock.

#### 8. *Meeting of Chief Inspectors of Stock.*

In the month of May last the Chief Inspectors of Stock for the Australasian Colonies were, at the instance of Sir Samuel Griffith, the Premier of Queensland, invited to meet in Sydney on the 15th June with the view to give effect to the resolutions passed at the last Intercolonial Stock Conference, held in Melbourne in 1889, recommending the adoption of a uniform code of stock regulations for the Colonies, and the establishment of an Australasian Stock Institute.

At the meeting in Sydney at which, however, only the Chief Inspectors for Queensland, Tasmania, and New South Wales attended, a uniform code of regulations was agreed to; and resolutions were passed recommending the adoption of the code by all the Colonies, and the establishment of an Australasian Stock Institute on a temporary footing at Rodd Island.

Several other resolutions were also passed suggesting alterations in those passed at the Intercolonial Conference, held in Melbourne, the most important of which was the reduction of the quarantine for foreign sheep from ninety to sixty days; and copies of the report and proceedings of the meeting were forwarded to all the Colonies, including those not represented at the meeting in Sydney, and they were invited to give their assent to the resolutions passed at that meeting. As, however, the Colonies of Victoria and South Australia declined to take any action in regard to the matters dealt with by the meeting, although they are of the greatest importance to stock-owners in all the Colonies, and urgently required for the protection of their flocks and herds from infectious and contagious diseases not now known in Australia,—they must for the present be allowed to remain in the unsatisfactory state they now are.



APPENDIX A.  
RETURN of Stock in the several Sheep Districts.

Districts.	Year 1890.					Year 1891.				
	Acreage.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Acreage.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Albury	872,460	7,025	17,313	757,672	.....	873,483	7,019	18,529	862,650	.....
Armidale	3,061,543	11,164	67,012	1,570,750	..	3,014,387	11,131	72,174	1,655,663	.....
Balranald	3,041,092	1,836	2,826	433,447	...	3,140,308	1,612	2,570	510,093	.....
Bathurst	1,502,929	14,496	39,766	738,672	..	1,489,515	14,666	45,515	773,952	.....
Berrima	227,632½	3,933	26,445	29,527	.....	243,275½	3,709	27,118	48,843	.....
Bombala	524,445	3,636	18,978	419,528	.....	502,344	3,610	19,519	442,786	.....
Bourke	8,455,313	6,840	24,134	2,782,566	.....	8,162,045	7,759	23,350	3,323,810	.....
Braidwood	377,041	4,343	36,535	84,816	..	354,371½	4,323	38,044	95,793	.....
Brewarrina	3,745,673	4,132	17,793	1,279,736	.....	3,979,170	4,045	19,147	1,479,862	.....
Broulee	215,436½	2,896	26,480	2,585	.....	225,062½	2,750	25,725	3,053	.....
Cannonbar	3,266,368	3,564	17,665	1,527,601	.....	3,207,884	4,265	21,424	1,709,655	.....
Carcoar	1,134,193½	9,851	22,701	885,207	.....	1,066,073½	8,253	25,533	972,114	.....
Casino	1,591,646½	9,348	118,377	1,247	..	1,467,083	8,844	124,519	1,372	.....
Cobar	6,512,327	3,072	5,726	1,631,712	.....	6,487,495	3,077	5,728	1,494,609	.....
Condobolin	5,566,060½	4,110	9,521	2,109,986	.....	5,645,925	5,292	12,989	2,313,513	.....
Cooma	1,652,764	8,562	34,799	1,042,222	.....	1,531,742	8,097	37,221	997,055	.....
Coonabarabran	2,538,712	4,212	9,766	1,162,968	.....	2,546,192	4,862	11,813	1,277,985	.....
Coonamble	2,879,208	5,106	14,723	1,819,564	..	2,755,280½	5,715	15,866	1,963,441	.....
Corowa	1,114,583½	4,227	6,639	911,999	.....	1,119,641½	4,492	7,222	1,009,657	.....
Deniliquin	2,599,807	5,913	12,666	1,445,710	.....	2,425,598	5,925	15,725	1,556,892	.....
Denman	293,019	3,743	36,566	37,451	.....	293,624	4,236	38,047	45,250	.....
Dubbo	3,077,628	9,573	30,057	1,833,206	..	3,529,324	10,978	30,448	2,112,755	.....
Eden	342,746	3,913	48,504	4,597	.....	330,939	3,882	49,673	7,248	.....
Forbes	2,629,870½	9,096	34,741	1,934,223	.....	2,753,206	10,637	32,637	2,233,076	.....
Glen Innes	2,022,386	13,303	92,303	743,034	.....	1,973,521½	13,481	101,104	800,290	.....
Goulburn	930,964	8,767	43,450	473,549	.....	933,395	8,406	46,711	496,787	.....
Grafton	865,000	16,702	65,933	1,678	.....	907,722	16,823	63,635	4,219	.....
Gundagai	2,173,578	9,609	43,467	975,252	.....	1,769,496	11,467	56,464	1,256,584	.....
Hay	5,026,719	7,206	8,896	1,850,536	.....	4,900,335	7,769	10,604	1,916,707	.....
Hillston	4,314,159	2,828	3,393	847,807	.....	3,903,907	2,812	4,037	905,982	.....
Hume	1,249,715½	5,771	26,319	641,391	.....	1,261,324½	5,845	26,030	671,916	.....
Ivanhoe	6,244,535	2,309	2,201	781,016	.....	6,311,938	2,042	2,409	831,204	.....
Kiama	316,851	7,948	61,732	2,487	.....	278,340½	7,982	63,661	3,280	.....
Maitland	602,192	14,039	60,503	5,638	.....	572,888	13,504	61,513	7,598	.....
Menindie	9,533,921	3,990	4,856	1,014,758	.....	9,512,148	3,736	4,380	1,078,256	.....
Merriwa	712,123	3,641	17,126	464,801	..	751,866½	3,923	17,820	504,463	.....
Molong	1,594,862	9,228	18,537	1,011,638	.....	1,692,841	10,391	24,963	1,233,434	.....
Morice	3,044,411½	6,561	51,084	1,225,376	.....	3,151,812½	6,871	56,926	1,420,834	.....
Moulamein	2,116,699	1,314	6,230	826,738	.....	2,106,290	1,589	7,694	841,146	.....
Mudgee	1,297,582	9,078	34,637	650,330	.....	1,352,350	10,246	40,372	677,481	.....
Murrurundi	844,532	6,748	35,695	503,075	.....	839,591	7,266	37,133	525,607	.....
Narrandera	2,925,630	3,995	12,337	1,576,606	.....	2,711,492	4,324	15,071	1,646,711	.....
Narrabri	1,355,207	3,824	10,518	893,532	..	1,693,870	4,099	11,294	931,465	.....
Pictou	247,051½	3,985	24,376	6,281	.....	246,768	5,243	28,272	6,434	.....
Pilgiga	1,576,664	1,906	15,433	584,978	.....	1,589,556	2,354	15,510	651,423	.....
Port Macquarie	532,216	10,185	44,713	998	..	517,546	9,808	45,205	1,293	.....
Port Stephens	575,302	7,329	47,503	1,275	.....	635,291	7,174	50,391	1,246	.....
Queanbeyan	896,429	4,160	22,777	636,555	.....	870,775	4,341	23,698	648,607	.....
Singleton	528,497	8,049	50,652	85,064	.....	566,123	7,749	50,349	116,697	.....
Sydney	198,300	22,650	15,910	8,300	.....	200,000	20,500	15,350	8,000	.....
Tamworth	4,040,576	20,020	89,968	2,694,224	..	9,039,660	22,933	100,758	2,777,380	.....
Tenterfield	1,562,604½	6,410	67,626	116,759	.....	1,470,904½	6,884	71,551	125,689	.....
Tweed-Lismore	291,898	8,453	33,494	825	.....	280,153	7,913	31,208	620	.....
Urana	1,416,147½	2,634	5,129	1,090,187	.....	1,417,274½	2,687	5,769	1,157,116	.....
Wagga Wagga	2,811,956	12,402	36,302	2,136,422	.....	2,783,111	13,247	35,640	2,427,319	.....
Walgett	5,160,476	4,745	29,592	1,828,464	.....	5,227,874½	5,631	31,707	2,326,942	.....
Wanaaring	11,225,760	3,477	10,777	1,225,816	.....	10,326,948	3,709	11,679	1,599,913	.....
Warialda	3,330,699½	10,028	57,574	1,179,568	.....	3,333,819½	10,896	62,437	1,435,764	.....
Wentworth	6,769,036	1,978	2,080	571,077	.....	6,949,544	1,988	2,338	631,176	.....
Wilcannia	12,430,366	6,133	7,601	2,096,376	.....	12,461,644	6,133	7,884	2,067,213	.....
Windsor	195,852	6,934	15,410	5,666	.....	181,858	7,341	17,595	4,848	.....
Yass	780,790	6,091	18,297	677,144	.....	877,762	5,699	18,940	699,580	.....
Young	2,211,339½	15,009	35,450	2,194,278	.....	3,364,245	15,740	42,644	2,494,610	.....
Total	161,210,546½	444,163	1,909,009	55,986,431	284,223	166,109,964½	459,755	2,046,347	61,831,416	253,353

APPENDIX B.  
FOREIGN Horses imported.

Names and Addresses of Importers.	Where Imported from.	Circus Horses.	Breeds.				Total.
			Blood.		Hackney.		
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
C. Tindall Ramornie, New England	England	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
C. Hebden, Molong	"	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
S. Hordern, George-street, Sydney	"	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	12
J. B. Bettington, Merriwa	"	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
J. Moore, Macquarie-place, Sydney	America	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
* Messrs. Sells Bros, America	"	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
		43	1	12	6	.....	6

\* Owing to the outbreak of glanders in these horses, they were quarantined until arrangements were made for their re-shipment to America.

## APPENDIX C.

## INFLUENZA IN HORSES.

*Symptoms.*—In the onset there may be all or any of the following:—Loss of appetite, drowsy, headache, pain in the limbs, general weakness, eyelids swollen, tears trickling down the face, discharge from the nostrils, coughing, the eye scarlet and orange colour, the tongue furred, breath offensive, the heart beating feebly but quick, the pulse small and weak, the dung soft.

The subsequent symptoms will depend on the virulence and localisation of the attack.

*Treatment.*—The animals should have rest, pure air, and sheltered from the sun, rain, or wind. The diet should consist of bran mashes and cut green food and drachm doses of chlorate of potash, carbonate of ammonia, or nitrate of potash given in the drinking water. If the ailment is taken in hand at the outset, and the surroundings are good, recovery will take place in a few days. ;

It is most essential that the horse, immediately the first symptoms of the ailment are observed, should have absolute rest and proper care, for if he be worked at the commencement of the illness, he will present a variety of bad symptoms, owing to the mischief being located in individual organs, such as the lungs, bowels, liver, spleen, lymphatic glands, or cerebro spinal system. The location can only be diagnosed by the educated veterinarian, and if one cannot be obtained, see the animal has pure air, careful attention, cleanliness, rest, and comfort, which are necessary to aid recovery.

## APPENDIX D.

## GLANDERS IN HORSES.

THIS disease was introduced from America by Messrs. Sells Brothers' circus horses. Mr. Stanley, the Government Veterinarian, found a pony developing glanders, and a horse having the symptoms of farcy.

Glanders is located in the lungs, and is accompanied by a discharge from one nostril, with ulcerations inside the nose, and a swelling of the glands under the jaw similar to strangles.

The diagnosis of the disease was confirmed by inoculating small animals and by microscopical examination. The bacillus of the disease was demonstrated.

Farcy is the external or cutaneous form of the disease, shown by swollen glands, and ulcerations along the lymphatic vessels.

The horses affected were killed, the ground on which they had been was disinfected by burning and disinfectants, and all the other horses quarantined on Shark Island. The conveyances and every article with which these horses could have come in contact were also thoroughly disinfected.

Subsequently the disease broke out at various uncertain intervals amongst the horses while in quarantine, and four more had to be destroyed. The balance (thirty-seven) were reshipped to San Francisco.

## APPENDIX E.

## FOREIGN Cattle imported.

Names and Addresses of Importers	Where Imported From.	Breeds.								Total.	
		Shorthorns.		Devons.		Jersey.		Red-polled.		Males.	Females.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
C Tindall, Ramornie, New England.	England...	...	.....	...	1	...	.....	...	.....	..	1
E. K. Grace, Queanbeyan ...	„ ...	...	.....	2	3	...	.....	...	.....	2	3
S. Hordern, George-street, Sydney.	„ ...	...	.....	...	.....	3	4	...	.....	3	4
E. W. Ogilvie, Yugalbar, Grafton.	„ ...	2	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	...
Phillip Charley, Richmond..	„ ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	9	2	9
		2	.....	2	4	3	4	2	9	9	17

## APPENDIX F.

## OPHTHALMIA.

To the Chief Inspector of Stock.

Department of Mines and Agriculture, Stock Branch,  
Sydney, 27 July, 1891.

MEMO.—Ophthalmia in stock has frequently been reported to this office by Inspectors of Stock, and acting on your instructions to prepare a short circular giving methods of treatment, I have the honor of submitting the following notes:—

*Epizootic Ophthalmia.*

This affection is usually seen in several cattle or sheep about the same time in various paddocks in the same district. However, as the majority recover, little notice is taken of the disease in the early stages; but that is just the time when proper treatment (if it were possible to apply it) would be of the greatest benefit.

It

It is in the acute stage, when the inflammation is severe, the animal being almost blind, that treatment is attempted. Now, at this particular stage, much harm is done by injudicious treatment. Even yarding animals, unless done very carefully, will do more harm than good.

The eye is a very delicate, sensitive organ to deal with; therefore, nature is frequently the best restorer. She can be assisted by attending to the animals' comfort, having food and water accessible to the nearly blind animals, keeping them perfectly undisturbed and in shady places.

It may happen that the animal becomes nearly blind in one eye, the other recovering. In such cases the disease becomes chronic, the cornea covering the eye remains a milky-white colour. Proper treatment in this form is sometimes beneficial in clearing the eye.

For animals that can be handled, the following applications are recommended for the eyes:—

For the first stage of the disease, 1 oz. of tincture of opium, 1 pint of water; or 1 oz. of liquor plumbi subacetate, 1 oz. tincture of opium, 2 pints of water. These may be applied two or three times daily.

For the second stage, after the acute inflammation has subsided, 1 part of boracic acid, 60 parts of water; or 40 grains of nitrate of silver, 1 pint of water. These may be applied two or three times a week.

In the chronic stages, finely powdered burnt alum may be blown on the eye once a week.

EDWARD STANLEY,  
Government Veterinarian.

**APPENDIX G.**  
**NUMBER of Owners of Different Classes in the several Sheep Districts and the Sheep they respectively own.**  
**CLASSES.**

District.	1 to 500 Sheep.		501 to 1,000 Sheep.		1,001 to 2,000 Sheep.		2,001 to 5,000 Sheep.		5,001 to 10,000 Sheep.		10,001 to 20,000 Sheep.		20,001 to 50,000 Sheep.		50,001 to 100,000 Sheep.		100,001 and over.	
	Number of Owners.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Owners.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Owners.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Owners.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Owners.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Owners.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Owners.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Owners.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Owners.	Number of Sheep.
Albury	145	37,226	56	44,720	37	51,943	31	98,335	5	37,070	8	105,639	7	238,648	4	249,069	...	...
Armidale	199	52,365	148	112,268	124	189,973	74	231,403	15	95,440	23	345,945	19	577,269	1	51,000	...	...
Balranald	13	1,961	2	1,103	4	6,051	8	30,113	4	29,077	4	63,488	4	136,249	3	242,051	...	...
Bathurst	296	62,341	93	73,717	61	87,750	52	168,402	14	101,722	9	116,822	4	94,798	1	68,400	...	...
Berrima	...	5,226	7	5,791	3	3,802	3	8,800	2	14,624	1	10,600	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombala	76	18,640	53	40,371	36	57,660	19	61,220	8	56,866	5	84,160	3	73,679	1	50,190	...	...
Bourke	26	2,255	2	1,630	8	11,413	24	93,197	27	200,383	17	233,609	16	527,887	14	949,176	7	1,309,260
Braidwood	121	13,973	12	8,303	10	14,496	11	34,476	1	6,450	1	18,100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brewarrina	8	1,421	8	6,976	5	7,633	24	88,928	25	180,106	16	208,801	9	278,731	8	578,514	1	128,752
Broulee	45	2,093	1	960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannonbar	29	5,437	11	8,115	23	34,761	24	79,063	8	56,719	13	182,475	19	570,849	7	431,669	2	339,967
Jaracoar	236	52,993	98	76,024	63	94,350	52	170,660	17	115,872	12	158,997	6	170,362	2	132,856	...	...
Casino	9	864	1	508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cobar	8	874	2	1,280	4	6,263	9	30,315	7	48,514	8	133,915	17	542,475	6	377,470	3	353,503
Condobolin	41	6,843	28	22,176	50	75,292	32	96,410	20	152,012	17	218,467	24	781,628	11	698,927	2	261,758
Cooma	127	31,392	96	76,680	83	124,908	49	156,326	22	164,694	17	242,663	7	200,392	...	...	...	...
Coonabarabran	75	15,366	34	25,871	32	48,326	31	104,099	14	98,102	8	108,657	9	269,134	6	390,398	2	218,032
Coonamble	27	6,074	17	13,834	40	60,893	53	172,975	19	136,585	28	404,035	13	392,640	5	308,265	3	468,140
Corowa	69	16,596	39	30,198	37	54,237	36	110,094	7	48,364	4	60,640	12	364,348	3	205,180	1	120,000
Deniliquin	75	14,523	39	29,585	40	58,107	31	92,026	11	32,863	2	22,850	19	608,702	3	250,852	3	397,384
Denman	34	5,872	11	8,443	5	8,101	4	11,696	2	11,138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dubbo	182	39,165	90	70,828	72	114,846	60	203,490	33	238,600	23	305,461	8	261,862	9	576,238	2	302,265
Eden	69	3,237	3	2,111	1	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forbes	180	31,672	99	77,588	82	126,401	74	231,034	34	240,300	31	447,498	21	616,522	4	218,598	1	243,463
Glen Innes	119	20,752	75	57,682	46	66,293	34	110,981	10	65,676	12	198,365	10	280,541	...	...	...	...
Goulburn	315	56,859	74	59,185	42	60,032	37	129,877	14	101,336	3	44,166	2	45,332	...	...	...	...
Grafton	31	1,469	1	800	1	1,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gundagai	131	25,961	70	58,115	64	96,620	74	240,084	25	200,555	18	268,315	10	308,934	1	58,000	...	...
Hay	41	8,976	44	35,165	51	81,278	45	151,353	16	115,339	7	102,663	15	484,854	9	603,619	2	333,460
Hillston	29	3,881	8	5,972	9	13,190	26	90,524	7	47,670	7	108,961	8	291,587	5	344,197	...	...
Hume	43	9,244	14	10,809	14	20,831	16	60,800	16	119,645	9	146,576	7	224,168	1	79,843	...	...
Ivanhoe	2	911	1	1,000	4	5,541	17	52,270	6	41,703	4	57,725	10	300,371	4	270,683	1	101,000
Kiama	105	3,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maitland	87	3,028	1	525	1	1,064	1	2,981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Menindie	22	2,245	3	2,105	10	14,846	4	12,840	1	5,390	3	44,984	6	224,284	3	212,608	5	558,954
Merriwa	44	10,687	26	19,518	27	43,318	21	60,651	8	52,285	...	...	5	160,588	2	157,416	...	...
Molong	204	42,298	105	79,657	90	144,205	46	146,793	23	153,798	23	323,082	12	343,651	...	...	...	...
Moree	42	6,104	24	19,655	20	29,845	34	114,002	21	143,113	10	144,456	16	508,115	3	192,122	2	268,422
Moulamein	19	5,218	15	12,794	11	15,637	7	22,688	1	6,000	...	...	13	474,324	3	178,585	1	125,900
Mudgee	209	50,644	85	63,919	67	96,139	45	99,835	10	74,983	6	79,857	8	212,104	...	...	...	...
Murrurundi	65	14,711	53	39,224	42	59,370	21	60,506	11	83,767	6	81,531	3	98,533	1	87,965	...	...
Narrandera	55	11,681	17	14,817	22	31,722	45	140,531	18	123,699	8	113,255	9	305,804	9	624,909	2	275,293

APPENDIX G—continued.

District	1 to 500 Sheep.		501 to 1,000 Sheep.		1001 to 2,000 Sheep.		2,001 to 5,000 Sheep.		5,001 to 10,000 Sheep.		10,001 to 20,000 Sheep.		20,001 to 50,000 Sheep.		50,001 to 100,000 Sheep.		100,001 and over.	
	Number of Owners.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Owners.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Owners.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Owners.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Owners.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Owners.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Owners.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Owners.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Owners.	Number of Sheep.
Narrabri .....	48	10,075	21	16,579	13	21,346	22	78,736	7	48,503	3	43,449	10	284,711	4	289,785	1	138,281
Picton .....	42	2,854	...	...	1	1,480	1	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pilliga .....	14	2,654	10	7,987	22	36,360	19	66,021	13	91,782	3	34,533	9	351,686	1	60,400	...	...
Port Macquarie .....	41	1,293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Stephens .....	50	1,246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queanbeyan .....	105	28,688	53	41,928	45	70,417	29	87,165	8	56,791	8	122,933	7	240,685	...	...	...	...
Singleton .....	101	9,780	9	7,324	5	7,316	2	7,283	4	22,870	2	23,624	1	38,500	...	...	...	...
Sydney .....	10	1,980	1	720	1	2,300	1	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamworth .....	186	46,669	109	86,142	114	172,391	83	275,924	35	253,519	30	408,895	18	601,182	5	349,448	4	583,210
Tenterfield .....	60	13,329	20	14,020	6	7,605	3	10,764	...	...	1	19,350	2	60,621	...	...	...	...
Tweed—Lismore .....	14	620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urana .....	19	4,469	19	15,305	26	42,343	25	85,959	8	53,703	8	128,991	5	159,427	3	228,384	2	438,535
Wagga Wagga .....	236	48,286	111	87,395	98	153,894	89	294,870	31	224,719	8	128,752	28	870,907	5	285,585	3	332,911
Walgett .....	23	2,386	8	6,198	11	19,383	33	110,072	19	134,996	12	161,310	15	435,057	9	697,989	6	759,551
Wanaaring .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	113,417	9	339,521	8	645,265	4	501,710
Warialda .....	78	13,964	31	23,279	25	40,629	39	126,713	13	95,033	7	100,729	8	283,382	4	278,746	4	473,289
Wentworth .....	25	5,586	13	8,779	13	20,555	9	23,846	1	10,000	2	27,943	5	192,979	3	234,994	1	106,494
Wilcannia .....	14	1,842	...	...	1	1,120	4	14,424	4	33,192	...	...	5	180,783	9	582,612	8	1,253,240
Windsor .....	57	3,514	...	...	1	1,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yass .....	180	46,917	76	62,129	54	87,723	48	172,924	22	168,503	6	74,635	3	86,749	...	...	...	...
Young .....	402	85,369	201	159,065	177	271,985	115	364,363	39	294,150	35	481,261	15	463,219	6	375,198	...	...
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>5,358</b>	<b>1,037,879</b>	<b>2,248</b>	<b>1,756,872</b>	<b>1,954</b>	<b>2,979,168</b>	<b>1,696</b>	<b>5,493,942</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>4,943,221</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>7,056,580</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>15,553,774</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>12,617,206</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>10,392,774</b>

ABSTRACT I.

Number of Sheep-owners.	Ranging—		Number of Sheep owned.
	From	To	
5,358	1	500	1,037,879
2,248	501	1,000	1,756,872
1,954	1,001	2,000	2,979,168
1,696	2,001	5,000	5,493,942
686	5,001	10,000	4,943,221
495	10,001	20,000	7,056,580
491	20,001	50,000	15,553,774
186	50,001	100,000	12,617,206
73	100,001	and over	10,392,774
<b>TOTAL 13,187</b>	.....	.....	<b>61,831,416</b>

ABSTRACT II.

Number of Owners.	Number of Sheep.	
	From	To
55	100,001	150,000
8	150,001	200,000
4	200,001	250,000
3	250,001	300,000
1	300,001	350,000
1	350,001	400,000
1	500,000	600,000
<b>TOTAL 73</b>	.....	.....

## APPENDIX H.

AUSTRALIAN and Foreign Stud Sheep offered for Sale by Auction in Sydney during the Year.

(1.) *Australian Stud Sheep.*

Name of Breeder.	Address.	Number of Rams.	Number of Ewes.	Total.	
				Rams.	Ewes.
<i>By Messrs. Bruncker and Wolfe, on account of—</i>					
TASMANIA.					
B. Archer .....	Wooside, Cressy .....	82			
Chas. Archer .....	Formosa .....	18			
Messrs. W. Gibson and Son .....	Scone .....	528	4		
Thos. Gibson .....	Eskvale, Epping .....	9			
Chas. B. Grubb .....	Strathroy .....	115	13		
H. Gatenby .....	Rhodes .....	193			
F. W. Grubb .....	Benego .....	69			
S. H. Grueber .....	Ornley .....	7			
W. C. Grubb .....	Tolarno, St. Leonards .....	35			
E. A. Heazlewood .....	Melton Vale .....	2			
C. Headlam .....	Egleston, Macquarie River .....	20			
R. Kermonde .....	Mona Vale .....	78	10		
E. B. Lawrence .....	Tasmania .....	20			
A. M. M'Kinnon .....	Mountford .....	84			
N. Nicholson .....	Camelford, Campbelltown .....	21			
C. A. Parker .....	Selma, Conara .....	59			
W. Pitt, sen. ....	Winterbrook .....	9	10		
J. F. Rigney .....	Avoca .....	78			
A. Taylor .....	Valleyfield .....	5			
Robt. Taylor .....	" .....	48			
G. F. Thirkell .....	Darlington Park, Cressy .....	8			
J. H. Thirkell .....	Pockthorpe .....	15			
Robt. Viney .....	Fernhill, Lymington .....	56			
D. J. Whitchurch .....	Antill Ponds .....	32			
S. Walker .....	Glenore .....	2			
				1,588	37
<i>By Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, &amp; Co., on account of—</i>					
NEW SOUTH WALES.					
George Bruce .....	Loombah, Molong .....	12			
E. K. Crace .....	Gungahleen, Ginninderra .....	6			
Messrs. W. Fearby and Sons .....	Greylands, New England .....	10			
A. L. Faithful .....	Springfield, Goulburn .....	11			
				39	
QUEENSLAND.					
G. C. Clark .....	East Talgai .....	19			
Messrs. Marshall and Slade .....	Glengallan .....	8	2		
				27	2
TASMANIA.					
Joseph Archer .....	Panshanger, Longford .....	67	10		
W. H. Bennett .....	Bloomfield, Ross .....	88	13		
James Cox .....	Clarendon, Evandale .....	67			
E. Dowling .....	Quorn Hall, Campbelltown .....	12			
Chas. Field .....	Woodfield, Cressy .....	50			
G. L. Finlay .....	Douglass Park, Campbelltown .....	84			
James Gibson .....	Belleview, Epping .....	401	19		
W. H. Gibson .....	Fairfield, " .....	157	4		
J. B. Gibson .....	Pleasant Banks .....	59	10		
Wm. Gatenby .....	Woodburne, Cressy .....	78	20		
G. W. Keach .....	Chiswick, Ross .....	29	23		
D. M'Kinnon .....	Dalness, Evandale .....	76			
Geo. Parramore .....	Wetmore, Ross .....	91			
Thos. Parramore .....	Beaufront, " .....	149			
W. H. Ralston .....	Woolmers, Longford .....	33	26		
Thomas Riggall .....	Somercotes, Ross .....	47			
J. L. Smith .....	Cambock, Evandale .....	30	70		
H. S. Smith .....	Harland Rise, Evandale .....	16	10		
David Taylor .....	St. Johnston, Campbelltown .....	17	25		
Thos. Turner .....	Balmoral, Campbelltown .....	6			
Jos. Barwick .....	Woodlands, Tea Tree .....	9	7		
T. G. Bisdee .....	Sandhill, Jericho .....	27			
Messrs. Falkiner Bros .....	Wickford .....	14			
Thos. Gatenby .....	Pisa, Lake River .....	47	12		
W. A. Gatenby .....	Glasslough, Epping .....	83			
Arthur Gatenby .....	Lemon Springs, Oaklands .....	30	14		
Wm. Gunn .....	Invercarron, Broad Marsh .....	6			
H. S. Hewitt .....	Malabride, Fingal .....	19			
Robt. Hedlam .....	Vauchuse, Conora .....	11			
Geo. A. Jones .....	Morville .....	14	4		
Fredk. Lyne .....	Redcliffe, Swansea .....	5			
Jas. Murdoch .....	Craigow .....	7			
				1,829	267
<i>By Messrs. Pitt, Son, and Badgery (Ltd.), on account of—</i>					
NEW SOUTH WALES.					
Messrs. M'Farland Bros .....	Barooga .....	41			
E. J. Warby .....	Billinbah, Narrandera .....	151			
				192	

## APPENDIX H—continued.

Name of Breeder.	Address.	Number of Rams.	Number of Ewes.	Total.	
				Rams.	Ewes.
<i>By Messrs. Griffiths and Weaver, on account of—</i>					
NEW SOUTH WALES.					
George Bruce .....	Loombah, Molong .....	7			
Hon. G. H. Cox .....	Burrundulla, Mudgee.....	6			
J. D. Cox .....	Cullenbone, " .....	11			
Messrs. Cox Bros. ....	Rawden, Rylstone .....	8			
Messrs. F. and A. Cox .....	Wallinga, Mudgee .....	6			
Vincent J. Dowling.....	Lue, Dungaree.....	28	12		
Hon. George Lee.....	Leeholme, Kelso .....	11			
James Lee.....	Larras Lake, Molong .....	20			
Richard Rouse, junr. ....	Biragambil, Mudgee .....	25			
Executors of George Rouse .....	" .....	13			
Hon. F. B. Suttor .....	Bradwardine, Bathurst .....	22	8		
The Collaroy Co., Ltd. ....	Collaroy, Merriwa .....	15			
H. C. White .....	Havilah, Mudgee.....	44			
Executors of late T. G. Webb .....	Springfield, Byng, near Orange.....	10			
	Total Australian.....			226	20
				3,901	326

## (2.) Foreign Stud Sheep (imported).

Name and address of owner or importer.	Where from.	Number Imported.		Number sold.	
		Rams.	Ewes.	Rams.	Ewes.
<i>By Messrs. Alex. Wilson &amp; Co., on account of—</i>					
F. D. Morrison .....	Vermont, U.S. America .....	116	34	35	25
R. D. Clark .....	" .....	47	32	15	12
<i>By Messrs. Pitt, Son, and Badgery (Ltd.), on account of—</i>					
Messrs. H. C. Burwell and Sons .....	Vermont, U.S. America .....	15	16	15	15
Messrs. E. N. Bissell and Son .....	" .....	73	21	71	21
<i>By Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, &amp; Co. (Ltd.), on account of—</i>					
Otto Steiger .....	Leutewitz, Saxony .....	19		6	
<i>On Owners' Account.</i>					
F. K. Crace, Ginniderra, Queanbeyan	Saxony .....	5			
Henry Austin, Sydney .....	" .....	21	9		
Jas. Lee, Larras Lake, Molong .....	" .....	1	2		
Messrs. Dangar, Geyde, & Co., Sydney	" .....	3			
Phillip Charley, Belmont, Richmond..	Shropshire Downs, England .....	2	6		
Messrs. Whittingham Bros., Willandra	" .....	6			
J. H. Geddes, Phillip-street, Sydney...	Lincolns, " .....	4			
	Total, Foreign .....	312	120	142	73

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT showing relative Value of the Different Classes of Long-woolled Sheep for Crossing with the Merino.

Breeds.	Weight at 6 Months.			Amount.	Weight at 12 Months.			Amount.	Weight at 24 Months.			Amount.	Weight at 36 Months.			Amount.	Weight of Mutton and Wool for the four periods, 6, 12, 24, and 36 months.	Value of Mutton and Wool for the four periods, 6, 12, 24, and 36 months.	Total Value of Mutton and Wool.
	lb.	d.	£ s. d.		lb.	d.	£ s. d.		lb.	d.	£ s. d.		lb.	d.	£ s. d.				
<b>I.—WETHERS.</b>																			
<i>Carcase (when dressed)—</i>																			
Lincoln and Merino	37	5½	0 15 11	55½	4½	1 0 1	66½	4½	1 4 0	74½	4	1 4 9	233½	4	4 10½	233½	4	4 10½	5 8 6
Leicester and Merino	33½	5½	0 14 9½	50	4½	0 18 0	59½	4½	1 1 0	65	4½	1 3 5	208½	4	0 2½	208½	4	0 2½	4 18 4½
Border Leicester and Merino	35½	5½	0 15 8	51½	4½	0 18 7½	61½	4½	1 2 17	68½	4½	1 3 8	217½	4	0 2½	217½	4	0 2½	5 2 3
Romney and Merino	34	5½	0 14 7½	53½	4½	0 19 0	64	4½	1 3 1½	71½	4½	1 5 1½	223½	4	1 10½	223½	4	1 10½	5 2 2½
Cotswold and Merino	30	4½	0 11 10½	48	4	0 16 0	60	4½	1 1 3	70	4	1 3 4	208	3	12 5½	208	3	12 5½	4 11 1½
Shropshire and Merino	29	5½	0 12 4½	45	4	0 15 0	54	4½	0 19 1½	59	4½	1 0 10½	187	3	7 4½	187	3	7 4½	4 8 0
Hampshire and Merino	37½	5½	0 16 4½	55	4½	0 19 5½	65	4½	1 3 8	70	4½	1 4 0	227½	4	3 7½	227½	4	3 7½	4 17 8½
Southdown and Merino	31½	5½	0 14 5½	51½	4½	0 18 2½	64½	4½	1 2 10½	70½	4	1 3 6	218	3	19 0½	218	3	19 0½	4 14 5
<i>Fleece—</i>																			
Lincoln and Merino	3½	9	0 2 5½	8½	10½	0 7 5½	8	10½	0 6 10½	8	10½	0 6 10½	27½	1	3 8½	27½	1	3 8½	5 6 3½
Leicester and Merino	3	9	0 2 3	7½	10½	0 6 6½	7½	10½	0 6 2½	7	10½	0 6 0½	24½	1	1 0½	24½	1	1 0½	4 16 4½
Border Leicester and Merino	3	9	0 2 3	8	10½	0 6 10½	7½	10½	0 6 5½	7½	10½	0 6 5½	26	1	2 0½	26	1	2 0½	5 0 4½
Romney and Merino	3	9	0 2 3	7½	10½	0 6 5	7	10	0 5 10	7	10	0 5 10	24½	1	0 4	24½	1	0 4	4 19 8½
Cotswold and Merino	3	9	0 2 3	7½	9½	0 5 11½	7	9	0 5 3	7	9	0 5 3	24½	0	18 8½	24½	0	18 8½	4 8 0
Shropshire and Merino	3	8½	0 2 1½	6½	8½	0 4 3½	5½	8½	0 3 11½	5½	8½	0 3 11½	20½	0	14 1	20½	0	14 1	3 19 1
Hampshire and Merino	2½	7½	0 1 9½	7	8½	0 5 3	6½	9	0 4 10½	6½	9	0 4 10½	22½	0	16 9½	22½	0	16 9½	4 17 8½
Southdown and Merino	2½	8½	0 1 6½	6½	8½	0 4 8½	6½	8½	0 4 6½	6½	8½	0 4 6½	21½	0	15 4½	21½	0	15 4½	4 13 0
<b>II.—EWES (Maidens.)</b>																			
<i>Carcase (when dressed)—</i>																			
Lincoln and Merino	37	5½	0 15 11	55½	4½	1 0 1	63½	4½	1 2 10½	70	4½	1 4 3½	226	4	3 2½	226	4	3 2½	5 6 3½
Leicester and Merino	33½	5½	0 14 6½	50	4½	0 18 0	57½	4½	1 0 9½	60½	4½	1 1 10½	202½	3	15 4½	202½	3	15 4½	4 16 4½
Border Leicester and Merino	35½	5½	0 15 8	51½	4½	0 18 6½	60	4½	1 1 8	63½	4½	1 2 10½	210½	3	18 6½	210½	3	18 6½	5 0 4½
Romney and Merino	34	5½	0 14 7½	53½	4½	0 18 10½	62	4½	1 2 4½	66½	4½	1 3 7½	216	3	19 6½	216	3	19 6½	4 19 8½
Cotswold and Merino	30	4½	0 11 10½	48	4	0 16 0	56	4½	0 19 10	65	4	1 1 8	199	3	9 4½	199	3	9 4½	4 8 0
Shropshire and Merino	29	5	0 12 1	44	4	0 14 8	51½	4½	0 18 2½	56½	4½	1 0 0	181	3	5 0	181	3	5 0	3 19 1
Hampshire and Merino	37½	5½	0 16 4½	55	4½	0 19 5½	61	4½	1 2 2½	66½	4½	1 2 10½	220	4	0 11½	220	4	0 11½	4 17 8½
Southdown and Merino	31½	5½	0 14 5½	51½	4½	0 18 2½	62½	4½	1 2 1½	69½	4	1 3 2	215	3	17 11½	215	3	17 11½	4 13 0
<i>Fleece—</i>																			
Lincoln and Merino	3½	9	0 2 5½	8½	10½	0 7 5½	7½	10½	0 6 9	7½	10½	0 6 5½	27½	1	3 11½	27½	1	3 11½	5 6 3½
Leicester and Merino	3	9	0 2 3	7½	10½	0 6 6½	7½	10½	0 6 2½	7	10½	0 6 0½	24½	1	1 0½	24½	1	1 0½	4 16 4½
Border Leicester and Merino	3	9	0 2 3	7½	10½	0 6 9	7½	10½	0 6 3½	7½	10½	0 6 3½	25½	1	1 7½	25½	1	1 7½	5 0 4½
Romney and Merino	3	9	0 2 3	7½	10½	0 6 5	7	10	0 5 10	7	10	0 5 10	24½	1	0 2½	24½	1	0 2½	4 19 8½
Cotswold and Merino	3	9	0 2 3	7½	9½	0 5 11½	7	9	0 5 3	7	9	0 5 3	24½	0	18 8½	24½	0	18 8½	4 8 0
Shropshire and Merino	3	8½	0 2 1½	6½	8½	0 4 2½	5½	8½	0 3 11½	5½	8½	0 3 9½	23	0	14 1	23	0	14 1	3 19 1
Hampshire and Merino	2½	7½	0 1 9½	7	8½	0 5 2½	6½	9	0 4 10½	6½	9	0 4 10½	22½	0	16 9½	22½	0	16 9½	4 17 8½
Southdown and Merino	2½	8½	0 1 6½	6½	8½	0 4 8½	6	8½	0 4 4½	6	8½	0 4 4½	20½	0	15 0½	20½	0	15 0½	4 13 0

APPENDIX J.

STATEMENT showing the result of Vaccinations for Anthrax during year 1891.

Lots Vaccinated.	Number of Sheep Vaccinated.	Were any Sheep dying when they were vaccinated?	Number of vaccinations, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd.	Number of deaths after 1st vaccination.	Number of deaths after 2nd vaccination.	Number of deaths after 3rd vaccination.	State of Weather during Vaccination.	Number of deaths through failure of operation.	Remarks.
1	9,000	No.	1st & 2nd	Nil	Nil	Nil	Fine	Nil	No deaths reported since.
2	350	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3	500	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
4	6,000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5	6,000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
6	2,000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
7	1,000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
8	15,000	"	2nd	10	15	"	Cold, wet, and windy	"	"
9	4,000	"	1st & 2nd	Nil	Nil	"	Cool to cold	"	"
10	10,500	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
11	700	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
12	3,900	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	8,311*	"	2nd	"	"	340	Not stated	340	"
Total.....	98,261			10	15	340		340	

\*These sheep were vaccinated twice in 1890.

As shown by the above statement, 98,261 sheep were during the year vaccinated with Pasteur's Vaccine of Anthrax in different parts of the Colony. Of this number, 67,950 received two vaccinations, while 33,311, which were vaccinated twice in 1890, received a third vaccination. The result of the vaccination is, on the whole, very satisfactory, as a failure, and it was not a great one, occurred on only one station, and taking the whole number of sheep vaccinated, the loss through the operation, and from disease afterwards, was less than ½ per cent.

APPENDIX K.

SUSCEPTIBILITY OF ANIMALS TO ANTHRAX.

EXPERIMENTS have given the following results as to the liability of animals to anthrax:—

Sheep are the animals most susceptible, whether the microbes are introduced by inoculation or ingestion.

Goats have about the same susceptibility.

Mice, guinea-pigs, and rabbits are very easily killed by inoculation, but are most difficult to kill by ingestion.

Rats are very difficult to kill by either method.

Cattle



Cattle take the disease easily by ingestion, as we see in epidemic outbreaks, but they are not so easily killed by inoculation.

Deer take the disease easily by inoculation, and occasionally epizootics occur which indicate ingestion also.

Horses take the disease both ways.

Pigs resist the disease by both methods, and very rarely become affected.

Dogs seldom or never take the disease.

Foxes resist the disease by both methods.

Cats are more susceptible than dogs, but resist the disease by inoculation.

Bears are liable to have the disease.

It is almost impossible to give the disease to birds; frogs and fishes will not take it.

## APPENDIX L.

### FOOT ROT.

DRESSINGS recommended by Mr. Stanley, the Government Veterinarian. (For further details see *Agricultural Gazette*, July, 1891):—

#### 1. Arsenic Dressing.

Arsenic, from 1 to 2 oz.

Potash, „ 2 to 4 „

Water, 1 gallon.

To be used in troughs for the sheep to walk through. The mixture to be boiled slowly for half-an-hour at least, till the arsenic is thoroughly dissolved.

#### 2. Sulphate of Copper (Bluestone) Dressing.

Sulphate of copper, from  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. to 1 lb., dissolved in a gallon of water, may be used instead of arsenic. The following healing dressings may be used by hand after the above caustic applications:—

#### 3. Tar Dressings.

Stockholm tar, 20 parts; carbolic acid, 1 part.

Or,

Stockholm tar, 8 parts; bluestone in powder, 1 part.

Or,

Oil of tar, 10 parts; carbolic acid, 1 part; olive oil, 1 part.

#### Lime Dressing.

Quick lime, sprinkled on a dry surface, and the sheep walked through it frequently, will be found very beneficial. Before any dressings are used, the whole of the loose horn should be pared carefully from the diseased feet. It is of the greatest importance that the sheep's feet should, on the dressing being applied, be kept thoroughly clean and dry for at least three hours afterwards. They should, therefore, on leaving the troughs, or being dressed, be passed directly on to a battened or wooden floor, if it can be got, and where neither of these is obtainable, they should be passed into a dry yard, in which there is a good coating of straw, cut grass, or dry bark, taken from trees which have been rung, or, in fact, any other thing which will keep their feet clean and dry.

## APPENDIX M.

FROM Inspectors' Reports the following results have been gathered regarding the efficacy of the various Drenches and Licks used for Sheep for Worms:—

### Drenches.

*Arsenic*.—For the Stomach and Tape Worms the Arsenic and Soda Drench is still reported as the most effective, and has been by far the most generally used. It has, however, been recommended that Potash, as being less severe on the lining of the Stomach, should be substituted for Soda in its preparation. The Arsenic and Soda Drench is reported by several of the Inspectors as having been also efficacious for Lung-worms. No authenticated information has been received of this drench affecting the health of the Sheep or injuring the Wool.

*Turpentine*.—Turpentine, with various mediums, has been very generally given for Stomach, Tape, and Lung Worms, with good results, when repeated.

*Fumigation with Sulphur* is reported to have been tried in one case for Lung-worms with the best results.

*Sulphate of Iron, Horehound, Sulphur, Salt and Iron* are reported to have been given, but not with satisfactory results.

*Hayward's Specific* has given very good results for Lung-worms; but the reports as regards Stomach and Tape are conflicting.

*Pottier's and Weaver's Drenches* are reported to have been used in several districts with fairly satisfactory results.

While it can be said that a decided improvement follows the administration of most of the drenches generally used, it is a fact that even in the case of the most effective the *post mortem* examinations disclose that generally where the sheep are at all badly infested some worms are still alive; and this again, it is believed, arises from the owners delaying too long in drenching, and allowing the worms to have too great a hold on the sheep before they are drenched. The consequence is, that some worms are left, which keep the sheep from thriving, and, with the introduction of fresh eggs from the water and pasture—if the weather is at all favourable for the development of the worms—in the course of a few months make the sheep as bad as they were before they were drenched. To make the cure effective,

effective, therefore, sheep which have been badly infested should, on receiving one drench, be kept as near the drenching yards as possible, and receive a second drench in the course of twelve or fourteen days after the first.

But, while licks and drenches should be provided and given at as early a date and as often as required, owners should give their earnest attention to the removal of what may be termed the Contributing Causes of the pest by avoiding overstocking, attending to the proper nourishment of the lambs and weaners, burning off old pasture, and getting rid by draining of surface and stagnant water, as suggested in Vol. II, Part 2 of the *Agricultural Gazette*.

#### Licks.

It is reported that the following licks have been used with good results:—

Salt and sulphur.	Salt, sulphate of iron, and Hayward's specific.
Salt and sulphate of iron.	Salt, tar, and turpentine.
Salt and turpentine.	Pottier's Preventive Lick.
Salt, sulphate of iron, and turpentine.	Salt and lime.
Salt, sulphur, and sulphate of iron.	

It is scarcely necessary to point out that a lick, if it is efficacious in warding off an attack of worms, is far preferable to a drench; and as owners in all but the purely saltbush country are now aware that it pays them well to give their sheep a liberal supply of salt, it would add very little to the trouble or expense to give once a month with the salt some of the other ingredients here mentioned which they found from experience was to any extent effective in protecting their sheep from the worm pest.

Mr. Inspector Dowling, of Forbes, attributes the losses from worms (and it is believed he is right in doing so) to a considerable extent from unmothering lambs at marking.

He suggests that special care should be bestowed to avoid this, and that all unmothered or ill-doing lambs should be drafted out and put on the best pasture. He, like Mr. Government Veterinarian Stanley, considers, too, that breeding from 2-tooth ewes makes weakly lambs, and weakly lambs are, of course, especially subject to worms.

#### APPENDIX N.

##### STATEMENT of the Operations of the Pastures and Stock Protection Boards during the year 1891.

	Amount of Assessment collected.	Amount Expended.	Kangaroo.	Kangaroo Rats.	Wallabies	Wal laroo.	Wombats.	Padda melons	Bandicoots.	Native Dogs.	Hares.	Opossums.	Pigs.	Eagle Hawks	Crows.	Emus.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.														
Albury.....	922 7 11	918 17 1		7,909				S39		12	20,280					
Armidale.....	1,135 5 5	1,585 7 1		15,019	36,006					637						
Balranald.....	190 11 7	145 11 11	1,333							83						
Bathurst.....	1,150 3 11	1,697 7 6	27,759		39,746					78	109,346					
Berrina.....		382 4 9			8,561			1,010		79						
Bombala.....	584 11 11	671 2 7			11,338					357				196		
Bourke.....		146 2 10								43			176			
Braidwood.....	333 19 2	471 9 9			27,254					89	421					
Brewarrina.....	343 19 6	201 13 6											3,377		60	
Broulee.....	356 13 8	228 19 1		2,180	2,244				997	90		9	4,978			
Cannonbar.....	485 10 4	319 14 7	60							68						
Carcoar.....	911 13 6	1,150 7 7			7,124					8	53,915					
Casino.....		222 15 6	4,200		11			38		800						
Cohar.....	240 9 11	392 0 1	16,996							35						319
Condobolin.....	1,102 10 7	1,073 3 5								200						
Cooma.....	312 4 6	249 12 5								99				56		
Coonabarabran.....	513 11 4	744 7 0	11,687							194						
Coonamble.....	112 5 0	1,225 7 4	20,472		388					43			11,018	124	3,769	552
Corowa.....	33 8 0	432 7 8		2,194				456			2,317					
Deniliquin.....	413 19 6	351 12 3	10,678				75			32	8,980					
Denman.....	429 8 2	523 6 5	13,310		11,042					146	1,704					
Dubbo.....	346 11 7	359 4 5								66						
Eden.....		174 2 6	1,752		1,980					126	11,656					
Forbes.....	1,144 17 0	1,342 14 11	19,252	11,049	4,427					503						
Glen Innes.....	466 5 1	653 12 0		8,474	3,067					23	143,686					
Goulburn.....	1,565 12 7	2,842 5 5			63,209					195						
Grafton.....		128 3 0	2,859		5					160	30,520					
Gundagai.....		1,049 1 1			17,364											
Hay.....	135 8 6	110 3 6	160													
Hillston.....	333 13 1	417 10 3								304						
Hume.....	702 4 6	794 10 7								122	17,411					
Ivanhoe.....	254 6 0	290 19 2	246							328						
Kiama.....	131 8 4	108 19 10			500			49		8		31				
Maitland.....	416 5 8	497 7 6	571		4,620					353						
Menindee.....	626 7 2	1,658 17 10								1,411						
Merrivale.....	113 17 8	40 14 10			11,628					39	146					
Molong.....		680 4 2	29							100	48,109					
Moree.....	1,058 13 1	2,386 10 0	26,182	7,854	52,420	815		143		129				538	4,044	
Moulamein.....	69 11 0	250 4 7	7,197							3						
Mudgee.....	1,005 2 4	1,562 16 6		4,569						95	67,467					
Murrumbidgee.....	1,193 19 1	1,145 7 2		24,565	20,011					129	6,921			206	982	
Narrandera.....	460 15 1	606 0 5		1,748						134			138	767	34	
Narrabri.....	250 0 8	190 4 9								75				48	104	
Pictou.....	68 0 7	109 9 5			2,220					30						
Pilliga.....	192 7 7	357 3 5								113	276		995	20		
Port Macquarie.....	208 11 9	208 13 10	789		995					118						
Port Stephens.....	185 11 3	152 11 9						799		326						
Queanbeyan.....		632 7 11			27,257					86	24,163			176		
Singleton.....	806 9 6	703 16 8			9,916					231	15,553					
Sydney.....	270 5 2	257 19 2								8	5,857					
Tamworth.....	1,283 0 2	1,850 0 2	55,021		56,832					445	7,572			293	1,622	
Tenterfield.....	1,147 11 8	1,993 8 11	13,515	16,429	61,531					754						
Tweed, Lismore.....	490 0 3	401 7 2	8		8			14,263		77						
Urana.....	293 15 4	292 5 5	1,536													
Wagga Wagga.....	10 6 10	525 4 4		32						68		8,301	24	56	1,188	
Walgett.....	251 7 3	434 12 11	1,320			24		31				4,534	57	37	4,218	
Wanaaring.....		399 18 5								293						
Warialda.....	3,273 8 11	4,982 17 1	34,240	10,973	212,984					755				939		
Wentworth.....	940 5 7	1,002 2 11								372						
Wilcannia.....	658 6 6	402 5 0								382						
Windsor.....	230 10 4	404 2 0			1,547					23	8,483					
Yass.....		184 13 7								16	10,470					
Young.....	1,491 17 9	1,076 5 11		17,886	3,436			1,380		7	53,369					
Totals.....	31,064 8 9	46,794 10 9	171,172	130,881	704,671	S39	75	19,008	997	11,530	649,131	13,310	20,262	3,502	21,929	371

## APPENDIX O.

STATEMENT of the estimated number of noxious animals in the Colony at 31st December, in the years 1880 to 1891 inclusive; the number of the different kinds of noxious animals killed during these years; the amount of assessment collected; the amount of Government subsidy received; and the total expenditure for each of these years.

Year.	Kangaroos.		Wallabies.		Native Dogs.		Rabbits.		Hares.		Wild Pigs.		Amount of Assessment collected.	Amount of Government subsidy paid.	Amount of Expenditure.
	Estimated number.	Number killed.	Estimated number.	Number killed.	Estimated number.	Number killed.	Estimated number.	Number killed.	Estimated number.	Number killed.	Estimated number.	Number killed.			
1880	5,484,000	.....	3,317,000	.....	30,000	.....	762,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£	s.	d.
1881	6,057,000	581,753	4,242,200	43,724	30,509	2,250	5,092,000	3,999	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,648	19	10
1882	4,833,000	1,452,829	3,628,000	347,842	30,300	6,980	2,500,000	188,257	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,772	12	8
1883	3,822,200	750,846	2,916,500	330,109	24,600	7,195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,781	14	2
1884	3,007,000	1,403,233	2,765,700	473,609	23,300	7,336	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,069	15	8
1885	2,500,000	855,676	2,300,000	506,372	20,000	8,474	.....	.....	.....	5,878	922	.....	61,754	15	4
1886	2,226,700	1,106,478	2,952,600	594,603	33,600	9,560	.....	.....	301,500	28,623	2,400	562	41,585	0	0
1887	1,881,500	476,438	2,742,500	388,088	32,700	7,739	.....	.....	429,600	56,628	2,400	664	32,651	13	8
1888	1,338,886	667,436	3,184,700	658,285	31,405	9,619	.....	.....	2,044,430	176,732	3,480	12,041	25,474	2	10
1889	1,036,717	495,673	3,064,961	642,782	25,333	9,142	.....	.....	2,744,810	329,683	3,354	9,700	38,257	0	3
1890	1,067,104	267,769	2,602,002	506,161	26,850	9,955	.....	.....	3,134,665	397,439	7,880	5,292	33,649	0	11
1891	921,514	402,058	3,620,393	705,510	28,737	11,530	.....	.....	3,309,702	649,131	10,612	20,206	31,664	8	9
.....	8,460,184	.....	5,192,085	.....	89,780	.....	.....	192,256	.....	1,644,114	.....	49,387	404,309	4	1
													148,978	3	11
													558,877	18	5

\*N.B.—The whole of the accounts of expenditure for 1891 are not yet to hand.

## APPENDIX P.

## THE FRESH MEAT TRADE.

*Its Establishment and Progress.*

I WAS glad to announce in my last report the practical initiation of the carriage of fresh meat for long distances by railway.

For some time past a traffic has been carried for a short distance from the Meat Works of Messrs. Richards & Co., Riverstone, to Sydney, 28 miles; but as the distance is limited, it has allowed of the meat being carried at night without chilling, the meat being placed, if required for export or for keeping over a day to meet local requirements, in cool rooms on arrival in Sydney. This trade is somewhat extensive, Messrs. Richards & Co. sending (taking the month of March as an instance) 1,403 carcasses of beef and 34,898 carcasses of mutton, or in all 1,319 tons, from Riverstone to Sydney.

The carriage of chilled meat for long distances by railway has, however, only been successfully carried out to any large extent during the past year, and from the results so far I am sanguine that a solid and sure foundation has been laid for the future of this trade, that each year its growth will be continuous, and that it will rank as one of the most important items of export in the trade of the Colony, while making meat in a healthier and better condition available for local consumption.

To meet the present requirements of the trade the Railway Commissioners have now suitable for running a total of 22 refrigerating cars, of a superior design and large carrying capacity. These vans are 32 feet in length and are perfectly insulated. Their carrying capacity is 32 bodies of beef or 480 of mutton. That is to say, supposing the vans were reduced to 18 feet, the length of the ordinary cattle and sheep trucks, which carry 9 or 10 fat cattle and an average of (say) 90 fat sheep, by adopting the fresh meat system the same sized truck will carry 18 bodies of beef or 270 sheep, *i.e.*, about twice as many bodies of beef and three times as many sheep, an advantage which of itself alone, and leaving all the other most important advantages out of view, is amply sufficient to call for a change from the live stock to a fresh meat trade. To keep the meat in a chilled condition a small consumption of ice suffices for the long journey by rail of 483 miles from Tenterfield to Sydney.

It is mainly through the untiring and energetic efforts of Mr. Robert Hudson, of Messrs. Hudson Brothers, aided in the one case by Mr. W. H. Walker, of Tenterfield, and in the other by Mr. Manning, of Narrandera, chilling works controlled by two companies are now in operation, the one 483 miles from Sydney, at Tenterfield, and the other at Narrandera, 347 miles, one of which, that at Tenterfield, is weekly placing regular supplies on the Sydney market; but so far nothing has been attempted beyond catering for the supply of the metropolitan market, and the operations are to some extent tentative, as time and experience, as well as money, are required to mature the operations of a new trade. I feel convinced, however, that as in other parts of the world the public will learn to appreciate the value of having the meat killed practically on the pasture lands, and brought in the shape of fresh meat to Sydney, as against the practice of the animals being brought alive long journeys by rail, bruised and knocked about by each other in the trucks, starved on the train, in the yards, in the waiting paddocks, and at the abattoirs, and then killed at the metropolis, to be supplied in the summer time badly bled, with the animal heat still in it, and the meat tough and innutritious.

## TENTERFIELD WORKS.

These works are capable of treating thirty-two bullocks and 200 sheep per day, and at present they turn out that quantity. The fat is treated in digesters and made into tallow, the offal and blood will also be treated and made into portable manure, the feet into oil. The hides are salted, and the sheepskins are properly dried and forwarded to Sydney, where they bring top prices owing to extra care and cleanliness in taking them off.

The ice required for the cars is made at the works, and the chill-room is kept at the desired temperature by an ammonia machine cooling brine. The works are proving a success, and their duplication is under the consideration of the directors. This company do not as yet lay themselves out for freezing. Their business is to kill, chill, and supply the Sydney market with prime beef and mutton such as hitherto

was

was only to be got on the station on which the stock are fattened; but, when a surplus occurs, the chilled meat will be run into the freezing chambers (which are to be provided very shortly), at the meat market Darling Harbour, and there frozen and prepared for shipment, whence it will be run down in refrigerating cars, without loss of cold, to the Pyrmont wharf, and put on board the ocean-going steamers for London.

#### NARRANDERA WORKS.

It is expected that these works will be in full operation in a very short time again. Unfortunately, the best part of the season was lost, and the supplies of fat stock available in the early part of the year were diverted to Victoria through the delay in completing the works, caused by the floods, and since then the district has suffered from drought.

The capacity of Narrandera works is 600 sheep per day, and twenty bullocks, while the chill-rooms will cool and store more than that number of stock. Here, as at Tenterfield, a full supply of ice is made for the cars, and there is ample provision for dealing with the fat, skins, blood, and offal, and for turning everything to the best account.

#### THE AUSTRALIAN CHILLING AND FREEZING WORKS, ABERDEEN.

The most extensive undertaking, however, in the fresh meat trade during the year, has been the completion and opening of the works of the Australian Chilling and Freezing Company, on the Great Northern Railway, at Aberdeen, 83 miles from Newcastle, and 185 from Sydney. These works, which are of most substantial character, and supplied with all the latest and most improved machinery and appliances, have a capacity for freezing 850, and of chilling 1,500 sheep a day. Up to date, no chilling has been done at these works. They have been fully employed in freezing sheep purchased by the company for export, of which two shipments amounting to 30,000 have been dispatched, the vessels being loaded at Newcastle. The railway transit arrangements between the works and the port of shipment are very convenient, the mutton being run down by special trains in about five hours, and as many as 6,000 sheep have been loaded in one day. No doubt is felt as to the success of the shipments, and a growing export trade is confidently looked forward to from the works at Aberdeen.

#### GOVERNMENT MEAT MARKET, DARLING HARBOUR.

##### (1.) *The Sales.*

This market, at which every morning a supply of country killed meat is sold by auction, now bids fair to become the Islington of New South Wales; for the superior quality of the meat is getting to be known, and the supply is not equal to the demand, although the consignments some days amount to sixty bodies of beef, 400 sheep, and thirty pigs, besides calves and lambs.

##### (2.) *Chill Rooms.*

There are twenty-one of these rooms attached to the market, and Mr. Hudson has fitted up four of them for the protection of the meat sent for sale, and the accommodation of the butchers, in which he can keep 150 bullocks and 1,000 sheep chilled. The others are being prepared, and will be ready for the coming summer.

##### (3.) *Freezing Chambers.*

Under the top floor, or street level, is the basement of this building, thoroughly connected with the main railway lines of the Colony, and it is here that the spacious freezing and storage rooms will be fitted up with the most modern and improved machinery. This basement is 200 ft. x 280 ft. x 16 ft. high, with three sets of rails laid through it.

As, however, this will be a very large and expensive undertaking, Mr. Hudson will have to wait until he can form (he is endeavouring to do so) an Export and Freezing Company, which, now that the system of killing and chilling the stock near their pastures has been successfully initiated, is all that is required to solve the problem of how to get rid of our surplus stock; and it is hoped that he will receive that assistance and support in forging this last and most important link in the chain of the export trade, which his energy and determination have done so much to put on a proper footing. For the export trade in meat will never be a satisfactory one to the stockowner until our meat—with all its sweetness and flavour fully preserved—can be offered to the home consumer, and that, again, cannot be done until the stock are killed, as they have now begun to be, near their own pastures. Mr. Hudson has initiated that system, and there is every prospect of its soon being generally adopted in this and the other colonies; for announcements are frequently appearing in the press of meetings of owners being held with a view to the establishment of killing and chilling depots, and in several instances companies have been formed, and even tenders called for the erection of the works, besides those already completed.

#### FRESH FOOD AND ICE COMPANY, DARLING HARBOUR.

From 1st January, 1890, to 31st December, 1891, the company froze 371,475 sheep, besides a large quantity of beef, for shipment to London.

During that time they have erected entirely new freezing rooms, and imported a De La Vergne machine, at a total cost for the rooms and machine of between £30,000 and £40,000.

They are now having built a new machine, which will give a total freezing capacity of between 3,000 and 4,000 sheep daily, making, they claim, the most complete plant in the southern hemisphere.

#### SOUTH COAST AND WEST CAMDEN CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY (LIMITED).

This company has two of Haslem's patent dry-air refrigerating machines, capable of delivering 130,000 feet (cubic) of cold air per hour, and they can freeze and store 5,000 carcasses of mutton per week, in addition to providing cool space for local butchers and bacon curers.

#### J. H. GEDDES & Co., THE PASTORAL FINANCE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

##### Refrigerating Establishment at North Sydney.

This establishment will be in conjunction with the wool stores opened at Kirribilli Point, North Sydney, last season, and which, when the North Sydney Railway is completed down to the waters of Port Jackson, it is anticipated that a great impetus will be given to the frozen meat export, in anticipation of which

which the above company are now erecting a portion of their works only. This portion will, however, be capable of freezing 800 sheep per day and storing 15,000. There will be four large freezing rooms, one of which will be emptied and one filled every day. These are situated on the ground floor. The mutton or beef will be received by lighter or cart, lifted on to rails by hydraulic cranes, whence it will gravitate into freezing room as required. When thoroughly frozen it will be hoisted up to first floor by a cyclic hoist, where it will be stored. Steamers are intended to go alongside the company's wharf for the receipt of frozen meat, and loading operations will take place direct from the store-rooms to ships' holds by means of an endless belt arrangement, on which the carcasses will be placed and carried thus on to ship's hatches, so that handling will be limited to a minimum.

The machinery to be employed in the freezing operations is of the latest and most approved description for the work to be done. The Linde British Refrigeration Company are the patentees and makers, the system being the compression and evaporation of anhydrous ammonia in the usual way; but in place of carrying brine pipes through the several rooms as in other systems, the air is drawn from the rooms by powerful fans through passages specially prepared, and is then passed over a series of evolving discs which dip half into chilled brine. The heat or moisture drawn from the rooms is thus deposited on the discs, and the air, purified and reduced in temperature, is again passed into the rooms. It is claimed by this system that the meat is better preserved, being gradually frozen and not suddenly as would be expected from the compressed air system.

In connection with the foregoing establishment it is proposed to erect chilling establishments throughout the Colony, for which companies in Gunnedah, Young and Dubbo have already been formed, from whence the carcasses will be brought by rail, both for local consumption and export. When the whole ramifications are complete, machinery will be erected to freeze 2,000 sheep per day and store 40,000. A 30-ton ice-making tank for the supply of ice to railway trucks and shipping will also be erected. Messrs. Wildridge & Sinclair, Consulting Engineers, who have these works in hand, anticipate that they will be in operation by the end of October, and meat shipped during November.



1892-3.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

(ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STOCK AND BRANDS BRANCH.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

TO THE HONORABLE T. M. SLATTERY, M.P., MINISTER FOR MINES AND  
AGRICULTURE.

Sir,

In presenting the Report of the Chief Inspector of Stock for the year 1892, I have the honor to invite attention to the fact that while there was a satisfactory increase in the number of horses and cattle, there was not only no increase but a considerable decrease in the number of sheep, due probably to the number of sheep boiled down, the number exported, and the fact, owing to the bad season, that there was no breeding up in the north-west portion of the Colony.

It is satisfactory to find that some of our stock-owners have lost no time in taking advantage of the removal of the prohibition against the introduction of sheep from New Zealand, and we may expect an improvement in our flocks in those portions of the Colony which are suitable for long-woolled and cross-bred sheep. In view of the fact that cross-bred mutton is preferred in the London market, that cross-bred wool brings as good a price as merino, and that the export of frozen meat appears likely in the near future to exercise such an important influence on the prosperity of this Colony, it is matter for congratulation that New Zealand has been declared free of scab, and that large consignments of the fine long-woolled sheep of that Colony are likely to be offered at the next annual sheep sales.

According to the Report of the Board of Trade the value of meat imported into England in 1890 was between twenty-nine and thirty millions sterling. In 1891 the value of dead meat, other than bacon, hams, &c., was £10,393,735. According to Professor Lang, the value of meat consumed in England per annum is £100,000,000, of which one-third is imported. With such a market, to say nothing of others which may be opened up, this Colony ought within a few years to be in receipt of several millions per annum from the sale of meat alone. Such a trade should go far towards neutralising the effects of the stoppage of expenditure under Loan Votes, and may in time materially help on the raising of necessary loans within the Colony. Assuming that the wool, skin, &c., &c., of each sheep is worth 3s., it is estimated that we should be able to sell our mutton at 1d. per lb., which, the cost of transit, &c., added, should place it on the English market at such a price as will compete successfully with meat of similar quality from any part of the world.

With

With regard to the export of our wool, it is noticeable that the quantity shipped at Melbourne and Brisbane was considerably less during 1892 than the previous year, while the quantity shipped at Adelaide in 1892 exceeds that of the previous year. The total clip of 1892 is less by 8,831,132 lb. than that of 1891, but the shipments from Sydney and Newcastle in 1892 exceed those of 1891 by 9,770 lb.

The work of the Department was conducted satisfactorily during the year, and the information collected by the Chief Inspector in New Zealand should have a beneficial effect in urging on the export of meat.

Before the end of this year we may reasonably expect from the pen of Mr. Bruce some valuable information concerning the export of meat from America and Canada, and also the meat trade in England.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Department of Mines and Agriculture,  
Sydney, 27th May, 1893.

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## The Acting Chief Inspector of Stock to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Department of Mines and Agriculture, Stock Branch, Sydney, 1 May, 1893.

On the 31st January last the Chief Inspector of Stock submitted to you a Progress Return for the year ending 31st December, 1892, giving the approximate number of horses, cattle, and sheep then in the Colony, which was made up from returns actually received from owners and inspectors' estimates of those then outstanding. The number of horses is in excess of those in the Progress Return, while the cattle and sheep are less. Taking the numbers of stock as compared with the previous year, there is an increase of 21,661 horses and 100,727 cattle, and a decrease of 3,751,302 sheep, the latter owing to boiling down, bad seasons in some districts, and large numbers exported.

The year 1892 was unusually free from disease, except those of a parasitic character, such as worms and fluke in sheep. Horses and cattle have been particularly free from epidemic diseases.

I have, &c.,

RICH. D. JONES,  
Acting Chief Inspector of Stock.

### I.—INSPECTORS AND THEIR WORK.

#### 1. *The Inspectors.*

There are now forty-eight inspectors, having charge of sixty-four Sheep Districts.

#### 2. *The Inspections made.*

The inspections made during the year were as follows:—

Of Stock ... ..	21,074
„ Reserves ... ..	4,138
„ Pounds ... ..	374
„ Commons ... ..	569
„ Dogs ... ..	1,572
„ Pigs ... ..	2,281
Under Pastures and Stock Protection Act ... ..	6,635
Under Public Watering-places Act ... ..	1,399
Total ... ..	38,042

This would give an average of 793 inspections made by each of the forty-eight inspectors.

#### 3. *Horses, Cattle, and Sheep inspected.*

*Horses.*—The number of horses inspected during the year was 136,353 by forty-eight inspectors.

*Cattle.*—The number of cattle inspected during the year was 1,076,459.

*Sheep.*—The number of sheep inspected during the year was 28,533,858. This is a decrease on last year's inspections of horses, 8,615; of cattle, 123,874; and of sheep, 634,439.

#### 4. *Inspections at Homebush Sale-yards.*

During the year bi-weekly visits to the Homebush yards have been made, with the view to inspecting the stock yarded. The total number of stock submitted to auction was as follows:—Cattle, 115,660 head; sheep, 2,506,810, or a weekly average of 2,224 cattle and 48,408 sheep, being a decrease of 126 cattle and an increase of 10,551 sheep on the weekly average, as compared with previous year. These inspections are called for not only for the prevention of disease but also to check stock stealing, and with that view the inspector sees that the brands and marks of the stock correspond with those in the permits or travelling statements accompanying the stock, which are collected and filed in this office for future reference, should, as it at times happens, inquiry be made with respect to stock suspected of being stolen.

#### 5. *Distance travelled by Inspectors during the year on duty.*

The total number of miles travelled by forty-eight inspectors was 184,358, or an average of 3,841 each per annum, being a decrease of 289 miles for each inspector as compared with the previous year.

#### 6. *Prosecutions and Convictions.*

The prosecutions instituted during the past year were as follows:—

Under Sheep Act ... ..	105
„ Imported Stock Act... ..	2
„ Brands Act ... ..	11
„ Pastures Act... ..	147
„ Public Watering-places Act ... ..	49
„ Impounding Act ... ..	17
„ Diseased Animals and Meat Act ... ..	7
Total ... ..	338

This shows a slight increase in the number of prosecutions for the year.

The number of convictions were :—

Under Sheep Act ... ..	95
„ Imported Stock Act... ..	2
„ Brands Act ... ..	9
„ Pastures Act... ..	138
„ Public Watering-places Act	41
„ Impounding Act ... ..	17
„ Diseased Animals and Meat Act ... ..	6
Total ... ..	308

## II.—HORSES.

### 1. *The Number.*

The number of horses in the Colony during the thirty-two years previous to and including 1892 was as follows :—

Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1861 ... ..	251,497	1872 ... ..	304,100	1883 ... ..	326,964
1862 ... ..	233,220	1873 ... ..	328,408	1884 ... ..	337,172
1863 ... ..	273,389	1874 ... ..	334,462	1885 ... ..	344,697
1864 ... ..	262,554	1875 ... ..	357,697	1886 ... ..	361,663
1865 ... ..	284,567	1876 ... ..	366,703	1887 ... ..	390,609
1866 ... ..	282,587	1877 ... ..	328,150	1888 ... ..	411,368
1867 ... ..	278,437	1878 ... ..	336,468	1889 ... ..	430,777
1868 ... ..	280,201	1879 ... ..	360,038	1890 ... ..	444,163
1869 ... ..	280,818	1880 ... ..	395,984	1891 ... ..	459,755
1870 ... ..	280,304	1881 ... ..	398,577	1892 ... ..	481,416
1871 ... ..	337,597	1882 ... ..	328,026		

This shows an increase of 21,661 during the year, and is due principally to an increase in the number of breeders, good season, introduction from other colonies, increased settlement, and to the returns being more complete.

The number of horses in each Sheep District will be found in Appendix A.

### 2. *The different Breeds.*

*Draught.*—The numbers returned under this head are—Ordinary, 127,246 ; thoroughbred, 22,466 ; total, 149,712.

*Light Harness.*—The number returned as ordinary is 111,413 ; thoroughbred, 16,556 ; total, 127,969.

*Saddle.*—The number of ordinary is given as 174,639 ; thoroughbred, 29,096 ; total, 203,735.

### 3. *Horses introduced.*

*From other districts.*—The number of stud horses introduced was 560, and stud mares, 437 ; ordinary mares, 2,949 ; and horses, 3,533.

*From other Colonies.*—The number introduced by sea was—Stud horses and mares, 120 ; and ordinary horses and mares, 854.

The number introduced overland was 14 stud mares and 17 stud horses ; and ordinary, 920 mares and 984 horses.

*From England and Foreign Countries.*—The number introduced under this head was 29. For particulars see Appendix B.

### 4. *Horses fit for sale.*

The numbers returned as being fit for market during the coming year are 25,339 draught ; 25,749 light harness ; and 36,813 saddle.

Of this number it is estimated that 21,849 are suited for the India and China markets.

The number of horses exported during the year was 1,810.

### 5. *Improvement.*

In forty-five districts the horses are said to be improving. The principal reasons given are—Introduction of superior stud horses, breeding from good mares, and more attention to the rules of breeding, and in fourteen districts there is no improvement. In five districts they are deteriorating,—the reasons given being too much light blood introduced, breeding from weedy mares for racing purposes.

### 6. *Diseases in Horses.*

This year has been unusually free from epizootic diseases in horses.

*Anthrax* was reported in one district.

*Australian Stringhalt* occurred in four districts.

*Strangles.*—Has during the year been of a mild character, and has been reported in nineteen districts.

*Prurigo.*—Continues to give trouble in the coastal districts. Cleanliness of the horse's body and washing with caustic soda and water— $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. to a pint of water—are said to give good results. A full account of this disease appeared in the report for 1889.

### 7. Losses in Horses through Accidents, &c.

The losses in horses from accidents, disease, and other causes, amount to 6,958.

*Influenza*.—Only three districts reported this disease (sometimes known as "Pink eye") as having made its appearance during the past year. As it breaks out periodically, a copy of a paper prepared by the Government Veterinarian in January, 1891, giving the character, cause, symptoms, and mode of treatment, will probably be of interest, and will be found as Appendix C hereto.

*Glanders*.—There has, I am glad to say, been no appearance of this disease since the outbreak among Messrs. Sells Brothers' Circus horses in November, 1891, and therefore it may safely be considered that the steps taken to stamp out the disease were successful. The quarantine proclaimed at that time has been withdrawn.

### 8. Wild Horses.

Wild horses are still to be found in some parts of the Colony, and the number last year is estimated at 3,151, being a decrease on the previous year's return of 664.

### 9. Tax on Entire Horses.

The registration and placing a tax on entire horses is still advocated by a large number of owners in the Colony, and the necessity for doing so is more apparent than ever, in view of the number of weeds now bred for pony and galloway racing.

## III.—CATTLE.

### 1. Number.

The returns of cattle in the Colony during the thirty-two years ending 31st December, 1892, stand as follows:—

Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1861	2,271,923	1872	2,287,660	1883	1,640,753
1862	2,620,383	1873	3,794,327	1884	1,425,130
1863	2,032,522	1874	2,856,699	1885	1,317,315
1864	1,924,119	1875	3,134,086	1886	1,367,844
1865	1,961,905	1876	3,131,013	1887	1,575,487
1866	1,771,809	1877	2,746,385	1888	1,622,907
1867	1,728,427	1878	2,771,583	1889	1,741,592
1868	1,761,411	1879	2,914,210	1890	1,909,009
1869	1,795,904	1880	2,580,040	1891	2,046,347
1870	2,195,096	1881	2,597,348	1892	2,147,074
1871	2,014,888	1882	1,859,985		

This shows an increase during the year of 100,727, and an increase as compared with the decennial year 1882 of 287,089.

The number of cattle in the several Sheep Districts will be found in Appendix A.

The number of cattle introduced from the other Colonies was 148,609, and the number exported from this Colony was 68,757.

### 2. Different Breeds.

*Shorthorns*.—The number of pure-bred and stud Shorthorns is estimated at 60,361; and ordinary 697,744; total, 758,105.

*Hereford*.—Pure and stud, 32,187; ordinary, 224,733; total, 256,920.

*Devon*.—Pure and stud, 12,075; ordinary, 73,746; total, 85,821.

*Black-polled*.—Pure and stud, 1,897; ordinary, 1,407; total, 3,304.

*Red-polled*.—Pure and stud, 9; ordinary 1; total, 10.

*Ayrshire*.—Pure and stud, 5,539; ordinary, 13,683; total, 19,222.

*Alderneys*.—Pure and stud, 1,228; ordinary, 2,048; total, 3,276.

*Highland*.—Pure and stud, 10.

*Holstein*.—Pure and stud, 146; ordinary, 175; total, 321.

*Jersey*.—Pure and stud, 967; ordinary, 2,635; total, 3,602.

*Crosses*.—First crosses, 7,255; ordinary, 1,009,228; total, 1,016,483. The crosses are estimated as follows:—Shorthorn and Hereford, 330,195; Shorthorn and Devon, 120,803; Hereford and Devon, 60,776; Shorthorn and Black-polled, 12,365; Ayrshire and Shorthorn, 32,980; Alderney and Shorthorn, 1,573; the balance, 457,791, being unrecognisable.

### 3. Cattle introduced.

*From other Districts*.—Stud bulls, 518; stud cows, 585; total, 1,103; ordinary cattle, 95,694.

*From other Colonies by Sea*.—Stud bulls, 62; stud cows, 110; ordinary, 258; total, 430.

*Overland*.—Stud bulls, 52; stud cows, 11; ordinary cattle, 148,609; total, 148,672.

*From Countries outside the Australian Colonies*.—Bulls, 7. Of these 4 were Shorthorn, and 3 Devon. For particulars see Appendix D.

### 4. Increase and Decrease of Cattle.

In forty districts the cattle are reported to be increasing, for which the following reasons are given:—(1.) The good season and increased breeding. (2.) Owners holding for better prices. (3.) Introduction of large numbers of store cattle from Queensland. (4.) More owners have taken to breeding cattle, and are stocking-up their runs. In the remaining districts they are decreasing on account of large sales, owners not breeding or stocking-up, and changing for sheep.

### 5. The "Cast" of Fat and Store Cattle.

The estimated "cast" of fat cattle to be sent to market during the coming year is 340,048, and store cattle, 261,524. From fourteen districts the fat cattle are principally sent to Victoria; from two districts they are principally sent to South Australia and Tasmania; and the remaining districts supply the markets of Sydney, Maitland, Mudgee, Bathurst, Orange, Goulburn, Tamworth, and Albury. The principal markets for store cattle are Muswellbrook, Maitland, Goulburn, Wagga Wagga, and Wodonga, in Victoria.

### 6. How kept.

The number of cattle kept wholly in paddocks is returned as 1,696,483; on open runs, 282,406; and the balance, 168,185, are depastured both ways.

### 7. Improvement and Deterioration.

In thirty-seven districts the cattle are said to be improving; in twenty-two districts they are stationary; and in five districts deteriorating. The principal reasons given for the improvement are—introduction of good stud stock; more attention and care in selection and breeding of stock, more particularly those for dairying purposes; also, in culling and keeping in paddocks. The reason given for deterioration is inattention to breeding, many owners breeding from all sorts without respect to breed or quality, and using the same blood for years.

### 8. Their Diseases and Ailments.

*Pleuro-pneumonia*.—Inspectors' reports show that this disease existed in twenty-two districts, and that the cattle on 162 runs were affected; while the other districts are reported to be free from the disease.

Eighteen districts attribute the disease to the introduction of cattle, and contact with infected travelling cattle from Queensland, while four districts are unable to account for its appearance.

In twenty-two districts inoculation was resorted to on 170 holdings, and in all cases with satisfactory results.

The number of owners who favour inoculation is still on the increase, there being 9,352 for, 690 against, undecided 2,730, while the opinion of 10,911 owners are not known.

7,595 owners report themselves as in favour of compulsory inoculation in the case of infected herds, while 1,899 are against, 2,683 undecided, and in 10,575 cases the opinions of owners are not known.

As so large a number are in favour of compulsory inoculation, any legislation tending towards that end will soon be the means of lessening the number of outbreaks of the disease, and eventually, if power is given to kill all animals actually affected, the disease may soon be stamped out, as it has practically been in England, by the slaughter of all diseased animals, as well as those exposed to infection.

*Cumberland Disease*.—From seven districts the number of cattle reported to have died from this form of anthrax is 706.

*Symptomatic Anthrax or Blackleg* is reported to have carried off 827 head in eight districts.

*Tuberculosis*.—Cattle to the number of 4,099 are reported from twenty-eight districts to have died of cancer and tubercular swellings in the throat.

*Red Water*.—From one district 20 deaths are recorded. The disease is prevalent in certain localities in the coast country at particular seasons, more so in spring.

*Ophthalmia* occasionally assumes an epidemic form, and the numbers attacked are in some cases considerable, causing much temporary inconvenience to stock from blindness. Outbreaks have been reported from seven districts.

## IV.—SHEEP.

### 1. The number.

The number of sheep in the Colony during the thirty-two years ending 31st December, 1892, stands as follows:—

Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year	No.
1861	6,119,169	1872	17,873,696	1883	37,915,510
1862	6,558,896	1873	18,990,595	1884	31,660,321
1863	7,169,126	1874	22,797,416	1885	37,820,906
1864	9,082,463	1875	25,353,924	1886	39,169,304
1865	9,650,106	1876	25,269,755	1887	46,965,152
1866	11,644,593	1877	21,521,662	1888	46,503,469
1867	15,066,377	1878	25,479,484	1889	50,106,768
1868	16,000,090	1879	30,062,910	1890	55,986,431
1869	16,848,217	1880	35,398,121	1891	61,831,416
1870	16,218,825	1881	36,591,946	1892	58,080,114
1871	16,766,012	1882	36,114,814		

The number of sheep in the several Sheep Districts will be found in Appendix A.

A statement has been prepared, and will be found as Appendix E, giving the number of owners in each district with sheep from 1 to 500, 501 to 1,000, 1,001 to 2,000, 2,001 to 5,000, 5,001 to 10,000, 10,001, to 20,000, 20,001 to 50,000, 50,001 to 100,000, 100,001 and upwards, together with the number of sheep respectively owned by each class of owners in the several districts.

### 2. Increase and Decrease.

This shows a decrease for the whole Colony of 3,751,302.

The number of sheep imported during the year was 680,530, and the number exported was 1,253,119, being an increase in the exports over the imports of 572,589 sheep.

3. *The different Breeds.*(1.) *Merino.*

	Combing.				Total.
	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Lambs.	
Pure and stud—Superfine ...	73,747	864,429	352,790	342,534	1,633,500
Ordinary ... ..	91,588	2,382,520	2,114,287	1,112,080	5,700,475
					<u>7,333,975</u>
Pure and stud—Medium ...	85,980	1,695,688	824,384	819,900	3,425,952
Ordinary ... ..	180,101	7,475,022	4,609,635	2,616,682	14,881,440
					<u>18,307,392</u>
Pure and stud—Strong ...	52,235	1,204,441	1,027,280	587,994	2,871,950
Ordinary ... ..	114,779	5,364,125	4,436,783	1,881,917	11,797,604
					<u>14,669,554</u>
					<u>40,310,921</u>
	Clothing.				
Pure and stud—Superfine ...	18,107	374,487	292,772	159,881	845,247
Ordinary ... ..	30,705	740,319	786,323	292,693	1,850,040
					<u>2,695,287</u>
Pure and stud—Medium ...	26,550	537,164	384,602	258,159	1,206,475
Ordinary ... ..	68,877	3,628,339	2,255,133	1,074,633	7,026,982
					<u>8,233,457</u>
Pure and stud—Strong ...	21,916	722,022	531,346	378,170	1,653,454
Ordinary ... ..	44,336	1,394,665	1,418,114	620,017	3,477,132
					<u>5,130,586</u>
					<u>16,059,330</u>
					<u>56,370,251</u>

Total number of Merino Sheep ... .. 56,370,251

(2.) *Long-woolled and cross-bred Sheep.*

Pure and stud—Lincoln ...	10,819	74,423	56,194	42,657	184,093
Ordinary ... ..	11,901	119,680	98,819	58,965	289,365
					<u>473,458</u>
Pure and stud—Leicester ...	3,627	36,717	30,593	19,620	90,557
Ordinary ... ..	2,889	47,428	44,908	26,302	121,527
					<u>212,084</u>
Pure and stud—Downs ...	275	3,235	569	1,803	5,882
Ordinary ... ..	182	2,915	1,471	1,887	6,455
					<u>12,337</u>
Pure and stud—Romney Marsh	324	1,450	.....	998	2,772
Ordinary ... ..	568	1,282	864	622	3,336
					<u>6,108</u>
Pure and stud—Shropshire ...	58	30	.....	4	92
					<u>704,079</u>

Total number, Long-woolled Sheep ... .. 704,079

(3.) *Crosses.*

Crosses of the above breeds (long-woolled) with Merino principally.	7,672	382,820	439,792	175,500	1,005,784
					<u>1,005,784</u>
					<u>58,080,114</u>

## Sexes and Classes.

Rams ... ..	847,236
Ewes ... ..	27,053,201
Wethers ... ..	19,706,659
Lambs ... ..	10,473,018
	<u>58,080,114</u>

4. *Sheep Introduced and Imported.*

## (1.) Australian.

(1.) From other districts in this Colony—stud, 3,135; ordinary, 1,692,213; total, 1,695,348.

(2.) Overland from other Colonies—stud, 9,528; ordinary, 361,665; total, 371,193.

(3.) By sea from other Australian Colonies during the year—3,290 stud sheep have been introduced from the other Australian Colonies by sea; of these, 3,278 arrived by special ship, and in charge of the owner, and were, under the Regulations of 31st July, 1890, admitted without quarantine or dressing, while 12 which did not arrive by special steamer, nor in charge of the owner or his servants, received one dipping.

The prohibition still exists against the importation of sheep from Western Australia, but in the case of New Zealand, sheep are now admitted on the same conditions as those from other clean Colonies.

## (2.) Foreign.

(4.) From England and Countries and Colonies other than Australian—229 stud sheep have been introduced, subject to a quarantine of 90 days and three dressings.

All these sheep, both Australian and foreign, after being taken inland, were examined by the Inspectors for the districts into which they went, and reported to be in good health and free from infection.

For the particulars as to the description of sheep introduced and imported, and their breeders or importers, see Appendix F.

At the Australasian Stock Conference held at Wellington, New Zealand, in October last, it was decided to recommend that the quarantine on foreign sheep should be reduced to 60 days, and this has since been adopted in this Colony.

5. *Long-woolled and Cross-bred Sheep.*

Until January last owners in this Colony have not had an opportunity to avail themselves of the very fine long-woolled sheep to be obtained in New Zealand, as in consequence of that Colony not having been declared free from scab, a prohibition existed against the introduction of any sheep from that Colony. Now that this has been removed there will in all probability be a large trade opened up, and already two consignments have reached here; 20 Lincoln rams going to Walhallow estate, Quirindi, while Mr. C. Featherstonhaugh, of Goorianawa, Gilgandra, has introduced 102 Leicester rams, 60 Leicester ewes, and 10 Romney rams; and it is reported that a very large consignment are booked to arrive in time to be offered at the Annual Sheep Sales to be held in July next.

There are large tracts of country in this Colony well adapted for long-woolled and cross-bred sheep, and there is no doubt that where the land will carry them they pay much better under proper management than the ordinary Merino, while now with the prospect of heavy shipments of frozen mutton, there is every inducement to owners with suitable country to put their older ewes to long-woolled rams.

The wool of the cross brings as good a price as the Merino per lb., is very saleable, and our own butchers prefer the cross-bred sheep, which are, of course, heavier, and bring more money, while cross-bred frozen mutton is worth about 1d. per lb. more in the London market than Merino.

6. *The "Cast" of Fat and Store Sheep.*

The annual "cast" of fat sheep for the ensuing season is estimated at 6,102,691, and store sheep, 7,494,417.

7. *How Sheep are kept.*

Paddocked ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,900,965
Shepherded ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,361,472
Both ways ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	817,677
								58,080,114

8. *Condition of the Flocks.*

In fifty districts the sheep are said to be improving, the principal reasons given being more attention to breeding, paddocking, introduction of high-class rams and ewes, more careful classing and culling, better management, and good seasons.

In ten districts they are said to be stationary, and in four districts they are deteriorating. The reasons given are effects of bad seasons, breeding from inferior ewes, bad management, bad selection of rams, and purchase of stores.

9. *Lambing.*

From a return of the autumn, winter, and spring lambings obtained from the Inspector for each Sheep District, the average percentage of lambing for the whole Colony is estimated at 53 per cent, *i.e.*, calculating the number of lambs marked on the number of ewes put to the rams. The spring lambing was the highest, averaging 69 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., while the autumn and winter lambings averaged 52 $\frac{3}{4}$  and 49 per cent. respectively.

10. *The Clip.*

## Average per Sheep.

*Lambs.*—The number of lambs shorn in the grease was 7,105,210; the number washed, 153,859; total lambs shorn, 7,259,069.

*Sheep.*—The number of sheep shorn in the grease was 46,947,809; creek-washed, 154,503; and scoured, 1,262,163; total sheep shorn, 48,185,475.

The average weights of the clip are estimated as follows:—

	<i>Lambs.</i>		<i>Sheep.</i>	
	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.
Grease ...	1	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	6
Creek-washed ...	0	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	5
Scoured ...	.....	.....	3	2

Total

## Total Clip.

The total clip in the Colony for the year 1892, according to the number of sheep, would be 46,947,809 shorn in the grease; average clip, 5 lb. 6 oz. per sheep = 252,344,473 lb.; 154,503 sheep, creek-washed, average clip, 3 lb. 5 oz. per sheep = 511,791 lb.; 1,262,163 sheep scoured, average clip, 3 lb. 2 oz. = 3,944,259 lb. Lambs—7,105,210 lambs shorn in the grease, average clip, 1 lb. 14½ oz. per lamb = 13,433,287 lb.; 132,503 lambs washed, average clip per lamb, 14½ oz. = 139,434 lb.; total clip, 270,373,244 lb., or a decrease of 8,831,132 lb. on last year's clip, owing to decrease in the number of sheep in the Colony. It will be noticed that the weight is slightly lower than last year's. This is accounted for by the excessive rains in some parts of the Colony, which robbed the wool of the yolk.

## Condition of Clip.

In seven districts the clip is reported as sound and containing a good supply of yolk; in fifteen districts sound, although deficient in yolk; and in remaining districts weak, owing to absence of yolk. On the whole the clip was clean, but in a few districts the value of the wool was affected by grass-seed and burrs.

## Exportation of Clip.

The clip grown in the Colony of New South Wales is shipped principally to England, America, France, and Germany, and considerable portions of it is so from the ports of the three neighbouring Colonies, as well as from Sydney and Newcastle. The portions of our clip thus shipped from the other Colonies is often mistaken as the produce of those Colonies, more particularly for that of Victoria and South Australia.

The following is an estimate of the clip sent to Sydney, and also the proportion sent across the Borders and to Melbourne, Adelaide, and Brisbane for the years 1891 and 1892:—

Port of Shipment.	1891.			1892.		
	Greasy.	Washed.	Total.	Greasy.	Washed.	Total.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Sydney .....	206,430,251	2,727,079	209,157,330	205,870,638	3,296,462	209,167,100
Melbourne .....	55,981,297	947,590	56,928,887	46,884,104	615,782	47,499,886
Adelaide .....	11,004,076	1,337,933	12,342,009	12,756,674	683,240	13,439,914
Brisbane .....	749,461	26,689	776,150	266,344	.....	266,344
	274,165,085	5,039,291	279,204,376	265,777,760	4,595,484	270,373,244

This shows an increase in the quantity of wool shipped during the year from the Ports of Sydney and Newcastle of 9,770 lb., as compared with that shipped in 1891.

## Classing of Clip.

In thirty-seven districts the clip is reported as having been well classed. In the other districts it is not considered to have been so, the reasons given being, owners consider it does not pay, that prices obtained are no better, also want of convenience, sheds not large enough to warrant expense, and the difficulty of obtaining competent wool-sorters.

## Wool-presses.

A great number of different kinds of presses are used; those most in favour are Ferrier's Patent and Williams' and Robinson's; rack screw and pinion presses are used. There is still room for improvement in the mode of pressing, especially by the owners of small clips.

## Woolpacks.

The woolpacks used are mostly Calcutta and Dundee, of various sizes, from 4 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 2 in. to 5 ft. 3 in., and the weight from 10 to 12 lb.

On sixty-three holdings the wool is dumped before leaving.

## 11. Sheep-brands and Marks.

During the year 1892 the number of Sheep Brands and Ear-marks recorded, transferred, and cancelled were as follows:—

										Recorded.	
Fire Brands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258
Tar do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,540
Ear-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	920
										Total	2,718
										Transfers.	
Fire Brands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Tar do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
Ear-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
										Total	341

Cancelled.										
Fire Brands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
Tar do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,729
Ear-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
Total										2,002

The large increase in the number of cancellations arises from the revision which has been carried out of the Sheep Brands and Marks Directory, and the cancellation of all Brands and Marks of owners who have died, or who have parted with the holdings for which the Brands and Marks were recorded. This work has now been completed and will it is believed render the identification of ownership of sheep a much easier matter than hitherto.

#### Ear-marking.

In all districts the system of ear-marking sheep is now generally carried out.

#### Tattoo-marking.

This system of marking is mostly used by owners of stud-sheep, not as yet to any great extent in the case of ordinary flock sheep, but where tried it has been found to be a good preventive to sheep-stealing.

### V.—DISEASES IN SHEEP.

#### 1. *Scab.*

The flocks in this Colony and in the Colonies of Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania are free from scab. It exists, but to a very slight extent, in Western Australia, but it is hoped that Colony will soon be declared clean. The importation of sheep from Western Australia into this Colony is still prohibited.

#### 2. *Anthrax.*

Anthrax has been less virulent this year. M. Loir (Pasteur's representative) continued his protective inoculation in infected districts with very satisfactory results, which are given in Appendix G.

#### 3. *Foot-rot.*

In thirty-five districts the sheep have been more or less affected with foot-rot during the year, the reasons given being wet season, running on low rich pasture, and contagion. The principal remedies tried, with careful paring, were butyr of antimony and bluestone, bluestone and kerosene, arsenic, arsenic and lime, blue vitriol, sulphate of copper, carbolic acid, and nitric acid—with satisfactory results. Of these, bluestone and butyr of antimony have been most effective for hand-dressing, and arsenic and bluestone in troughs. For the dressings recommended by the Government Veterinarian, see Appendix H.

#### 4. *Fluke.*

In twenty-seven districts the sheep were affected with fluke, through wet seasons, depasturing on low swampy ground, unsound country, and rank pasture. The preventives used were salt, tar, and turps, sulphate of iron, and Liverpool salt and sulphur, with good results; but the best course, where it can be followed, is to remove the sheep to salt-bush country, and, where that cannot be done, to keep the country free from surface-water by means of drains run with a plough and helped with a spade, and burn the grass when opportunity offers, besides giving the licks mentioned.

#### 5. *Parasitic Worms.*

In thirty districts the sheep are reported as having been infested with worms to an extent of (say) 12½ per cent. In eighteen districts the sheep are reported as having been infested with stomach, lung, and tape worms; in two districts with stomach and tape worms; in nine districts with stomach worms; and in one district with lung-worms. The prevalence of the worms is attributable to the frequent summer rains following upon a wet winter, which lessened the nutrition in the pasture and lowered the stamina of the sheep, while at the same time the moisture and heat tended to a large development and increase of the worms. A brief statement of the remedies used, and the result, will be found in Appendix I.

Dr. Cobb, Vegetable Pathologist for the Department, is now engaged upon the study of the life history of the worms which cause the chief losses in our flocks, with the view to find a remedy for them, or at least to ascertain when, where, and how they can best be attacked.

### VI.—PIGS.

The number of pigs in the Colony, as returned at 31st December, 1892, is 249,512, being a decrease of 3,846, as compared with the returns for the previous year.

From the other colonies 980 have been introduced by sea.

The prohibition which has existed for some years against the introduction of pigs from foreign countries has now been removed, and they are admitted on undergoing a quarantine of sixty days.

The number of pigs exported from port of Sydney was 1,771.

#### *Diseases in Pigs.*

The pigs are occasionally found to be affected with tuberculosis, cancer, and contagious catarrhal pneumonia.

According to latest reports swine fever still exists in Great Britain, and there have been considerable losses, although vigorous repressive measures are being taken.

### VII.—



## VII.—DOGS.

Forty-three dogs were imported last year from England and other places outside the Australasian Colonies, and were subjected to the prescribed quarantine of six months before being admitted into the Colony, while 720 colonial dogs were introduced at the Port of Sydney from the other colonies.

One hundred and fifty-two dogs were inspected prior to exportation, as also seventy-six "ships' dogs."

All "ships' dogs," and other stock on board foreign vessels for the use of the passengers and crew, are now quarantined during the stay of the vessel to which they belong in port.

*Diseases in Dogs.*

Rabies is still prevalent in England and on the Continent. It is also reported from the Mauritius, India, and the Straits Settlement. The proximity of the Straits Settlement to these colonies shows the absolute necessity for every possible precaution being taken to prevent the introduction of hydrophobia into this and the other colonies, and a continuance of the present term of quarantine.

## VIII.—TRAVELLING STOCK.

1. *Trespass on Reserves.*

In thirty-four districts the travelling stock and camping reserves are reported as having been trespassed upon. In thirty districts they are reported as being free from trespass.

With the view to a better protection of these reserves, and in order that they may be easily followed, they are being marked with large conspicuous posts, upon which the width of the reserve is shown.

The roads which are being marked are,—(1) Moree to Sydney, (2) Boggabilla to Breeza, (3) Boggabri to Rylstone, and (4) Walgett to Uarby.

The first three are very near complete, and will be so by the end of the present month.

Besides the above-mentioned roads, that from Moree to Cobbadah, *via* Gurley and Terry-hie-hie Holdings, has been marked.

2. *Grass on Reserves and Driftways.*

The Inspectors report that in all the districts in good seasons there is sufficient grass on all the reserves and driftways to enable fat stock to reach market in good condition. In thirteen districts there is not sufficient in ordinary seasons.

From sixteen districts it is reported that sheep to the number of 516,829 have passed through during the year in search of grass and water. From five districts the number of loafing sheep is given at 55,993.

3. *New Roads for Travelling Stock.*

In five districts new roads are required for travelling stock, and in fifty-nine districts no new droving roads are recommended.

4. *New Reserves for Travelling Stock.*

In six districts new reserves and alterations of existing ones for travelling stock are required. In fifty-eight districts there are sufficient reserves; but in a great many cases the reserves are leased under annual lease, and are therefore kept very bare of feed.

5. *New Wells, Tanks, or Dams.*

In twenty-two districts the inspectors report that new wells, tanks, or dams should be constructed by the Government at places which they indicate.

6. *Laws relating to Travelling.*

In all the districts the inspectors report that the provisions of the amended Sheep Acts relating to travelling stock are working well.

## IX.—REGISTRATION OF HORSE AND CATTLE BRANDS.

1. *Brands registered.*

The number of horse and cattle brands registered up to 31st December, 1892, was 69,601. The number of brands registered during the year 1892 was—Horse brands (alone), 330; cattle brands (alone), 470; and horse and cattle brands, 1,776; making a total of 2,576.

This shows a decrease of 156 in the total number of brands registered during the year as compared with 1891. There is an increase in the number of brands transferred and cancelled.

2. *Brands transferred.*

The brands recorded during the year 1892 as transferred were—Horse brands, 24; cattle brands, 36; horse and cattle brands, 73; total, 133.

3. *Brands cancelled.*

The brands cancelled (horse and cattle) in 1892 were 241.

4. *Addresses changed.*

The number of addresses of owners changed in 1892 was 86.

### 5. *Compliance with the Act.*

In all the districts the provisions relating to registration and the other requirements of the Act are reported as being fairly carried out.

### 6. *Benefits of the Act.*

The inspectors, in alluding to the benefits of the Act, report that it prevents duffing, stock-stealing, facilitates identification, assists in recovering lost stock, and otherwise is a great convenience and protection to stock-owners.

## X.—POUNDS.

### 1. *Number and Inspection.*

There are 452 pounds in the Colony, some of which are at present closed for want of poundkeepers. The whole of the pounds are inspected periodically by the various inspectors of stock.

### 2. *State of Yards.*

Thirty-seven of the pound-yards are reported to be old; some require renewing, being unfit for the safe custody of stock; while others need repairs. The remainder are said to be in a fair and good condition.

### 3. *Keeping and Depasturing Pound Stock.*

The provision made for the proper sustenance of impounded stock, according to the reports received, is satisfactory. As a rule, poundkeepers have now paddocks for the stock.

### 4. *Management of Pounds.*

The poundkeepers are reported to be performing their duties, upon the whole, in a satisfactory manner, and the appointment of inspectors of stock as inspectors of pounds has had a very beneficial effect.

## XI.—NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

### 1. *The Districts in which the Pastures and Stock Protection Act is in force.*

The Act has been brought into operation in all the districts except Milparinka, which has only recently been formed, and during the year work has been done to the extent shown in Appendices J and K.

### 2. *Receipts and Expenditure under the Act.*

The amount of assessment paid by stock-owners in 1892 was £37,733 19s. 8d.; and the amount expended £49,987 4s. 5d., the difference being accounted for by the subsidy granted by the Government to the Boards, and large amount to credit of some of the Boards at commencement of the year. Five districts are reported to be in debt to the amount of £931.

In eight districts full rates were levied, in forty-five districts less than full rates, while in eleven districts no rates whatever were levied.

During the year the bonuses paid by the Boards for scalps ranged as follows:—For kangaroos, from 1d. to 1s.; kangaroo rats, 1d. to 1s.; wallaroo, 2d. and 3d.; wallaby, from 1d. to 6d.; paddymelon, from 1d. to 6d.; bandicoot, 3d.; hares, from 2d. to 8d.; native dogs, from 10s. to 63s.; pups, 2s. 6d. to 10s.; bilbees, 2s. 6d.; opossums, 1d. and 2d.; wild pigs, 6d. and 1s.; eagle-hawks, 6d. to 5s.; emus, 6d. to 1s.; and crows, 1d. and 6d.

### 3. *Increase and decrease.*

Kangaroos are reported to be increasing in six districts, wallabies in fourteen districts, native dogs in fourteen districts, hares in thirty districts, and wild pigs in five districts. In thirty-three districts kangaroos are reported to be decreasing, wallabies in eighteen districts, and native dogs in eighteen districts, hares in four districts, and wild pigs in three districts. As hares are increasing to a large extent in many districts, and doing much damage, an interesting paper prepared by the Chief Inspector of Stock is published as Appendix L.

### 4. *Number destroyed.*

The number of kangaroos destroyed during the past year was 144,712; of kangaroo rats, 288,866; of wallabies, 655,598; of wombats, 33; of bandicoots, 3,015; of paddymelons, 43,931; of wild pigs, 43,219; of hares, 786,177; of bilbees, 21; of native dogs, 11,345; of opossums, 3,975; of eagle-hawks, 4,443; of crows, 35,359; and of emus, 6,167.

### 5. *Steps taken for their destruction.*

In the majority of the districts hunting with dogs, drives, shooting, trapping, and poisoned water have been adopted with satisfactory results. In fifty districts poison has been used, mostly for dogs, with fair to best results, and from four districts it is reported that the results have not been satisfactory, the dogs being too cunning to take baits.

### 6. *Amendments suggested in the Act.*

Owners are desirous that the Amended Stock and Pastures Bill speedily become law; and they suggest that all owners of stock, irrespective of number, should be liable to an assessment, as also owners of 5 acres of land and over; that farmers and owners of orchards and vineyards should pay to the fund; that hares be included in the list of noxious animals; that the Boards be empowered to cope with the rabbit nuisance; that the Government should grant larger subsidy; that uniform rates be levied; that the rate of bonus be the same throughout the Colony; that all returns of stock be made on the same day; that adjoining Boards assimilate bonuses; and that the provisions of the Act *re* defaulting Boards be strictly enforced.

### 7. Losses from Tame and Native Dogs.

The losses in stock for the past year from the ravages of native dogs are estimated at 104,141 sheep, valued at £21,770, and from tame dogs, 58,624 sheep, valued at £12,424, making the loss from tame and native dogs together, £34,394.

## XII.—COMMONS.

### 1. Number and extent.

The number of Commons in the Colony is 280, with an average extent of about 4,160 acres each.

### 2. Number of Commoners, Stock, &c.

The average number of Commoners to each Common is estimated at 93, and the average number of stock kept on each Common at 228.

In three districts some of the Commons are reported to be used for other purposes than that of grazing Commoners' stock. Many of the Commons are unfenced, consequently are trespassed upon by travelling stock, &c.

## XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

### 1. Artificial Grasses.

In twenty-one districts artificial grasses have been sown for pasture during the year to a small extent, in nine districts to a large extent, and in remaining districts none; the most successful being lucerne, prairie, and rye.

### 2. Number and Division of Runs.

The number open or unenclosed runs in the Colony is 6,968; the number enclosed is 38,078; the number partially sub-divided is 13,764; and the number properly sub-divided is 21,397.

### 3. Improvements, Fencing, Dams, Tanks, and Wells.

The number of miles of fencing throughout the Colony is estimated as follows:—1,636,437 miles without wire netting, at an average cost of (say) £40 per mile, amounting to £65,457,480, and 53,704 miles with wire netting, average cost at (say) £71 15s. 6d. per mile, amounting to (say) £3,854,605.

The number of dams used for stock purposes is estimated at 31,750, at an average cost of (say) £82 10s.; number of tanks, 34,085; average cost of each, £190; and the number of wells used is estimated at 3,642, at an average cost of £204 18s. each.

Cost of fencing, £69,312,085; cost of dams, £2,619,375; cost of tanks, £6,362,150; cost of wells, £746,185; making a total of £79,153,795, as representing the amount expended by way of improvements, &c.

### 4. Plants and Weeds.

#### (1.) Prevalence.

In fifteen districts *trefoil burr* grows to a very large extent; in twelve districts, to a considerable extent; in seventeen districts, to a slight extent; and in twenty districts there is none reported.

In thirty districts *variegated thistle* is reported to a slight extent; in seven, to a considerable extent; in thirteen, to a very large extent; and fourteen districts are reported as free from it.

In twenty-four districts *black thistle* is reported to slight extent; in nine, to a considerable extent; in sixteen, to a very large extent; and fifteen districts are reported to be free from it.

In eight districts the land is reported as being infested to a considerable extent with *Bathurst burr*; in thirteen districts, to a very large extent; in thirty districts, to a slight extent; and in thirteen districts the land is not infested.

In twenty-four districts, other noxious weeds grow to a slight extent; in eleven districts, to a considerable extent; in sixteen districts, to a very large extent; and in thirteen districts there is none reported.

#### (2.) Legislation for Noxious Weeds.

Legislation is urgently required for dealing with noxious weeds and plants, more especially the *Bathurst burr*, the prevalence of which is inflicting very serious loss on travelling stock.

#### (3.) Cost of clearing Commons, Reserves, &c., of Weeds.

The cost of clearing the Commons of noxious weeds throughout the Colony is estimated by inspectors at £79,697; the police paddocks, £3,512; the travelling stock reserves and droving roads at £315,149; amounting in all to (say) £398,358.

### 5. Examination of intending Applicants for appointment of Inspector.

During the past year two examinations were held by the Stock Board of Examiners. The following table shows the result:—

Date of Examination.	Number of Candidates.	Names of Successful Candidates.	Nature of Certificate issued.
1892.			
21 March .....	5	Romer Meadows..... E. V. Ffrench.....	2nd class. 1st class.
18 July .....	5	Walter Dargin .....	2nd class.

It will be seen that ten candidates presented themselves for examination, and that three were successful, one obtaining a first-class certificate and the others second-class certificates, 6.

## 6. The Stock and Pastures Bill.

It is hoped that the state of the Government business will, in the coming Session of Parliament, admit of this measure, which is so urgently required, being passed to enable inspectors to deal with diseased stock, which are now, through the want of the legislation so frequently asked for, allowed to travel throughout the Colony, spreading the infection as they go. This is especially the case with Queensland cattle infected with pleuro-pneumonia, which frequently introduce the disease in our herds.

## APPENDIX A.

## RETURN of Stock in the several Sheep Districts.

Districts.	Year 1891.					Year 1892.				
	Acreage.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Acreage.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Albury .....	873,483	7,019	18,529	862,650	.....	879,637	7,093	16,436	856,519	.....
Armidale.....	3,014,387	11,131	72,174	1,655,663	.....	3,055,213	12,067	80,435	1,785,573	.....
Balranald .....	3,140,308	1,612	2,570	510,093	.....	3,202,995	1,873	2,701	467,263	.....
Bathurst .....	1,489,515	14,666	45,515	773,952	.....	1,590,835	16,019	48,078	750,625	.....
Berrima .....	243,275 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,709	27,118	48,843	.....	253,682	3,881	27,218	50,410	.....
Bombala .....	502,344	3,640	19,519	442,786	.....	559,688	3,817	20,775	447,261	.....
Bourke .....	8,162,045	7,759	23,350	3,323,810	.....	8,731,088	7,762	17,312	2,730,774	.....
Braidwood .....	354,371 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,323	38,044	95,798	.....	363,211	4,738	42,759	88,878	.....
Brewarrina .....	3,979,170	4,045	19,147	1,479,862	.....	3,793,183	4,465	19,615	1,443,895	.....
Broulee .....	225,062 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,750	25,725	3,053	.....	230,466	3,040	29,357	4,894	.....
Cannonbar .....	3,207,884	4,265	21,424	1,709,055	.....	3,297,247	4,855	18,746	1,425,521	.....
Carcoar .....	1,066,073 $\frac{3}{4}$	8,253	25,533	972,114	.....	1,026,268 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,229	26,875	916,227	.....
Casino .....	1,467,083	8,844	124,519	1,372	.....	1,460,221	9,381	130,922	1,923	.....
Cobar .....	6,487,495	3,077	5,728	1,494,609	.....	6,451,818	2,627	5,169	1,078,459	.....
Condobolin .....	5,645,925	5,292	12,989	2,313,513	.....	5,263,780	5,596	12,631	1,920,043	.....
Cooma .....	1,531,742	8,097	37,221	997,055	.....	1,569,468	8,294	43,140	1,019,398	.....
Coonabarabran .....	2,546,192	4,862	11,818	1,277,985	.....	2,511,440	5,147	13,540	1,275,812	.....
Coonamble .....	2,755,280 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,715	15,866	1,963,441	.....	2,723,708	6,070	16,005	1,837,803	.....
Corowa .....	1,119,641 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,492	7,222	1,009,657	.....	1,126,450	4,531	6,950	1,042,623	.....
Deniliquin .....	2,425,598	5,925	15,725	1,556,892	.....	2,504,808	6,228	16,448	1,600,994	.....
Denman .....	293,624	4,236	38,047	45,250	.....	315,043	4,305	35,058	50,800	.....
Dubbo .....	3,529,324	10,978	30,448	2,112,755	.....	3,513,696	12,275	34,331	2,055,330	.....
Eden .....	330,939	3,882	49,673	7,248	.....	384,981	4,217	52,268	7,283	.....
Forbes .....	2,753,206	10,637	32,637	2,233,076	.....	2,731,503 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,935	34,073	2,098,305	.....
Glen Innes .....	1,973,521 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,481	101,104	800,290	.....	2,092,435 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,787	136,673	815,709	.....
Goulburn .....	933,395	8,406	46,711	496,787	.....	923,485	9,050	48,882	418,980	.....
Grafton .....	907,722	16,823	68,635	4,219	.....	721,277	18,474	77,052	9,516	.....
Gundagai .....	1,769,496	11,467	56,464	1,256,584	.....	1,694,706	12,172	61,073	1,233,941	.....
Hay .....	4,900,335	7,769	10,604	1,916,707	.....	4,955,198	8,263	10,090	1,900,058	.....
Hillston .....	3,903,907	2,812	4,037	905,932	.....	3,749,499	2,836	4,184	801,705	.....
Hume .....	1,261,324 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,845	26,030	671,916	.....	1,301,174	5,861	25,533	666,195	.....
Ivanhoe .....	6,311,938	2,042	2,409	831,204	.....	5,977,125	2,147	2,401	861,865	.....
Kiama .....	2,783,340 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,982	63,661	3,280	.....	275,551	8,006	62,354	2,195	.....
Maitland .....	572,888	13,504	61,513	7,598	.....	486,940	12,463	58,888	6,482	.....
Menindie .....	9,512,148	3,736	4,380	1,078,256	.....	9,546,815	4,159	4,917	1,019,652	.....
Merriwa .....	751,866 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,923	17,820	504,463	.....	718,554 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,233	14,830	564,944	.....
Milparinka .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,357,424	2,152	7,912	693,347	.....
Molong .....	1,692,841	10,391	24,963	1,233,484	.....	1,544,294	11,008	24,555	1,262,468	.....
Moree .....	3,151,812 $\frac{3}{4}$	6,871	56,926	1,420,834	.....	3,143,012	7,497	67,495	1,463,300	.....
Moulamein .....	2,106,290	1,589	7,694	841,146	.....	2,109,464	1,549	5,838	836,674	.....
Mudgee .....	1,352,350	10,246	40,372	677,481	.....	1,507,271	10,902	42,074	721,180	.....
Murrurundi .....	839,591	7,266	37,133	525,607	.....	861,354	7,798	38,771	594,694	.....
Narrandera .....	2,711,492	4,324	15,071	1,646,711	.....	2,712,051	4,642	14,420	1,518,942	.....
Narrabri .....	1,693,870	4,099	11,294	931,465	.....	1,709,407	6,696	14,443	806,340	.....
Pieton .....	246,768	5,243	28,272	6,434	.....	247,631	4,824	33,185	7,126	.....
Pilliga .....	1,589,556	2,354	15,510	651,423	.....	1,556,800	2,733	18,096	607,861	.....
Port Macquarie .....	517,546	9,808	45,205	1,293	.....	516,043	10,384	49,047	1,218	.....
Port Stephens... ..	635,291	7,174	50,391	1,246	.....	614,114	7,299	52,656	1,834	.....
Queanbeyan .....	870,775	4,341	23,698	648,607	.....	1,136,264	4,677	26,665	615,260	.....
Singleton .....	566,123	7,749	50,349	116,697	.....	499,776	7,531	49,258	94,898	.....
Sydney .....	200,000	20,500	15,350	8,000	.....	210,000	22,683	20,490	7,767	.....
Tamworth .....	9,039,669	22,933	100,758	2,777,380	.....	4,182,233	23,197	99,559	2,883,541	.....
Tenterfield .....	1,470,904 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,884	71,551	125,689	.....	1,508,041 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,373	78,774	162,984	.....
Tweed-Lismore .....	280,153	7,913	31,208	620	.....	324,692	8,116	34,623	262	.....
Urana .....	1,417,274 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,687	5,769	1,157,116	.....	1,403,608	2,998	5,608	1,185,740	.....
Wagga Wagga .....	2,783,111	13,247	35,640	2,427,319	.....	2,743,208	14,465	35,668	2,181,706	.....
Walgett .....	5,227,374 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,631	31,707	2,326,942	.....	4,733,193 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,465	20,141	2,270,811	.....
Wanaaring .....	10,326,948	3,709	11,679	1,599,913	.....	5,817,330	2,300	2,447	807,351	.....
Warralda .....	3,333,819 $\frac{3}{4}$	10,896	62,437	1,435,764	.....	3,114,425	11,643	61,769	1,479,117	.....
Wentworth .....	6,949,544	1,988	2,398	631,176	.....	6,810,549	2,135	2,649	529,216	.....
Wilcannia .....	12,461,644	6,133	7,884	2,067,213	.....	9,992,694	5,068	7,563	1,287,053	.....
Windsor .....	181,858	7,341	17,595	4,848	.....	203,537	8,975	19,720	5,060	.....
Yass .....	877,762	5,699	18,940	699,580	.....	852,147	6,020	19,334	607,884	.....
Young .....	3,364,245	15,740	42,644	2,494,610	.....	2,042,659 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,290	36,595	2,188,595	.....
Total.....	166,109,964 $\frac{1}{2}$	459,755	2,046,347	61,831,416	253,358	159,436,327 $\frac{1}{2}$	481,416	2,147,074	58,080,114	.....

## 15

APPENDIX B.  
FOREIGN Horses imported.

Names and Addresses of Importers.	Where Imported from.	Circus Horses.	Breeds.						Total.
			Thoroughbred.		Arabs.		Hackney.		
			Horses.	Mares.	Horses.	Mares.	Horses.	Mares.	
H. Bartlett, Sydney .....	England .....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Brown Bros., Newcastle .....	" .....	.....	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
E. K. Charrington, Turonville, Seone... ..	" .....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Francis Foy, Sydney .....	" .....	.....	1	4	...	...	...	...	5
Hill and Long, Hobartville .....	" .....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
S. Hordern, Sydney .....	" .....	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
R. Hunter, Sydney .....	India .....	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
P. H. Osborne, Sydney .....	" .....	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
H. Whittaker, Mudgee .....	" .....	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Chas. Perry, Sydney .....	Noumea .....	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
		11*	2	10	3	...	...	3*	29

\* These horses passed through the prescribed quarantine.

## APPENDIX C.

## INFLUENZA IN HORSES.

*Character.*—It is a contagious equine fever due to germinal matter invading the system, producing disastrous changes in the blood, which interfere with nutrition, excite congestion, and occasionally inflammation of important organs or tissues.

*Cause.*—The germs of this disease are always lurking about, and epidemics are due to exceptional climatic changes that have a lowering effect on the health of horses, and at the same time favour the vitality of the disease germs.

The worst cases are amongst hard-working horses in overcrowded sheds, with bad sanitary surroundings; next come fat horses, and the least susceptible are horses that are in good working condition, cleanly kept, and well cared for; if such have the disease at all it is in a mild form, and they speedily recover.

*Symptoms.*—In the onset loss of appetite, drowsy headache, pain in the limbs, general weakness; in many cases the eyelids are swollen, tears trickle down the face; there may be discharge from the nostrils, and occasionally coughing; the eye will be found scarlet and orange colour, the tongue furred, breath offensive, the heart beats feebly but quick, the pulse is small and weak, the dung is soft, and the urine high-coloured; there is a general rise of the bodily temperature.

As the disease progresses the symptoms will depend on its course, which is very variable, as the numerous names given to the disease indicate. The vital forces in many cases overcome the toxic effects and excrete the poison from the system; it is to assist this process that we have recourse to treatment.

*The Treatment.*—This should consist of rest, pure air, shelter from sun, rain, or wind, bran mashes, and cut green food with drachm doses of chlorate of potash, carbonate of ammonia, or nitrate of potash given in the drinking water; if the case has been taken early enough, and the surroundings are good, the fever will abate, and recovery be complete in a very few days.

Unfortunately many horses are worked at the commencement of the illness; then they are completely knocked up, and they present a variety of bad symptoms, owing to the mischief being located in individual organs, such as those of respiration, or the bowels, liver, spleen, lymphatic glands, or cerebro-spinal system. The location can only be diagnosed by the educated veterinarian, and every case should be treated to suit the nature and stage of the illness; dropsical swellings are a favourable indication, but time and patience must be allowed for recovery. No case is cured until the horse is playful at exercise.

I would caution owners to beware of amateur veterinary advice, as far more harm is done by ignorant treatment than by the disease. To illustrate my meaning, a horse with this sickness often has an anxious countenance, dilated nostrils, rapidly panting flanks due to acute pain, which may be owing to congested liver, laminitis, or other obscure complication, but the charlatan says he has got it on the lungs, and proceeds to torture the poor brute by blistering his sides, bleeding, setoning, &c. Such treatment as bleeding, blistering, or purging is very antiquated and erroneous.

My advice is to employ the best qualified veterinary surgeon available, and to see the poor animal has a good nurse, with pure air, cleanliness, rest, and comfort. It is cruel to turn sick horses out to shift for themselves.

## APPENDIX D.

## FOREIGN Cattle imported.

Names and Addresses of Importers.	Where Imported From.	Breeds.				Total.	
		Shorthorns.		Devons.		Males.	Females.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
A. A. Dangar, Barooka .....	England ...	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....
H. C. White, Havilah .....	" .....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....
J. Mitchell, Tabletop .....	" .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
		4	.....	3	.....	7	.....

APPENDIX E.  
 NUMBER of Owners of Different Classes in the several Sheep Districts and the Sheep they respectively own.  
 CLASSES.

District	1 to 500 Sheep		501 to 1,000 Sheep.		1,001 to 2,000 Sheep		2,001 to 5,000 Sheep		5,001 to 10,000 Sheep		10,001 to 20,000 Sheep		20,001 to 50,000 Sheep		50,001 to 100,000 Sheep		100,001 and over	
	Number of Owners	Number of Sheep	Number of Owners	Number of Sheep.	Number of Owners	Number of Sheep	Number of Owners	Number of Sheep.	Number of Owners	Number of Sheep	Number of Owners	Number of Sheep	Number of Owners	Number of Sheep	Number of Owners	Number of Sheep.	Number of Owners	Number of Sheep
Albury	155	35,637	54	41,766	37	53,670	31	99,905	7	49,823	8	103,623	8	280,676	3	191,419	.	.....
Armidale	212	49,512	164	127,340	150	217,471	90	279,215	15	99,386	27	395,659	19	616,990	.	.....	.	.....
Balranald	16	1,755	2	1,727	3	4,437	10	34,806	5	35,051	4	53,572	5	182,285	2	154,130	...	.....
Bathurst	353	72,919	87	65,771	74	107,293	42	133,119	19	143,419	8	108,046	2	55,558	1	64,500	...	.....
Berrima	63	4,049	8	5,794	5	6,926	4	14,471	1	8,970	1	10,200	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Bombala	88	20,728	44	34,612	36	53,922	20	62,351	10	74,324	5	85,557	4	115,767	...	...	...	.....
Bourke	26	4,272	5	4,490	11	18,220	27	98,131	19	129,616	16	229,307	17	568,741	10	714,166	6	933,831
Braidwood	120	15,425	15	11,237	7	10,301	9	26,647	1	7,000	1	18,268	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Brewarrina	4	997	4	3,344	8	12,771	26	96,153	20	152,671	14	196,382	11	321,720	5	311,231	3	348,626
Broulee	51	2,142	2	1,252	1	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Cannonbar	29	5,583	22	16,763	21	35,750	28	88,488	13	102,347	15	218,663	14	454,627	2	131,861	3	371,436
Carcoar	241	52,856	94	72,182	71	106,408	49	157,573	17	118,880	10	134,876	6	197,849	1	75,601	...	.....
Casino	13	1,923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Cobar	7	388	1	870	6	7,912	11	43,503	11	79,930	15	226,937	10	292,387	5	320,517	1	106,015
Condobolin	67	11,626	60	47,800	58	88,160	37	120,931	26	181,293	13	179,017	22	741,723	5	328,980	2	220,513
Cooma	134	30,696	91	71,557	86	132,580	46	147,189	23	172,895	17	240,374	8	224,107	...	...	...	.....
Coonabarabran	79	15,172	36	26,689	37	55,357	32	101,755	18	137,343	10	151,207	6	189,437	7	486,668	1	112,184
Coonamble	26	4,645	19	15,911	43	66,689	48	143,422	26	180,724	27	387,295	13	395,124	4	301,403	2	342,590
Corowa	86	18,976	33	25,859	38	56,269	37	113,494	5	32,440	3	43,383	12	361,781	4	285,423	1	105,000
Deniliquin	94	16,428	48	37,109	32	49,154	30	88,914	9	66,570	3	42,257	18	600,070	3	264,265	3	436,227
Denman	38	6,585	15	12,576	6	10,893	4	13,106	1	7,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Dubbo	220	51,318	78	63,454	78	121,896	55	173,316	43	299,453	25	330,428	6	202,135	8	555,368	2	257,932
Eden	73	3,038	5	3,045	1	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Forbes	196	36,748	92	73,293	76	115,601	72	220,884	37	257,032	30	438,642	22	693,703	1	57,213	1	205,189
Glen Innes	122	24,319	68	52,307	59	80,949	36	112,502	11	77,901	9	127,811	12	339,920	...	...	...	.....
Goulburn	361	58,425	63	43,407	40	63,769	29	89,490	14	102,313	3	41,516	1	20,060	...	...	...	.....
Grafton	24	1,067	1	509	...	...	...	...	1	7,940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Gundagai	143	28,546	80	64,177	76	121,619	68	222,386	25	182,455	19	260,309	12	354,449	...	...	...	.....
Hay	61	13,048	58	46,239	44	62,988	49	158,787	13	91,216	7	108,405	14	412,697	9	570,231	3	436,447
Hillston	30	3,947	8	5,677	13	22,709	25	79,187	11	71,632	6	97,156	7	215,522	3	203,268	1	102,607
Hume	52	9,630	19	14,216	9	13,567	17	64,115	19	134,642	7	104,839	9	244,506	1	80,680	...	.....
Ivanhoe	2	502	1	600	3	4,211	23	75,538	3	20,480	9	128,947	7	214,836	5	311,351	1	105,400
Kiama	92	2,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Maitland	81	3,335	...	...	...	...	1	3,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Menindee	38	4,534	9	7,715	7	10,782	4	10,084	4	31,337	2	27,709	7	255,916	3	243,411	4	428,164
Merrima	43	10,456	28	21,437	30	45,272	22	66,855	8	55,191	1	15,025	4	138,909	2	211,799	...	.....
Milparinka	2	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9,922	5	77,679	8	331,303	1	60,394	2	213,379
Molong	247	55,006	110	81,044	93	139,483	61	178,762	20	149,198	18	242,072	15	416,903	...	...	...	.....
Moree	38	5,880	16	13,999	28	42,415	38	130,187	18	129,894	13	180,233	15	503,152	3	175,593	2	281,947
Moulamein	21	6,514	23	18,379	20	29,179	5	16,147	2	13,528	1	18,671	11	438,216	3	187,572	1	108,468
Mudgee	266	57,824	97	73,826	65	93,086	34	116,077	12	82,219	7	93,402	8	204,746	...	...	...	.....
Murrurundi	60	15,822	52	41,713	51	75,846	23	67,989	11	86,545	8	109,984	3	101,795	1	95,000	...	.....

APPENDIX E—continued.

District	1 to 500 Sheep.		501 to 1,000 Sheep.		1,001 to 2,000 Sheep.		2,001 to 5,000 Sheep.		5,001 to 10,000 Sheep.		10,001 to 20,000 Sheep.		20,001 to 50,000 Sheep.		50,001 to 100,000 Sheep.		100,001 and over.	
	Number of Owners.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Owners.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Owners.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Owners.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Owners.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Owners.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Owners.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Owners.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Owners.	Number of Sheep.
Narrandera .....	80	14,848	28	21,622	25	36,434	37	113,930	22	154,860	5	74,664	10	347,506	6	395,821	3	359,257
Narrabri .....	55	9,311	24	19,414	19	29,858	22	72,200	8	57,646	3	43,852	8	205,232	2	113,200	2	255,627
Pictou .....	37	3,272	3	2,430	1	1,374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pilliga .....	12	2,394	12	9,404	21	31,433	18	61,331	16	109,941	1	12,763	9	326,837	1	50,738	...	...
Port Macquarie .....	38	1,218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Stephens .....	52	1,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queanbeyan .....	141	32,006	36	27,525	52	75,332	24	70,875	11	82,099	5	75,520	7	251,903	...	...	...	...
Singleton .....	108	9,254	11	8,805	6	7,064	3	10,284	3	18,648	1	12,843	1	28,000	...	...	...	...
Sydney .....	119	4,937	1	630	...	...	1	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamworth .....	228	46,463	139	107,432	127	189,724	98	316,158	37	265,088	22	306,306	22	662,803	5	356,685	4	632,332
Tenterfeld .....	50	11,385	33	23,359	11	14,561	1	3,576	2	14,120	...	...	4	95,983	...	...	...	...
Tweed—Lismore .....	10	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urana .....	23	4,865	16	12,407	22	32,465	26	86,888	10	68,160	6	90,585	6	179,184	4	284,398	2	426,793
Wagga Wagga .....	298	59,692	113	86,441	102	156,154	67	237,420	28	200,865	14	211,062	24	764,730	5	353,907	1	111,435
Walgett .....	24	2,517	8	6,873	14	23,655	34	119,214	24	167,997	13	188,192	15	490,110	9	694,443	4	577,810
Wanaaring .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4,125	...	...	2	26,346	5	204,027	6	445,436	1	127,447
Warialda .....	77	13,875	35	26,937	37	53,502	36	117,871	13	97,645	10	141,850	8	278,205	5	394,406	3	354,826
Wentworth .....	33	7,036	15	10,467	9	15,032	13	37,806	1	7,275	1	10,321	5	160,998	4	280,281	...	...
Wilcannia .....	14	1,964	2	1,475	3	4,774	2	7,689	4	30,394	1	17,620	7	277,675	6	397,768	4	547,694
Windsor .....	34	2,675	1	839	1	1,546	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yass .....	232	51,029	73	58,844	54	87,367	43	154,934	15	116,592	8	118,250	1	20,838	...	...	...	...
Young .....	260	69,239	165	130,093	135	205,635	93	302,333	32	238,535	29	419,013	15	435,634	6	388,063	...	...
TOTAL .....	5,999	1,114,714	2,327	1,804,781	2,062	3,109,165	1,667	5,366,957	725	5,213,115	408	6,976,668	483	15,417,845	151	10,567,193	63	8,509,676

ABSTRACT I.

Number of Sheep-Owners.	Ranging—		Number of Sheep owned.
	From	To	
5,999	1	500	1,114,714
2,327	501	1,000	1,804,781
2,062	1,001	2,000	3,109,165
1,667	2,001	5,000	5,366,957
725	5,001	10,000	5,213,115
408	10,001	20,000	6,976,668
483	20,001	50,000	15,417,845
151	50,001	100,000	10,567,193
63	100,001	and over.	8,509,676
Total, 13,885.	.....	.....	58,080,114

ABSTRACT II.

Number of Owners.	Number of Sheep.	
	From	To
57	100,001	150,000
3	150,001	200,000
7	200,001	250,000
1	300,001	350,000
1	400,001	500,000
69*	.....	.....

\*The number of owners of over 100,000 sheep given here is greater than that given in Abstract No. 1, and is accounted for by the fact that one person frequently has several holdings, and while the number on one holding is under 100,000 the total of them all is over that number.

0-116

17

## APPENDIX F.

AUSTRALIAN and Foreign Stud Sheep offered for Sale by Auction in Sydney during the Year.

(1.) *Australian Stud Sheep.*

Name of Breeder.	Address.	Number of Rams.	Number of Ewes.	Total.	
				Rams.	Ewes
<i>By Messrs. Bruncker and Wolfe, on account of—</i>					
NEW SOUTH WALES.					
Messrs. W. A. Gatenby & Co. ....	Forbes .....		4		4
TASMANIA.					
Basil Archer .....	Woodside .....	11			
W. C. Barrit .....	Tasmania .....	4			
J. W. Brumby .....	Ashton .....	18	12		
Herbert Gatenby .....	Rhodes .....	190	2		
Thos. Gibson .....	Esk Vale .....	9			
W. Gibson and Son .....	Scone .....	335	4		
Chas. B. Grubb .....	Strathroy .....	119			
F. W. Grubb .....	Benego .....	44			
W. C. Grubb .....	Barrowville .....	52			
S. H. Grueber .....	Oirmley .....	15			
W. C. Hogarth .....	Kirkdale Lodge .....	7	4		
Robt. Kermonde .....	Mona Vale .....	33	11		
E. B. Lawrence .....	Tasmania .....	21			
A. M. MacKinnon .....	Mountford .....	61			
J. F. Rigney .....	Bona Vista .....	2			
Robt. Taylor .....	Valleyfield .....	42			
Geo. F. Thirkell .....	Darlington Park .....	18	5		
A. R. Thirkell .....	Retreat .....	5			
J. H. Thirkell .....	Rockthorpe .....	24			
Robt. Viney .....	Fernhill .....	26			
S. Walker .....	Glenceoe .....	1			
D. J. Whitehurst .....	Middle Park .....	60			
				1,097	38
<i>By Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, &amp; Co., on account of—</i>					
NEW SOUTH WALES.					
Geo. Bruce .....	Loombah, Molong .....	10			
E. K. Crace (Estate of late) .....	Gungahleen, Giminderra .....	7			
Jas. Gibb and Son .....	Berthong, Wallendbeen .....	8			
				25	
TASMANIA.					
Joseph Archer .....	Penshanger, Longford .....	60	10		
W. H. Bennett .....	Bloomfield, Ross .....	56	12		
T. G. Bisdee .....	Sandhills, Jericho .....	12			
James Cox .....	Clarendou, Evandale .....	8			
B. Dowling .....	Quorn Hall, Campbelltown .....	5			
Faulkner Bros. ....	Wickford .....	22			
Chas. Field .....	Woodfield, Cressy .....	6	4		
G. L. Fitzroy .....	Douglas Park, Campbelltown .....	39	1		
Arthur Flood .....	Epping .....	2			
James Gibson .....	Belleview, Epping .....	39	12		
W. H. Gibson .....	Fairfield, Epping .....	94	7		
J. B. Gibson .....	Pleasant Banks .....	53	8		
A. T. Gibson .....	Lowe's Park .....	9			
Wm. Gatenby .....	Woodbourne, Cressy .....	31	13		
Thos. Gatenby .....	Pisa, Lake River .....	55			
W. A. Gatenby .....	Glasslough, Epping .....	30			
Arthur Gatenby .....	Lemon Springs, Oaklands .....	32	10		
Wm. Gunn .....	Invercarron, Broad Marsh .....	2			
Geo. A. Jones .....	Moroble .....	11	7		
G. W. Keach .....	Chiswick, Ross .....	9	19		
James Murdoch .....	Craigton, Hobart .....	11			
D. M'Kinnon .....	Dalness, Evandale .....	71			
Geo. Parramore .....	Wetmore, Ross .....	46			
Thos. Parramore .....	Beaufort, Ross .....	97	3		
Thos. Riggall .....	Somercotes, Ross .....	18	4		
H. S. Smith .....	Harland Rise, Evandale .....	3			
David Taylor .....	St. Johnston, Campbelltown .....	29			
Thos. Turner .....	Balmoral, Campbelltown .....	7			
				857	110
QUEENSLAND.					
G. C. Clark .....	East Talgai, Hendon .....	34			
Marshall and Slade .....	Glengallan, Warwick .....	3			
				37	
<i>By Messrs. J. H. Geddes &amp; Co. on account of—</i>					
NEW SOUTH WALES.					
Hon. G. H. Cox, M.L.C. ....	Pine Ridge, Mudgee .....	4			
H. C. White .....	Havilah, Mudgee .....	49			
				53	



APPENDIX F—continued.

Name of Breeder.	Address.	Number of Rams.	Number of Ewes.	Total.	
				Rams.	Ewes.
TASMANIA.					
Charles Archer .....	Formosa, Cressy .....	1			
Basil Archer .....	Woodside .....	33			
G. W. Allen .....	Westbury .....	16			
W. H. Bennett .....	Bloomfield .....	54			
Miles Bennett .....	Esk Farm, Longford .....	16	12		
E. Dowling .....	Quorn Hall, Campbell Town .....	5			
G. L. Finlay .....	Douglas Park .....	43			
H. R. Falkiner .....	Wickford, Longford .....	3			
W. French .....	Glenore .....	10			
W. Gibson and Son .....	Scone .....	2			
W. H. Gibson .....	Fairfield .....	4			
Thos. Gibson .....	Esk Vale .....	3			
R. C. Gibson .....	Breadalbane .....	1	1		
S. H. Gruebar .....	Ormley .....	5			
H. Scott Hewitt .....	Malatride, Fingal .....	16			
E. H. Heazlewood .....	Melton Vale, Glencoe .....	7			
R. G. Heazlewood .....	" .....	5	5		
Geo. Hogarth .....	Raeburn, Breadalbane .....	3	3		
Robt. Hogarth .....	Newstead .....	5			
Thos. Hogarth .....	Cowley Hill, Breadalbane .....	2			
G. A. Jones .....	Morville, Campaina .....	19			
W. R. Jones .....	Sheffield .....	4	2		
Arthur Kearney .....	Ormley .....	1	1		
Fred. Lyne .....	Redcliffe, Swansea .....	4			
Mark S. Mitchell .....	Lisdillen .....	2			
Norman Nicolson .....	Camelford .....	45			
A. F. A. O'Connor .....	Benham, Avoca .....	27			
E. J. R. Parker .....	Hodspen .....	3			
W. H. Ralston .....	Woolmers .....	61			
J. F. Rigney .....	Bona Vista, Avoca .....	23			
H. S. Smith .....	Harland Rise, Evandale .....	34	8		
Geo. Scott .....	Hagley .....	3			
R. Taylor .....	Valleyfield .....		5		
T. M. Watson .....	Highfield, Longford .....	4			
				464	37

By Messrs. Griffiths and Weaver on account of—

NEW SOUTH WALES.					
George Bruce .....	Loombah, Molong .....	10			
G. H. F. Cox .....	Butta Bucca, Mudgee .....	4	1		
J. D. Cox .....	Cullenbone .....	2			
Cox Bros. ....	Rawden, Rylstone .....	6			
Collaroy Co. (Limited) .....	Collaroy, Merriwa .....	12			
V. J. Dowling .....	Lue, Mudgee .....	9	3		
James Lee .....	Larras Lake, Molong .....	13			
M'Farland Bros. ....	Barooga .....	10	9		
R. Rouse, junr. ....	Biraganbil, Mudgee .....	9	4		
Hon. F. B. Suttor .....	Bradwardine, Bathurst .....	10			
Extrs. T. G. Webb .....	Springfield, Orange .....	13			
				98	17
	Total Australian .....			2,631	206

(2.) Foreign Stud Sheep (imported).

Name and address of owner or importer.	Where from.	Number Imported.						Number Sold.		
		Merino.			Lincolns.		South Down.		Rams.	Ewes.
		Rams.	Ewes.	Lambs.	Rams.	Ewes.	Rams.	Ewes.		

By Messrs. Griffith and Weaver on account of—

Messrs. Woods and Burns .....	Michigan, U.S. America .....	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
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On Owner's account—

Messrs. E. N. Bissell and Son .....	Vermont, U.S. America .....	45	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. D. Morrison .....	" .....	20	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. D. Clark .....	" .....	17	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. Howell .....	Victoria .....	2	22	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. Rutledge .....	" .....	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	...
	Total Foreign .....	144	65	13	1	5	1	...	5	...

## APPENDIX G.

STATEMENT showing the result of Vaccinations for Anthrax during year 1892.

Lots Vaccinated.	Number of Sheep Vaccinated.	Were any Sheep dying when they were vaccinated?	Number of vaccinations, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd.	Number of deaths after 1st vaccination.	Number of deaths after 2nd vaccination.	Number of deaths after 3rd vaccination.	State of Weather during Vaccination.	Remarks	
1	5,868	No .....	1st & 2nd .....	.....	200	.....	Moderately cool and occasionally showery.		
2	1,204	„ .....	„ .....	.....	9	.....	Wet and cold.....		
3	2,500	„ .....	1st only.....	.....	.....	.....	Hot.....		
4	11,226	„ .....	1st & 2nd .....	.....	45	.....	Cool and Fine .....	Only lambs vaccinated this year.	
5	2,400	„ .....	„ .....	.....	.....	.....	„ „ .....		
6	7,590	„ .....	„ .....	.....	.....	.....	„ „ .....		
7	500	„ .....	„ .....	.....	.....	.....	„ „ .....		
8	1,600	Yes .....	„ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
9	6,323	„ .....	„ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
10	3,186	„ .....	„ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
11	1,146	„ .....	„ .....	.....	1	.....	.....		
12	688	„ .....	„ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
13	1,700	„ .....	1st .....	50	.....	.....	.....		
14	98	„ .....	„ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
15	7,000	„ .....	3rd .....	.....	.....	.....	Wet.....		
16	8,000	„ .....	1st & 2nd .....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	9,000	„ .....	„ .....	.....	.....	.....	Mild and dry.....		
	70,029			50	255				

## APPENDIX H.

## FOOT-ROT.

DRESSINGS recommended by Mr. Stanley, the Government Veterinarian. (For further details see *Agricultural Gazette*, July, 1891):—

1. *Arsenic Dressing.*

Arsenic, from 1 to 2 oz.

Potash, „ 2 to 4 „

Water, 1 gallon.

To be used in troughs for the sheep to walk through. The mixture to be boiled slowly for half-an-hour at least, till the arsenic is thoroughly dissolved.

2. *Sulphate of Copper (Bluestone) Dressing.*

Sulphate of copper, from  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. to 1 lb., dissolved in a gallon of water, may be used instead of arsenic. The following healing dressings may be used by hand after the above caustic applications:—

3. *Tar Dressings.*

Stockholm tar, 20 parts; carbolic acid, 1 part.

Or,

Stockholm tar, 8 parts; bluestone in powder, 1 part.

Or,

Oil of tar, 10 parts; carbolic acid, 1 part; olive oil, 1 part.

*Lime Dressing.*

Quick-lime, sprinkled on a dry surface, and the sheep walked through it frequently, will be found very beneficial. Before any dressings are used, the whole of the loose horn should be pared carefully from the diseased feet. It is of the greatest importance that the sheep's feet should, on the dressing being applied, be kept thoroughly clean and dry for at least three hours afterwards. They should, therefore, on leaving the troughs, or being dressed, be passed directly on to a battened or wooden floor, if it can be got, and, where neither of these is obtainable, they should be passed into a dry yard, in which there is a good coating of straw, cut grass, or dry bark, taken from trees which have been rung, or, in fact, any other thing which will keep their feet clean and dry.

## APPENDIX I.

From Inspectors' Reports the following results have been gathered regarding the efficacy of the various Drenches and Licks used for Sheep for Worms:—

*Drenches.*

*Arsenic.*—For the stomach and tape worms the arsenic and soda drench is still reported as the most effective, and has been by far the most generally used. It has, however, been recommended that potash, as being less severe on the lining of the stomach, should be substituted for soda in its preparation. The arsenic and soda drench is reported by several of the Inspectors as having been also efficacious for lung-worms. No authenticated information has been received of this drench affecting the health of the sheep or injuring the wool.

*Turpentine.*—Turpentine, with various mediums, has been very generally given for stomach, tape, and lung worms, with good results, when repeated.

*Fumigation with Sulphur* is reported to have been tried in one case for lung-worms with the best results.

*Sulphate of Iron, Horehound, Sulphur, Salt and Iron* are reported to have been given, but not with satisfactory results.

*Hayward's Specific* has given very good results for lung-worms; but the reports as regards stomach and tape are conflicting.

*Pottie's and Weaver's Drenches* are reported to have been used in several districts with fairly satisfactory results.

While it can be said that a decided improvement follows the administration of most of the drenches generally used, it is a fact that even in the case of the most effective the *post-mortem* examinations disclose that generally where the sheep are at all badly infested some worms are still alive; and this again, it is believed, arises from the owners delaying too long in drenching, and allowing the worms to have too great a hold on the sheep before they are drenched. The consequence is that some worms are left, which keep the sheep from thriving, and, with the introduction of fresh eggs from the water and pasture—if the weather is at all favourable for the development of the worms—in the course of a few months make the sheep as bad as they were before they were drenched. To make the cure effective, therefore, sheep which have been badly infested should, on receiving one drench, be kept as near the drenching yards as possible, and receive a second drench in the course of twelve or fourteen days after the first.

But, while licks and drenches should be provided and given at as early a date and as often as required, owners should give their earnest attention to the removal of what may be termed the Contributing Causes of the pest by avoiding overstocking, attending to the proper nourishment of the lambs and weaners, burning off old pasture, and getting rid by draining of surface and stagnant water, as suggested in Vol. II, Part 2, of the *Agricultural Gazette*.

*Licks.*

It is reported that the following licks have been used with good results:—

Salt and sulphur.	Salt, sulphate of iron, and Hayward's specific.
Salt and sulphate of iron.	Salt, tar, and turpentine.
Salt and turpentine.	Pottie's Preventive Lick.
Salt, sulphate of iron, and turpentine.	Salt and lime.
Salt, sulphur, and sulphate of iron.	

It is scarcely necessary to point out that a lick, if it is efficacious in warding off an attack of worms, is far preferable to a drench; and as owners in all but the purely saltbush country are now aware that it pays them well to give their sheep a liberal supply of salt, it would add very little to the trouble or expense to give once a month with the salt some of the other ingredients here mentioned which they found from experience was to any extent effective in protecting their sheep from the worm pest.

APPENDIX J.

STATEMENT of the Operations of the Pastures and Stock Protection Boards during the year 1892.

	Amount of Assessment collected.	Amount Expended.	Kangaroo.	Kangaroo Rats.	Wallabies.	Woolaroo.	Wombats.	Paddamelonns.	Bandicoots.	Bilbee	Fox	Native Dogs.	Hares.	Opossums.	Pigs.	Eagle Hawks	Crows.	Emus.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.																
Albury .....	1,044 4 1	732 2 6	...	10,711	...	..	..	978	..	..	..	21	21,870	..	..	..	..	..
Armidale .....	1,158 9 7	1,807 11 8	..	12,398	71,572	..	..	..	..	..	..	568	455	..	..	..	..	..
Balranald .....	151 1 5	224 12 11	732	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	173	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bathurst .....	1,294 12 11	1,377 3 6	28,876	..	37,145	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	74,756	..	..	..	..	..
Berrima .....	400 6 3	206 15 5	..	..	105	..	..	41	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombala .....	478 1 8	742 2 2	..	..	18,033	..	..	..	..	..	..	369	..	..	..	311	..	..
Bourke .....	..	86 15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	..	..	..	..	..	..
Braidwood .....	356 8 7	232 4 11	..	..	8,327	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	591	..	..	..	..	..
Brewarrina .....	461 19 0	322 0 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,842	..	645	..	..
Broulee .....	1 4 0	395 17 5	..	2,709	4,881	..	..	..	689	..	..	150	11	10,955	..	..	..	..
Cannonbar .....	536 15 0	1,080 6 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	26,528	..	..	..	987
Carcoar .....	1,002 3 9	1,256 16 7	..	..	15,426	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	64,019	..	..	..	..	..
Casino .....	..	160 9 10	5,888	..	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	784	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cobar .....	3 0 2	303 3 8	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	..	..	..	..	..	3,717
Condobolin .....	608 4 3	650 15 10	..	40	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	262	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cooma .....	293 10 4	311 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	..	..	..	107	..	..
Coonabarabran .....	843 5 11	617 19 8	..	660	36,256	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coonamble .....	1,101 6 8	1,122 13 10	6,809	..	..	..	..	1,231	..	..	..	66	..	7,709	124	5,726	825	..
Corowa .....	..	440 12 0	..	3,637	..	..	..	896	..	..	..	12	3,799	..	..	118	5,928	..
Deniliquin .....	412 10 6	194 17 6	1,811	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	12,589	..	..	..	..	..
Denman .....	704 8 2	752 19 6	..	12,624	18,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	11,251	..	..	..	..	..
Dubbo .....	391 16 9	483 8 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eden .....	..	107 18 3	6	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	16,861	..	..	..	..	..
Forbes .....	1,229 4 3	1,528 8 0	19,675	16,076	2,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	529	73	..	..	..	..	..
Glen Innes .....	509 5 6	748 5 7	..	12,485	5,416	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	199,270	..	..	..	..	..
Goulburn .....	1,613 3 1	2,679 1 6	..	5,394	325	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grafton .....	..	126 18 1	3,117	..	479	..	..	..	..	..	..	194	35,536	..	..	..	..	..
Gundagai .....	1,408 13 8	1,708 6 2	..	..	24,195	..	..	..	..	..	..	231	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hay .....	122 3 10	198 19 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hillston .....	253 12 7	334 9 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	254	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hume .....	850 16 9	1,109 13 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	34,104	..	..	..	..	..
Ivanhoe .....	..	337 9 8	731	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kiama .....	231 4 10	233 15 9	..	..	2,364	..	..	870	..	..	..	3	3,975	..	..	..	..	..
Maitland .....	257 6 5	364 17 10	397	..	8,380	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	..	..	..	..	..	..
Menindie .....	1,711 17 4	2,208 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merrima .....	150 15 3	266 2 10	..	..	14,526	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	93,881	..	..	..	..	..
*Milparinka .....	..	1,051 2 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	..	..	..	793	8,200	..
Molong .....	..	2,029 12 1	10,848	30,731	34,721	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moree .....	1,290 0 4	185 8 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	50,717	..	..	..	..	..
Moulamein .....	100 13 7	1,166 17 8	..	18,371	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	6,620	..	..	269	1,751	..
Mudgee .....	1,592 2 11	1,012 0 1	..	17,506	18,383	..	..	..	..	..	..	272	..	..	..	977	206	..
Murrurundi .....	811 8 10	971 12 4	..	7,077	..	..	..	1,241	..	21	..	90	..	..	..	30	361	..
Narrandera .....	735 17 9	187 19 3	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	903	..	..	..	..	..
Narrabri .....	256 13 0	193 6 6	..	..	6,580	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..
Picton .....	96 12 6	290 1 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pilliga .....	187 19 6	137 4 9	292	..	1,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	431	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Macquarie .....	159 19 9	205 15 8	..	..	5,461	..	..	1,095	..	..	..	17	10,984	..	..	..	..	..
Port Stephens .....	223 2 0	273 5 5	..	..	6,497	..	..	..	..	..	..	219	15,426	..	..	..	..	..
Queanbeyan .....	..	714 7 3	..	..	2,008	60	..	..	..	..	..	9	4,748	..	..	..	..	..
Singleton .....	540 12 11	189 14 0	..	..	12,156	..	..	..	..	..	..	320	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sydney .....	321 1 2	2,494 12 0	12,337	78,938	63,292	..	..	..	..	..	..	597	..	..	..	365	6,839	..
Tamworth .....	1,997 18 6	1,875 5 6	..	16,698	49,346	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tenterfield .....	1,183 17 10	637 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tweed, Lismore .....	213 5 8	229 10 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urana .....	76 12 1	989 19 7	..	..	8,956	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	20,240	..	..	129	2,963	..
Wagga Wagga .....	583 14 2	833 15 9	2,440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4,945	..	..	6,116	..
Walgett .....	511 18 0	429 15 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wanaaring .....	..	5,114 1 11	32,941	12,308	262,219	..	..	..	..	..	..	772	..	1,149	..	..	..	..
Warialda .....	3,881 0 10	769 13 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wentworth .....	740 13 8	412 9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilcannia .....	190 11 11	310 19 5	..	..	2,961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	638
Windsor .....	262 6 1	439 3 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,478	..	..	..	..	..
Yass .....	547 6 8	33 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,627	..	..	..	..	..
Young .....	1,646 12 6	1,381 3 9	..	33,536	..	..	..	3,947	..	..	..	21	68,027	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	37,733 19 8	49,987 4 5	126,940	301,355	726,609	60	33	50,430	1,784	21	1	11,838	786,230	14,930	45,173	3,393	38,935	6,167

\* This district has only recently been formed, being previously a portion of Wanaaring district.

APPENDIX K.

STATEMENT of the number of the different kinds of noxious animals killed during years from 1881 to 1892; the amount of assessment collected; the amount of Government subsidy paid; and the total expenditure for each of these years.

Year.	Kangaroos. Number killed.	Wallabies. Number killed.	Native Dogs. Number killed.	Hares. Number killed.	Wild Pigs. Number killed.	Amount of Assessment collected.	Amount of Government subsidy paid.	Amount of Expenditure.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1881 ..	581,753	43,724	2,250	.....	.....	17,648 19 10	749 11 2	15,517 5 4
1882 ..	1,452,829	347,842	6,980	.....	.....	45,772 12 8	25,299 19 2	61,191 14 3
1883 ..	750,846	330,109	7,195	.....	.....	32,781 14 2	16,381 19 6	58,132 7 1
1884 ..	1,403,233	473,609	7,336	.....	.....	48,069 15 8	21,606 10 6	62,121 0 0
1885 ..	855,676	506,372	8,474	5,878	922	61,754 15 4	23,753 3 8	64,672 8 2
1886 ..	1,106,478	594,603	9,560	28,623	562	41,585 0 0	16,168 3 0	67,783 6 6
1887 ..	476,438	388,088	7,739	56,628	664	32,651 13 8	9,589 9 5	37,354 11 1
1888 ..	667,436	653,285	9,619	176,732	12,041	25,474 2 10	9,117 7 6	52,121 9 6
1889 ..	495,673	642,782	9,142	329,683	9,700	33,257 0 3	10,000 0 0	50,525 14 3
1890 ..	267,769	506,161	9,955	397,439	5,292	33,649 0 11	8,792 0 0	39,663 11 6
1891 ..	402,053	705,510	11,530	649,131	20,206	31,664 8 9	8,336 4 1	46,794 10 9
1892 ..	428,295	726,669	11,838	786,230	45,173	37,733 19 8	*7,752 15 7	49,987 4 5
	8,888,479	5,918,754	101,618	2,430,344	94,560	442,043 3 9	157,547 3 7	605,865 2 10

\* N.B.—The whole of the accounts of expenditure for 1892 are not yet to hand.

## APPENDIX L.

## THE HARE PEST.

(By A. Bruce, Chief Inspector of Stock.)

THERE can be no question as to the seriousness of the loss and injury which are now being sustained through the prevalence and continued spread of the hare pest, to which the deputation that waited on the Honorable the Minister in September last so forcibly called attention.

The attention of the Boards has been called to the danger arising from the hare pest.

It is now some years since the necessity for the adoption of prompt measures for dealing with the hare pest was seen by the Department, and the Pastures Boards were more than once urged to take the matter up on the very first appearance of hares in their districts, as it is only by taking a plague like the rabbit or hare pest at the beginning, and persistently following up and killing them as they come, and thus preventing their breeding and increasing, that really effective work can be done. But scarcely in any case was this pest dealt with as it ought to have been, and even those Boards which have taken action in this matter, have, as a rule, only declared hares noxious animals, and offered bonuses, when they had increased and multiplied till owners became alarmed, and then, of course, the pest had got practically beyond control. At any rate it could not be so inexpensively or effectually controlled as when there were only a few hares in the district to deal with.

As the matter now stands out of sixty-four districts there are only twenty-seven in which hares are declared noxious animals, and bonuses offered for their destruction, while there are at least seventeen or eighteen others in which it is believed there are hares, and where they are likely to increase, in which no action has been taken with respect to them. In the other districts it is not known that there are as yet any hares, and a good deal of the country is salt bush, where it is not thought they will ever do much damage.

It has been decided in the case of some of the other noxious animals that a minimum general bonus should be provided for in the Stock and Pastures Bill, and it would be well if provision were also made in that measure for a minimum general bonus of (say) 3d. per hare.

One of the principal reasons for delay on the part of the Boards in dealing with the hare pest was no doubt the fact that although hares eat a good deal of grass (it is believed that three or four hares will consume as much as one sheep), still the loss of grass is not so noticeable as the destruction of crops, nor the money loss nearly so much, and that as the Directors are more interested in stock than crops, and the stock-owners are by far the largest contributors to the funds, they have not until comparatively recently felt called upon, although they were giving bonuses for marsupials and native dogs, to offer bonuses for hares, much less to enforce the provisions of the Pastures Acts, under which owners are required to destroy all noxious animals on their land.

*Why the Pastures Acts shall not prove as effectual for the destruction of hares as of marsupials and dogs.*

Although the cost of administering the law and destroying the noxious animals has thus, through the failure to enforce its provisions, been a very great deal more than it ought to have been, yet as the prices obtained for the skins of the marsupials, and the rates of bonuses for the scalps of native dogs have been comparatively high, their destruction has to a large extent been effected, but the hare pest, like the rabbit, differs in two very important respects from the marsupials.

In the first place hares, like rabbits, increase very much faster than marsupials, and in the second place, their skins are of much less value than the kangaroo or wallaby. While, again, marsupials have only one at a litter, hares, it is believed, have sometimes as many as four, although in Great Britain they have seldom or never more than two, and sometimes only one, and seldom breed oftener than once, but here they are said to breed twice a year. Then, while kangaroo skins have been bringing from (say) 1s. to 12s., and wallaby from 2d. to 2s. each, hare skins have only been making from 1d. to 3d. each.

No doubt when killed near the railway line, and within (say) 200 miles from Sydney, a limited number of hares have for some years been sent to the market and brought from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a pair, but only comparatively few have been turned to account in this way; and, away from the railway line, the only return besides the bonus from the hares has been the price realised from the sale of the skins.

*A better prospect of a market for hares for exportation.*

More recently, however, hares have been purchased by the Fresh Food and Ice Company and by Mr. Robert Hudson for freezing and export, and prices as high as 1s. 3d. per pair delivered in Sydney have been paid by the Fresh Food and Ice Company. This company does not, however, purchase when the weather becomes warm on account of risk of taint; but supposing that the hares are killed in the winter season, and that under proper arrangements they are sold at (say) 1s. a pair, that, with a bonus of (say), 3d. a scalp—or rather per hare, as they would not be scalped—would make 9d. per hare, a price which would, I think, be sufficient to induce shooters to kill them, as it is believed that 3d. each would more than cover the cost of collecting the hares when shot, and of conveying them to the nearest railway-station, and from there to Sydney; for it would leave the shooter (say) 6d. per hare for his trouble. The Railway Commissioners are giving every encouragement for the extension of this trade in hares, the charge for hares by the ton being only about 5s. 8d. from Orange to Sydney (192 miles), and proportionate rates for other distances.

Notes on some of the remarks made by the deputation:—

*The rate of bonus should be increased.*

This may be necessary in some cases, but in the greater part of those districts where bonuses are paid they are now reasonably high; and if the killing of the hares were carried out principally in the winter season, in a proper manner, and suitable arrangements made for their conveyance to market (with respect to which some suggestions are afterwards offered) it is not thought that any increase of the average rate of bonus now paid need be made, or, indeed, could be so, unless the amount of subsidy granted to the Boards were increased, as many of them are now levying full rates.

*Provision*

*Provision should be made to allow hunters to go on land where the owner is neglecting to destroy.*

It would not, as pointed out, do to allow indiscriminate entry on holdings in pursuit of hares or other vermin against the wish of the occupant of the land. But the question might be remitted to the Boards for report whether it would be practicable for a Board to allow capable and trustworthy men, holding licenses framed with a view to the protection of the stock, to enter, after notice to the owner, on infested holdings for the purpose of killing hares and other noxious animals.

In any case the Boards should keep a strict watch, and see that the work of destroying the hares is actively followed up on all holdings in their districts, or should arrange with the owners of the land on which the pest exists for drives at such intervals during the right season as may be necessary; and if any owner refuses to prepare for these drives, by removing the stock and making ready in other ways, then the Boards should exercise the power given them under section 5 of the Amending Pastures Act of 1881, and put men on to do the work at the owner's expense, by arranging for and carrying out drives, or taking such other steps as they think necessary to get the work done, or they might prosecute the owner in default.

If, again, an owner is neglecting to destroy the hares on his holding, and the Pastures Board for the district declines to deal with the defaulter in either of the ways suggested, the Minister could, under section 9 of the Pastures Act of 1881, direct the inspector for the district to serve the defaulter with notice to destroy, and, if he failed, proceedings could be instituted against him for neglect, for which, if proven, a penalty not exceeding £50 is provided.

Besides, by proceeding by means of drives to deal with a defaulting owner, the Board might, if they thought well, and the opportunity offered of doing the work without injury to the defaulter's stock, after, of course, due notice to him, put one or more reliable men on to destroy hares at his expense.

It has, however, to be borne in mind that it is a very arbitrary proceeding to enter upon a man's land contrary to his wishes, and that even if the powers alluded to can safely be exercised under the precautions here suggested, it is only in extreme cases that they should be so, and after every other mode of carrying out the Act has failed.

*Bonuses for marsupials should cease to be paid.*

So far, as regards the greater number of the districts, this course might be adopted; but there are some few districts in which the wallaby and smaller marsupials are very numerous; and, as comparatively little is obtained for their skins, it is necessary in their case that some bonus should still continue to be paid.

*Government should make advances for wire netting and ammunition.*

There is no doubt but fencing would be the most effectual mode of dealing with the hare pest, and if the rabbits are allowed to infest the eastern side of the Colony, it would certainly be an advantage, where the work is heavy and difficult, to erect rabbit and hare proof fences. In any case where the pest is at all prevalent owners should enclose their orchards with netting. The loss of crops is very heavy and vexatious, but the destruction of fruit trees (and the hares are notoriously given to barking and killing them) is ruinous to the orchard-owner. A few hares will do £5 or £10 damage in an orchard in a single night. Still, speaking generally, perhaps, the question of fencing for hares should be deferred until it is seen what a fairly strict enforcement of the existing law will do, coupled with a better mode of killing and disposing of the hares. As subsidy is already granted, the suggestion that ammunition should be supplied by the Government cannot be recommended.

*The best means of destroying hares is by means of drives.*

It is believed that driving and shooting combined are not only the best mode of killing hares, but also the way in which they are most likely to be turned to account, and that, in both respects, considerable improvement might be made if the arrangement and conduct of drives were taken up and fully discussed by the Pasture Boards.

For instance, it might, it is thought, be possible with a comparatively slight outlay to make existing fences for some distance from the station usually taken up by the shooters so far hare-proof as would prevent them from breaking away, as they now at times do before they come within shot. Then, again, as hares are generally killed at these drives in considerable numbers, say, from 200 to 400 at a drive, it makes it worth the while of those who require hares for Sydney trade, or for exportation, to purchase them at a fair price; and if the Board in those districts through which the railway passes, would, as it has on several occasions been suggested to them, arrange to have as many drives as possible at different points along the line on the same day, and to send them on to the nearest railway station on that day, the purchaser would give a better price for them than he would by getting them in little lots at a time. In any case this would be much the better plan, and it should be adopted, and it is absolutely necessary that it should be so if the weather were such as to call for the use of a refrigerating car.

*The best season of the year to destroy.*

The best season of the year for destroying hares is the winter—

- (1) Because the carrying out of the drives then would interfere but little with the ordinary work.
- (2) Because both the hares and their skins then bring a much better price than when the hares are killed in warm weather.
- (3) Because hares can at that time of year, with fair despatch, be forwarded in ordinary cars in good condition to town, and either sold to the local trade or frozen for shipment.

If the destruction is carried out during the early winter months in an effective manner the pest would do little damage the rest of the year, and if followed up year by year in the same way at that season, the hares would, in the course of a few years, be reduced to a minimum, and perhaps ultimately eradicated.

It is believed that next to drives there would be no more effectual, less expensive, nor less troublesome mode of killing hares than by enclosing small paddocks of (say) 4 or 5 acres with hare-proof wire-netting, and laying down in them a crop of which hares are fond, (say) barley, sorghum, or lucerne, at such a time

of the year as would bring it well up in the autumn ; and when it is in that state, and the pastures scarce and dry, two easily working gates could be left open, one on each side of the paddock, for a few nights till the hares had in large numbers found out the gates and were going into the crops, when they could be quietly shut after midnight and the hares destroyed in the morning, or the gates could be kept closed and self-working opening could be made in the fence into traps, where the hares would be secured ; or, again, supposing there were, as there frequently is, a paddock enclosed with an ordinary but not a hare-proof fence, in which lucerne or some other cultivated grass had been laid down, and which was being pastured by stock, a few acres of it could be enclosed with a stock and hare-proof fence till the grass has attained a tempting height, when this little hare-proof paddock could be trapped as already described, and there is no doubt with very great success, for hares will come in large numbers, and from considerable distances, to feed on such pasture.

Such a mode of killing hares as this is in a great measure a self-acting one, and very effective, and at the same time comparatively inexpensive, for while the crops are thus employed to entice the hares into traps, they could also, of course, to a large extent, be made use of in the shape of food for the stock, and if there were sufficient numbers of these trap paddocks on large holdings, and the crop in them well up in the autumn when the grass is, as a rule, very bare and burnt up, they would, at any rate, keep the pest down till the winter drives could be carried out.

Snares in the old country, handled by men properly acquainted with their use, are very effective in killing hares. A good shot, with a well-trained dog, can also kill a good many hares in a day, while in Australia poison has been used with good effect for hares, more especially with such vehicles as apples and carrots.

*Government should increase the subsidy now granted.*

It is a question if this would be necessary if the modes of destroying the hares were systematically adopted, and carried out as suggested, and the hares turned to best account.

*Farmers and orchard-owners should be fully represented on the Boards.*

With regard to this suggestion, pastoralists point out that while they have little or no interest in the destruction of hares, they contribute by far the greater portion of the funds for the payment of bonuses, and they urge that farmers, and especially owners of orchards (who, now as the assessment is wholly on stock, practically contribute nothing towards the bonuses, although they are far more interested than the pastoralists, and more so than even the farmers), should be required to pay in proportion to the benefit they receive. If they were to do so they would, of course, be entitled to increased representation.

While it is desirable that the effect of more thorough and general measures for killing, and improved modes of collecting and forwarding the hares to market should be tried (before the heavy expense which the erection of hare-proof wire-netting would entail should be incurred), the proposal submitted, that the Government should supply wire-netting to the farmers, the cost to be repaid with interest in, say, ten years, is dealt with hereunder, as hare-proof fences may yet be called for, and the same scheme, if found practicable in the case of hares, might be adopted for rabbits and other noxious animals.

**PROPOSAL THAT THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD SUPPLY FARMERS WITH WIRE-NETTING TO PROTECT THEIR CROPS FROM HARES, THE COST, WITH INTEREST, TO BE PAID BY INSTALMENTS.**

The proposal that the Government should supply the farmers in the hare-infested country with wire-netting for the purpose of enclosing their cultivated paddocks and protecting their crops from the pest, and that the cost of the wire-netting should be repaid by yearly instalments, at the rate of  $\frac{1}{3}$ d. to  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per yard, so much being for interest and so much to repay the principal, until the whole is repaid, is dealt with under the following heads :—

- (1) What amount would be required to carry out such a scheme ?
- (2) Is the proposal one which the Government can entertain, and if so, on what terms ?
- (3) Would it be advantageous to the farmer to obtain the netting and repay the cost with interest, at, say, 5 per cent., by instalments in ten years ?

*The amount required to purchase the netting.*

To arrive at some estimate as to the amount which would be required for the purchase of the wire-netting to carry out this proposal, the following statement is prepared from information kindly given by Mr. Coghlan, Government Statistician, as to the extent of the fencing erected around the tilled lands of the Colony :—

	miles.
Total fencing of cultivated lands	32,000
Deduct for portion of the Colony where there are no hares, nor likely to be	8,000
Also for portions where there are only a few hares, and where from the nature of the country and close settlements, there never will be many, and, therefore, no necessity for netting	12,000
	20,000
Leaving fencing in country, where, from its nature and the surrounding country, <i>i.e.</i> , hilly, mountainous, and scrubby, and the prevalence of the pest, netting might be necessary	12,000
Then, taking the netting at (say) 3 feet 6 inches wide, 17 gauge, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. mesh at (say) £40 per mile, delivered at the holding, that would make the amount which would be required (say)	£480,000

That is to say, £500,000, but the whole of that amount would not be required at once ; for suppose wire-netting were to become general on the eastern side of the Colony it would likely take six or eight years before all that amount was expended for netting ; while, as soon as the netting is supplied so soon do the special rates begin to be paid, and considerable sums would be received in that way to the credit of the special account at the Treasury, from which the cost of the wire-netting is paid.

Is the proposal one which the Government can entertain ; and, if so, how should it be carried out ?

If

If such a proposal were entertained on the understanding that satisfactory arrangements could be made for the payment within a reasonable time of the cost of the netting with interest, and for sufficient guarantee being given that these arrangements would be punctually carried out, in that case it is submitted for consideration how far an amendment of the Pastures and Stock Protection Acts containing, among other things, the following provisions would enable the proposal made to be acted on:—

- (1.) The Minister be empowered, on the recommendation of the Pastures Board for a district in which the hares are numerous and destructive, to supply farmers with wire-netting to enclose their tilled land, and the Board to levy a special rate of not less than 1s. nor more than 2s. per acre on the land so enclosed to pay the cost of the netting, with interest thereon, till the whole principal and interest are paid.
- (2.) Such special rate to be levied and collected by the Board in the same manner as an ordinary rate under the Pastures Acts, but the special rate as collected to be paid into a separate bank account and remitted monthly to the Treasury.
- (3.) The Colonial Treasurer to be empowered, on the failure of the person supplied with the netting to pay the special rate for which he is assessed, to issue a warrant for the amount, together with an addition of one-fifth the amount, by way of penalty.
- (4.) An annual vote to be taken by the Department to pay for the wire-netting.

*Would the proposal be advantageous to the farmer?*

To see how this is, it is supposed—

- (1.) That the cost of the wire-netting is to be repaid, with interest at 5 per cent., in ten years—a very liberal length of credit.
- (2.) That a wheat paddock of, say, 50 acres is to be made hare-proof, and that it takes, say, 1,966 yards, or, say,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles of netting to do so.
- (3.) That the netting, say, 3 feet 6 inches, 17 gauge, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch mesh, delivered at the paddock, will cost, say, £40 per mile, or a trifle less than  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per yard.
- (4.) That to repay this in ten years, with interest at 5 per cent., would take an annual payment of £5 16s., while this is the case, the amount at the higher rate proposed to be repaid annually,  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per yard, would make an annual instalment of £6 2s.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d., and if adopted would make the payments terminate in, say, nine and a third years instead of ten years.
- (5.) That neither instalment would press very heavy on the farmer, and it would be far better for him to pay that amount than allow the crop to be destroyed by hares. Assuming that the amount is to be repaid, with the interest stated, in ten years, the instalments would make an annual charge of less than 2s. 4d. per acre, and on the crop, taking it at 20 bushels per acre, it would amount to, say,  $1\frac{2}{3}$ d. per bushel.

This is looking at the question entirely from the one point of view—the protection of crops and cultivated grasses from hares; but not only would the wire-netting effect this, but it would also, where wallaby and other marsupials are numerous, protect the crops from them, and, what is of still greater importance, from the rabbits, which are fast making their way to the eastern and farming portion of the Colony. Appended is a statement giving similar information with respect to the expense of making cultivation paddocks, containing respectively 25, 100, and 200 acres, hare-proof.

*Twenty-five acres.*

Twenty-five acres = 63 chains 24 links = 1,392 yards, at £40 per mile = £31 12s. 9d., repayable in ten yearly instalments, at 5 per cent. = £4 2s. per annum.

By yearly payment of  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per yard on 1,392 yards = £4 7s., it would take about nine and a third years.

Twenty-five acres, yielding about 20 bushels per acre = 500 bushels, at £4 2s., would give annual charge of about 2d. per bushel, and by the acre at the rate of 3s.  $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. per annum.

*One hundred acres.*

One hundred acres = 126 chains 50 links = 2,783 yards, at £40 per mile = £63 5s., repayable in ten yearly instalments, at 5 per cent. = £8 4s. per annum.

By yearly payments of  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per yard on 2,783 yards = £8 13s.  $11\frac{1}{4}$ d., would take about nine and a third years.

One hundred acres yielding 20 bushels per acre = 2,000 bushels, at £8 4s., would give an annual charge of 1d. per bushel, and by the acre at the rate of 1s.  $7\frac{3}{4}$ d.

*Two hundred acres.*

Two hundred acres = 178 chains 90 links = 3,936 yards, at £40 per mile = £89 10s., repayable in ten yearly instalments, at 5 per cent. = £11 12s. per annum.

By yearly payments of  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per yard on 3,936 yards = £12 6s., would take about nine and a third years.

Two hundred acres, yielding 20 bushels per acre = 4,000 bushels, at £11 12s., would give annual charge of about  $\frac{7}{8}$ d. per bushel, and by the acre at the rate of 1s.  $1\frac{2}{3}\frac{3}{4}$ d.



1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**STOCK.**

(REPORT BY THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF, ON STOCK BREEDING AND FATTENING IN NEW ZEALAND.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 March, 1893.*

The Chief Inspector of Stock to The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Department of Mines, Stock Branch, Sydney, 1 February, 1893.

Minute Paper.

*Subject* :— Stock Breeding and Fattening in New Zealand.

I. Scope and objects of the Report.

In reporting on these subjects I will, in the first place, notice as briefly as possible the extent and area of the colony—its physical aspects and natural divisions, its rivers and lakes, and its soil and climate. I will next describe how the pastoralists and farmers there are turning to account the great natural advantages which they possess. In doing this I will confine myself to the North and Middle Islands as the stock on the other islands are too few to call for notice.

II. Extent and area of the Colony.

*The North Island*

which is nearly the same latitude as Victoria, extends from north to south some 448 miles, and has an average width, calculated roughly, of about 100 miles, with an area of (say) 44,468 square miles, or 28,459,000 acres.

*The Middle Island,*

the northern portion of which is farther to the north than the most northern part of Tasmania, and the southern portion considerably farther south than the most southern part of that island, is about 450 miles in length, and its width varies from 100 miles in the northern and middle portions to 160 in the southern. It has an area of (say) 58,525 square miles or 37,456,000 acres.

The area of the two islands is thus (say)—102,993 square miles, or 65,915,000 acres—that is somewhat less than one-third of that of New South Wales.

III. The Physical features of the Colony.

*The North Island*

is hilly and mountainous, with considerable tracts of undulating and level country and valleys intervening. The mountains, which are said to occupy about one-tenth of the whole, are numerous, but do not, with a few exceptions, attain a height over 4,000 to 5,000 feet. The highest mountain in the North Island is 9,100 feet.

The most remarkable feature in the North Island is the numerous hot springs in its central districts. The greatest part of these springs are in the country still held by the Maoris, which is of considerable extent.

The water supply is abundant throughout for local requirements. The rivers are numerous, and some of them, such as the Waikato and Thames, large, and carry heavy volumes of water to the sea. In the centre of the island, again, there are several lakes, one of which, Lake Taupo, is of considerable size.

*The Middle Island.*

The leading physical feature in this is the Great Dividing Range, known as the Southern Alps. It runs through the island from north to south with numerous lofty peaks, the highest of which—Mount Cook—is said to be over 12,300 feet high. The scenery of some of the portions of this great range is grand in the extreme—the glaciers on both sides of the range descending to within 700 feet of the sea-level.

With the exception of the north-west corner of this island and a small extent of country at its southern end, the main coast range for the greater part of its course runs within a short distance of the sea, and the formation and nature of the country lying between the top of the range and the sea is such as to render it unsuitable for even grazing, being both very steep and rugged, as well as barren.

*In the northern portion of the Middle Island,*

the districts of Nelson and Marlborough, the country is hilly and mountainous, but nearly all adapted for grazing, with valleys here and there between the hills in both districts, suitable for farming.

This portion of the island, as might be expected from mountainous character, has numerous rivers and is thoroughly well watered.

*The middle portion of the Middle Island.*

The far-famed Canterbury district: so far as it is to the east of the main range, the northern part of this district is hilly and undulating. Then, going southwards, there is a long stretch of comparatively level land between the main range and the sea, with here and there undulating country, gradually rising and becoming hilly, till it meets the dividing range on the west and the hilly country of Otago on the south.

The land in the Canterbury district, east of the main range, is all adapted for grazing, and the greater part also for tillage and easily worked. While the soil throughout a good deal of this district is light, it is very fertile. It is reckoned that the great Canterbury Plain contains about 3,000,000 acres, the greater part of which is well adapted for agriculture.

*The southern portion of the Middle Island, i.e., the District of Otago.*

This district, to the east of the main range, is hilly and mountainous, with many fine plains, a good deal of undulating country, and valleys suitable for agriculture, a great deal of the land being of very high quality, and some of it of the very highest. The mountains and hills are, as a rule, bare of timber, but are suitable for grazing.

In the Otago district there are numerous rivers and streams and several large lakes in the mountains. One of the rivers—the Clutha or Molyneux—is the largest in the colony and the district suffers oftener from wet than drought.

#### IV. The Climate and Rainfall.

##### 1. TEMPERATURE.

*The North Island.*

In its northern portion the mean summer temperature is 65 and 70 degrees (Fahr.), and mean winter, 50 and 55 degrees (Fahr.); while the mean summer temperature of the southern portion of this island is 60 and 65 degrees (Fahr.); and the winter, 45 and 50 degrees (Fahr.)

*The Middle Island*

again, in its northern portion, has a mean summer temperature of 60 and 65 degrees (Fahr.), and mean winter of 45 and 50 degrees (Fahr.), while in the southern portion of Middle Island the mean summer temperature is 55 and 60 degrees (Fahr.), and the winter 40 and 45 degrees (Fahr.)

The mean annual temperature for the whole colony is:—Spring, 55 degrees; summer, 63 degrees; autumn, 57 degrees; winter, 48 degrees.

This resembles the climate of the middle southern portions of Great Britain, but more equable, and the variations less.

##### 2. RAINFALL.

The following is the average annual rainfall at the four principal stations in New Zealand for ten years, ending August, 1891:—

	North.			Middle.		
Auckland...	...	...	39·131	Lincoln ...	...	26·691
Wellington	...	...	48·600	Dunedin...	...	35·655

Periods of droughts are almost unknown in New Zealand, and only in two instances do the records show a whole month at any one time without rain.

#### V. The land in New Zealand, and its suitability for tillage and grazing.

In the North Island there are said to be some 13,000,000 or 14,000,000 acres, or about one-half of the whole area, including the Maoris country, suitable for farming; but this includes standing forests, swamps, areas of clay marl, and partially covered with pumice, as well as improvable land, on which the ti-tri scrub grows.

In that island the best agricultural and pastoral land is in the southern and south-eastern portions of the island, the cream of it being in the Napier, Gisborne, and Wairarapa Districts on the east coast, and Palmerston, Wanganui, Hawera, and Taranaki, on the west—the very best of the land, when properly laid down in cultivated grasses, carrying and fattening up to six, and even in some cases seven and eight sheep per acre. There is, of course, a greater breadth of land which, properly treated, will carry and fatten five and six sheep and more that will carry and fatten three and four.

There is also some very good country of a limited extent on the Waikato, in the Hamilton and Cambridge districts, but its carrying capacity is not equal to the best land in the southern portions of the island, and in the northern portion generally, the soil, though kindly, is light; while in the south it is in a great many cases deep and strong. This remark, however, applies less to the land on the east than the west coast, but the land on the east has the advantage of being on a limestone formation.

In the middle part of the North Island, which is still in the hands of the Maoris, there are considerable stretches of good land, but large portions of their country are covered so thickly with pumice as to render them valueless for tillage or grazing. Where the land is not in this state, a good deal of it is well adapted, if improved, for sheep; but little or nothing has been done in that way by the natives.

In

In the Middle Island, it is estimated that there are 15,000,000 acres available for tillage, and 13,000,000 acres of native grasses suitable for merino sheep, which leaves about 9,000,000 barren, snow covered, and inaccessible mountain tops. A considerable portion of the land suitable for tillage is of a very fertile description. This is especially the case as regards some of the land in the Nelson, Blenheim, Christchurch, Timaru, Oamaru, Dunedin, and South Land districts. On some of the holdings in the districts named they have grown 50 and 60 bushels of wheat to the acre, as high as 100 bushels of oats, and from 30 to 40 tons of turnips; while, with English grasses carefully laid down, the land will carry and fatten in some cases up to seven and eight sheep to the acre—in more instances, five and six, in more still three and four sheep, and it is considered but very ordinary land which, with cultivated grasses, will only keep and fatten two sheep to the acre.

On the country again on which the great bulk of the merino sheep are kept, very little cultivated grasses grow, and these as a rule are self-sown. The land on which they run is almost all unimproved and thickly covered with "tussocks," but at the same time with spaces between them with better sorts of grasses—generally the native fescue. The pasture in which the small tussock grows is the best, and tussocks of that description, when young, are freely eaten by the sheep.

The land available for agriculture, tillage, and grazing in both islands may be stated as follows:—

						acres.
In the North Island (say)	...	...	...	...	...	14,000,000
In the South Islands (say)	..	...	...	...	...	15,000,000
						<hr/> 29,000,000
Under native grasses	...	...	...	...	...	13,000,000
Total area available for tillage and grazing	...	...	...	...	...	<hr/> 42,000,000

### VI. Fencing in New Zealand.

As good lasting timber for fencing is scarce in most parts of New Zealand, more especially in the middle portion of the Middle Island, gorse "whin" hedges are very generally used as fences in both islands. A low sod or turf fence is built about 2 feet high, on the top of which the gorse seed is sown, and a temporary wire fence is erected to protect it for two or three years until the gorse has attained a sufficient height, strength, and closeness to keep the sheep. When properly cared for and regularly cropped, the gorse hedge makes a good fence, and is of service also for shelter in winter to the stock which in many cases have no other protection from the cold winds so common at that season of the year all over the colony; but, of course, much more so in the southern portion of the Middle Island.

These hedges, however, call for a great deal of care and attention, and their maintenance is attended with considerable expense. They are also liable to be burned, and the gorse, if neglected, spreads over the land. What is still worse, in the rabbit-infested country, they are great harbours for that pest. The outcome is that owners have in those parts of the colony began to replace the gorse hedges with wire fences, and even in the portions of the colony where the rabbits have not as yet put in appearance, the same course is being taken, as the hedges are not so secure, and the expense of maintaining them comes to a considerable sum annually, while they harbour other pests, such as the sparrows.

The most approved fence in New Zealand for cross-bred sheep is one of eight wires with the posts 80 ft. apart, and a wooden and iron batten, through which the wires are run, between every two posts. Some, but they were in the minority, considered that seven wires kept close together and making the height less, were sufficient, if the batten between the posts were put on.

### VII. Agricultural seasons in New Zealand.

In May, June, and July oats and wheat are sown. The farther south the earlier. For wheat,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to 2 bushels. For oats 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bushels.

In August—Oats are sown in the southern half of the Middle Island.

In September—Spring wheat is sown and oats may be still put in. English grasses, mangolds, and potatoes are put in during this month.

In October—Sow barley with grass seeds. Break up new ground and sow with turnips and rape.

In November—Break up new land.

In December—At beginning, breaking new ground; hay-making and turnip sowing.

In January—Fallow land to be worked; and that and barley crop to be attended to.

In February—Harvest month.

In March and April—Sow grass, with rape or turnips. Thresh grain, break up grass land for wheat, and cross-plough fallow land on to May and June.

### VIII. Rotation of Crops.

A GREAT deal of the land in New Zealand is suitable for rotation of crops, and the majority of the holders have adopted that system in some form or other.

It has only been by carrying on a proper rotation and by systematic farming that that colony has been able to keep up the heavy export of first-class sheep she has sent away, and maintain the fertility of the land.

On land which has been under cultivation, the usual rotation, followed in the best portions of the North Island and in the Middle Island, has been something like the following:—Land which has been (say) five or six years under pasture, and on which the cultivated grasses have been pretty well eaten or have died out, is broken up after lying fallow for perhaps three months is cross-ploughed, harrowed with disc, and ordinary harrow, and sown with wheat, oats, or barley.

As soon as that crop is reaped and threshed, and the straw is stacked on the ground to be eaten by the sheep with the turnips, the land is ploughed, and afterwards, at the proper season again, worked, cleaned, and thoroughly tilled, and prepared for the turnip crop which is put in as afterwards described during November or December.

If

If the land is not very rich or nearly virgin soil it gets from 1 to 1½ cwt. of super-phosphates, or (say) 2 cwt. of bone-dust to the acre, which gives the turnips a start and insures a good crop. The turnips are eaten off with sheep in the end of autumn or in the winter; and, while the sheep are on the turnips, they are supplied with wheaten, or oaten straw, or chaff which they readily eat, and this, of course, is another advantage which a system of rotation secures, adding as it does to the weight and improving the quality of the mutton of the sheep if they are to be fattened, and increasing the carrying capabilities of the land if the sheep are only stores or breeding ewes. When the turnips are eaten off, the land is ploughed, and when sufficiently tilled and a good seed-bed formed for the grass seeds, it is sown with oats, barley, or wheat, and afterwards with the proper mixture of cultivated grasses and clovers for what is termed permanent pasture. If, however, the land is light, the second grain crop is omitted; and if very light, both grain crops are so, the land being prepared when the turnips are eaten off, and the grass seeds sown with the addition of a small quantity of rape or turnip seed.

The land, as thus laid down in grass, is allowed to be in pasture until the cultivated grasses again become too thin and require to be renewed, when the same course is followed; and where the land is fairly good the return from the grain crop alone goes a long way to repay the expense of the rotation, and that from the turnips and cultivated grasses leave a considerable profit; while the growth of the leguminous plants (the clovers) supplies nitrogen to the soil, and this and the artificial manure put in with the turnips, together with that left by the sheep when eating them off, enables the fertility of the land to be well maintained.

### IX. Cultivation of the Land by Contract.

ON the larger properties in New Zealand the greater part of the cultivation of the land is done by contract, but, in a few instances, the owners of even large properties keep a strong staff of men, and have a large number of teams of heavy draught (generally Clydesdale) horses, with four in a team.

In those portions of the North and Middle Islands where the land is light, these four-horse teams work three-furrow ploughs; but on the heavier land, especially in the southern and eastern portions of the North Island and the southern portion of the Middle Island, they work only the double-furrow plough.

The following are the rates ordinarily charged for some of the work:—

Ploughing 4 or 5 inches deep, at per acre	...	...	...	...	5s.
Disc-harrowing, each time...	...	...	...	...	1s.
Ordinary harrowing, each time	...	...	...	...	1s.
Sowing, including rolling and covering	...	...	...	...	9d.

### X. Capabilities of the Land under Rotation.

WHERE the land is exceptionally good, the owner, following such a rotation as this, on breaking up the grass, gets, if the crop is wheat, from 33 to 45 bushels to the acre; and if it be oats his return will be from 60 to 70 bushels.

Next season, on land of that description, if it be at all a favourable one, and due care has been exercised in preparing the land, the turnips, with the usual allowance of chaffed hay or straw, will fatten from fifteen to twenty sheep to the acre.

The next season's crop of cereals (it is usually oats or barley) should be as good as the first grain crop, and with it the grass and clover seeds are sown. They are, of course, cut with the grain crop, but if the autumn is favourable they come again sufficiently to afford, with the stubble, a good deal of pasture for sheep.

The next season, if the grass and clover have been properly put in, there is a strong, close growth of all the varieties sown, and the crop is either saved for hay or pastured with sheep, as the owner may decide. It is generally pastured, and land of the description alluded to should keep and fatten annually, for two years, six or seven sheep to the acre, where it is very good, but not exceptionally so, its carrying and fattening capabilities might be put at four or five sheep to the acre, and where only fairly good from two to three sheep, while taking the average capabilities of the whole colony it is estimated that where the land has been fairly laid down in cultivated grasses, which are renewed every five or six years, they are carrying and fattening from two to three sheep to the acre.

### XI. Grasses and Clovers.

NEARLY all the English cultivated grasses and clovers grow well in New Zealand, especially on the moister land, where they retain their hold better and are green and succulent right through the summer, but, though moist, the land where grasses are sown should be properly drained—not at all water-logged. Where the land is at all good these grasses have excellent feeding properties. Even on comparatively thin soil, under proper tillage, and aided with small quantities of manure, they grow well and give good returns.

For some time the most of the grass, as well as the turnip seeds, were imported from England or Scotland, but now the greater part of them are saved in the colony. So favourable is New Zealand for the growth and saving of these seeds that considerable quantities of some of the kinds are now exported to Europe, and it is believed that New Zealand is one of the principal sources from which Great Britain and Ireland now draw their supplies of Cocksfoot seed.

### XII. The usual Mixture of Grass and Clover Seeds sown, and the Quantity per acre.

IN New Zealand the following is the mixture of grasses generally sown, and the quantities of each, when laid down with cereals:—

Perennial rye-grass...	...	...	25 lb.	Red clover	...	...	...	2 lb.
Cocksfoot	...	...	5 lb.	Cow-grass	...	...	...	2 lb.
Timothy or Crested dog's tail	...	...	2 lb.	Alsike	...	...	...	2 lb.
White clover	...	...	2 lb.					Where

Where the land is dry-crested dog'stail might be substituted for the Timothy, as it will not thrive in dry ground, or, instead of taking the crested dog'stail, the cocksfoot and cow-grass might each be increased 1 lb.

When sown without cereals, it is customary to add from  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. to 1 lb. of rape or turnip seed to the mixture. These grow more quickly than the grasses and clover, and not only shelter them on coming through the ground, but supply the sheep with a full bite of early succulent and nutritious food. Of the two the rape grows the more quickly than the turnips. Indeed, it is thought by some owners, too much so, to be made the full use of, and the turnips are now frequently preferred to the rape for this purpose.

### XIII. Grasses sown in New Zealand.

#### 1. PERENNIAL RYE-GRASS.

Of all the varieties of cultivated grasses this is not only the most generally grown, but also that which forms the principal grass in the mixtures of seeds sown throughout New Zealand. Out of some 40 lb. of seeds, usually sown to the acre there are generally as much as 25 lb. of rye. This grass, with a fair amount of moisture and temperate climate, grows on almost all descriptions of soil, even on stiff cold clay land and light stony soil deficient in lime, and on land where no other grass of value will grow; but the richer the land, if the drainage is good, the better and more permanent the rye-grass will be. It perpetuates itself in these cases both by seeds and rootlets. Indeed, on such land it may be said to be really perennial, but on soils of medium and poor quality it requires to be renewed from time to time (say) every four or five years.

There are none of the grasses so nutritious as the rye except the foxtail; and it is noted for the excellency of its herbage, the great weight of produce to the acre, its early and late growth, and the manner in which it stands the trampling of the stock. It is also especially valuable for the amount of food it yields during winter; and so well has it done in New Zealand that there is now a variety peculiar to the colony called the "Poverty Bay," which is found to be superior to any imported seed in standing and feeding qualities.

In 1891-2 no less than 864,511 bushels of rye-grass seed were grown in New Zealand. It is usually harvested by stripping, and the average yield on good land is from 15 to 20 bushels per acre.

In taking the seed the paddock is grazed till midsummer, when the stock are taken off for a few weeks and paddock shut up.

The price per bushel ranges from 3s. 6d. to 4s.

#### 2. COCKSFOOT.

This, with the exception of the rye-grass, is the most generally sown of all the cultivated grasses in New Zealand. It is a strong hardy grass, and more than holds its own with other grasses and clovers. Indeed, it sees the most of them except rye-grass out—in some soils even that grass; and so much is this the case that, where the land is very good, considerably less than the proportion of cocksfoot given (one-eighth of the whole mixture) is put in, lest that grass should monopolise the land. It grows well on hill-sides, where it is not so liable to run into tufts as on the flat land, and it shoots with every shower of rain. Where the soil is good, cocksfoot, when kept closely eaten down, is a good fattening grass, but if allowed to shoot up and ripen it becomes hard and comparatively innutritious, inclined to become bunchy or tussocky, and the stock, especially sheep, will not eat it unless actually obliged. In no part of the world does the cocksfoot do better than in New Zealand. It frequently goes 20 lb. to the measured bushel, while the standard is only 12 lb. Large quantities of this seed are now, as has been said, annually exported to Europe. It sells in New Zealand at from 3d. to 4d. per lb., and as much as 572,425 bushels were grown there in 1891-2.

#### 3. TIMOTHY.

Where the land is fairly good, the soil damp, and the climate at all moist, this grass, which makes very good sheep-feed, does well, and should in such cases always be in the mixture sown; but it should not be sown in dry country; but it flourishes in clay and moist soils, and is unsurpassed in peat. No grass will better bear extremes of heat and cold. It produces a heavy hay crop, and is exceedingly nutritious when young, and more so when old and seeded.

#### 4. CRESTED DOGSTAIL.

This is one of the chief British sheep-grasses, especially in upland districts, and is supposed to have a beneficial influence in preventing foot-rot. The sheep are very fond of the leaves, but, like the cocksfoot, it should be kept well eaten down, as the seed-stems become hard and the sheep leave them.

It thrives well in compact soil, and is very hardy. The roots are hard, and the plants are adapted to dry soils and will withstand droughts.

It also does well in tenacious clay. There is hardly any soil it will not thrive in.

It is not much grown in New Zealand, and it is only suggested as a constituent part of the mixture where the Timothy has to be omitted.

#### 5. MEADOW FESCUE.

This grass is considered by some authorities a very valuable one for permanent pasture on good land, but is not as yet very generally grown in New Zealand, and this may be accounted for through being liable to be affected with ergot, if it is let run into seed, and ergot acts as a poison on the stock.

### XIV. The Clovers sown in New Zealand.

#### 1. PERENNIAL WHITE CLOVER.

Has both fibrous and tap roots, which enables it to maintain itself in different soils. It grows best in mellow land containing lime, and on all clay soils rich in humus or gravelly clay. It forms an essential constituent in every good pasture, but is better for flesh than milk, and is of special service in fattening sheep. The white clover flourishes in New Zealand and keeps the hold of the ground very well—long into the summer—especially in the country where they have the limestone formation. Indeed, at times its growth is excessive, for it takes possession of the space which could be better occupied with other clovers or grasses.

## 2. RED CLOVER.

Is a strong plant, will grow on almost any soil, and contains a great deal of moisture. Winter and spring frosts are injurious to it. It is not very well suited for permanent pastures, but should form a proportion of an alternate mixture. Its great root growth during the two years of its existence is favourable to succeeding crops, carrying as they do nitrogen into the soil. It grows well in New Zealand, and now that the Humble bee has been introduced it has been fertilised and the seed saved.

In New Zealand it is generally sown with a spring cereal crop, mostly oats and barley, lightly grazed in autumn, and next year cut in November as hay, giving from 2 to 3 tons to the acre.

The after growth is allowed to seed and ripens in March, when it is cut and threshed, giving from 200 to 300 lb. per acre, which sells at 5d. to 6d. per lb., or £10 to £11 per acre.

## 3. COW-GRASS.

Is what is more properly termed the perennial red clover. It grows very well in New Zealand. It is an invaluable plant, and should be included in every mixture for permanent grass. Its roots reach well down into the subsoil, which enables it to obtain moisture in the hottest weather. Even in rather poor soil it produces a good quantity of succulent food. It stands the frosts well, better than the broad-leaved red clover. The principal difference between the two clovers is that the cow-grass has a somewhat taller, smoother, and, except in its very young state, a less hairy stem, and has a stronger, less fibrous, and more penetrating root. It carries its flowers above its foliage, and surpasses the broad clover in succulence. Its stalks are generally solid, while those of the broad clover are hollow, and it produces less seed.

## 4. ALSIKE.

Is peculiarly adapted for damp soils, endures heat and cold well, will succeed in undrained clays better than any other clover, and is the only clover which will stand irrigation. For hay, alsike is superior to white clover, and for pasture produces more, and is eaten more readily; while it is more leafy and less pithy than red clover. Its nutrition is greatest at the flowering stage; and its value for pasture is very great. It flourishes in the same deep soil as Timothy, and does well with the other grasses mentioned in the mixture.

## 5. LUCERNE.

The good qualities of this plant are too well known in New South Wales to require anything to be said here with respect to them, or to recommend owners whose land is adapted for its cultivation to sow it. In New Zealand, the grasses already mentioned have done so well and have so well suited the system of farming generally adopted in that colony that comparatively little lucerne has been sown there; but where it has been tried it has answered quite as well in that colony as in this, and owners in the warmer portions of the colony are—now that wheat is not paying so well—turning their attention to lucerne, and a good deal more will now be grown there.

## XV. Laying Down Fern, Bush, and Scrub Land in Pasture in New Zealand.

## 1. FERN LAND.

In dealing with this description of land the ferns are burnt off in the first three months of the year, and a mixture of grass seeds of the kinds, and in proportion already mentioned according to the nature of the land, the climate, and other circumstances, is sown in the ashes, and, as there is not so much of them as in Bush land,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  instead of 2 bushels require to be sown. The seeds spring with the first rain, but with them a strong growth of young ferns comes up, and to keep the ferns down and kill them out the land is heavily stocked with sheep and sometimes with cattle. When young and just through the ground the fern is eaten, but not very readily, by stock, the one set of stock not being kept on too long for that purpose, as they would fall away in condition. Fresh sets have therefore to be put on, and this course has to be followed for two or three years, otherwise the fern would again overrun the land. By that time, however, if kept properly down, they cease to grow, and they have of course done so to a less extent every year.

The cost of burning off and seeding fern land is about 15s. per acre, and fern land will keep from one to three sheep to the acre, according to the quality of the land and the success of the burning off and seeding.

## 2. BUSH FOREST LAND.

The expense again of laying down the bush forest land, which is, as a rule, heavier and better than the fern land, is much greater, as it is usually covered with trees, saplings, creepers, vines, scrub, and under-growth. In preparing the land (the felling and scrubbing is generally done in the winter season) the creepers, scrub, and under-growth have to be cut near the surface and overhead with a slash hook. After that the saplings and trees are felled, and when the whole is withered and dry, at the end of summer, or early in the autumn, the whole is set on fire, the aim, of course, being to make the burning as complete as possible; for, with a good burning, the grass seeds which are sown in the ashes in the autumn come up close and strong, but it is otherwise, if the burning is badly done, as the rubbish covers the ground and allow the weeds to keep possession of the ground, thereby preventing the grass-seeds from obtaining a proper footing.

If the soil is good, and the burning successful, bush land treated in this way will keep three to four sheep to the acre, notwithstanding that it may for years remain thickly covered with the felled trees. In the course of five or six years, when the timber has become rotten, it is usual to "log up" and burn it off, principally with the view to cultivation, but sometimes merely for the sake of the pasture.

The felling, burning-off, seeding, and sowing an acre of bush forest land costs about 32s. 6d. per acre, the work being all done by contract.

There is no part of this Colony, except perhaps the rich scrub lands of our north-eastern coast country, where exactly the same system as here described could be followed by us; but I think that the same end would be attained at a comparatively small expense on the best portions of country, like that in the neighbourhood of Armidale, Guyra, and Glen Innes, by adopting some such course as the following:—To ring and kill the large trees, to grub out all the smaller ones, and having thus cleared the land sufficiently to admit of its being cultivated, to plough and work it till it is brought to a fine tilth, and then sow with some such mixture of grass and clover seeds as that given in this paper. In this way the seed would

would be put in as it ought to be, every grain would have a chance to germinate, and, if the season is at all favourable, a good growth of cultivated grasses would result at a comparatively small cost, which would last for at any rate five or six years, keeping from three to four sheep per acre; and when the larger trees and their roots had become rotten they could be taken down and burned, and the land cleared for fresh tillage.

### 3. MANUKA OR TI-TRI SCRUB LAND.

This scrub, which in some places, more particularly in the northern portion of the North Island, covers extensive stretches of the flat country, and grows to a considerable height, is cut down close by the ground, and generally allowed to lie until a second growth of young scrub comes up through the old when the whole is burned off, and the grass and clover seeds are sown in the ashes, the scrub seldom growing again.

Ti-tri land is generally light and its carrying capacity is comparatively small.

The cost in this case should be about 20s. an acre.

I am not aware whether scrub has ever been treated in this way in Australia. If it has not it would be well worth giving the New Zealand practice a trial, for there is plenty of scrub in this Colony, which, when cut, as it usually is, and burned off when dry, regularly grows again.

## XVI. Laying-down land, which has been previously cultivated, with Grass-seeds.

### 1. PREPARATION OF THE LAND.

WHETHER the cultivated grasses are to be sown with cereals or without on land which has been cleared and tilled, those who grow them to the best advantage work the land on which they are to be grown in a thorough manner, so that there is not only a fine mould and good seed-bed on the surface, but they are careful that the soil, to a fair depth, is also well stirred by ploughing, cross-ploughing, disc and ordinary harrowing, and rolling, the cost of which, at contract price, would be something like the following per acre:—

	s.	d.
Ploughing (say) 5 inches deep ... ..	5	0
Cross-ploughing (say) 5 inches deep ... ..	3	0
Disc-harrowing (say) 5 inches deep ... ..	1	0
Ordinary harrowing ... ..	1	0
Seed, sowing cereals and grasses, and covering ... ..	2	6
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>

### 2. TIME WHEN GRASSES ARE SOWN ON LAND PREVIOUSLY TILLED.

In the North Island and the northern part of the Middle Island the greater part of the grass-seeds are sown in the month of September, and some in the month of October. In the southern portion of the Middle Island they are put in from October to March.

Where the land is very cold, wet, and heavy, the later the sowing the better, and where the soil is light and warm the earlier the better; but of course the time of sowing must be regulated by the rainfall.

### 3. HOW GRASS-SEEDS ARE SOWN.

Where the land is rich, or has recently been manured, grass-seeds are laid down with barley, oats, or other cereal after a crop of turnips, which has been eaten off by sheep; and in other cases, which are perhaps the more numerous in the northern portions of the North Island, the sowing of the cultivated grasses follows directly on the turnip crop without any cereal.

## XVII. Root and Green Crops.

### 1. TURNIPS.

The turnip crop in New Zealand is a very important one. In 1892, according to the Statistical Register for the colony, there were 422,354 acres under that crop.

#### (1.) Turnips on Tussock Land.

In breaking up tussock (new) land for turnips after the tussocks are hoed up and burned, the seed is generally sown in November or December broadcast, to prepare it for future crops; and if well laid down, and in a fairly favourable season, the yield is good, nothing suiting the turnips better than virgin soil; and after the turnips are eaten off by sheep the land is properly tilled and a grain crop taken.

#### (2.) Turnips on Cultivated Land.

Supposing it was intended to crop land from which wheat had been taken with turnips, and that the land had been broken up in April and allowed to lie fallow till the end of the following August or September, it would then be cross-ploughed and worked, cleaned, and prepared for turnips, which are sown in the months of November or December.

The following statement of the work done in laying down turnips is moderately heavy, and the cost at present contract prices per acre are here given:—

	s.	d.
Ploughing and cross-ploughing ... ..	6	6
Disc-harrowing one or two times each, at 1s. ... ..	2	0
Harrowing with ordinary harrows ... ..	1	0
Seed and sowing, including rolling and covering in one operation ... ..	1	6
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>

In former years turnips were sown broadcast with cannister machines, and where they came too thick the harrows were run through them. They are now sown principally in drills with machines which sow the seed and at the same time apply (in front of the seed) about 1 or 1½ cwt. of bone-dust or other fine

fine manure to the acre. This system brings on the young plants much more quickly, and thus protects them from the fly; and still another improvement is for the drill to water (which some machines do) the land into which the seed is dropped.

If the sowing is well managed no thinning nor hoeing is necessary, but if they require it a scuffler or grubber is drawn across the drills to thin out some of the plants, when the turnips grow in bunches of three and four.

While the cost per acre in this way is a moderate one, fair to very good crops are got. They run from 15 to 30 tons per acre, on which, with the addition of some chaff, from ten to twenty sheep per acre are fattened, and double that number of growing or store sheep or of ewes can, with what grass they can get, be wintered and kept in good condition for those classes of sheep.

Instead of nets, as used in England, temporary wire fences are put up in the field to portion the turnips off to small lots of the sheep, and make them eat the roots up clean as they go.

The turnips-seed sown are generally (1) A small quantity of Devonshire grey stone (a soft quick-growing white turnip) for the sheep to commence with; (2) Aberdeen yellows, both purple and green-topped, which form the principal portion of the crop; (3) A few acres of Swedes are occasionally put in, but Swedes, though very fattening and good keeping turnips, are too liable to be attacked by the fly to be grown in any great breadth. They have to be sown in prepared drills, and cleaned, and hoed as in England, which entails more expense than owners generally care to incur.

The object for which the turnips are grown is of course to fatten sheep, and they answer the purpose admirably, especially as they are now usually helped with oaten or wheaten chaff. This is supplied in large portable water-tight feed boxes set on wheels. As much as twenty or more sacks of chaff can be put at a time into one of these boxes, from which the chaff falls through a narrow opening at the bottom as required into the feed troughs fixed under the boxes, the roof of which extends over and protects them from wet. In this way the sheep have a continuous supply of fresh chaff, and they are at the same time provided with rock salt.

Spring wheat, oats, or barley, usually follows turnips, and the grass and clover seeds are sown with these cereals. When a grain crop is not taken after the turnips, the grass and clover seeds are, as already stated, sown with a small quantity of turnip or rape seed.

### (3.) *Catch Crop of Turnip.*

It suits very well at times when land is in good heart to put the scarifier through a stubble field in the end of February, or part of March, and sow it with turnips, to put the lambs on in the end of autumn or beginning of winter. When a crop can be got in this way it is a very great help to them.

## 2. MANGELS.

Considerable breadths of mangels are grown in some districts. They are a more costly crop than turnips, as they must be sown in prepared drilled land and hoed; and they are not so suitable for cleaning the land as turnips as sowing does not commence till November, which gives ample time to destroy the weeds. This is lost with mangels, which must be sown in October.

The great advantage in mangels is their keeping property. They have only reached the prime condition when the turnips are exhausted; and they, besides, contain a greater amount of nutrition. They are invaluable for stud sheep. Mangels are only sown in rich land, and heavy crops are got with proper cultivation. From 30 to 60 tons per acre are not uncommon.

## XVIII. Green Crops.

### 1. RAPE.

THIS is the principal green crop in New Zealand, and fattens well in certain seasons. Although it is somewhat subject to blight, it forms a very valuable change of food for the sheep, and is, of course, of special value for lambs, coming as it does in the end of autumn and periods of the year when the pasture as a rule is dry and scanty. It is sometimes sown on a first furrow as a chance crop, when, if it succeeds, the benefit is great, and if it fails it is not a matter of much moment, as the outlay is small, for 10 lb. of seed will sow an acre, and the price is only about 3d. per lb.

When sown as a catch crop, as it generally is (say) after wheat or some other cereal, the scarifier is put through the land immediately the crop is harvested, and before the surface soil is hardened by the action of the sun. The land is then well harrowed and brought to a fine tilth, and the seed can be sown with a seed barrow the same as lucerne. Instead of using the scarifier some use the skim plough. The seed should simply be rolled in, and not covered too deeply.

The rape is also sown early in spring, and coming well up as it does before the grass, it is a great help in districts where the winters are rather severe and long.

In light land spring sowings of rape answer best, and on heavy land autumn sowings do so.

Rape, as already mentioned, is also largely sown with cultivated grasses as it adds very much to the amount of food grown, and, while being eaten off by the sheep the young grass plants get safely trodden into firm ground, and the manure left by the sheep greatly benefits the pasture.

### 2. OATS.

More particularly the Dunn oats are sown as a green crop, and after they have attained a height of 4 or 5 inches are eaten down twice, and if the land be very good even three times before they are shut up for the grain crop.

This is done in two ways:—

- (1.) The land is ploughed (say) in July or August, allowed to be fallow until the following February, and then cross-ploughed, or scarified, harrowed, and sown; or
- (2.) As soon as the grain crop has been taken off (say) in the month of February, the land is ploughed or scarified and harrowed, and the oats sown.

### 3. RYE.

Is also sometimes grown as a green crop.



## 4. WHEAT.

Wheat put in early is frequently dealt with in the same way and eaten down once, and sometimes twice, if the land is good, and the season a fairly favourable one, the yields of grain is increased, and a considerable amount of succulent food is obtained for the lambs, which helps them to stand the winter better.

## 5. CAPE BARLEY

Is sown to some extent for sheep, but more for dairy cows and horses. It is extremely hardy, and comes early to maturity. Sown in March it is ready in May, and it may be pastured twice at least till the beginning of October, when it is shut up and a crop of 40 or 50 bushels of barley reaped.

## XIX. The number, breed, and distribution of the Sheep in New Zealand.

## 1. NUMBER OF SHEEP IN THE COLONY.

THE number of sheep in New Zealand at 1st January last is given at 18,000,000, of which 8,000,000 are in the North Island, and 10,000,000 in the South.

## 2. THE BREEDS REPRESENTED, AND THEIR ESTIMATED NUMBER.

Of these, again, it is estimated that something more than one-third, say 6,000,000, are Merinos; something less one-third, say 5,750,000, Lincoln and crosses, in which the Lincoln blood predominates; considerably more than one-sixth Border Leicester and English Leicester and crosses, the Border Leicester largely predominating, say 3,600,000; considerably less than one-twelfth, say 1,150,000, Romney Marsh and its crosses; and one-twelfth, say 1,500,000, Shropshire South or other downs and their crosses.

## 3. DISTRIBUTION OF THE SHEEP IN NEW ZEALAND.

*In the North Island.*

There are about four-ninths of the whole of the sheep in the colony (say) 8,000,000, and they are increasing fast with the large extent of bush land now being brought under cultivation there. The sheep in this island consist almost entirely of cross-breds, the greater part of them having a large share of Lincoln blood.

In a good many cases, especially where the land is wet, Romney Marsh rams are used, and Border Leicesters are now being introduced from the Middle Island in considerable numbers. The Shropshire and Southdowns have also representatives in this island, but their number is not large. There are only a few Merinos in the North Island—in the high country to the west of Napier.

*In the Middle Island.*

In the better portions of the northern part of this island—in the Nelson and Blenheim Districts—longwools, downs, and cross-breds are kept and fattened, with Merinos in the hilly and mountainous portions. Then in a stretch of country along the eastern coast, some 50 miles wide and 300 long, where more or less of the land is cultivated, longwools, downs, and cross-breds are kept and fattened; and in a tract of hilly and mountainous country, between that just described and the snow line, Merinos are kept.

To put the matter roughly, so far as regards the Middle Island, it may be said that one-third of the Middle Island is stocked with long-woolled downs and cross-bred sheep, one-third with Merinos, and the other third is the country carrying horses and cattle, and the rugged barren and snow-covered mountains, principally, of course, on the West Coast.

## XX. Description of the breeds of English Sheep.

## 1. THE LINCOLN

Is a large strong-boned sheep. It has a somewhat large head, and it is a characteristic of the breed to have a tuft of wool on the forehead. Its form and shape as a mutton sheep are good, and it has the shoulder and back well covered. It fattens very readily on rich pasture, but the mutton of the pure breed is coarse if the sheep are allowed to reach anything like maturity. The fleece, as regards length of staple, lustre, and weight ranks very high; good pure-bred stud rams clipping from 14 to 17 lb., and some high-class sheep as high as 20 lb., and pure-bred ewes from 10 to 12 lb., of soft lustrous wool.

Among the recommendations of the Lincoln crosses may be mentioned:—

- (1.) Where land is good, the country sound, and the grass plentiful and nutritious, or where they have sufficient cultivated grasses and turnips the Lincoln crosses do remarkably well.
- (2.) They come earlier to maturity, and are heavier weights at 12, 18, and 24 months than any other breed, while the mutton—when the sheep are prime and killed they weigh from 55 lb. to 60 lb.—is good both in appearance and quality.
- (3.) The Lincoln crosses have heavier fleeces, and, as a rule, their wool brings a better price per lb., on account of its length and lustre, than that of any other cross, except perhaps the Border Leicester.

Among the objections brought to this cross, the following may be mentioned:—

- (1.) They do not thrive well on middling or inferior country, nor where the feed is scanty or of inferior quality, nor where they have far to travel to water.
- (2.) Their constitution is not so robust as those of the other crosses, and where the circumstances are such as to induce lung or other worms, or indeed any other ailment, they are more likely to be affected than other crosses. They cannot stand much wet without suffering.
- (3.) The percentage of lambs is somewhat less, and the loss of lambs in lambing is said to be greater than in the case of other crosses, on account of the comparatively large head and strong bone of the Lincoln rams.

## 2. THE BORDER LEICESTER.

In the pure sheep, the head, though rather wide between the eyes, is comparatively small and light behind the ears. The face, which has no tuft, is white, and the head is bare well back behind the ears. This sheep stands rather high on the leg and is light in the belly, but has a wide chest, well-sprung rib, long body, broad back, and good depth of flesh; and with its good form and shape and small bone the Border Leicester is an excellent butcher's sheep. The

The wool is fairly long and soft, in little locks, and not very open, but rather scanty on the belly and legs. The pure bred stud rams clip  $9\frac{1}{2}$  lb. to  $10\frac{1}{2}$  lb., and exceptionally good rams 12 to 13 lb.

The good qualities of the breed for crossing with the Merino are said to be :—

- (1.) It is a vigorous robust sheep with good feet, and the crosses do well on anything like good country, and come to maturity early, sheep which have been well kept weighing 65 lb. at twenty-two months old.
- (2.) The fleece is a good profitable one, though not so heavy as that of the Lincoln cross.
- (3.) The head being small and bare and the bone fine, the losses in lambing when the Border ram is used with the Merino ewe are said to be less than in the case of the Lincoln.
- (4.) The adaptability of the Border Leicester to the circumstances.
- (5.) Its high position, both as regards the appearance and quality of the mutton. It is believed that the high price of the Canterbury mutton is largely owing to a large proportion of the sheep being of the Border Leicester cross.

The objections taken to the Border Leicester are :—

- (1.) It stands too high on the leg.
- (2.) The fleece is light compared with the Lincoln, and when the Border Leicester rams are used beyond the one cross there is a very large falling off in the weight of the fleece and length of the staple.
- (3.) Although the head of the Border Leicester is not so large, the width of the chest and largeness of the shoulders of this breed are said to cause a good many losses in lambing.

### 3. ENGLISH LEICESTER.

The English Leicester is the smallest of all the Leicesters, and has been the most improved (by Bakewell) of any of the long-woolled breeds, so much is this the case that it has been used to bring a good many of the other English breeds of sheep to the advanced position as regards aptitude to fatten and early maturity, which they now occupy. In the pure sheep of the English Leicester breed, the head is smaller than that of the Border Leicester, the face is white with a blue tinge, the bone is very fine, the hind-quarters are often rather small, the temper is mild, the aptitude to fatten great, and the maturity early. The mutton, if the sheep are killed between twelve and eighteen months, is fairly good, older than that it is greasy and inferior. This breed carries a fairly heavy useful fleece.

The crosses of this breed have to recommend them :—

- (1.) Their compact well-shaped carcass.
- (2.) Their small bone.
- (3.) Their aptitude to fatten.
- (4.) The comparatively heavy fleece for their size.
- (5.) The less risk of death in lambing, through the smaller size of English Leicester rams.
- (6.) The suitability of the cross to middling and even inferior country.

The objections to this cross are :—

- (1.) They do not come to the same weight at the same age as the Lincoln, and Border Leicester, and Romney Marsh crosses.
- (2.) The mutton is not so good even as the Lincoln, through being inclined to be too fat and gross, and its lack of red flesh.

### 4. THE ROMNEY MARSH OR KENT SHEEP.

“Professor Wallace” describes the Romney Marsh as a hardy, good-milking, active sheep, well suited for hilly pasture. Its face is white, and it resembles the Cheviot in general appearance. Like a good many of the other English breeds, he says the Romney has been improved by the introduction of English Leicesters. Its forehead is broad, and it usually, though not always, carries a forelock. It is especially distinguished for compactness of form and strength of bone. It crosses well with other breeds, and its mutton is of the kind in demand in the British markets.

He describes the wool of this breed as being of good quality, and the fleece the densest of all the longwools. “Mr. Roberts” again, has not a high opinion of the wool of the pure-bred Romney, which he says runs off very much in quality in the breech.

The qualities which recommend the use of rams of this breed for crossing purposes are :—

- (1.) Its hardiness, and the power of resisting to a great extent the attack of worms, fluke, and foot-rot.
- (2.) The weight and density of the fleece.
- (3.) The weight and quality of the mutton of the cross.
- (4.) The suitability of the Romney ewes, through being good milkers, for breeding fat lambs for market.

The objections which have been raised to the use of this breed for crossing are :—

- (1.) It is rather low in early maturity.
- (2.) The want of sufficient covering of flesh and fat on the loin and back, but especially on the top of the shoulder, which even in good specimens of this breed is higher than the back.

### 5. THE SOUTHDOWN OR SUSSEX.

This is the breed through which all the other downs have been improved. The head is small, and closely woolled on and up to the ears (naked ears are objectionable) and on the forehead. The face and legs are of a grey-brown colour.

The Southdown is very short on the leg, broad in the chest, round in the barrel, particularly good in the hind-quarters, and altogether very compact and symmetrical in form and shape, deeply fleshed, and well covered all over, especially on the back and rump. The mutton is excellent and brings top price, but the fleece is short and light, ewes only clipping from 3 to 4 lb., and crossed with the Merino the return of the wool is so low, both in quality and quantity, as to lead owners to be very shy of using rams of this breed for crossing, although the mutton, both in appearance and quality, is the very best. The Southdown rams and Merino ewes make excellent fat lambs, but even for fat lambs some of the other downs, if downs are to be used (the Shropshire, for instance), answer about as well, and, if any of the drop are to be put again to the ram, much better.

### 6. THE SHROPSHIRE DOWNS.

This breed was established by crossing the local breed with the Southdown for quality, and then introducing the Leicester for size and length of staple.

The face is longer and larger than the Southdown, the nose is slightly Roman, and the ears larger and more lively. The face and legs are of a blackish-brown, more inclined to black, and usually tinged with grey round the nose, eyes, and jaw. White on the face or legs, or black spots in the fleece, are objectionable.

The Shropshire, like the Southdown, is excellent in form and shape, and somewhat heavier, and the crosses of this breed with other English breeds, or even with the Merino, when sold as fat lambs pay well, but kept till they are older the return is not so good, either in weight of mutton or wool, as the Leicester cross; but the quality of the mutton, especially in the Shropshire and Merino cross, is excellent both in appearance, shape, and flavour.

The fleece of fairly pure-bred Shropshire ewes should average from 7 to 8 lb.

The Shropshires stand very high as regards percentage of lambs.

### 7. THE HAMPSHIRE DOWNS.

This breed has a strong resemblance to the Shropshire, except in the matter of the fleece and wool, which in the Hampshire is not nearly so saleable as the Shropshire, and, besides, is only about half the weight. For this reason alone the Hampshire is not a desirable breed to introduce into this Colony.

## XXI. The Views of the New Zealand Breeders as to which is the best English Sheep for Crossing with the Merino.

### 1. THE LINCOLN AND MERINO CROSSES.

THE opinion in New Zealand is that on rich, sound, well-watered pasture, where the feed is abundant and nutritious, the Lincoln is the most suitable English breed for crossing with the Merino, for in such a case these crosses give the best return, taking into account both wool and mutton. But to do this they have to be kept going on good feed and plenty of water from the time they are dropped till they are fit to slaughter. Then, again, the increase of the Lincoln cross is more affected than most of the other crosses by too much wet, by middling or inferior pasture, but especially by deaths in lambing.

As sheep to breed from, the ewes of the Lincoln and Merino crosses, through their good frames and excellent fleeces, are superior for that purpose to any other, provided they have been reared in sound country and are free from worms.

### 2. THE BORDER LEICESTER AND MERINO CROSSES.

On rich pasture or other nutritious food give nearly as large a return in weight of mutton as the Lincoln cross, and of a better quality and form.

The Border Leicester crosses, while standing well as regards early maturity, are hardier than the Lincoln, and will thrive on even middling country. They generally, too, adapt themselves better to the circumstances in which they are placed than the Lincoln, or perhaps almost any of the other crosses.

Then again the well-bred Border Leicester ram gives his progeny width of chest, rotundity of frame, and depth of flesh, and they handle particularly well on the rump, loins, back, and shoulder, while the mutton is excellent.

The weak point in the Border Leicester is the comparative lightness of the fleece and lack of covering, especially on the belly and legs. It is said that these crosses cut  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. less than the Lincoln; but it brings a fully higher price. Unless, therefore, the breeder can put Lincoln rams to the ewes of the Border Leicester cross, it is not deemed good management to breed from them, as it is certain that a considerable loss in weight of wool would follow the use of the Border Leicester rams a second time.

### 3. THE ENGLISH LEICESTER AND MERINO CROSSES.

Sired as they are by sheep which stand fully as high as any breed in aptitude to fatten and early maturity, these crosses on real good pasture make, perhaps, better progress than those of any other cross, and they do fairly well on middling and even poor country, though as lambs and weaners the sheep of this cross are less hardy, and the animal increase from the cross is less than in the case of some of the crosses. On the other hand, through the fineness of the bone and the smallness of the head of the English Leicester ram, the losses in lambing in this is very low, and makes the annual increase quite an average one.

Although rather light in the hind-quarter, these crosses are like their sire, short on the leg, and so far as form is concerned, make very shapely carcasses; but the mutton even when young is not first quality, and brings a second-rate price; and when the sheep are thoroughly well done to, and kept for over twelve months, the mutton is apt to be gross and greasy.

The fleece of the cross is heavy for the size of the sheep, and of fair quality.

This cross is not in much favour in New Zealand. It is not high in stamina, but it is believed that the principal cause is that it is not liked by the freezing companies.

### 4. THE ROMNEY MARSH AND MERINO CROSS.

On rich land these crosses do nearly as well as the Lincoln, and quite as well as the Border Leicester so far as increase of weight is concerned, and although the carcass is not so well shaped as the Border Leicester, the mutton is nearly as good, and somewhat better than the Lincoln cross. Like its sire, the Romney Marsh cross is much less liable than some of the other crosses to foot-rot, and fluke, in wet country, but it does not thrive so well unless the pasture is both nutritious and plentiful.

While the mating of the Romney Marsh ram with the Merino ewe is fairly successful as regards the mutton, the cross is even more so in the fleece—the wool of the cross being comparatively dense, and of good quality.

The percentage of increase in this cross is high; this arises from the fecundity of the Romney Marsh, and also from the large supply of milk which the cross ewe gives—a characteristic of that breed.

The ewes of this cross are good mothers, and can be put either to the Lincoln or Border Leicester rams with fair prospect of success.

## 5. THE SOUTHDOWN AND MERINO CROSSES.

The objection to the Shropshire crosses apply with still greater force to the Southdown as a sire, as the wool in that cross is lighter and more inferior, and the carcass also weighs less, but at the same time the quality and flavour of mutton is very high.

## 6. THE SHROPSHIRE DOWN AND THE MERINO CROSS.

This makes an excellent butcher's sheep, as the carcass is short, compact, broad on the back and loin, round on the shoulder, and deep fleshed, while the mutton is of prime quality and flavour.

On good pastures these crosses do well, although in aptitude to fatten and early maturity—except while lambs,—they do not quite come up to the Lincoln or Leicester crosses; but the high character of the mutton makes up to a great extent for any shortcomings in these respects.

It is in the wool that this cross, like all the other down crosses, fails, although in a less degree than the others; and the deficiency in the weight and quality of the wool is so marked as to lead breeders to refrain from putting Shropshire rams to the Merino, except in special cases, or for a particular object, such as breeding for fat lambs for market, for which the Shropshire is peculiarly well adapted, the lambs of this cross coming early to maturity, being fair weights, and superior both as regards appearance and quality.

## 7. THE HAMPSHIRE DOWNS AND MERINO CROSSES.

These crosses have the advantage of large size, shapely carcass, and good mutton, but the fleece is very poor, both as regards quality and weight.

It is only right to notice that all the down breeds are noted for large percentage of lambs.

## 8. CHANGES OF BREEDING ACCORDING AS THE STANDARD OF MUTTON OR WOOL REQUIRES TO BE RAISED.

Although in New Zealand owners as a rule use the different breeds of English sheep according to the class of country on which the sheep are kept, and according to the rules here mentioned, there frequently comes a time when they require to raise the standard of their flocks, either as regards their wool or mutton; and in such a case if it is the weight of the fleece that calls for increase, and the country on which the sheep are running is sound and good, the owner would, as a rule—whether his flocks are Border Leicester, Romney Marsh, or English Leicester, or any of the downs—most probably put Lincoln rams to his ewes; while, if it be the carcass which requires improving, it would, no doubt, be the Border Leicester ram which would be used. For instance, if in the first cross with the Merino ewe the Border Leicester were used, the progeny would be comparatively light in the fleece, and if the whole of them, both ewes and wethers, are not to be fattened and killed, but some of the ewes kept to breed from, then the owner would put a Lincoln ram to these ewes once or twice, according to the nature of his country; and afterwards, perhaps, return to the Border Leicester or some other mutton sheep to maintain the character of his sheep for freezing and export.

With respect to the sheep which makes the most saleable mutton in the home market, it is believed that the first cross out of the Merino ewe by a ram of one of the English breeds (say), the Border Leicester, or the Shropshire or Southdown, would, both here and at home, sell the most readily and bring the best price. As to the most saleable weight again, that has altered very much, and in a direction which gives us greater hopes of an improvement in the price of our Merino mutton in England; for while the sheep sold in London in 1882, which realised 6½d. per lb., averaged 80 lb., the most saleable weights have from that time gradually fallen till they now range from 55 lb. to 60 lb. This is a state of things which will suit our breeders well, as first crosses out of Merino ewes by English rams will, if fairly well cared for, reach the required weight at a much earlier age than the Merino now does.

The fact of the first cross being so saleable in the London market will suit our sheep-breeders, who are thinking of taking to cross-breeding in another important respect, as it will enable them to put that system to the test in such a way as they will not run the risk of upsetting that which as breeders of Merinos they are now following, until they can see how the cross-breeding will answer. For they can for a few seasons put the English rams only to their old ewes, take the last crop of lambs as cross-breds, and if they think fit fatten off the whole of the progeny, or sell them as stores, or breed from them, according to the result.

This will answer well in yet another important respect. The English rams should be put to old and not to young ewes, as the losses in lambing with the English rams are much heavier when young, especially when maiden ewes are put to these rams.

## XXII. Should Cross-breeding be adopted in this Colony; if so, where, and to what extent?

## 1. IT SHOULD BE ADOPTED.

As it is imperative that a remunerative outlet should be obtained for our surplus mutton, and as our sheep are almost all of the Merino breed, and that breed is not so suitable as cross-breds for the export trade, it is most essential that cross-breeding should be adopted in those portions of the colony where the climate, soil, and other surroundings are such as would—looking at the experience of New Zealand, and what has already been done in that way in this Colony—show a fair prospect of success. Besides this, the cross-bred wool is as a rule more saleable, and brings fully better prices than the Merino, so that it may be said both the cross-bred mutton and wool pay better than the Merino.

## 2. WHERE SHOULD IT BE ADOPTED?

(1.) *It should be so in portions of Colony similar to New Zealand in climate and soil.*

I will briefly indicate the portions of the colony where it is believed that cross-breeding can be successfully adopted. Taking it for granted, as I think I have a right to do, that where the soil is good, and the temperature and rainfall similar, which it really is, to that of New Zealand, it only requires the adoption of the New Zealand system of farming and sheep-breeding to make cross-breeding and fattening as successful in this Colony as in that.

(a)

(a) *Comparison of the climate in this Colony with that in New Zealand.*

The portions of this Colony to which I refer are New England (including the country from Uralla to Tenterfield), the higher portions of the Orange and Goulburn districts, and the Monaro and Tumut districts; and the following tabulated statement, which gives the temperature and rainfall of the places referred to in this Colony, and those of some of the principal districts in New Zealand, kindly furnished by Mr. H. C. Russell, the Government Astronomer, shows that this similarity actually exists.

THE Mean Temperature and Mean Rainfall in portions of New Zealand and in portions of New South Wales.

Colony, and portions of Colony.	Temperature.	Rainfall.
NEW ZEALAND.		
Auckland (North Island).....	59.5	41.799
Wellington do .....	55.6	50.117
Lincoln (Middle Island).....	52.9	26.691
Dunedin do .....	50.7	35.246
NEW SOUTH WALES.		
Uralla .....	58.2	35.800
Glen Innes.....	58.4	35.600
Orange .....	54.8	38.950
Goulburn .....	56.3	26.750
Tumut.....	58.5	37.730
Cooma.....	53.7	19.800

From this statement it will be seen that there is very little difference, if any, in the temperature and rainfall of the portions of the two colonies mentioned; and I have Mr. Russell's opinion that it may be safely said that the climate of these places is similar for agricultural purposes.

(b) *Comparison of the land in New Zealand with that in the more temperate portions of New South Wales.*

While in the alluvial flats of the Hawkesbury, the Clarence, the Richmond, the Tweed, and other rivers, and in the very deep rich deposits of black soil on Liverpool Plains, and other parts of the colony, we have as good land in New South Wales as in New Zealand, or for that matter, perhaps, as any in the world, it may be that in the portions of this Colony in which the temperature and rainfall are best adapted for the growth of roots and cultivated grasses, we have very little, if any, country possessing the fertility of soil which characterises the very best portions of both the North and Middle Islands, where the system is followed; but while this is the case, there are considerable tracts of country in the districts named, with suitable temperature and rainfall in which the soil is of a superior character, yielding in many instances 30 to 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, which even in New Zealand would be considered first-class; and we have again in the portions of the colony alluded to, at least two, and perhaps three other grades of soils which would compare favourably with the second and third rate soils in New Zealand, on which a rotation of grain and root crops and cultivated grasses is now successfully followed. For instance, taking New England we have—

- (1.) The black volcanic soil with a strong tinge of red in it, giving, in favourable seasons, returns quite up to those stated, and frequently higher.
- (2.) The less friable, but strong, somewhat black sod.
- (3.) A sandy loam of a lighter or darker grey colour according to its fertility.

And it is believed that with proper tillage, and a little manure where required, or perhaps in some cases only lime, the least fertile of the classes of land mentioned, will when properly worked pay well under a rotation similar to that adopted in New Zealand.

Besides the portions of this Colony indicated as adapted for such a rotation as that followed in New Zealand, there are no doubt many other districts in which it will no doubt be adopted before many years are over.

(c) *The suitability of New Zealand system proved by actual experience.*

Having shown that there is in this Colony a large extent of country possessing similar climate and soil to those portions of New Zealand, where, under a proper rotation of crops, the owners are so successfully carrying on the breeding and fattening of cross-bred sheep—it is submitted that as this similarity exists, the same course can be followed in this Colony in the districts indicated; and on these grounds alone owners in these districts should have every confidence in giving the system a trial; but after all it is not necessary that they should rely solely on the New Zealand experience; for although a proper rotation of grain, root crops, and cultivated grasses has never been systematically tried in this Colony, sufficient has been done in growing turnips and grasses, more especially rye-grass and clover, to prove beyond all doubt that a rotation similar to that followed in New Zealand can be successfully adopted in the colder and more temperate portions of this Colony; and I make this statement not only on reliable information, which I have from time to time received, but also, so far as the growth of cultivated grasses are concerned, from what I actually saw last month in several parts of New England.

## 3. CROSS-BREEDING SHOULD BE ADOPTED ON SOME OF OUR NATURAL PASTURES.

Although the return from cross-bred sheep kept on the natural pastures would neither be so large nor so early as under a system of root crops and cultivated grasses (while sheep that are kept under that system are sold as fat at twenty-two months, those depastured on natural grasses would have to be kept for, perhaps, six or eight months longer), there is no doubt but that cross-breeding can be successfully followed in the best portions of that part of the colony known as the Western Slopes—including the lower-lying, hilly, and undulating thickly-grassed country on the west side of the Main Coast Range, commencing at the line where the New Zealand system of sheep-farming and tillage cannot be successfully adopted in this Colony, and extending westward from the mountains to the plains. But the country in which cross-breds will thrive has a wider area than that. This has been proved by the fact that a good many

many owners have of late years been breeding and fattening cross-breds successfully on the natural grasses in portions of the colony where the climate is warm, the rainfall light, and where it was considered cross-breds would not answer.

The country I allude to is such as that extending from (say) Inverell to Moree, from Liverpool Plains to Wee Waa, from Dubbo to Warren, from Cowra to Forbes, from Wagga Wagga to Groongal, and from Corowa to Moama. The fact is, that if the land is good, the pasture plentiful and nutritious, the water supply sufficient, and the breeder knows his business, cross-breds do well in even comparatively warm country.

All these conditions are called for in the case of any kind of sheep, if they are to give good returns, but especially so as regards cross-breds; and although it may not appear a matter of very great moment, the water supply is with them of special importance; for even in the temperate and colder portions of the colony cross-breds require a great deal of water, and not only so, but they must not be made to travel far for it if they are to lay on condition as fast as they ought to do; while, however, this is the case, with plenty of water they can come through a drought nearly as well as the Merino, and with the return of good seasons and sufficient grass, if the land is good, they lay on condition faster than the Merino. At the same time the safer course would be to only breed cross-breds in the more temperate and colder portions of the colony.

Then again, the fencing ought to be thoroughly secure. It should be cross-bred proof from the commencement. If cross-breds are once allowed to get through a fence it will be next to impossible afterwards to keep them within bounds.

As already said, nothing less than an eight-wire fence with one batten between, if the posts be no more than 8 ft. apart; and with two if they are 12 ft. or even 10 ft. apart.

Of course in the portions of the colony here indicated, although root crops and cultivated grasses usually sown in New Zealand cannot be grown, lucerne can be so where the soil is suitable (and it is so in a great deal of the country here indicated), to great advantage, and would in that case to a large extent supply the place of the root crops and cultivated grasses and clover grown in New Zealand; for not only does lucerne in suitable soil produce as much, if not more, hay of excellent quality than rye-grass and clover per acre, but it can with ordinary care be successfully pastured with sheep; and if the land is really good and the crop an average one, the owner, by dividing the sheep into small flocks—making the paddocks small—and regularly shifting the sheep before the lucerne is too much eaten down, as many as eight, ten, and even twelve sheep can be fattened to the acre. This is very encouraging, and is still more so when it is considered that the area within which lucerne can be successfully grown has recently been proved by actual experience to be much more extensive than was supposed.

Many owners are now growing lucerne successfully on land which has little of the character of alluvial about it.

#### 4. UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD CROSS-BREEDING BE ADOPTED?

As both the cross-bred mutton and cross-bred wool bring better prices than the Merino, the answer to this question, I think, is that those owners who are in the position to do so should introduce English sheep into their flocks; but before deciding on making this change they should fully satisfy themselves that they are in every respect in that position by ascertaining:—

- (a) Whether the climate, *i.e.*, the temperature and rainfall of the locality in which their land is situated are suitable for the breeding of cross-breds.

The great importance of this question is so palpable as to need nothing to be said in urging owners to give it full and careful consideration, whether the question be raised as regards land which it is proposed to prepare for cultivation for the keeping, breeding, and fattening of cross-bred sheep, or as regards country on which it is intended to keep that description of sheep on the natural grasses.

- (b) Whether their land, if intended to be cultivated, is so situated and of such quality as that it will grow root crops and cultivated grasses sufficiently well to carry and fatten the larger-framed cross-bred, and whether they have both the means and the practical knowledge which will enable them to cultivate the land properly.

These questions call for careful consideration, for if the land is not good or otherwise unsuitable for the crop which is to be grown, or those attempting to lay it down have not the necessary practical knowledge, the result will be a failure and the labour and expense will be lost.

- (c) If owners are thinking of taking to cross-breeding on the natural pastures, they should consider whether their land is such as will enable them to rely upon having a full supply of nutritious grass such as the larger sheep require, to give a satisfactory increase and a paying cast of fat sheep.

In deciding this question owners should bear in mind that the sheep they are thinking of introducing are larger framed and much less inclined to travel far for their food than the Merino, and that they need a full and nutritious bite if they are to be kept improving and come early to market.

- (d) Whether their holdings are sufficiently well watered for cross-bred sheep.

As already pointed out, a great deal of the success with cross-breds depends upon the water supply being full and convenient, and where this cannot be insured owners should be cautious in taking to cross-breeding, especially where the climate is hot and the feed frequently dry.

- (e) Whether their fences are such as will be certain to keep the cross-breds in their proper paddocks. Although it may not appear a very important matter, this decidedly is so. Unless the fences are thoroughly cross-bred proof the introduction of the English sheep will not prove a success, for not only will the sheep go all over the owner's own holding and in the crops, and their proper management will be next to impossible, but they will be constantly trespassing on his neighbour's land and in their crops.

This was the result of bad fences some ten or twelve years ago when there were a good many cross-breds in the colony, and the consequence was that, as owners could not keep these sheep in the paddocks in which they were placed, the cross-breds were got rid of and Merinos purchased in their place.

Then

Then there is still another matter for consideration. Owners in South America have for some years been and still are introducing large numbers of English sheep, and the result already is that a great deal of mutton was sent from that country to the home markets, and during the greater part of last year brought higher prices than the Australian, from the fact that a large portion of the mutton was cross-bred. There is little doubt, too, considering the style of management by South American sheep-breeders, and the heavy carrying capacity of the pasture there, that they give more attention to mutton than wool, and that they will continue to introduce English sheep, so that we may expect a heavy increase both in cross-bred mutton and cross-bred wool from South America.

There is another matter which those owners who are thinking of trying cross-breeding should consider. It is the effect which the change from the Merino to cross-breds will, if it be as largely adopted as may fairly be expected, have on the price of cross-bred wool and mutton, for it is scarcely to be expected that if (say) double the quantity of that description of wool were put on the market—large and general though the demand for it may be—the price for it would be maintained, whatever effect the increased production might have on that of the mutton.

### XXIII.—Which of the Breeds of English Sheep Should Owners in this Colony use for Crossing?

The information already given as regards what breeders are doing in New Zealand, and the extent to which the different crosses have proved successful there, and the circumstances under which they have done so, will enable those owners in this Colony who are thinking of trying cross-breeding to obtain a fairly correct idea of the value of the different English breeds, and the description of country and its surroundings on which the different breeds should be used. It is, however, I believe, possible to put the information in a still clearer and more concise shape, by estimating the relative values of the points which the best breeds possess, setting these out in a tabulated form, and testing the several crosses accordingly, on these points, for although the points and their values may not be quite correctly given, the form would assist owners in arriving at a decision as to which English rams they should try more readily and satisfactorily than they could from the information furnished in the usual way.

The tabulated statement given below is therefore submitted for consideration on the understanding that both the points and the relative values assigned to them are put forward only as tentative, and solely for the object stated.

It is to be understood, also, that the pasture on which the crosses are kept when making the marks appearing in the statement is good, but not of the very best quality. If it were of the very best quality then all the crosses would stand better than they appear to do in the statement, but the Lincoln would in that case come closer to, if it did not take the lead; while, again, if the land was only middling, that cross would show less favourably than it now does, and the Border Leicester and English Leicester, with the Southdown, proportionately better; and if the land is wet the relative position of the Romney Marsh would be a good deal better than that of any of the other crosses.

The following is the tabulated statement referred to:—

STATEMENT showing the views of Breeders in New Zealand as to the relative values of the different English sheep for crossing.

The Breed of sheep.	Aptitude to fatten.	Hardiness and soundness.		Lambing and Increase.	Form and Shapes.	The Mutton.			The Fleece.		Suitability for crossing	Total.
		Constitution.	On feet.			Appearance.	Quality.	Weight.	Weight.	Quality.		
	7	8	5	6	12	3	7	6	20	20	6	100
The Lincoln .....	6	4	3	4	11	2	5	6	20	18	5	84
The Border Leicester .....	7	6	4	5	12	2	6	4	17	19	6	88
The English Leicester ..	7	5	3	5	10	1	4	3	17	18	4	77
The Romney Marsh .....	5	7	5	6	11	2	5	4	17	14	5	81
The Shropshire Downs ...	6	6	3	6	12	3	7	3	14	12	3	75
The South Downs .....	6	5	3	5	12	3	7	2	12	11	2	68
The Hampshire Downs ...	6	5	3	5	11	2	6	8	12	12	2	72

ALEX. BRUCE,

Chief Inspector of Stock.

#### SYNOPSIS OF PAPER ON STOCK BREEDING AND FATTENING IN NEW ZEALAND.

- I.—Scope and object of the report.
- II.—Extent and area of the colony:—The North Island, the Middle Island.
- III.—The Physical features of the colony:—The North Island, the Middle Island—its Northern portion, its Middle portion, its Southern portion.
- IV.—The climate and rainfall of New Zealand:—The North Island, the Middle Island.
- V.—The land in New Zealand and its suitability for tillage and grazing:—The North Island, the Middle Island; total area available for tillage and grazing.
- VI.—Fencing in New Zealand.
- VII.—Agricultural seasons.
- VIII.—Rotation of crops.
- IX.—Cultivation of the land by contract.
- X.—Capability of the land under rotation.
- XI.—Grasses and clovers.
- XII.—The mixtures of grasses and clovers usually sown.
- XIII.—The grasses sown in New Zealand:—1, perennial rye-grass; 2, cocksfoot; 3, Timothy; 4, crested dogstail; 5, meadow fescue.
- XIV.—The clovers sown in New Zealand:—1, perennial white clover; 2, red clover; 3, cow-grass, or perennial red clover; 4, alsike; 5, lucerne.
- XV.—Laying down grass and clover seeds in New Zealand:—1, on fern land; 2, on bush; 3, on ti-ti.

XVI.—

- XVI.—Laying down land which has been cultivated, with grass and clover seeds :—1, preparation of the land ; 2, when the seeds are sown ; 3, how they are sown.
- XVII.—Root crops :—1, turnips—(1) turnips growing on tussock (new) land, (2) turnips growing on cultivated land, (3) catch crops of turnips ; 2, mangols.
- XVIII.—Green and catch crops :—1, rape ; 2, oats ; 3, rye ; 4, wheat ; 5, Cape barley.
- XIX.—The number and distribution of sheep in New Zealand :—1, the number ; 2, the breeds represented ; 3, their distribution.
- XX.—The description of the different breeds of English sheep :—1, the Lincoln ; 2, the Border Leicester ; 3, the English Leicester ; 4, the Romney Marsh ; 5, the Southdown ; 6, the Shropshire Down ; 7, the Hampshire Down.
- XXI.—Views of New Zealand breeders on the fitness of the several breeds of English sheep for crossing :—1, the Lincoln and Merino crosses ; 2, the Border Leicester and Merino crosses ; 3, the English Leicester and Merino crosses ; 4, the Romney Marsh and Merino crosses ; 5, the Southdown and Merino crosses ; 6, the Shropshire Down and merino crosses ; 7, the Hampshire Down and Merino crosses ; 8, Changes of breeds according as the standard of mutton or wool requires to be raised.
- XXII.—Should cross-breeding be adopted in this Colony ; if so, where, and to what extent should it be so ? (1) In the portions of the colony similar in climate and soil to New Zealand. (2) On some of our pasture land. (3) Under what circumstances should cross-breeding be adopted ?
- XXIII.—Which of the breeds of English sheep should be used ?



1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

## AUSTRALASIAN STOCK INSTITUTE AT RODD ISLAND.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING ESTABLISHMENT OF AN.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 March, 1893.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 26th October, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this house,—

“Copies of all letters, correspondence, reports, minutes, and other documents having reference to the establishment of an Australasian Stock Institute, at Rodd Island, for the purpose (it is alleged) of preparing the vaccine or virus of diseases—such as Cumberland disease, black-leg, pleuro-pneumonia, tuberculosis, &c., to be used for inoculation purposes.”

(*Dr. Ross.*)

### SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. The Hon. the Premier of Victoria to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales forwarding copy of Resolutions passed by Australasian Stock Conference held in Melbourne in November, 1889. Enclosure. 5 March, 1890 .....	2
2. Delegates from New South Wales who attended above Conference to the Under Secretary for Mines, further report on same. Enclosure. 15 August, 1890 .....	4
3. Extract from letter of Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to the Hon. the Chief Secretary of Queensland, inviting their Chief Inspector of Stock to attend a meeting to be held in Sydney on 15 June, with a view to giving effect to Resolution adopted at above Conference, <i>re</i> the establishment of an Australasian Stock Institute. 13 May, 1891. ....	5
4. Extract from letter of the Hon. the Chief Secretary of Queensland to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, reply to above. 22 May, 1891.....	5
5. Chief Inspector of Stock, Sydney, to the Under Secretary for Mines acceptances for Conference as yet received from Queensland and Tasmania only, and suggesting that telegrams be sent to the other colonies. 8 June, 1891.....	6
6. Telegram from the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to the Hon. the Prime Minister of Victoria, asking if their Chief Inspector will be able to attend Conference. 8 June, 1891.....	6
7. Telegram from the Hon. the Premier of Victoria to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, reply to above. 11 June, 1891.....	6
8. Extract from letter of the Hon. the Premier of Victoria to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales “It is the opinion of their Government that first preliminary should be to ascertain what expenses are likely to be incurred <i>re</i> Stock Institute.” 12 June, 1891.....	6
9. The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to the Hon. the Prime Minister of Victoria, acknowledging receipt of above. 15 June, 1891 .....	6
10. Chief Inspector of Stock, Sydney, to the Under Secretary for Mines. “That Report and Proceedings of Meeting of Chief Inspectors of Stock be forwarded to other colonies for their consideration.” Minutes. 22 July, 1891.	6
11. The Hon. the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to the Hon. the Prime Minister of New Zealand, forwarding Report and Proceedings of Stock Conference. 12 August, 1891.....	7
12. The Hon. the Premier of Victoria to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, acknowledging receipt of Report and Proceedings of Stock Conference. 20 August, 1891 .....	7
13. The Hon. the Premier of Tasmania to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, acknowledging receipt of Report and Proceedings of Stock Conference. 21 August, 1891 .....	7
14. The Hon. the Chief Secretary of South Australia to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, <i>re</i> Resolutions agreed to at Stock Conference. Enclosure. 3 November, 1891.....	7
15. Extract from replies to remarks made by the Chief Inspector of Stock, Victoria, on the Reports of Stock Conference, held in Sydney in June last. 5 November, 1891.....	8
16. The Hon. the Premier of Tasmania to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales—that his Government fully recognises the desirableness of giving effect to Resolution, <i>re</i> Stock Institute. 1 December, 1891.	8
17. Chief Inspector of Stock, Sydney, to the Under Secretary for Mines, <i>re</i> Australasian Stock Institute. Minute. 1 December, 1891 .....	8
751—A	18.

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NO.	PAGE.
18. Telegram from the Hon. the Chief Secretary of Queensland to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales. Inquires of state of affairs <i>re</i> proposed Stock Institute. 1 December, 1891.....	9
19. Telegram from the Hon. the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to the Hon. the Chief Secretary of Queensland, reply to above. 7 December, 1891.....	9
20. Assistant Under Secretary for Mines to the Under Secretary for Lands, applying for use of Rodd Island for experimental purposes. 11 December, 1891.....	9
21. Chief Inspector of Stock, Sydney, to the Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture. Report on proposed Australasian Stock Institute. Minutes and enclosures. 5 February, 1892.....	9
22. Under Secretary for Lands to the Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, <i>re</i> Application of Mr. E. Darnley, M.P., for the dedication of Rodd Island as an aquatic reserve. 21 May, 1892.....	17
23. Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to the Under Secretary for Lands, reply to above. 3 June, 1892.....	17
24. Under Secretary for Lands to the Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture—to hand back Rodd Island if experiments have ceased. 24 June, 1892.....	17
25. Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to the Under Secretary for Lands, <i>re</i> use of Rodd Island. 4 July, 1892.....	17
26. Under Secretary for Lands to the Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, reply to above. 19 July, 1892....	17
27. Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to the Under Secretary for Lands, <i>re</i> use of Rodd Island. 8 August, 1892.....	17
28. Same to the same. 26 August, 1892.....	18
29. Telegram from the Hon. the Premier of Queensland to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales—"Has anything further been done with respect to Stock Institute." 23 September, 1892.....	18
30. Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to the Under Secretary for Lands, <i>re</i> previous correspondence relating to the use of Rodd Island. Enclosure. 7 October, 1892.....	18
31. Under Secretary for Lands to the Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, reply to above. Minute. 17 October, 1892.....	18

### No. 1.

#### The Premier of Victoria to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Sir, Premier's Office, Melbourne, 5 March, 1890.  
 I have the honor to transmit to you, for the consideration of your Government, the accompanying copy of the resolutions passed by the Australasian Stock Conference held in Melbourne in November last, together with a proposed code of regulations which has been prepared in conformity with the provisions of the Resolution No. 50.

I have, &c.,  
 D. GILLIES,  
 Premier.

#### RESOLUTION No. 50.

50. That a uniform code of regulations, embodying the resolutions passed by this Conference, be adopted by all the Colonies, and that the framing of such regulations be placed in the hands of the Victorian Government.

The Under Secretary for Mines, B.C., 21/3/90.—C.W.

#### [Enclosure.]

*[Extracts from Report of Minutes of Proceedings, Resolutions, &c., of the Australasian Stock Conference held in Melbourne in November, 1889.]*

#### AUSTRALASIAN STOCK CONFERENCE.—CONFERENCE OF CHIEF INSPECTORS OF STOCK, VETERINARY SURGEONS, AND STOCK BREEDERS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, HELD IN MELBOURNE IN NOVEMBER, 1889.

##### REPORT.

The Conference commenced its sittings on the 1st November, and concluded its labours on the 14th November.

It was called together at Melbourne by the Honorable the Premier of Tasmania, with the concurrence of the Victorian Government, with the view of assimilating the regulations in force in the Colonies for the prevention of diseases in stock.

The following were the representatives of the several Colonies:—

<i>New South Wales</i>	{	Mr. J. DE V. LAMB, Stock Breeder.
		Mr. A. BRUCE, Chief Inspector of Stock.
		Mr. E. STANLEY, F.R.C.V.S., Government Veterinarian.
<i>Victoria</i> ...	{	Mr. C. M. OFFICER, M.L.A., Stock Breeder.
		Hon. J. BUCHANAN, M.L.C., Stock Breeder.
		Mr. R. STIRLING, Chief Inspector of Stock.
<i>Queensland</i> ...		Mr. J. TOLSON, Stock Breeder.
<i>Tasmania</i> ...	{	Mr. W. H. BENNETT, M.H.A., Stock Breeder.
		Mr. T. A. TABART, Chief Inspector of Stock.
		Mr. A. PARK, M.R.C.V.S., Government Veterinarian.
<i>New Zealand</i> ...	{	Mr. C. COWAN, M.H.R., Stock Breeder.
		Mr. R. C. PASLEY, Inspector of Sheep.
<i>South Australia</i> ...	{	Mr. A. D. HANDYSIDE, M.P., Stock Breeder.
		Mr. C. J. VALENTINE, Chief Inspector of Sheep.

Western Australia was unrepresented, but a letter was handed in by Mr. Valentine, which had been received by the Government of South Australia from the Government of Western Australia, saying that they would adopt any additional regulations suggested by the Conference.

The following is a copy of the circular letter, dated 3rd August, 1889, by which the Conference was called together:—  
 "Sir, Premier's Office, Hobart, 3rd August, 1889.

"I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of your Government, copy of a letter addressed to me by the Chief Inspector of Stock in this Colony, suggesting that, in accordance with the terms of a resolution passed at the Australasian Stock Conference, held at Sydney in September and October, 1886, recommending triennial conferences, steps be now taken to arrange a meeting of delegates, to comprise Chief Inspectors of Stock, Government Veterinary Surgeons, and representatives of flock-owners, in Melbourne, at an early date.

"I shall be glad to learn that your Government acquiesce in the proposed arrangement.

"I have, &c.  
 "P. O. FYSH."  
 Establishment

*Establishment of Stock Institute*

Mr. Tolson read the following paper on the desirability of establishing a Laboratory or Institution for investigating and experimenting upon Diseases in Stock:—  
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I should like to call your attention for a few moments to the immense and continually increasing importance of the subject which lies at the root of the matter now before you, viz., the loss and injury we are sustaining and may sustain by the unchecked ravages of disease amongst our live stock, and from the serious consideration of which springs that motive force which animates all I am now going to say, and which I hope to be able to show is of such a powerful character and so worthy of serious consideration that its effect will not be limited to the delivery of addresses only, but will result in decisive action being taken, followed, it is to be hoped, by permanent results in the direction as indicated by the motion I have just brought forward.

The question of the diseases of stock, and the dealing with, mitigation or eradication of, such diseases, is, I venture to say, of the utmost importance, directly or indirectly to every inhabitant of Australasia, seeing to what a great and ever increasing extent we are dependent upon the healthiness and satisfactory increase of our flocks and herds, not only for the animal food required for our large and rapidly increasing population, not only as it affects the volume and value of our exports of wool, hides, and tallow, but also as it will affect an item of export, the commencement of which, so far as Australia is concerned, is now only just fairly discernible, but which, in my opinion, is destined before long to be of very great importance, not only to us as growers and exporters, but also to the densely populated countries of Europe and elsewhere, who, from many causes, the discussion of which would here be out of place, are becoming more and more dependent upon an external supply of food. I need scarcely say that I allude to the export of fresh and preserved meat. Of all the conditions necessary to a permanent and successful trade in meat, not one I am sure approaches in importance that of the healthiness of the animal itself, not only at the moment of slaughtering, but also of its freedom from disease from the very time of its birth, and even before, to the day of its death. There are diseases, such as tuberculosis, we well know to be hereditary, the taint of which is communicated from generation to generation, and the eradication or controlling of such diseases is absolutely necessary if we are to take the premier position as meat producers, a position which I for one firmly believe lies well within our reach if we choose to exert ourselves in good time and in the right direction. The conditions of climate and geographical situation must always, I think, make this country more pastoral than agricultural and consequently the proportion of inhabitants to the stock depasturing within its limits a small one. This I need scarcely remind you involves us in difficulties of management greatly in excess of what obtains in the more densely populated countries of the old world, and any outbreak of disease, particularly that of a contagious or infectious character, is, and will be, far more dangerous and difficult to deal with than in the countries before mentioned, for the reasons that our flocks and herds congregate in much larger numbers and roam over vastly larger areas, and are managed by far fewer attendants. This being the case, with every probability of its remaining so, it will be well to take a general view of the situation in which we stand to-day, not only turning our glance on the past and noting the enormous advance that has taken and is taking place in all things connected with industrial pursuits in general, but also to endeavour to look forward towards the future, and to put ourselves and the particular branches of industry in which we may be engaged in line with that scientific movement which is daily becoming more marked, and which, if we are to keep our places in the van of progress hitherto held by the Anglo-Saxon race, becomes more than ever a necessity. We have to consider, also, not only how we stand in reference to the supposed security of our insular position with regard to those diseases existing in Europe, but, fortunately for us, not yet imported into Australasia, but which may, like pleuro-pneumonia, be introduced any time, but also with regard to those diseases with which we are but too well acquainted, and towards the mitigation and, if possible, the eradication of which the establishment of the institution I am now advocating will, it is to be hoped, be largely conducive.

Let me also direct your attention to the state of the pastoral industries, so far as any provision has been made for the protection of our flocks and herds against these diseases, mostly of germ origin, which science tells us in authoritative language can be mitigated, and if we choose, entirely eradicated. How many millions in value do the sheep, cattle, and horses of Australasia represent? What is and may become the annual value of the exports derived directly from our live stock? How many persons do these industries directly and indirectly support? What proportion of the revenue of the Colonies is derived from them, or from the rent obtained from the land on which they graze? All these, gentlemen, are momentous questions, and, I venture to say, that large as are the figures represented—it would form but a portion of what it might, nay, what it is certain to become within the next twenty years. Now what has been done to protect this vast industry from one of its greatest dangers, it may almost be said the greatest of all the dangers, to which it is liable, that is, the spread of the disease, or, what means have we of controlling and mitigating many of the diseases already rampant? With the exception of feeble and individual efforts at inoculation for pleuro-pneumonia, and the stamping out of scab in Australia, very little indeed. Take scab as an instance of the vital necessity for united action, and also of the success of such united action when firmly and stringently carried out. Until the various Governments legislated upon the matter, individual action was as powerless in regard to the stamping out scab as any individual action now is in regard to anthrax or pleuro-pneumonia. We stand in the position in regard to our live stock as a merchant would do who neglected to insure his goods against fire, or a shipper against losses at sea. Now I maintain that our pastoral industries are quite as much entitled to be insured against preventable loss as any other industry, and the consequences of non-insurance, if I may so put it, just as serious in our case as in that of a merchant or shipper; and I look upon the proposal to establish this laboratory as a commencement of a vast national insurance fund—a fund that can be provided at a tithe of the cost necessary to insure the same value in merchandise as is represented by the value of the flocks and herds of Australasia. There is, however, one very great and serious difference between insuring merchandise and the protection of live stock by the successful establishment, say, of an abundant supply of inoculating lymph for pleuro-pneumonia or anthrax; it is this:—If a merchant neglects his insurance, the risk and loss fall upon himself, and himself only; but if a pastoralist, who having the opportunity of inoculating and protecting his herds, say, against pleuro or anthrax, neglects so to do, not only does he injure himself, but he also sets up a centre of infection from which the disease may spread to a whole district, or it might be even to the whole continent. Look at the matter from whatever point of view you like, so far as this particular phase of it is concerned, there can be no doubt whatever that, as a matter of ordinary prudence, as a matter of business, and still further as a matter affecting the rights and welfare of others, we ought to take advantage of the resources now placed at our disposal by the latest scientific discoveries, and secure ourselves as far as possible from such diseases as may be capable of control or mitigation. Sir Henry Parkes recently issued a State paper showing the necessity for federation in case of war, and argued that unless this were done we should or might be attacked in detail with consequences most disastrous to the nation. Now, gentlemen, we are, so far as our flocks and herds are concerned, at war now—deadly, unceasing war—none the less destructive because the foe is unseen. If ever there was a good and valid reason for federation we have it in this fact, and I think without federation we are in the position of being attacked in detail, and that only by combination and united action can the foe be met and successfully checked. How vastly different is the position to-day in respect to the knowledge of the origin and cause of many diseases compared with, say, ten or twenty years ago, and how very different we must go to work to what our fathers did, or, I may with truth say, even as we ourselves did only a very few years ago. But, with increased knowledge must come increased capability, more energy, and a greater and wider grasp of the subject. If these are not attained we are no better off than before; in fact, we are in a worse position, as the intensity of cultivation and growth to which both animals and plants are subjected seems to bring with it also an aggravated power of attack on the part of those minute organisms that are ceaselessly preying upon all animated beings, or, what comes to the same thing, a diminished power of resistance, due, no doubt, in great measure to the want of that perpetual weeding out of the more weakly and delicate organisms, which in the ordinary state of nature all organic bodies are subjected to, well designated by Darwin as the “struggle for existence.” It is to scientific research and patient investigation, aided by all the accumulated knowledge of late years, that we must look for help; and how great a matter for congratulation it is, gentlemen, that science is of no nationality, and that she knows no distinction of race. Working for the common good and advancement of all mankind, independent of language or nationality, she welcomes and is welcomed by all the highest intellects of whatever race. In no country, for example, are the labours of Louis Pasteur more appreciated than in Great Britain, and I venture to say that the name of Darwin is equally venerated among all the continental nations. Continental nations are also largely subscribing to the Pasteur Institute, and private generosity from all parts of the world is supporting it; and when the barriers of nations are thus thrown down how ill it would become us, colonists by present name only, members of the future great Australian empire that is soon to be, speaking the same tongue, descendants of the same race,  
divided

divided but by an imaginary line on a map—how poor a reason we shall have to give if intercolonial jealousy were the only barrier between us and federation for so good and worthy a purpose. I have, therefore, I am sure, only to bring this matter plainly before you to ensure its discussion, and I do so with the firm belief that this Conference of 1889 will not be dissolved without some action being taken in the direction of united effort, with a result that will be of lasting benefit to all pastoralists.

JAMES TOLSON.

DISEASES IN STOCK.

*Establishment of Stock Institute.*

*The Chairman.*—Mr. Tolson moves, “That this Conference affirms—(a) The desirability of establishing a laboratory or institution for the purpose of investigating and experimenting upon any diseases to which stock are or may become liable, particularly, in the first instances, pleuro-pneumonia, anthrax, and tuberculosis; (b) That the institution be a permanent one, to be supported by the respective colonies becoming parties to the arrangement *pro rata*, according to the number of stock, sheep, cattle, and horses returned for the year preceding the assessment; (c) That a permanent board of direction be formed, to be composed of members to be appointed by the Government of each contributing colony; (d) That a competent European scientist be engaged as director, who shall deliver an annual course of lectures to students, and who shall be allowed to charge fees for so doing; (e) That the laboratory or institution shall be called the Australasian Stock Institute, and that it be located in the colony of ”

*Mr. Tolson* thought that as his paper was not yet printed it would be as well to postpone this motion. Agreed to.

No. 2.

J. de V. Lamb, Esq., The Chief Inspector of Stock, and The Government Veterinarian, Sydney, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

The establishment of an Australasian Stock Institute, further reports on the subject by the delegates from this Colony who attended the Intercolonial Stock Conference held in Melbourne in November last, 1889.

Sydney, 15 August, 1890.

A COMPLETE copy of the Report and Proceedings of the Intercolonial Stock Conference held in Melbourne in November last, having now been received, we have the honor to bring under the notice of the Hon. the Minister, with the view to action being taken in regard to them, the recommendations contained in Resolution No. 41, which was passed unanimously at that meeting, and to which we alluded in our previous report of the 14th January last. [See *Enclosure.*] These resolutions were to the following effect:—

“That this Conference affirms—(a) The desirability of establishing a laboratory or institution for the purpose of investigating and experimenting upon any diseases to which stock are or may become liable, particularly, in the first instances, pleuro-pneumonia, anthrax, and tuberculosis; (b) That the institution be a permanent one, to be supported by the respective colonies becoming parties to the arrangement *pro rata*, according to the number of stock, sheep, cattle, and horses returned for the year preceding the assessment; (c) That a permanent board of direction be formed, to be composed of members to be appointed by the Government of each contributing colony; (d) That a competent European scientist be engaged as director, who shall deliver an annual course of lectures to students, and who shall be allowed to charge fees for so doing; (e) That the laboratory or institution shall be called the Australasian Stock Institute, and that it be located in the Colony of New South Wales.”

We understand that the work in The Pasteur's Institute in France, of which M. Pasteur is the Director-General, is divided in five parts.

- 1st. The rabies treatment, where people come every morning to be inoculated, at the head of which is Dr. Grancher.
- 2nd. The Technic Microbiologic, where students come for some weeks, to become acquainted with Microbiology; M. Roux is in charge. The majority of the students belong to, or are studying for, the medical or veterinary professions, with a fair number who are following up some branch of science. The course of study includes, among other subjects, the following:—
  - (1.) The description and nature of microbes.
  - (2.) The preparation of the broth and other Media in which they are grown.
  - (3.) Typhoid fever.
  - (4.) Cholera.
  - (5.) Intermittent fever.
  - (6.) Septicæmia.
  - (7.) Anthrax.
  - (8.) Chicken cholera.
  - (9.) Tuberculosis.
  - (10.) Swine plague.
  - (11.) Actinomycosis.
  - (12.) Glanders.
  - (13.) Hydrophobia.
  - (14.) Yeast, and some twelve or fourteen other subjects.
- 3rd. A laboratory where students, after becoming acquainted with microbiology, may stay and make personal researches in regard to subjects which have not been fully investigated under the direction of M. Metchnikof. These laboratories are also open at a charge of £4 or £5 a month to scientists from any part of the world, who may wish to work in the institute, under the directors.
- 4th. A laboratory, at the head of which is M. Duclaux, for the study of beer and cider, and of fermentation generally, including that of wine; and also the making of cheese, and the preservation of milk.
- 5th. A laboratory in which M. Chamberland has to prepare the vaccine for anthrax and swine fever, and in which he has to make analysis of pathologic products of diseases, the nature of which veterinary surgeons cannot exactly determine, clinically or by post-mortem, and which they wish to have settled by microscopical examination. The income of the institute is derived—
  - (1st.) From the interest of the public and international subscriptions which, after paying building and everything, left an amount of £42,000 capital.
  - (2nd.) From the sale in France of the vaccine for anthrax and swine fever, which produced about £1,500.
  - (3rd.) From a subsidy from the Ministry of Public Instruction of about £2,000.
  - (4th.) From a subsidy from the Ministry of Agriculture of £2,000.

It is work like that done by M. Chamberland which we consider is required in Australia where our live stock are so numerous, and the pastoral interest so very important.

If, therefore, an institute such as that contemplated were established, a fully qualified trained European scientist like M. Chamberland placed at its head, and the work of the institute carried out under the direction of a Board of members to be appointed by each of the contributing colonies, highly important results would soon follow; for not only would the cultivation of the vaccine and virus of diseases and the investigation as to the nature and cause of diseases be undertaken, but classes would be formed and instruction given in microbiology at the institute. We

We would heartily support the recommendation of the Conference that the institute should be established in Sydney, and we have the honor to submit the accompanying rough sketch\* (copied from Pasteur's Institute, Paris), showing the accommodation which would be required and the mode in which it should be arranged. The description of building could be left to the decision of the proposed Board, but we think it should be erected on the University Reserve. \*See enclosure attached to No. 21.

As, however, the scheme shadowed forth by the Conference, in regard to an Australasian Stock Institute, must take a considerable time to carry out, while the necessity for the employment of a scientist for the investigation of diseases in stock and their treatment is urgently required, and as M. Loir (who is willing to assist the Government in the matter, and it is understood is willing to enter into a temporary arrangement for carrying on the work) is here, it is suggested for consideration whether a commencement could not be made at Rodd Island where the work could be done, the Board meeting there or in Sydney as most convenient.

We understand that M. Loir has been asked by the Queensland Government to again take up the search for the microbe of pleuro-pneumonia, and this as well as other work, he could very well do while preparing the vaccine for anthrax.

If this be approved, the other colonies might perhaps be invited to join in some such temporary arrangement, and if they are willing to do so, each Colony might be asked to send a delegate to Sydney sometime during next month to confer as to the manner in which the work should be carried out under such an arrangement, and also as to the erection of the permanent building, the staff which should be employed, and the work which should be taken up.

J. DE V. LAMB,  
ALEX. BRUCE,  
EDWARD STANLEY.

Submitted.—G.E.H., Asst. U.S., 18/8/90.

[Enclosure.]

EXTRACT from report of J. de V. Lamb, Esq., The Chief Inspector of Stock, and The Government Veterinarian of 14th January, 1890.

RESOLUTION 41.

UNDER this Resolution the Conference affirms the necessity for the establishment in Sydney of an experimental and treating station for all the Australasian Colonies, to be called the Australasian Stock Institute, and the engagement as director of a competent European scientist; and we very heartily indorse the proposal, as the well-being and progress of the colonies is to a very large extent dependent upon the prosperity of the pastoral interest, and that again depends on the health of the stock.

The Under Secretary for Mines, Sydney.

J. DE V. LAMB,  
ALEX. BRUCE,  
EDWARD STANLEY.

No. 3.

Extract from letter of the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to The Chief Secretary of Queensland.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 13 May, 1891.

"The Secretary for Mines and Agriculture thinks, however, that instead of only calling the Chief Inspectors of Stock for Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria together, the Chief Inspectors for all the Colonies should be asked to meet, and as he considers that effect should be given to the Resolution adopted at the meeting of Inspectors and other representatives in 1889, which recommended the establishment of an Intercolonial Stock Institute in Sydney. Mr. Smith is desirous that this matter also should be discussed at the proposed meeting.

I therefore, enclose with this a copy of his minute\* on these subjects, together with copies of the various papers alluded to in that minute as the list of papers herewith for your consideration, and at the same time invite you to allow your Chief Inspector of Stock to attend a meeting to be held in Sydney, on the 15th June next, with the view to the framing of a uniform code of Stock Regulations for all the Colonies, and the preparation of a report on the proposed institute." \*See enclosure to No. 21.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY PARKES.

[Similar letters to the preceding, dated 13th May, 1891, have been sent to The Honorable the Prime Minister of New Zealand; The Honorable the Chief Secretary of Tasmania; The Honorable the Prime Minister of Victoria; The Honorable the Prime Minister of Western Australia; The Honorable the Chief Secretary of South Australia.]

No. 4.

Extract from letter of the Chief Secretary of Queensland to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Sir.

Chief Secretary's Office, Brisbane, 22 May, 1891.

"You suggest at the instance of your colleague the Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, that instead of calling only the Chief Inspectors of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland together, a meeting of the Chief Inspectors of all the Colonies should be arranged at which the establishment of an Intercolonial Stock Institute as recommended by the Stock Conference held in Melbourne in 1889, could also be discussed.

I have the honor to inform you that this Government will be glad to instruct the Chief Inspector of Stock of Queensland to attend the proposed Conference."

I have, &c.,  
S. W. GRIFFITH.

Refer to Mines and Agriculture.—C.W. The Under Secretary for Mines, B.C., 28/5/91.

No. 5.

## No. 5.

## The Chief Inspector of Stock to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Minute Paper.—Conference of Chief Inspectors of Stock.

Department of Mines, Stock Branch, Sydney, 8 June, 1891.

I FIND that as yet acceptances for the Conference of Chief Inspectors of Stock on the 15th instant have only been received from Queensland and Tasmania, and I would suggest that the following telegram be sent to the other Colonies from whom no answer has been received.

“Acceptances for Conference of Chief Inspectors of Stock to be held here on the 15th instant have been received from Queensland and Tasmania. I hope your Chief Inspector will be able to attend. If not you will oblige by returning in time for the Conference the draft code sent you with your remarks on the regulations, and say what your views are *re* Intercolonial Stock Institute.”

ALEX. BRUCE,

Chief Inspector of Stock.

The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 9/6/91.—H.W. Prepare telegrams.—C.W., 8/6/91. Telegrams to Prime Ministers of Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, and to Premier of New Zealand

## No. 6.

## Telegram from the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to The Prime Minister of Victoria.

Sydney, 8 June, 1891.

ACCEPTANCES for Conference of Chief Inspectors of Stock to be held here on 15th instant have been received from Queensland and Tasmania. I hope your Chief Inspector will be able to attend. If not, you will oblige by returning in time for the Conference the draft code sent you with your remarks on the regulations, and say what your views are *re* Intercolonial Stock Institute.

HENRY PARKES.

[Similar telegrams to the Honorable the Prime Minister of South Australia; The Honorable the Premier of New Zealand; The Honorable the Prime Minister of Western Australia.]

## No. 7.

## Telegram from the Premier of Victoria to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Premier's Office, Melbourne, 11 June, 1891.

REGRET cannot send representative to Stock Conference on 15th. Letter by post.

JAMES MUNRO,

Premier.

The Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.—H.P., 12/6/91. The Under Secretary for Mines, B.C., 13/6/91.

## No. 8.

## Extract from letter of the Premier of Victoria to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Premier's Office, Melbourne, 12 June, 1891.

As regards the establishment of an institute for the investigation of animal diseases, it is thought by this Government that the first preliminary should be to ascertain what expenses in connection therewith are likely to be incurred, and, then, whether the several colonies would be willing to share those expenses.

Until a preliminary understanding on these points is come to, the discussion of details seems to be premature.

I have, &amp;c.,

JAMES MUNRO.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, B.C., 18/6/91.—C.W.

## No. 9.

## The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to The Prime Minister of Victoria.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 15 June, 1891.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, respecting the proposed Conference of Chief Inspectors of Stock.

I have, &amp;c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER

(for the Colonial Secretary),

Principal Under Secretary.

## No. 10.

## The Chief Inspector of Stock to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Minute Paper.—That Report and Proceedings of meeting of Chief Inspectors of Stock be forwarded to the other Colonies.

Department of Mines, Stock Branch, Sydney, 22 July, 1891.

THE report and proceedings of the meeting of the Chief Inspectors of Stock, held in Sydney in June last, now received from the Government Printer is submitted herewith, and I would recommend that copies be forwarded to the other colonies for their consideration and that they be invited to express an opinion how far they are prepared to give effect to the resolutions agreed to at that meeting, more particularly as regards those proposing the adoption of a uniform code of stock resolutions and the establishment of an Australasian Stock Institute.

Should

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Should they be inclined to act on the resolutions they would of course revise the regulations contained in the draft code, and the sketch of the proposed institute submitted with the report and proceedings: And in order to facilitate this revision copies of the resolutions, which have been bound up separately with blank leaves to admit of the necessary alterations and notes being made opposite the regulations and subjects to which they refer, might perhaps also be forwarded, with a request that they be dealt with in that way, and that one of the copies be returned to this Colony showing the alterations they propose and giving where necessary the reasons for their alterations.

ALEX. BRUCE,  
Chief Inspector of Stock.

Submitted.—H.W., 22/7/91. Approved.—S. SMITH, 24/7/91. The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 25/7/91.—H.W.

Copies of this report may perhaps be forwarded for the consideration of the Governments of the various colonies.—C.W., 28/7/91. Approved.—H.P., 28/7/91.

The Honorable the Prime Ministers of Victoria, South Australia, New Zealand, Western Australia, and Chief Secretaries of Queensland and Tasmania, 12/8/91.

#### No. 11.

The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to The Prime Minister of New Zealand.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 12 August, 1891.

I have the honor at the instance of the Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to transmit to you, two copies of the report and proceedings of the meeting of Chief Inspectors of Stock recently held in Sydney and to request that you will be good enough to state how far you are prepared to give effect to the resolutions agreed to at that meeting more particularly as regards those proposing the adoption of a uniform code of stock regulations and the establishment of an Australasian Stock Institute.

2. Should you be disposed to act on the resolutions, Mr. Sydney Smith would be glad if you would revise the regulations contained in the draft code, and the sketch of the proposed institute submitted with the report, and with this object in view, I beg to request that you will kindly cause one of the copies to be returned to me showing the alterations suggested by you, and giving where necessary the reasons for such alterations.

I have, &c.,

HENRY PARKES.

[Similar letters have been sent under the same date to The Honorable the Prime Minister of Western Australia; The Honorable the Chief Secretary of Queensland; The Honorable the Chief Secretary of Tasmania; The Honorable the Prime Minister of Victoria; The Honorable the Prime Minister of South Australia.]

#### No. 12.

The Premier of Victoria to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Sir,

Premier's Office, Melbourne, 20 August, 1891.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant on the subject of stock regulations and the proposed establishment of an Australasian Stock Institute.

I have, &c.,

J. E. THOMAS  
(for the Premier),  
Secretary for Premier's Department.

#### No. 13.

The Premier of Tasmania to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Sir,

Premier's Office, Hobart, 21 August, 1891.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant enclosing copies of the report and proceedings of the meeting of Chief Inspectors of Stock recently held in Sydney.

The resolutions agreed to at this meeting are now under consideration, and I will again communicate with you on the subject at an early date.

I have, &c.,

P. O. FYSH.

The Under Secretary for Mines, B. C., 28/8/91.—C. W.

#### No. 14.

The Chief Secretary of South Australia to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

*Re* resolutions agreed at Stock Conference.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Adelaide, 3 November 1891.

Referring to the letter of your predecessor, dated 12 August, 1891, forwarding copies of report and proceedings of the meeting of Chief Inspectors of Stock held in Sydney in June last, and asking how far this Government is prepared to give effect to the resolutions agreed to at that meeting, I have now the honor to enclose copy of a report by our Chief Inspector of Stock, which embodies the views of this Government.

I also return one copy of the report of the Sydney meeting with notes and remarks by the Chief Inspector of Stock of this Colony.

I have, &c.,

T. PLAYFORD.

[Enclosure.]

## [Enclosure.]

EXTRACT from report of Chief Inspector of Stock, Adelaide, dated 12th October, 1891, on report of Conference of Stock Inspectors.

At the same Conference the desirability of the establishment of an Australasian Stock Institute referred to in *Appendix B.*\* was agreed to, there can be no doubt that it is of the greatest importance that it should be established. I am not prepared, however, to state whether the conditions set out in *Appendix B.* is the proper course to take.

C. J. VALENTINE,  
Chief Inspector of Stock

The Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.—G.R.D., 13/11/91.  
The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, B.C., 16/11/91.—E. W. M'K.

## No. 15.

## Extract.

EXTRACT from replies to the remarks made by the Chief Inspector of Stock, Victoria, on the reports of the meeting of the Chief Inspectors of Stock, held at Sydney in June last.

Australasian Stock Institute.

Department of Mines, Stock Branch, Sydney, 5 November, 1891.

MR. STIRLING says on this subject:—"With reference to the establishment of an Australasian Stock Institute, further than affirming its desirability, in my opinion is beyond the province of the Colonial Chief Inspectors of Stock. It is a matter that should be entirely in the hands of a committee consisting of trained scientists."

I think it here necessary to call attention to the fact that all through Mr. Stirling's remarks on the report of the meeting of the Chief Inspectors of Stock, but particularly in those under this head, there seems to be a forgetfulness on his part of the fact that he is bound, or at least ought to be bound, by the resolutions passed by the Intercolonial Conference of 1889, at any rate in those cases in which he concurred in these resolutions, keeping that principle in view, and the fact that resolution 41 (c) provides that a permanent Board of Directors be formed, to be composed of members appointed by the Government of each contributing Colony, it was I think plainly his duty, in dealing with this question, to have reported to his Minister as to the constitution of this Board so far as the appointments by Victoria were concerned; and there was nothing to prevent him from recommending to his Minister that scientists should be appointed by that Colony on the Board, if he considered them best qualified to fill the office of Directors.

His duties as regards this establishment of this institute would then have been at an end, as it seems he does not consider himself qualified to be on the Board, and it would of course be for the Board when constituted to call for applications for a scientist—select a site for the Building—Settle on a plan, &c., &c., &c.

As, however, the question of a permanent institute was postponed and a temporary arrangement with M. Loir (Pasteur's representative in the Colonies), recommended by the Chief Inspectors of Stock, it is submitted that that was the subject upon which Mr. Stirling should have reported, but upon which he makes no remark whatever, and this is the more surprising when we consider the urgent necessity there is for such an appointment; the high qualifications possessed by M. Loir as a scientist—the liberal offer made by the Government of this Colony of the use of the laboratory at Rodd Island, and the comparatively trifling expense which the appointment would entail on the contributing Colonies.

ALEX. BRUCE,  
Chief Inspector of Stock.

The Under Secretary for Mines.

## No. 16.

## The Premier of Tasmania to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Sir,

Premier's Office, Hobart, 1 December, 1891.

In reference to the resolution of the Intercolonial Stock Conference, held in Melbourne in 1889, with regard to the establishment of an Australasian Stock Institute, which was confirmed at the meeting of the Chief Inspectors of Stock, held in Sydney, in June last, I have the honor to inform you that this Government fully recognises the desirableness of giving effect to this resolution, and is prepared to contribute, in due proportion, to such expense as may be incurred in connection with the establishment and maintenance of such an institute.

I have, &c.,  
P. O. FYSH.

The Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, B.C., 9/12/91.—G.R.D. The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, B.C., 9/12/91.—C.W.

## No. 17.

## The Chief Inspector of Stock, Sydney, to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Minute Paper.—*Re* Australasian Stock Institute.

Department of Mines, Stock Branch, Sydney, 1 December, 1891.

THE Chief Secretary, Queensland, might perhaps be informed that New Zealand and Tasmania have acknowledged receipt of the report of the Chief Inspectors *re* institute, and intimated that the decision will be communicated as soon as possible, but it has not yet been received.

Victoria affirms the desirability of establishing—beyond that expresses no opinion.

South Australia states it is of the great importance, institute should be established, but expresses no opinion as to the mode proposed to do so.

This Colony is strongly in favour of the institute, and proposes it should be established temporarily on Rodd Island.

ALEX. BRUCE,  
Chief Inspector of Stock.

Submitted.—H.W., 1/12/91. Approved.—T.M.S., 1/12/91. The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 1/12/91.—H.W. Inform by wire.—G.R.D., 4/12/91. Telegram to Chief Secretary of Queensland, 5/12/91. The Under Secretary for Mines, B.C., 1/2/92.—C.W.



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No. 18.

Telegram from The Chief Secretary of Queensland to The Colonial Secretary of  
New South Wales.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Queensland, Brisbane, 1 December, 1891.

WILL you be good enough to inform me what is the present state of affairs as to the proposed Inter-colonial Stock Institute at Rodd Island.

S. W. GRIFFITH.

The Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, for prompt attention.—G.R.D., 1/12/91. The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, B.C., 1/12/91.—E.W.M.K.

No. 19.

Telegram from The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to The Chief Secretary  
of Queensland.

Sydney, 7 December, 1891.

Re your telegram of the 1st instant. New Zealand and Tasmania have acknowledged receipt of report of Chief Inspectors regarding Australasian Stock Institute. Victoria affirms desirability of establishing, but beyond this expresses no opinion; South Australia is in accord with project, but offers no suggestions. This Colony strongly in favour of establishment of Institute and proposes it should be temporarily erected at Rodd Island.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

No. 20.

The Assistant Under Secretary for Mines to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, 11 December, 1891.

As the experiments being carried out at Rodd Island are not yet concluded, I am directed by the Minister for Mines and Agriculture to request that the use of the establishment at the island may be granted to this department for a further period of six months from the 8th instant.

I have, &c.,

GERARD E. HERRING,  
Assistant Under Secretary.

No. 21.

The Chief Inspector of Stock to The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Minute Paper.—Australasian Stock Institute.

Department of Mines and Agriculture, Stock Branch, Sydney, 5 February, 1892.

At the Intercolonial Stock Conference held in November, 1889, a resolution was passed (see No. 41 of copy of report of proceedings herewith), affirming the desirability of establishing an Australasian Stock Institute, and that it should be erected in Sydney; but no decided action was taken in the matter until the 22nd April last, when the then Secretary for Mines and Agriculture (The Hon. S. Smith) wrote a Minute (91-3,370), stating he was of opinion that effect should be given to the recommendation of the Conference, and concurring in a proposal of the Premier of Queensland (see page 1 of accompanying report), that the Chief Inspectors of Stock should meet in Sydney, to discuss this and the question of a uniform code of Stock Regulations for all the colonies.

A meeting was accordingly convened in June last, when the Chief Inspectors for Queensland and Tasmania attended; the reasons for the non-attendance of the others are given at pages 6 and 7 of the report of the meeting.

With a view to a full discussion of the resolution of the Conference having reference to the proposed Institute, I, at that meeting, submitted my views on the work to be done by the Institute, cost of site and buildings, and distribution of expense between the colonies, which were on the whole approved; but as the matter is urgent, and as the services of Mons. Loir, Pasteur's representative in the colonies could be obtained, I suggested that they should be so on a temporary engagement, and that a commencement should be at once made on Rodd Island, where there was a suitable laboratory and accommodation for a few pupils. (See pages 36 and 37 of report.)

In making this new proposal, I had in view the double advantage of supplying an urgent want, and of entering on the undertaking in a gradual way; and my proposal met with the approval of the Chief Inspectors for Queensland and Tasmania.

Copies of the report of this meeting were forwarded to the other colonies asking how far they agreed to the proposed temporary arrangement, and if they were willing to contribute to the expense *pro rata* according to the number of their stock.

Official intimation has been received from Tasmania, that they are prepared to contribute; and it is presumed, from the communications which have passed between this Colony and Queensland, that they will also contribute. Victoria affirms the desirability of establishing an Institute, but beyond that expresses no opinion. The reply from South Australia is in similar terms. From Western Australia no reply has been received as yet.

As, however, the matter is urgent, and as the principal part of the stock in Australia is owned by this Colony, Queensland, and Tasmania (there are 75,612,921 sheep and 7,629,713 cattle in these colonies, out of 97,878,619 sheep, and 9,906,599 cattle in the whole of Australia), and as the amount which the other colonies, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, would have to contribute, is comparatively small, I would suggest that an offer should, with the concurrence of Queensland (that of Tasmania has already been received) be made to Mons. Loir of this temporary appointment at a salary of say £800 a year, and that, if he accept, a commencement be made at Rodd Island immediately on his return from Europe where he has gone on a visit.

If

If this be approved I would suggest farther, that the proposed arrangement be communicated to the other colonies, and that they be invited to say whether they will join in carrying it out, preparatory of course to the erection of a suitable building for the Institute, on a site to be approved of by all the contributing colonies, the appointment of an efficient staff, and otherwise to full effect being given to resolution 41 of the Intercolonial Conference of 1889.

ALEX. BRUCE,  
Chief Inspector of Stock.

Submitted, H.W., 5/2/92. Approved, T.M.S., 6/2/92. The Principal Under Secretary, B.C. 9/2/92.—H.W. For Cabinet.—T.M.S., 3/5/92. Keep with Cabinet papers, 3/5/92.—C.W.

[Enclosure.]

[Extracts from Report of Minutes of Proceedings, Resolutions, &c., of the Meeting of Chief Inspectors of Stock, held in Sydney, in June, 1891.]

REPORT.

WE met on Monday, 15 June, and concluded our labours on the 19th June, and were called together at the instance of the Government of New South Wales with a view to the adoption of a uniform code of regulations for the prevention of the introduction of diseases in stock in the Australian colonies, and to the establishment of an Australasian Stock Institute.

Delegates Present :—

Queensland—MR. P. R. GORDON. Tasmania—MR. T. A. TABART. New South Wales—MR. ALEXANDER BRUCE. The following is a copy of a circular letter, dated 13th May, 1891, addressed to the Governments of the Australasian colonies, by which this meeting was convened :—

Sir, New South Wales, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 13 May, 1891.

"I have the honor to inform you that on the 25th March last I received a communication from the Premier of Queensland, suggesting that the Chief Inspectors of Stock of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, should meet in Sydney for the purpose of discussing some matters of detail which need to be settled before a uniform code of stock regulations can be agreed upon by the Australian colonies. This communication was referred by me to the Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, who has recently had the subject under consideration; and as it appears from the accompanying paper, marked D, prepared by the Chief Inspector of Stock for this colony, that there is very little difference between the regulations now in force in all the Australian colonies except Western Australia, he, as well as Sir Samuel Griffiths, is of opinion that the adoption of a uniform code is quite practicable as well as highly desirable.

"He thinks, however, that instead of only calling the Chief Inspectors of Stock for Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria together, the chief inspectors for all the colonies should be asked to meet; and as he considers that effect should be given to the resolution adopted at the meeting of inspectors and other representatives in 1889, which recommended the establishment of an intercolonial stock institute in Sydney, Mr. Smith is desirous that this matter also should be discussed at the proposed meeting.

"I therefore enclose with this a copy of his minute on these subjects, together with copies of the various papers alluded to in that minute, as per list of papers herewith for your consideration, and would, at the same time invite you to allow your Chief Inspector of Stock to attend a meeting to be held in Sydney on 15th June next, with the view to the framing of a uniform code of stock regulations for all the colonies, and the preparation of a report on the proposed institute."

I have, &c.,

HENRY PARKES.

[Copy.]

D.

22 April, 1891.

I AM of opinion that the adoption of a uniform code of regulations providing for the interchange of stock between the Australasian colonies, and between these colonies and other parts of the world, is highly desirable; for such an assimilation of the regulations now in force in the different colonies would not only tend to the convenience of owners, and facilitate the introduction of stock from one colony into another, but it would, to a large extent guarantee that the malignant diseases in stock which exist in other parts of the world, but which are happily unknown in these colonies, would not be introduced, inasmuch as the same well-considered and effective regulations would then be in force in all the Australasian colonies.

I am also of opinion that effect should be given to the recommendation of the Intercolonial Stock Conference, held in Melbourne, in November, 1889, that a permanent Australasian Stock Institute should be established in Sydney for the purpose of investigating and experimenting on infectious diseases in stock, and for the study of microbiology, and the means of preventing or curing these diseases which are now attracting so much attention since Pasteur and Koch brought them so prominently under notice; and I consider the proposal that the colonies should contribute *pro rata*, according to the number of stock they own, to the support of the institute a fair and reasonable one.

If a commodious and conveniently arranged building, on something of the model and furnished like the Pasteur Institute in Paris, were erected on the best and most convenient site for carrying out these investigations, and imparting the necessary teaching to the students, and if a thoroughly competent scientist were engaged as director, there cannot be a doubt but work would be done which would be of the greatest possible benefit, not only to the owners of stock, but also to the people generally throughout the Australasian colonies.

With the view, therefore, of obtaining the concurrence of the other colonies to the opinions which I have here expressed, the necessary copies of my minute, and of the other papers may be forwarded to the Hon. the Premier, with a request that he will cause them to be transmitted to the other colonies for their consideration, and that he will at the same time invite them to allow their chief inspectors of stock to attend a meeting to be held in Sydney at an early date, say, on the 15th June next, to prepare such a uniform code of Intercolonial and Foreign Stock Regulations as shall be approved by all the colonies, and to furnish a report on the proposed institute.

S. SMITH.

DRAFT CODE OF INTERCOLONIAL STOCK REGULATIONS.

Department of Mines, Stock Branch, Sydney, 10 March, 1891.

At the Intercolonial Stock Conference held in Melbourne, in November, 1889, a resolution was passed to the following effect :—"50. That a uniform code of regulations, embodying the resolutions passed by this Conference, be adopted by all the Colonies, and that the framing of such Regulation be left in the hands of the Victorian Government."

In terms of that resolution a draft code of regulations was in March following forwarded by the Chief Secretary, Melbourne, to the other colonies (see Draft marked B herewith), but although this and some of the other colonies (Victoria and South Australia) have since the conference issued amended regulations embodying several of the resolutions of the conference, nothing further has been done towards the completion of such an intercolonial code as contemplated by the Conference.

With the view, therefore, to assist in framing as complete a code as possible, I have prepared another and fuller draft than that forwarded by Victoria, arranged somewhat differently, and it is thought in a preferable order, inasmuch as the regulations in this draft follow in the natural order of the action which will require to be taken under the regulations in both the foreign and intercolonial codes.

In order, again, to see where the regulations now in force in the several colonies differ, I have cut out the relative regulations and portions of regulations, and arranged them in the same order as that in which the draft code now prepared by me is framed, giving a page to each regulation, and thus keeping all the regulations on the same subject on the same page.

This, of course, admits of a thorough comparison being made, and the difference where it exists is clearly seen, while I have noted underneath what I consider that difference amounts to.

Then,

Then, as the numbers of the different regulations in which the provisions corresponding to those in this draft stand are entered on the margin, it will be easy for the correctness of my conclusions to be tested; and if it is, it will, I think, be seen that there is so very little difference between the requirements of the regulations now in force in the different colonies, that if a complete agreement cannot be arrived at by correspondence, it would, I believe, readily be so at a meeting of the chief inspectors; for the principal difference now lies in the order and arrangement of the regulations, not in the provisions of the regulations themselves.

As this is the case, it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in framing a complete and effective Intercolonial Code of Regulations which will be *verbatim et literatim* the same in all the colonies, dealing with the interchange of all kinds of stock between the different Australasian colonies as well as between these colonies and all other parts of the world, and which, while it permits of the necessary importation of pure-bred foreign stock, will effectually prevent the introduction of disease.

Besides the resolution recommending a common code of intercolonial regulations, there were several other important resolutions passed by the Conference, the adoption of which would be very advantageous to all the colonies.

Among these, perhaps, the most important is resolution 38, which calls for the appointment and maintenance of an efficient and competent staff of Inspectors of Stock in every colony, not only in the interest of the colonies employing such a staff, but also in that of the neighbouring colonies; for if infectious and contagious disease is allowed to obtain a footing among the stock in any of the colonies on the mainland, it is only a question of time when it will spread to them all, unless, indeed, there is a complete stoppage of stock traffic between the colonies.

For these reasons it is most essential that each of the colonies should employ a sufficient staff of competent inspectors; and it is so especially in the face of the fact that all the colonies are now asking that their stock should be admitted into the other colonies with no, or little or no, restrictions.

If stock, therefore, are to be admitted in this way it is necessary that the colony which is asked to admit them on the certificate issued in another colony should have full confidence in the statements contained in the certificate, and that it cannot have, if, as is now the case in some of the colonies, the staff is so defective as to render it impossible for the officer granting the certificate to examine the stock and say from his own personal knowledge that they are, as he certifies, free from infection.

There is another matter connected with the intercolonial code with respect to which it is necessary that an understanding should be come to by all the colonies.

Stock will, no doubt, still continue to be brought by sea, as they have hitherto at times been for introduction, with respect to which all the requirements of the regulations have not been complied with, and it would be well to come to an understanding as to whether such stock are to be refused admission or admitted on certain terms; and, if so, what these terms should be.

In the draft which I prepared I have in two or three regulations inserted a provision to the effect that when the omission is not a material one, the colony to which the stock are brought may, with the sanction of the others, allow the stock to land if it is considered that they can be admitted without risk, but subject to certain additional precautions, which would, to some extent at least, make up for the requirements which the importer of the stock had failed to comply with, and which would entail so much additional expense on him as would prevent such a thing occurring, except through an oversight.

Another very important resolution passed by the Conference is No. 41, which recommends the establishment of an Intercolonial Stock Institute—a matter which calls for prompt action; for the losses of stock throughout the colonies from diseases and ailments, the nature and character of which are but imperfectly known, and are exceedingly heavy; and with the success which has in other parts of the world followed investigations and experiments of a similar nature to those which would be prosecuted at the proposed institute, there is every reason to believe that its establishment would be attended with the greatest possible benefit to stock-owners in all the colonies, as well as to the general public.

In summing up the result of the comparison of the regulations now in force in the other colonies with those in draft code framed by me, I have entered Queensland as the same as New South Wales on the ground that Mr. P. R. Gordon, the Chief Inspector for that colony, when recently in Sydney, went carefully through the whole of the regulations which I have framed, and is prepared to recommend their adoption by the Queensland Government.

With the view of showing still more shortly the difference between the regulations now in force in the several colonies and those in the proposed code, I have prepared comparative statements, which are submitted herewith, and marked B, C, D, and E, contrasting the latter with the existing regulations in Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, in which every difference of any importance whatever is clearly set out.

As the law stands in this Colony, there are several of the regulations in the proposed code which the law does not empower the Government in the meantime to notify, and their issue will have to be delayed until the Stock and Pastures Bill, which has been prepared, is passed.

ALEX. BRUCE,  
Chief Inspector of Stock.

The statement showing the difference between the regulations now in force, and those in the proposed code, may be printed and forwarded to the several Governments, with a request that early consideration be given to the proposed alterations, with a view to the adoption of a uniform code in accordance with the decision of the Conference.

S. SMITH, 17-3-91.

Mr. T. A. Tabart, of Tasmania, was elected Chairman.

*Preliminary.*

In consequence of all the colonies not being represented, it was agreed that, in revising the draft regulations, we should be guided by the opinions expressed by the Australasian Stock Conference of 1889, and that any matter brought forward and not embraced by the resolutions passed by that Conference should be adopted only as a recommendation to be hereafter submitted for acceptance by the colonies not represented.

*The framing of a uniform code of regulations.*

The principal business for which the present meeting was convened—the framing of a uniform code of intercolonial regulations dealing with the interchange of stock between the Australasian colonies and places outside these colonies in terms of resolution 50 of the Intercolonial Stock Conference held in Melbourne in November, 1889—was then entered upon, and the code prepared by Victoria in accordance with that resolution, and the draft subsequently framed by New South Wales having been considered, it was decided to take that framed by New South Wales for discussion, as the order of arrangement of the regulations was better and the code more complete, while the regulations in force in all the colonies were collated and contrasted in that draft.

After a full and careful consideration of these regulations in detail we unanimously agree to the draft code submitted herewith, embodying the resolutions of the Conference of 1889, together with some alterations and additions which we consider desirable, and which are set out in Appendix A hereto; and we recommend that the draft now agreed to by us be printed and submitted to the several colonies for adoption, in as far as the same is adapted to the circumstances of each colony, according to its geographical position.

*Australasian Stock Institute.*

The paper contributed by Mr. Bruce (see Appendix B hereto) on the proposed Australasian Stock Institute sets forth so clearly and concisely the necessity for such an institution; and the cost of its establishment and annual expense of maintenance, compared with the benefits which it would confer on the pastoral interest of Australasia, are so self-evident as to appear to us to be beyond the range of contention. As, however, the construction and equipment of a new laboratory would occupy a considerable space of time, which could in the interim be profitably employed in inquiring into several matters of urgency in connection with animal diseases, we strongly recommend the adoption of that portion of the paper which suggests the use of the Rodd Island laboratory, if it can be obtained, and securing the services of Mons. Loir as director for the present, until arrangements are matured for an institute on a permanent and more extensive scale.

We find that the annual outlay required to maintain this temporary institute, including salary of director and his assistants, would not exceed £1,000 or £1,200.

Taking

Taking the lowest estimate, that sum divided *pro rata* among the colonies in proportion to the live stock of each at 31st December, 1889, would be as follows:—New South Wales, £337; Victoria, £131; Queensland, £313; South Australia, £52; Western Australia, £19; Tasmania, £16; New Zealand, £132; total, £1,000.

If we except New South Wales and Queensland, the amount to be contributed by each colony is so very insignificant that we cannot imagine a reason for refusal on the part of the other colonies to contribute their quota.

*An Efficient and Competent Staff of Inspectors.*

We desire to call attention to the resolution by which we indorse the recommendation of the Australasian Stock Conference of 1889 with regard to the appointment and maintenance of a full staff of inspectors, and the necessity for the issue of certificates of health by the officers of the exporting colony.

*Introduction of Samples of Wool from Europe.*

We also desire to call attention to the important resolution in regard to the practice of wool brokers receiving samples of wool from Europe, and to the risk of infection being introduced by this means.

*The Viewing of Stock while in Quarantine.*

In our opinion, the admission of persons to view stock while in quarantine should be limited as far as possible, and that no persons should be so admitted except the owner or agent for the stock, and then only in company with an inspector.

*Colonies not Represented.*

We deem it our duty to express our great regret at the absence of the Chief Inspectors of the other colonies, but more particularly of those within easy reach of Sydney; for there is every reason to suppose that, had they been present, a code of regulations to which all the colonies would have agreed could have been framed. And we are the more inclined to take this view from the fact that where a difference existed between us at this meeting, in regard to any of the regulations which have been adopted it was speedily removed on the subject being discussed. We have, however, as regards Western Australia, good grounds for believing, from the tenor of the telegram received on the 12th instant from the Prime Minister of that colony [Appendix C 1], that they will agree to the code framed at this meeting. We expect, also, from the terms of the telegram of the 9th instant from the Honorable the Minister for Lands, Wellington, that New Zealand [Appendix C 2] will also agree to adopt a uniform code, so far as it is applicable to the circumstances of that colony. With regard, again, to the colonies of Victoria [Appendix C 3] and South Australia [Appendix C 4] it was to be expected, from what transpired at the Conference in 1889 and subsequently, that the Chief Inspectors for both these colonies would be present at this meeting to assist in the revision and completion of the uniform code of regulations prepared by Victoria, and forwarded to the other colonies in April, 1890, as neither the Chief Inspector for Victoria nor South Australia dissented from the resolution passed at the Conference that such a code should be framed and adopted by all the colonies; and, not only so, but, speaking more particularly as regards Victoria, Mr. Dow, the then Minister for Lands for that Colony, in addressing the members of the Conference, said, "It would give him great pleasure to further their views, and he hoped that the result of the Conference would be the adoption of a uniform measure by all the colonies in matters affecting stock," and what is still more confirmatory of the view that the code was to be verbatim the same in all the colonies, is that Victoria, to give effect to resolution 50, framed and forwarded to the other colonies, the draft code already referred to.

There can be no question, therefore, what the term "uniform code" meant, as used by the Conference. If not intended that the regulation should—except as regards the reference to and the powers under the Acts under which the regulations were issued—be verbatim, such a draft would not have been made nor circulated; for, if anything else had been intended, the bare resolutions passed by the Conference would have been a sufficient guide to the colonies in framing their regulations. The remarks made by the mover of resolution 50 in bringing it forward also thoroughly confirm this. We trust, therefore, that the colonies of Victoria and South Australia will yet come to an understanding in regard to the proposed code, and give full effect to resolution 50, and that they will, with that view, go carefully over the regulations in the draft codes about to be forwarded to them, and return these drafts with the remarks they may have to make on the regulations to the Chief Inspector of Stock, Sydney, who will communicate with the Chief Inspectors in the other colonies; and in this way we believe a uniform code can soon be agreed to by correspondence, and without another meeting.

Since the foregoing portion of this report was agreed to, a letter has been received from the Premier of Victoria with respect to the subjects discussed at this meeting, and in reference to which we think it necessary that we should offer some remarks. It is true, as stated in the fourth paragraph of that letter, that it was left optional with each colony to adopt or reject the whole, or any part of the regulations contained in the code framed by Victoria, or even the whole of the resolutions of the Conference. But seeing that the colony of Victoria not only joined in passing the resolution for the adoption of a uniform code, but framed and forwarded to the other colonies a draft code for the that purpose, we submit, with due deference, that there cannot be any doubt but that the code contemplated was one which would, with the exceptions mentioned, be verbatim the same in all the colonies, and would, in fact, form a portion of the great work of the federation of the colonies; for there can be no question but the interchange and introduction of stock are federal matters.

With regard to the doubt expressed in the fifth paragraph as to whether anything would be gained by uniformity in procedure and phraseology, we desire to point out that the true safeguards against the introduction and spread of disease in stock in Australia is to have a complete and effective set of regulations, and to enforce them with thorough strictness in all the colonies, however great the pressure to relax them may be; and we think that the adoption of a uniform code, with the arrangement and phraseology the same in all the colonies, would not only be more complete and effective, but, what is of the greatest moment, the regulations could not then—as they now can, while differently arranged and differently expressed in all the colonies—be read in such a way as that they can, in some very important respects, admit of entirely different action being taken by one colony from that adopted in another.

To show to what we refer we will give a few instances in regard to the action taken under the Victorian and South Australian regulations:—1. While the Conference decided by a large majority, and after a lengthy discussion, that all foreign dogs should be sent to a Government quarantine, both Victoria and South Australia allow these dogs to be quarantined on their owners' premises, an utterly useless and dangerous proceeding. 2. While inspectors of stock in the other colonies do not grant certificates as to the health of stock about to be shipped to the other colonies without seeing the stock and examining them, the Victorian inspectors are in the habit of certifying that they "have no reason to doubt the owners' declaration in any particular"—*i.e.*, that the stock are sound, but they do not, we understand, examine them. 3. While the Victorian code includes the greater part of the regulations contained in the draft now adopted at this meeting, that code confers a power on the Chief Inspector of Stock which would completely destroy the uniformity and safety of these regulations. We allude to the power given to the Chief Inspector (not even to the Minister, which we consider would also be unwise) to dispense with requirements in regard to the admission of foreign stock, which would be very dangerous, and which ought not to be left at the option of any single Colony.

Besides these cases, there are at least some ten or twelve other requirements of considerable importance, though not all set out in the resolutions of the Conference of 1889, in the code now adopted by us, which are not to be found in the Victorian code, but which we think it should contain.

With respect to the statement in paragraph 5 that New South Wales was not in a position to carry out the whole of the regulations as framed without further legislation, we find on reference to the regulations now in force in that colony that the defect here alluded to in regard to its legislation is comparatively immaterial, and that a Bill has for some time been prepared to remedy this and other defects, and will be brought before Parliament at an early date.

With respect to the statements made in paragraphs 6 and 7, it is allowed that if the requirements there alluded to were faithfully carried out in all their details there would be no cause for asking for any alteration; but we have, we think, already clearly demonstrated that this is not the case, and that the proper remedy is the adoption by all the colonies of a full uniform (verbatim) code of regulations.

We are quite in accord with the opinion expressed in paragraph 8, that the question of the number and qualifications of the staff of inspectors in the several colonies is a matter for each colony; but at the same time when a colony fails, as not infrequently happens, to inspect and certify to the soundness of stock about to be introduced into another colony, and pleads shortness of its staff as an excuse for the omission, we are of opinion that the Colony into which it is intended to send the stock is justified in calling attention to the state of the staff in the Colony from which the stock are to come.

Of all the resolutions of the last Intercolonial Conference, there are none of greater importance, or more urgent, than that relating to the establishment of the Australasian Stock Institute, and we consider that the Minister for Mines and Agriculture for New South Wales is deserving of the thanks of the owners of stock throughout Australasia for bringing this matter prominently forward in a manner which in our opinion carries out to the fullest extent the views expressed in paragraph 9 of the letter of the Premier of Victoria. This will be seen by reference to our report on the subject, and Mr. Bruce's paper on the establishment of the institute.

THOMAS A. TABART, Chairman.  
P. R. GORDON.  
ALEX. BRUCE.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, 18 JUNE, 1891.

*Australasian Stock Institute.*

Mr. Bruce submitted a paper on the subject of the proposed Australasian Stock Institute.

*Resolved* :—That the paper be printed as part of the proceedings, and that the suggestion contained therein as to obtaining the use of Rodd Island and temporary employment of Mons. Loir, pending erection of institute and appointment of a full staff is strongly recommended, and we do not anticipate the expense of this will exceed £1,000 to £1,200 per annum.

A letter from the Premier, Victoria, to the Hon. Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, dated 12th June [see *Appendix C*], was submitted, stating that the Government of Victoria does not see any necessity for another conference, and fully explaining as to regulations and Stock Institute.

The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m. until 10 o'clock on Friday.

C. 1.

Copy of telegram from The Prime Minister of Western Australia to The Prime Minister, New South Wales, 12 June, 1891. RESPECTING Inspectors of Stock meeting, our inspector cannot attend, but I shall be glad as far as I can, to make our regulations agree with those of your colonies. JNO. FORREST.

C. 2.

Copy of telegram from the Minister for Lands, Wellington, New Zealand, to the Chief Inspector of Stock, Sydney. 9 June, 1891. REGRET cannot send Chief Inspector of Stock to Conference. Parliament just about to open. Moreover, total reorganisation of Stock Department just now taking place. Will return draft copy and our Regulations as you request. Letter by post. JOHN MCKENZIE.

C. 3.

The Premier of Victoria to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Sydney.

Sir,

Premier's Office, Melbourne, 12 June, 1891.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ultimo, asking that the Chief Inspector of Stock might be allowed to attend a meeting of inspectors from the various colonies, to be held in Sydney on the 15th instant, for the purpose of framing a uniform code of Stock Regulations for all the colonies, and for the preparation of a report on the proposed Intercolonial Stock Institute.

2. The copies of the various papers which accompanied your letter, together with the draft code of Regulations prepared by Mr. Bruce, the Chief Inspector of Stock for New South Wales, having been very carefully considered by the Honorable the Minister for Agriculture.

3. I regret to inform you that this Government does not see any necessity at the present time for the holding of another Conference of Stock Inspectors.

4. At the Conference held in Melbourne in November, 1889, it was agreed that a uniform code of regulations embodying the resolutions passed by that Conference, should be adopted by all the colonies, and that the framing of such Regulations should be left in the hands of this Government. Regulations were framed accordingly, a copy being forwarded to you on the 5th of March, 1890, and it was left optional with each colony to adopt or reject the whole or any part of such Regulations.

5. It is not clear that there is anything to be gained by such a uniformity in procedure and phraseology as it is one of the objects of the proposed Conference to establish, and it is questionable if such uniformity could be adopted by the various colonies, seeing that each has to be guided by its own laws. Mr. Bruce states indeed, that, as the law stands in New South Wales, some of the Regulations which he proposes could not be carried out; it seems, therefore, premature to adopt such Regulations.

6. If, however, the same provisions as to importation, prohibition, period of quarantine, and intercolonial exchange be established, all that is necessary will, it is thought, be accomplished.

7. Mr. Bruce admits that there is very little difference between the requirements of the Regulations in force in the several colonies, and under the circumstances, the Minister for Agriculture of this Colony is of opinion that each colony may well be allowed to settle such small differences.

8. One of the objects of the proposed conference appears to me to discuss the question of the number and qualifications of the staff of inspectors to be maintained in each colony. This, however, is a matter with regard to which each colony is probably the best judge as to its requirements.

9. As regards the establishment of an institution for the investigation of animal diseases, it is thought by this Government that the first preliminary should be to ascertain what expenses in connection therewith are likely to be incurred, and then whether the several colonies would be willing to share those expenses. Until a preliminary understanding on these points is to come to, the discussion of details seems to be premature.

10. I trust it will be apparent that there are substantial reasons for the conclusion of this Government not to be represented at the proposed Conference.

11. As requested in your telegram of the 9th instant, I beg to return herewith the draft code of Regulations forwarded with your letter of the 13th ultimo.

I have, &c.,  
JAMES MUNRO.

C. 4.

Copy of telegram from The Prime Minister of South Australia to the Prime Minister, New South Wales.

12 June, 1891.

We have decided not to send representative to Stock Conference suggested in your letter, 13th May, and consider establishment Australasian Stock Institute could be better dealt with by a Federal Parliament. T. PLAYFORD.

C. 5.

Messrs. Brunker and Wolfe to The Chief Inspector of Stock, Sydney.

Sir,

9, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 16 June, 1891.

For some weeks past sheepskins have been prevented from being landed from foreign vessels trading from this port to New Caledonia, Fiji, and to the northward.

Hitherto it has been the custom to supply the steamers or vessels with sheep for the round voyage, and the skins of the sheep are saved and sold generally to fellmongers on the return of vessel to port.

We beg to bring this matter under your notice with a view of its being dealt with in such manner as will enable the skins to be landed in future, and prevent loss to parties concerned.

Yours, &c.,  
BRUNKER AND WOLFE.

[Enclosure 2.]

[Enclosure 2.]  
[APPENDIX B.]

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AUSTRALASIAN STOCK INSTITUTE.

At the Intercolonial Stock Conference held in Melbourne in November, 1889, a resolution was unanimously passed to the following effect:—

41. That this Conference affirms—(a.) The desirability of establishing a laboratory or institute for the purpose of investigating and experimenting upon any disease to which stock are or may become liable, particularly, in the first instances, pleuro-pneumonia, anthrax, and tuberculosis. (b.) That the institution be a permanent one, and to be supported by the respective colonies becoming parties to the arrangement *pro rata*, according to the number of stock, sheep, cattle, and horses returned for the year preceding the assessment. (c.) That a permanent Board of Direction be formed, to be composed of members to be appointed by the Government of each contributing Colony. (d.) That a competent European scientist be engaged as Director, who shall deliver an annual course of lectures to students, and who shall be allowed to charge fees for so doing. (e.) That the laboratory or institution shall be called the Australasian Stock Institute, and that it be located in the Colony of New South Wales.

As this resolution was quite in accord with the views held by my Minister, the Honorable Sydney Smith, Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, he was prepared, on the receipt of a copy of the Report and Proceedings of the Conference in June last, to take the necessary action to give effect to it, so far as this Colony was concerned; but he delayed doing so pending receipt of the usual letter from Victoria, the Colony in which the Conference was held, asking how far this and the other Colonies were prepared to carry out the resolutions of the Conference.

As, however, several of the other resolutions of the Conference are also very urgent, as well as very important, and as up to April last no communication of the nature indicated had been received from Victoria, my Minister then decided to invite the other Colonies to take action in regard to this and the other resolutions referred to, and hence the present meeting.

I will now proceed, as briefly as I can, to lay before you such particulars as I think will enable you to enter on the discussion of this most important matter, and will help in some degree at least to assist in arriving at a decision with respect to the recommendations which we will submit to our respective Governments in regard to it.

In carrying out this course, I will notice very briefly—

- I. The importance of the interest which this institution is proposed to serve.
- II. The work done in the Pasteur's Institute in Paris.
- III. The site on which the institute should be erected.
- IV. The kind of building which will be required.
- V. The work which should be done at the institute.
- VI. The subjects which should be taught.
- VII. The cost to each Colony.
- VIII. The Board of management, and—
  1. Its constitution.
  2. The meetings of the Board.
  3. The election of a chairman and appointment of a secretary.
  4. The site of the institute, and plan of the building.
  5. The appointment of a scientist.
  6. The regular work to be done at the institute.
  7. Urgent work called for.
  8. Visits of scientist to the country when necessary.
  9. The number of pupils, course of training, and fees.
  10. Apparatus and appliances for the institute.

*I. The importance of the Animal Industry of the Australasian Colonies.*

The accompanying statement, marked "A," copied from Mr. Coghlan's statistical account of the seven Colonies of Australasia, shows that in the beginning of 1890—

The capital invested in pastoral properties in Australasia amounted to .....	£417,000,000
Of this sum the value of the live stock alone amounted to .....	£75,000,000
And that the annual return for the pastoral industry amounted to .....	£34,745,300

The figures speak for themselves, and since then there has been a considerable increase in stock in all the Colonies. In New South Wales alone there has been an increase of 13,386 horses, 167,417 cattle, and 5,000,000 sheep.

*II. The work done in Pasteur's Institute, Paris.*

I understand that the work in the Pasteur's Institute, of which M. Pasteur is the Director-General, is divided into five parts.

1. The rabies treatment, at the head of which is Doctor Grancher.
2. Technic microbiology, which is taught by M. Roux. The majority of the students belong to or are studying for the medical or veterinary professions, with a fair number who are following up some branch of science. The course of study includes, among other subjects, the following:—

(I) The description and nature of microbes. (II) The preparation of the broth and other media in which they are grown. (III) Typhoid fever. (IV) Cholera. (V) Intermittent fever. (VI) Septicæmia. (VII) Anthrax. (VIII) Chicken cholera. (IX) Tuberculosis. (X) Swine fever. (XI) Actinomycosis. (XII) Glanders. (XIII) Hydrophobia. (XIV) Yeast; and some twelve or fourteen other subjects.

3. A set of laboratories, where students, after becoming acquainted with microbiology, may stay and make personal researches under the direction of M. Mitchincof in regard to subjects which have not been fully investigated. These laboratories are also open, at a charge of £4 or £5 pound a month to scientists from any part of the world who may wish to work in the Institute under the directors.

4. A laboratory, at the head of which is M. Duclaux, for the study of beer and cider and of fermentation generally, including that of wine, and also the making of cheese and the preservation of milk.

5. A laboratory, in which M. Chamberland has to prepare the vaccine of anthrax and swine fever, and in which he has to make analyses of pathologic products of diseases, the nature of which veterinary surgeons cannot exactly determine clinically or by *post mortem*, and which they wish to have settled by microscopical examination.

*III. The Site of the Institute.*

As the Institute is to be an Intercolonial Institution, it should, I think be in or near Sydney, the metropolis of the Colony. Indeed, the best site in my opinion is the University Reserve, as there is no doubt the Institute would be largely availed of by the medical students, while in other respects, both as regards this and the other colonies, no more convenient or accessible site could be found.

*IV. Building to be erected.*

I submit the accompanying rough sketch marked "B" (on the model of a portion of the Pasteur Institute, Paris), showing the accommodation which I think would be required, and the mode in which it should be arranged.

The proposed Board would decide as to this, as well as to the description of building which should be erected.

*V. The work to be done at the Institute.*

The work to be done by the scientist would principally be like that done by M. Chamberland, and he would among other things make analyses of pathological products of diseases, the nature of which medical men and veterinary surgeons could not exactly determine clinically nor by *post mortem* examination. He would prepare the vaccine of diseases; such as Cumberland disease, black-leg, pleuro-pneumonia, tuberculosis, &c., and prosecute researches in regard to diseases and subjects which require investigation.

VI.

VI. *The subjects which should be taught at the Institute.*

The principal subjects taught would be technic microbiology, and the course of study would include among other subjects the following —

- (1) The description and nature of microbes
- (2) The preparation of the broth and other media in which they are grown
- (3) Septicæmia.
- (4) Anthrax
- (5) Chicken cholera
- (6) Tuberculosis.
- (7) Swine fever.
- (8) Actinomycosis
- (9) Glanders
- (10) Hydrophobia.
- (11) Yeast

VII. *Estimated cost of the Building, Furniture, and Appliances, and of the Annual Expense of the Institute.*

It will be seen on reference to statement "C" herewith that the cost of the building, which need not at first be a very large one, nor very ornamental, is put at £4,000, and the furniture and appliances at £1,300, while the annual outlay for salaries and other expenses is estimated at £1,700

This would make the outlay for the first year £7,000, and for the second and subsequent years say £1,700.

Statement "C" also gives the proportions of this outlay payable by each of the colonies, as proposed by the Conference, *pro rata* according to the number of stock severally owned by them

VIII *The Board of Management*

1 Its Constitution

I would suggest that the Board of Management should consist of two members from each colony, say a stock owner chosen by his fellow owners and the Chief Inspector of Stock for the colony

2 Meetings of Board and Quorum

The meetings of the Board, which should at first at least be held quarterly, would be conducted under the usual rules for the guidance of such bodies Three members to form a quorum

3 The election of Chairman, and appointment of Secretary

The Board would, at its first meeting, elect its own Chairman, and appoint a consulting veterinary surgeon; and there would, of course, be a Secretary appointed for the Board

4 Site of Institute, and ground plan of building.

The Board would, at its first meeting, take into consideration and report upon the best site for the Institute, and decide upon and submit a plan of the building, and showing how the Board think the accommodation should be arranged.

5 Appointment of Scientist

The Board would, at an early meeting, make arrangements for the appointment of a Scientist, in terms of the resolution of the Conference. The Scientist to be the Director of the Institute

6 The regular work to be done

At the first business meeting after the opening of the Institute, the Chairman would submit a statement of the regular work to be undertaken at the Institute for settlement by the Board, and at the following meeting he would bring up a report by the Scientist of the work done by him in the interval, and a statement of new work which he proposed should be taken up by the Scientist; but nothing to be given to the public until the inquiry with respect to it is fully completed.

7 Urgent work

The Scientist would, as a rule, be occupied at the work laid out by the Board, but it should be understood that he would, with the concurrence of a majority of its members, take up any urgent work asked for by any of the contributing colonies.

8 Scientist at times to visit country

The Scientist, with the like consent, should also be allowed to visit any place in any of the colonies for the purpose of making necessary investigations on the spot.

9 Pupils at the Institute

The Board would decide as to the number of pupils to be received at the Institute, the course of study, and the fees to be paid by the pupils to the Director.

10 Apparatus and appliances

Apparatus, appliances, chemicals, and animals for experiment would be obtained on the requisition of the Scientist, and approval of the Board

ALEX BRUCE.

OBTAINING the use of Rodd Island and temporary engagement of Mons Loir, pending erection of Institute and appointment of a full staff —

WHILE I have endeavoured to pave the way to a full discussion on Resolution No 41 of the last Intercolonial Stock Conference, with regard to the establishment of an Intercolonial Stock Institute in Sydney, which, I trust, will result in the preparation of such a report as will lead to the resolution being acted on by all the colonies, it should be borne in mind that considerable time must elapse before the necessary buildings can be erected and are ready for occupation, and as there is a great deal of work of a character which can only be undertaken by such an Institute, urgently requiring to be done, I would submit, for the consideration of the meeting, whether in the event of the use of the laboratory on Rodd Island being obtained, a temporary arrangement might not be made with Mons Loir, under which a commencement might be at once made with the work of the nature contemplated by the resolution

Mons Loir is now engaged on Rodd Island experimenting for the Queensland Government, as to the best means of procuring and preserving the virus of pleuro pneumonia, and searching for the microbe of that disease

There is no question as to Mons Loir's qualification as a scientist, and this proposal, if acted on, would have the double advantage of at once meeting the urgent necessity for the appointment of a scientist, and of entering on the undertaking in respect of the Institute in a gradual way, while Mons Loir would be prepared at once to receive pupils from the contributing colonies on reasonable terms

ALEX BRUCE

A

It is estimated that the capital invested in pastoral properties throughout Australasia amounts to £417,000,000, and of this sum the value of stock alone represents £75,000,000 The annual return from pastoral pursuits, including dairy farming, is £34,745,300, the share of each Colony in the production being —

New South Wales	£14,725,300
Victoria	4,920,500
Queensland	5,678,900
South Australia	2,054,600
Western Australia	585,800
Tasmania	561,400
New Zealand	6,218,800
Australasia	£34,745,300

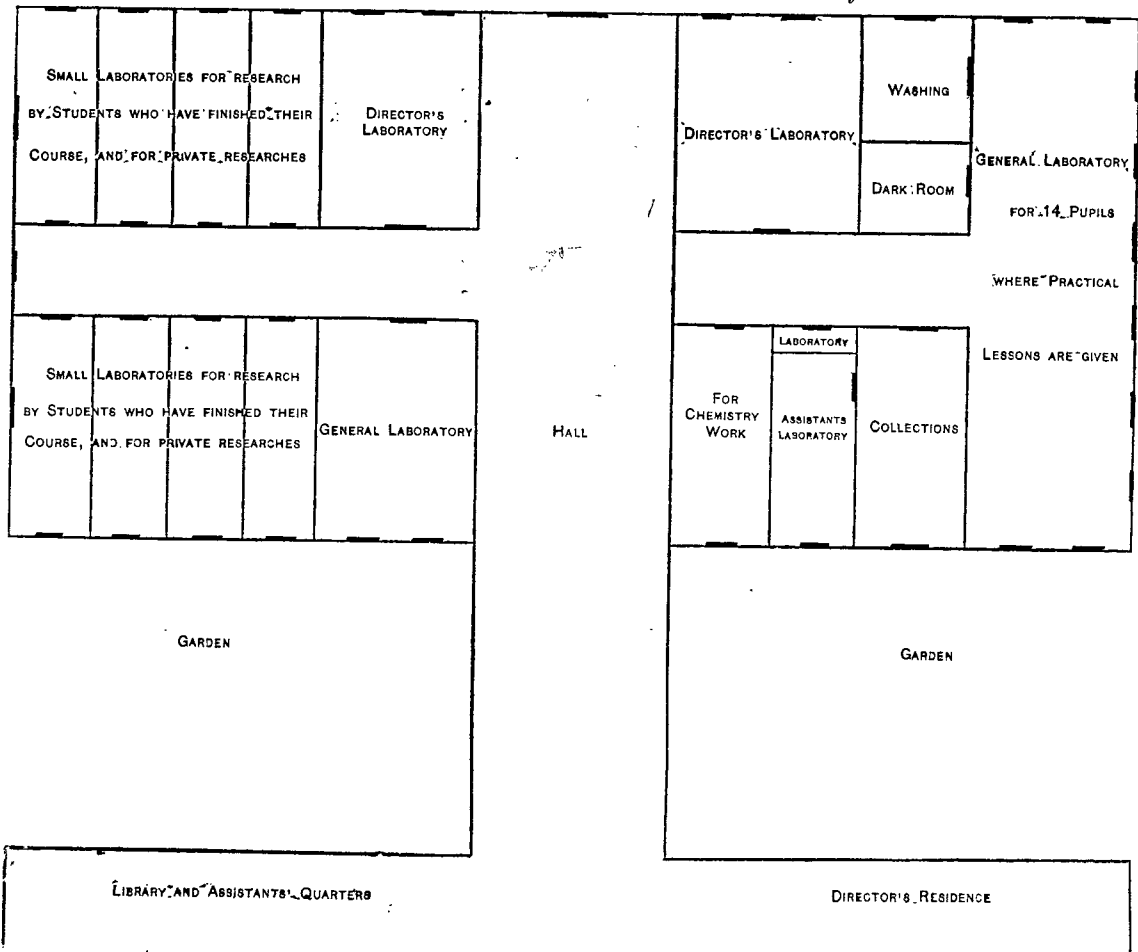
It is to be understood that the products of dairy cattle and swine are not included in the above statement, and that the value of agricultural produce consumed on dairy-farms, and for fattening stock, has also been deducted from the totals.

B.

## AUSTRALASIAN STOCK INSTITUTE.

Laboratory referred to as No. 3.

Laboratory referred to as No. 2.



NOTE.—Building about 170 feet x 80 feet.

## C.

ESTIMATE of cost of building for Intercolonial Stock Institute, and of probable annual working expenses.

First Year.		
Cost of building as per plan with only ground floor, say.....	£4,000	
Cost of furniture and apparatus .....	1,300	
		£5,300
Professor of Microbiology .....	£800	
(Besides this the Professor would receive fees from students, say, £100, and for outside work, say, £50=£150, making his salary, say, £950.)		
Subjects and travelling expenses, chemicals, &c.....	400	
Wages and incidental expenses.....	500	1,700
		£7,000

Taking the above sum, £7,000, as approximately correct, the amount to be contributed by the several colonies *pro rata* according to the number of stock, would be as follows, namely:—

Cost of building and first year's expenses.

Colony.	Sheep— Millions.	Percentage.	Contribution.	
			First Year.	Second and subsequent Year.
New South Wales .....	68	34	£ 2,404	£ 584
Victoria .....	25	12½	884	215
Queensland .....	63	32	2,227	541
South Australia .....	10	5	354	85
Tasmania .....	3	1½	106	26
Western Australia .....	4	2	141	34
New Zealand .....	25	12½	884	215
	*198	100	7,000	1,700

\* This includes cattle calculated at 1 head of cattle equal to 10 sheep.

This is equal to 8½d. per 1,000 sheep for the first year.

Second and subsequent years.

Directors' salary .....	£800
Travelling expenses, chemicals, &c.....	400
Wages and incidental expenses .....	500

This is equal to, say, 2½d. per 1,000 sheep for the second year.

£1,700



17

## No. 22.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir, Department of Lands, Sydney, 21 May, 1892.  
 Application having been made by Mr. E. Darnley, M.P., for the dedication of Rodd Island, Long Cove, as an aquatic reserve; I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inquire whether the island referred to is required for experimental purposes in connection with the Rabbit Pest, Diseases of Stock, &c., or otherwise.

I have, &c.,  
 WM. HOUSTON,  
 Under Secretary.

## No. 23.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Stock Branch, Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, 3 June, 1892.  
 I have the honor by direction of the Minister for Mines and Agriculture, to inform you in reply to your letter of the 21st ultimo, that it is contemplated to renew experiments on Rodd Island, and to therefore request that you will be good enough to retain the Island for that purpose. I may state that it is especially desirable that this should be done in view of the possible establishment of an Intercolonial Stock Institute in Sydney.

I have, &c.,  
 HARRIE WOOD,  
 Under Secretary.

## No. 24.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir, Department of Lands, Sydney, 24 June, 1892.  
 Referring to your letter of the 11th December last, requesting that the use of the establishment at Rodd Island may be granted to your Department for a further period of six months from the 8th idem; as the experiments then being carried out were not concluded, I have the honor by direction of the Secretary for Lands to ask that steps may be taken to hand the Island back to this Department if the experiments for which the use of it was obtained have ceased.

I have, &c.,  
 WM. HOUSTON,  
 Under Secretary.

## No. 25.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Department of Mines and Agriculture, Stock Branch, Sydney, 4 July, 1892.  
 With reference to your communication of the 24th ultimo, asking that steps may be taken to hand Rodd Island back to your Department if no longer required for experimental purposes, I am directed to invite your attention to my letter of the 3rd ultimo on this subject.

I have, &c.,  
 HARRIE WOOD,  
 Under Secretary.

## No. 26.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir, Department of Lands, Sydney, 19 July, 1892.  
 With reference to your letters of the 3rd ultimo and 4th instant, stating that it is contemplated to renew experiments on Rodd Island, I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Lands, to inform you that, if the experiments have ceased, the Island should be handed back to this Department, but whether such is the case or not, and before the use of it can be granted for a further term, it will be necessary for you to state definitely what experiments are to be renewed, and when they are to be commenced.

In addition, it will also be necessary for this Department to be informed for what further period the occupancy of the Island may be required.

I have, &c.,  
 WM. HOUSTON,  
 Under Secretary.

## No. 27.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, 8 August, 1892.  
 In reply to your letter of the 19th ultimo, asking what experiments are to be renewed at Rodd Island, and when they are to be commenced, I am directed by the Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to state that Dr. Loir arrived by the s.s. "Australien," on Saturday, and he is to resume work immediately at Rodd Island in the preparation of Pasteur's vaccine of anthrax.

It is also proposed to use the Island in connection with the establishment of an Intercolonial Stock Institute; but, for how long, cannot at present be determined at.

I have, &c.,  
 HARRIE WOOD,  
 Under Secretary.

## No. 28.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, 26 August, 1892.

Referring to previous correspondence in regard to the use of Rodd Island, and more particularly to my letter of the 8th instant, and the subject therein referred to in regard to the use of the Island for the establishment of an Australasian Stock Institute, I am now directed by the Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to request that you will be good enough to ask the Secretary for Lands to place Rodd Island under the control of this Department, so that Dr. Loir may have the use of it for conducting his important investigations and the preparation of Pasteur's Vaccine of Anthrax and other work.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

## No. 29.

Telegram from The Premier of Queensland to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane, 23 September, 1892.

Has anything further been done with respect to the Stock Institute since your telegram of 11th December. It appears desirable to make definite arrangements as soon as possible, while Dr. Loir is in Australia; we agree to the location on Rodd Island.

S. W. GRIFFITH.

The Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.—G.R.D., 23/9/92.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture. B.C., 23/9/92.

## No. 30.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, 7 October, 1892.

Referring to previous correspondence upon the subject of the transfer to this Department of the laboratory on Rodd Island for the purpose of carrying on experiments for the prevention of diseases in stock, I have the honor to request that I may be favoured with a reply to my communication of the 26th August last on that subject, in order that a reply may be given to the letter from Sir Samuel Griffith, the Premier of Queensland, to Sir George R. Dibbs of the 24th ultimo, copy of which I append hereto.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

Referring to previous correspondence on the subject of the permission granted by the New South Wales Government to Dr. Loir to make use of the laboratory and appliances at Rodd Island for the purpose of carrying out, on behalf of this Government, a course of experimental investigation into the mode of preserving the virus of pleuro-pneumonia, I have the honor to inquire whether the Government of New South Wales will renew their permission to carry on the experiments at the expense of this Colony at Rodd Island.

I have, &c.,

S. W. GRIFFITH.

The Honorable Sir George R. Dibbs, K.C.M.G., Sydney.

## No. 31.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir, Department of Lands, Sydney, 17 October, 1892.

With reference to your letter of the 7th instant, and previous correspondence, No. 92-4597 relative to the transfer to your department of the laboratory on Rodd Island for the purpose of carrying on experiments for prevention of diseases in stock, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to return herewith Mines papers No. 92-10462 and to inform you that pending the voting of Parliament of a sum of money for the establishment of an Intercolonial Stock Institute, and of the appropriation of a site for the use of the Board of Health to make researches into diseases of men and animals, Rodd Island, may be used for scientific purposes for the present.

I am, however, to point out that it is anticipated that there will be only a temporary delay in applying the land in question to public recreation as dedicated.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,  
Under Secretary.

This may I presume, be understood to hand over Rodd Island to this Department for the purposes of the proposed institute till another site and buildings be provided for the purpose. The Chief Inspector may now submit a proposal as to the conditions under which the work will be carried on.—H.W., 18/10/92. Submitted, Approved.—T.M.S., 20/10/92.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS OF 1866, 1878, AND 1882.  
(ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 30 Vic. No. 16.

Department of Mines and Agriculture, Stock Branch,  
Sydney, 10 May, 1892.

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACT OF 1866, AND THE DISEASES IN SHEEP ACTS AMENDMENT  
ACTS OF 1878 AND 1882.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following Regulations for carrying into effect the abovenamed Acts, which are hereby published for general information :—

TRAVELLING STATEMENTS, DELIVERY NOTES, PERMITS OR RENEWED PERMITS.

1. Every drover in charge of travelling stock shall, when delivering such stock to any other drover, or to any other person whosoever, deliver to such other drover or person the document under which such stock are or have been travelling, whether it be a Delivery Note, Travelling Statement, Permit, Renewed Permit, or Certificate; and such drover or other person shall, when required, produce such documents to any Inspector of Stock, Police Constable, or Justice of the Peace, or to the occupier of any run through or along which such stock may be travelling.

2. If the drover in charge of any travelling stock make an application to an Inspector of Stock for a Renewed Permit, he shall with such application deliver to the Inspector the Permit under which such stock are then travelling.

T. M. SLATTERY.



1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISEASES OF STOCK AND SHEEP.

(REPORT BY M. LOIR, M.D., ON.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 September, 1892.*

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 18 of 6 September, 1892.]

Question.

(18.) REPORT OF M. LOIR, OF THE PASTEUR'S INSTITUTE, ON DISEASES OF STOCK AND SHEEP:—DR. ROSS asked THE SECRETARY FOR MINES,—

- (1.) Is it true that M. Loir, of the Pasteur's Institute, has lately sent in a report to him on diseases of stock and sheep, offering to supply stock-owners with a certain specific in the shape of vaccine or virus, for blackleg, pleuro, anthrax, tuberculosis; also a lymph called maleine for the detection of glanders in horses; if so, will he have any objection to lay a copy of the report upon the Table of this House?
- (2.) Has the Government given M. Loir authority to manufacture his tuberculine on a large scale on Rodd Island, and to make experiments with his alleged specifics?
- (3.) In view of the prevalence of cancer tuberculosis amongst stock, will he see that such experiments are not calculated to aggravate in place of reducing the evil, and that the experiments are conducted under the supervision of some competent board of scientific experts, so that public health may be secured against any danger?

Answer.

MR. SLATTERY answered,—

- (1.) Yes. I will lay a copy of the report upon the Table.
- (2.) No; the Government has not given Dr. Loir the authority to manufacture Dr. Kock's tuberculine on a large scale on Rodd Island. Dr. Loir has proposed to give a demonstration of the efficacy of the tuberculine in detecting tuberculosis at a very early stage of the disease; and the Government have under consideration the expediency of giving Dr. Loir an opportunity of giving this demonstration, because if the efficacy of tuberculine as a test be demonstrated, its use as proposed will be of the greatest possible benefit in preventing the heavy losses now sustained by stock owners from tuberculosis, and the risk arising from the use of the meat and milk of cattle suffering from that disease.
- (3.) The tuberculine is now used all over Europe, and if it be decided to use it here, due care will be exercised both in its preparation and use.

Pasteur's Institute of Australia, Rodd Island,  
Box 1389, G.P.O., Sydney, 20 August, 1892.

Harrie Wood, Esq., Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture,—  
Sir,

You asked me before my departure for Europe, six months ago, to inquire about the latest work on bacteriology which would be of interest to this Colony.

I had, in the six months during which I remained in Europe, the opportunity of seeing at the Veterinary School at Alfort, and at the Veterinary School at Lyons, and at the Pasteur's Institute in Paris, the result of experiments from which I think your Colony will derive benefit.

Blackleg.

M. Arloing, Director of the Veterinary School at Lyons, was good enough to furnish me with a considerable quantity of the vaccine of symptomatic anthrax (blackleg), and I am prepared to supply it to stockowners inhabiting the districts ravaged by the disease, if they request me to do so.

### Pleuro-pneumonia.

I have had several interviews with M. Arloing on the subject of pleuro-pneumonia and the discovery of its microbe. M. Arloing's experiments do not, so far, give any result from a practical point of view, but they are steps in the right direction, and thanks to the good advice given by M. Arloing, who is so competent to deal with this disease, I have brought with me a programme of experiments which will be easy to make in Australia, and which will, I hope, give a simple and easy solution of the problem which has so much interest for your Colony, that is to say, the preservation of the virus of pleuro-pneumonia for a long period.

### Cumberland Disease.

I have secured an important reduction in the price charged for anthrax vaccine, which I am now ready to distribute to stock-owners who desire to vaccinate their flocks at the rate of 2d. per sheep, instead of 3d., as charged last year, and 4d. per head of cattle, instead of 6d. per head.

### Tuberculosis.

I have ascertained, in connection with tuberculosis, facts which are of the greatest importance from the points of view of general hygiene and of the breeding of cattle. These relate to an easy method of diagnosis for bovine tuberculosis by the use of *Tuberculinum Kochii*, which we are ready to prepare at Rodd Island.

You will find in Appendix A of this report the history of this discovery, of which so much has been said, and of the results which are obtained by the use of this lymph, prepared at the Institute Pasteur, in Paris, for the diagnosis of tuberculosis. This very valuable diagnostic would present the great advantage of permitting the consumption of uncontaminated milk in towns, and moreover, in stock-raising country would permit the use of none but animals exempt from the disease for breeding purposes, which would soon bring about the extinction of tuberculosis in cattle.

### Glanders:

You will see from Appendix B that I have also brought with me a supply of maleine, a lymph which cannot give the disease, but will enable the immediate detection of glanders in horses, a matter which may be of great interest to the colonies in which the disease is unknown, and in which it may be useful to make a rapid diagnosis of the disease in order that the necessary means of disinfection may be adopted to prevent the introduction of the scourge.

I may be permitted to add, sir, that I have returned accompanied by Dr. L. Momont, a distinguished bacteriologist, who has been for four years attached to the Institute Pasteur, in Paris. We are both at the disposal of your Colony if we can be of any service to you in bacteriologist questions.

Please accept, sir, the homage of my profound respect.

A. LOIR, M.D., Paris.

## APPENDIX A.

### TUBERCULINE.

AFTER Dr. Koch's discovery of tuberculine its action as a means for detecting tuberculosis was in some small measure experimented upon everywhere, and its value was much questioned. Nevertheless, as an agent for revealing the existence of tuberculosis in cattle, it is destined to render very great service. At first some persons denied its value as a diagnostic, while others brought forward personal experiences in which the results were said to have been favourable.

In 1891, M. Nocard published the results of a trial made on a large scale. Fifty-seven adult cattle, intended for slaughter as butcher's meat, were made to undergo an injection of the tuberculine prepared by M. Roux at the Institute Pasteur in Paris. Out of nineteen animals which showed a rise of temperature, eighteen were affected with tuberculosis. Among the thirty-seven which had not shown any rise of temperature, one only was affected with tuberculosis, but it was in the last stage of the disease, and it has been proved by previous experiment that animals suffering from tuberculosis in its last stage may manifest no reaction.

Since then a large number of veterinary surgeons in Europe have published experiments which prove more conclusively the diagnostic value of this lymph.

If cattle affected with tuberculosis are inoculated with tuberculine a specific action results, which is manifested by a considerable elevation of the temperature. The injection of a strong dose of 30 to 40 cubic centimetres (*i.e.*, 720 to 960 drops), according to the size of the subject, produces in diseased animals a rise in temperature of from 1° to 3°. The same dose injected into healthy animals produces no appreciable febrile reaction.

The duration and intensity of the reaction do not in any way depend upon the number and gravity of the lesions. It would now appear as though the reaction were more clearly defined in cases in which, the lesion being still of a very limited extent, the animal has preserved the appearance of perfect health. In subjects very gravely affected—consumptive, in the proper sense of the word—and more especially in those with feverish symptoms, the reaction may be very slightly pronounced, or even absolutely non-existent.

Tuberculine, if injected into cows in dairies supplying milk to large towns, would therefore render great service by enabling milk derived from animals affected with tuberculosis to be withdrawn from circulation. The question of tuberculosis in cattle is, in effect, of importance not only to the breeder as regards reproduction, but also from a sanitary and hygienic standpoint, more especially as affecting children who in towns consume unboiled milk; and it often happens that the most capable clinic is powerless to diagnose tuberculosis. Here is a typical example, mentioned by M. Nocard:—Among a number of cows, selected haphazard from a herd for experimental purposes, was one animal which had been in the stable for more than a year. It was in perfect condition, having never been ill and never having coughed. The reaction after the injection of tuberculine was so well defined that the owner did not hesitate to have it killed. The cow was suffering from tuberculosis, but so slightly that a clinic could not have detected the fact. There was only one small cavity the size of a walnut in the right lung.

Two objections have been made to tuberculine—its effect upon lactation and upon gestation. It has been proved by numerous experiments that in the case of cows undergoing experiment their quantity of milk remains the same, and that gestation follows its course without accident.

To sum up, if the numerous experiments made for more than a year past are borne in mind, it can be concluded that tuberculine presents no dangers for healthy animals, while it constitutes a reactive agent of the greatest diagnostic value, even for lesions of recent origin and of the most limited extent.

If it were possible to only breed from animals which have not manifested the characteristic reaction after the injection of tuberculine, the result might be the rapid disappearance of tuberculosis from herds in which it has made the most ravages.

We are ready to prepare this tuberculine on a large scale at Rodd Island, to supply it to the Government if desired, and, if necessary, to demonstrate the efficacy of the method. The experiments which we should be able to make would be nothing more than a repetition, for the benefit of Australian stock-owners, of the experiments which we have followed in Europe during the last six months.

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#### APPENDIX B.

##### · MALEINE.

As soon as tuberculine was recognised as a revealing agent of tuberculosis, a large number of bacteriologists began to seek a similar substance which could serve as a reactive agent for glanders. This was discovered at Dorpat (in 1891), and received the name of "maleine." Injected beneath the skin of an animal affected with glanders, it produces, a few hours after its injection, a rise in temperature; in a healthy animal it causes no reaction.

In these colonies, where glanders does not exist, this maleine, which we have brought with us from Europe, and which we place at the disposal of the Government, may facilitate measures for sanitary protection and prevent the introduction of glanders into the colonies.

A. LOIR, M.D.





1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CAMPING AND WATER RESERVES IN THE NAMOI ELECTORATE.  
(RETURN RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 November, 1892.*

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 21, of 31 August, 1892.]

Question.

(21.) CAMPING AND WATER RESERVES IN NAMOI ELECTORATE:—MR. SHELDON asked THE SECRETARY FOR MINES,— Will he furnish the numbers and nature of all camping and water reserves not withdrawn from lease in the Namoi Electorate?

Answer.

SCHEDULE of Camping Reserves which are not withdrawn from Lease or License in the Electoral District of the Namoi, Central Division.

No. of Reserve	Purpose for which notified.	Date of Notification.	Area.	Parish.	County.	Holding.	No	Leasehold or Resumed Area.
1,860	Reserved from sale for water supply and camping	5 Mar., 1883	640	Calo...	Baradine	Thinawindie	427	Resumed area.
1,247	Do do	12 Aug., 1878	356	Gooreanawa	do	Ulmambri	79	do
12,016	Reserved from sale for travelling stock and camping	12 July, 1890	340	Mcimbene	do	Goorianawa	208	Leasehold area.
1,857	Reserved from sale for water supply and camping	5 Mar., 1883	640	Parsons	do	Wangen	370	Leasehold and resumed area.
1,858	Do do	5 Mar., 1883	1,280	do	do	Goorianawa	208	Resumed area.
1,934	Reserved from sale for camping	21 Jan., 1884	840	Dangar	Benarba	Oreel	251	Resumed area.
1,865	Do do	8 Sept., 1884	394	Gunathea	do	do	251	do
7,130	Do do	1 Sept., 1888	520	Markham	do	Bunna Bunna	407	Leasehold and resumed area.
1,252	Do do	12 Feb., 1883	700	Nee	do	Oreel	251	Resumed area.
7,129	Do do	1 Sept., 1888	425	Oreel	do	do	251	Leasehold area.
15,248	Do do	13 Feb., 1892	640	Barwon	Denham	Merkadool	155	Resumed area.
15,249	Do do	13 Feb., 1892	640	do	do	do	155	do
15,250	Do do	13 Feb., 1892	640	do	do	do	155	Leasehold area.
8,754	Do do	11 July, 1887	640	Mungerarra	do	Cryon	259	Resumed area.
15,251	Do do	13 Feb., 1892	640	Pockatawo	do	Oreel	251	do
9,704	Do do	21 Sept., 1889	640	Burren, East	Jamison	Burren	283	do
1,764	Do do	12 Feb., 1882	350	Melburra	do	Edgeroi	563	do
7,131	Do do	1 Sept., 1888	340	Markham	do	Bunna Bunna	407	do
8	Do do	12 Dec., 1885	552	Vickety	do	Nowley	244	Leasehold area.
16,862	Do do	17 Sept., 1892	640	Geelmov	Leichhardt	Unawilkey	195	Resumed area.
14,188	Do do	22 Aug., 1891	230	Gidginbilla	do	Wingadee	174	do
1,523	Reserved from sale for camping and crossing	5 Mar., 1883	256	do	do	do	174	do
16,301	Reserved from sale for travelling stock and camping	10 Sept., 1892	560	Matouree	do	do	174	do
16,302	Do do	10 Sept., 1892	570	do	do	do	174	do
16,361	Reserved from sale for camping	17 Sept., 1892	440	Tandgerie	do	Calga	10	do
1,826	Do do	8 Jan., 1883	850	Walcha	do	Terembone	504	Leasehold area.
16,363	Do do	17 Sept., 1892	640	Warraba, East	do	do	504	Resumed area.
1,250	Reserved from sale for camping and travelling stock	25 July, 1841	950	Warrana	do	Warrana	605	Leasehold and resumed area.
1,554	Reserved from sale for camping and crossing	13 Feb., 1882	184	do	do	do	605	Resumed area.
1,765	Reserved from sale for camping and access to water	15 Oct., 1887	535	Youndah	do	Culmer	737	Leasehold area.
4,346	Reserved from sale for camping	21 Aug., 1882	670	Yuma	do	Youendah	390	do
1,471	Reserved from sale for camping and access to water	8 May, 1882	1,100	Nariabri	Nandewar	Toutable	309	do
1,768	Reserved from sale for travelling stock and camping	9 Feb., 1876	104	Mollee	White	Killarney	118	Resumed area.
991	Reserved from sale for camping	13 Oct., 1875	1,600	do	do	Molly	372	Leasehold area.
949	Do do					do	372	do



1892.

—  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**PASTURES AND STOCK PROTECTION ACT.**  
(PETITION FROM CERTAIN FARMERS AND STOCK-OWNERS, IN THE DISTRICT OF TENTERFIELD,  
IN FAVOUR OF AN AMENDMENT OF.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 16 November, 1892.*

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To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Farmers and Stock-owners in the District of Tenterfield,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners are assessed under the provisions of the "Pastures and Stock Protection Act."
2. That they find the payment of such assessment a burdensome and unnecessary tax, as the increased demand and high prices obtained for marsupial skins are sufficient inducement for their destruction, and your Petitioners receive no benefit whatsoever from the working of the Act.
3. That many Pastoralists at present protect marsupials by not allowing shooters to go upon their runs to destroy them without paying a royalty in the shape of a percentage on the skins obtained.
4. Your Petitioners would therefore pray that the said Act may be repealed, or amended in such a way that only such districts as may petition for the continuation of the working of the Act may be assessed.

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

[Here follow 258 signatures.]

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1892-3.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

**IMPORTED STOCK ACT OF 1871, AND THE IMPORTED  
STOCK ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1884.**  
(AMENDED REGULATIONS UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 35 Vic. No. 6, and 48 Vic. No. 12.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The  
to wit. } Right Honourable VICTOR ALBERT  
GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, a Member  
of Her Majesty's Most Honourable  
(L.S.) Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross  
of the Most Distinguished Order of  
JERSEY, } Saint Michael and Saint George,  
Governor. } Governor and Commander-in-Chief of  
the Colony of New South Wales and  
its Dependencies.

WHEREAS by section ten of the "Imported Stock Act of 1871," the Governor is empowered by Proclamation in the Government Gazette, to restrict or absolutely prohibit for any specified time the importation or introduction of any stock, fodder, or fittings from any other Colony or country in which there is reason to believe any infectious or contagious disease in stock exists: And whereas there is reason to believe that certain infectious and contagious diseases exist in some of the countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and in colonies other than the Australian Colonies: Now, therefore, I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, do, by this my Proclamation, hereby absolutely prohibit, for a period of two years from the date hereof the importation or introduction into this Colony of the stock, articles, or things mentioned in Schedule A hereto, from the countries and colonies therein named, and under the conditions therein specified, and subject to the Regulations issued under the abovenamed Act, and the "Imported Stock Act Amendment Act of 1884."

## SCHEDULE A.

**IMPORTED STOCK ACT OF 1871 AND THE IMPORTED  
STOCK ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1884.**

*Foreign Stock and Things Prohibited from being Imported or  
Introduced.*

Stock.	From what colony or country.
Cattle and Sheep .....	From all foreign countries and colonies, except from Great Britain and Ireland, unless such cattle or sheep shall have been 14 days in Great Britain or Ireland.

605—A

Stock.	From what colony or country.
Goats and Deer, Antelopes, Llamas, Buffaloes, and other Ruminants.	From all foreign colonies and countries, unless they are imported for a Zoological Society, when they may be landed and quarantined as provided by regulation.
Fodder and Litter .....	From any foreign colony or country, or from any foreign vessel, with which foreign animals have been in contact.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Government House, Sydney, this tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
T. M. SLATTERY.  
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

NOTE.—The foreign stock undermentioned are not within the terms of the above prohibition.

*Foreign Stock not Prohibited.*

Stock.	From what colony or country.
Horses .....	Any colony or country.
Camels .....	Any colony or country.
Cattle .....	From Great Britain and Ireland, or which have been 14 days therein.
Sheep .....	From Great Britain and Ireland, or which have been 14 days therein.
Swine .....	From Great Britain or Ireland, or which have been 14 days therein.
Goats and Deer, Antelopes, Llamas, Buffaloes, and other Ruminants.	From any colony or country, if they are intended for a Zoological Society; otherwise they are inadmissible.
Dogs .....	From any colony or country.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The  
to wit. } Right Honourable VICTOR ALBERT  
GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, a Member  
of Her Majesty's Most Honourable  
(L.S.) Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross  
of the Most Distinguished Order of  
JERSEY, } Saint Michael and Saint George,  
Governor. } Governor and Commander-in-Chief of  
the Colony of New South Wales and  
its Dependencies.

WHEREAS by section three of an Act passed in the forty-eighth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intitled the "Imported Stock Act Amendment Act of 1884," it is enacted that the term "Stock" shall, in addition to cattle and sheep, include goats, swine, dogs, and such other animals as the Governor may, by Proclamation published in the Government Gazette, declare to be subject to the provisions of the said Act: And whereas horses suffer from the diseases known as Glanders and Farcy, and camels, deer, antelopes, llamas, and buffaloes suffer from the diseases known as Foot and Mouth Disease and Rinderpest: And it is therefore desirable that their importation into the Colony should be made subject to the provisions of the abovenamed Act and of the "Imported Stock Act of 1871": Now, therefore, I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, do, by this my Proclamation, hereby declare that horses, camels, deer, antelopes, llamas, and buffaloes shall be included in the term "Stock," and shall be subject to the provisions of the "Imported Stock Act of 1871" and the "Imported Stock Act Amendment Act of 1884"

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Government House, Sydney, this tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

T. M. SLATTERY.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The  
to wit. } Right Honourable VICTOR ALBERT  
GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, a Member  
of Her Majesty's Most Honourable  
(L.S.) Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross  
of the Most Distinguished Order of  
JERSEY, } Saint Michael and Saint George,  
Governor. } Governor and Commander-in-Chief of  
the Colony of New South Wales and  
its Dependencies.

WHEREAS by section one of an Act passed in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intitled the "Imported Stock Act of 1871," the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is empowered to declare, by Proclamation in the Gazette, diseases, other than Cattle Plague, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Sheep-pox, to be infectious or contagious diseases for the purposes of the said Act: Now, therefore, I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, do, by this my Proclamation, hereby declare the diseases known as Scab, Catarrh, Rabies, Pleuro-Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Glanders, Farcy, Swine-fever, Hog Cholera, Warbles, Actinomycosis, Cancer, Anthrax, Influenza, and Mange in horses, Ticks and Lice in sheep, and Trichinosis in swine, to be infectious or contagious diseases within the meaning and for the purposes of the said Act and of the "Imported Stock Act Amendment Act of 1884."

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Government House, Sydney, this tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

T. M. SLATTERY.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The  
to wit. } Right Honourable VICTOR ALBERT  
GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, a Member  
of Her Majesty's Most Honourable  
(L.S.) Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross  
of the Most Distinguished Order of  
JERSEY, } Saint Michael and Saint George,  
Governor. } Governor and Commander-in-Chief of  
the Colony of New South Wales and  
its Dependencies.

WHEREAS by section ten of the "Imported Stock Act of 1871," the Governor is empowered by Proclamation in the Government Gazette, to restrict or absolutely prohibit for any specified time the importation or introduction of any stock, fodder, or fittings from any other Colony or country in which there is reason to believe any infectious or contagious disease in stock exists: And whereas by a Proclamation under

the hand of His Excellency the Governor, published in the Government Gazette of this date, pursuant to the provisions of the "Imported Stock Act of 1871," amongst other things Scab in Sheep was declared to be an infectious or contagious disease: And whereas there is reason to believe that Scab in sheep exists at the present time in the Colony of Western Australia, and that foreign stock are admitted into that Colony without the necessary disinfection and quarantine: Now, therefore, I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, do, by this my Proclamation, absolutely prohibit, for a period of twelve months from this date, the importation or introduction of any stock, or any fodder or fittings put on board any vessel with, or for the use of, any stock from the Colony of Western Australia.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Government House, Sydney, this tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

T. M. SLATTERY.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The  
to wit. } Right Honourable VICTOR ALBERT  
GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, a Member  
of Her Majesty's Most Honourable  
(L.S.) Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross  
of the Most Distinguished Order of  
JERSEY, } Saint Michael and Saint George,  
Governor. } Governor and Commander-in-Chief of  
the Colony of New South Wales and  
its Dependencies.

WHEREAS by the third section of an Act passed in the forty-eighth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intitled the "Imported Stock Act Amendment Act of 1884," the Governor is empowered by Proclamation to suspend the provisions of any one or more of the sections of that Act, or of the "Imported Stock Act of 1871," for any period not exceeding six months, in respect to any stock introduced or proposed to be introduced from any of the Australian Colonies: And whereas it is desirable to suspend the operation of the provisions of the said Acts and of any regulation made thereunder relating to the quarantining of Australian stock other than sheep imported from any of the Australian Colonies, for a period of six months: Now, therefore, I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, do hereby suspend, for a period of six months from this date, the provisions of section 7 of the "Imported Stock Act of 1871," and of section 4 of the "Imported Stock Act Amendment Act of 1884," and of any such regulation as aforesaid, so far as the same relate to the quarantining of stock other than sheep from any of the Australian Colonies, except in so far as relates to stock from Western Australia, the importation or introduction of which is hereby prohibited.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Government House, Sydney, this tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

T. M. SLATTERY.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The  
to wit. } Right Honourable VICTOR ALBERT  
GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, a Member  
of Her Majesty's Most Honourable  
(L.S.) Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross  
of the Most Distinguished Order of  
JERSEY, } Saint Michael and Saint George,  
Governor. } Governor and Commander-in-Chief of  
the Colony of New South Wales and  
its Dependencies.

WHEREAS by section ten of the "Imported Stock Act of 1871," the Governor is empowered by Proclamation in the Government Gazette, to restrict or absolutely prohibit for any specified time the importation or introduction of any stock, fodder, or fittings from any other Colony or country in which there is reason to believe any infectious or contagious disease in stock exists: And whereas by a Proclamation under the hand of His Excellency the Governor, published in the Government Gazette of this date, pursuant to the provisions of the "Imported Stock Act of 1871," amongst other things Scab in Sheep was declared to be an infectious or contagious disease: And whereas there is reason to believe that Scab does not now exist in sheep in the Colony of New Zealand: Now, therefore, I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, do, by this my Proclamation, hereby withdraw the Proclamation

of the 18th December last (1892), which prohibits the importation or introduction of any sheep, or any fodder or fittings put on board any vessel with, or for the use of, any sheep from the Colony of New Zealand.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Government House, Sydney, this tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

T. M. SLATTERY.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Department of Mines and Agriculture,  
Stock Branch,  
Sydney, 10th January, 1893.

**IMPORTED STOCK ACT OF 1871, AND THE IMPORTED STOCK ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1884.**

The following Regulations, which have been made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, for carrying into effect the provisions of the abovenamed Acts relating to the importation and introduction of stock by sea into this Colony, are hereby published for general information.

T. M. SLATTERY.

1. These Regulations shall be divided into the following parts:—

- PART A.—INTRODUCTORY AND GENERAL.
- PART B.—INTRODUCTION OF AUSTRALIAN STOCK BY SEA.
- PART C.—INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN STOCK.
- PART D.—PENALTIES AND CONFISCATIONS.

**PART A.—INTRODUCTORY.**

**I.—GENERAL RE ALL STOCK.**

Rescission of previous Regulations.

2. The Regulations of the Governor in Council, expressed to be made under the powers conferred by the above-recited Acts, and of other powers enabling him in that behalf of the date mentioned in Form A hereto shall be, and the same are hereby rescinded from and after the date of these Regulations, except as to acts, matters, and things done or commenced thereunder: Provided that stock now in quarantine may be released on the expiration of the periods prescribed by these Regulations.

Stock to which these Regulations shall apply.

3. All the provisions of the said recited Acts shall extend to all stock of the kinds mentioned in Form B hereto, and to any other stock to which the provisions of the said Acts may hereafter be extended.

What are to be deemed infectious or contagious diseases, and what infected stock.

4. The diseases mentioned in Form C hereto are hereby declared to be infectious or contagious diseases.

All imported stock to be quarantined in a proclaimed quarantine.

5. All imported stock admissible into this Colony under the provisions of the abovenamed Acts, and the Proclamations and Regulations made and issued thereunder, shall be taken to and detained in the quarantines proclaimed for that class of stock, and dealt with and released as prescribed by these Regulations.

Interpretation.

6. In these Regulations, the following words and terms shall have the meanings which they bear in section 1 of the Imported Stock Act of 1871, namely:—

"Attendant on Stock," "Australian Colonies," "Cattle," "Destroy," "Fittings," "Fodder," "Governor," "Inspector," "Infected Stock," "Master," "Minister," "Owner," and "Sheep"; and the following other words and terms shall, in these Regulation, unless the context otherwise indicate, have the meanings set against them respectively, namely:—

"Dog."—Any dog, slut, or whelp of any breed or age.  
"Foreign."—As regards places, stock, things, or vessels—any place, port, stock, thing, or vessel other than any Australian place, port, stock, thing, or vessel.

"Horses."—Any one or more horses, mares, colts, fillies, foals, asses, or mules.

"Imported stock."—Any stock arriving in this Colony by sea; and the carcass, skin, hair, wool, horns, and hoofs, or any portion of any such stock.

"Infectious or contagious disease."—Any of the infectious or contagious diseases in stock specified in Schedule C hereto.

"Litter."—Any straw, or other bedding or litter, or any manure or other excreta with which stock shall have been in direct or indirect contact.

"Prescribed" means prescribed by any Regulations.

"Quarantine."—The Government Quarantine set apart for stock, including dogs.

"Stock."—Any one or more of the animals mentioned in Schedule B hereto.

"Ships stock."—Any stock, not intended to be introduced, on board ship for the use of the passengers or crew and stock (including dogs) not intended to be introduced nor transhipped.

"Swine."—Any one or more boars, sows, farrows, or pigs of any breed or age.

"Vessel."—Any steamer, ship, lighter, launch, boat, punt, or ferryboat.

Introduction of infected stock, &c., prohibited.

7. The introduction into this Colony by sea or land of any stock, articles, or things infected or likely to be infected with any disease is hereby prohibited.

Veterinary surgeons not to act under Regulations and for the owner.

8. No veterinary surgeon shall perform any duties as such under these Regulations with respect to any stock which are or have been under his professional treatment on behalf of the owner or consignee thereof.

Owner to give notice of arrival of stock.

9. If any stock are brought by sea to a port or place in this Colony, the owner thereof shall, within twenty-four hours of their arrival, give the inspector at or near such port or place notice to the effect of Form D hereto: Provided that the notice hereby required may be dispensed with if the master of the vessel by which such stock are brought make and deliver to the Custom's Officer first boarding his vessel a declaration to the effect of Form G or L hereto, according as such stock are Australian or Foreign stock.

The whole expense re stock to be borne by owner.

10. The owner of the stock shall pay all charges and expenses connected with the inspection, transporting, quarantining, housing, sustenance, disinfecting, dipping, dressing, or veterinary, or other treatment of any stock from the time of their arrival in the waters of this Colony until they are, as the case may be, released from detention or quarantine, transhipped, or destroyed; and, if destroyed, the owner shall also be at the expense of the destruction of such stock, and of the removal and disposal of the carcasses of any which may die or be destroyed; and the charges and expenses shall be at the rates set forth in Form O hereto, and shall be payable on demand; and the charges and expenses for transit, inspection, and dipping shall be calculated on the whole number of stock, and where there are more owners than one, each owner shall pay a proportionate share thereof.

All risk and loss to be borne by the owner.

11. All loss sustained with respect to any imported stock while being conveyed to or from, or whilst in quarantine, whether by accident or by sickness arising from natural causes, or contracted from other stock, or by the destruction, or detention, or quarantine, or dipping, or dressing of such stock, to prevent the spread of disease—shall be borne by the owner of such stock, and he shall have no claim whatever for compensation for any such loss.

No stock to be landed but on Inspector's permit.

12. No person shall land nor attempt to land, nor permit to be landed, any imported stock, nor any fodder or fittings with which such stock have been in contact, or likely to have been in contact—although their introduction may not be prohibited—without the written permission of an inspector, to the effect of Form E hereto, except Australian horses and dogs, as provided by No. 26 hereof: And any Inspector of Stock, Officer of Customs, or member of the police force, may prevent the landing of stock about to be introduced, or detain any such stock which may have been newly introduced by sea into this Colony until these Regulations have been complied with.

If inspector is doubtful he may detain stock

13. If, on the examination of any imported stock, the inspector has reason to doubt their entire freedom from infection, he may either temporarily detain the same on board the vessel by which they were brought, or temporarily isolate them on some other vessel, or in some safe and convenient place, until they are examined by a veterinary surgeon and found free from infection: And the owner of the stock shall bear the expense of such detention, isolation, and examination.

Owner to receive notice when stock are ailing or when to be destroyed.

14. When any stock are ailing, or about to be destroyed under the abovenamed Acts or Regulations thereunder, notice thereof shall be given to the owner of such stock to the effect of Form F hereto.

How notices are to be given.

15. Notices under these Regulations may be either served personally on the person to whom such notice is required to be given, or left at his last-known residence or place of business, or sent to him by registered letter through the post.

Inspector's directions to be carried out.

16. Any person receiving a requisition or direction from an inspector under these Regulations, shall, with due despatch, give effect to and carry out the same; and if there be any information or document in the possession or power of any

person which is required by an inspector under these Regulations, and asked for by him, the same shall be given by such person; and the requisition so made, or any directions so given by an inspector, may, if not carried out by the owner, be so by the inspector at the owner's expense, and the expenses incurred may be recovered in any competent Court.

## PART B.—INTRODUCTION OF AUSTRALIAN STOCK.

### II.—GENERAL RE AUSTRALIAN IMPORTED STOCK.

What shall be deemed a clean Colony.

17. Any Australian Colony shall, as regards any particular kind of stock, be deemed a clean Colony if the introduction of that kind of stock, or of stock of a different kind, but liable to be infected with the same disease, is not prohibited from being introduced from such Colony in terms of these Regulations; and no stock shall be introduced into this Colony but from a clean Colony, except in the case of stock introduced in accordance with No. 25 of these Regulations.

What shall be deemed a clean vessel.

18. When the question is raised with respect to any particular kind of stock, whether or not the vessel by which such stock are intended to be conveyed, or have been conveyed, is a clean Australian vessel, then it shall be held and deemed, except as regards vessels carrying stock imported, in accordance with No. 25 of these Regulations, that such vessel is not a clean vessel,—

- (I) If any such stock have been put on board such vessel at any port or place not being a port or place in a clean Australian Colony.
- (II) If within the next preceding three months such vessel shall have traded to or called at any port or place not in a clean Australian Colony.
- (III) If such vessel shall during that time have had on board any infected stock of the same kind, or stock of another kind, but liable to be infected with the same disease or diseases as such first-mentioned stock.
- (IV) If such vessel shall during that time have carried any stock, or the carcass, or skin, or any other portion of the carcass of any stock from any place not in a clean Australian Colony, or,—
- (V) If such vessel shall have received on board any stock or skins, or any fodder or fittings from a vessel which is not a clean Australian vessel.

And the exporter of stock shall, in every case, produce to the inspector examining the same a declaration to the effect of Form G hereto by the master or agent of the vessel by which such stock are to be shipped, that such vessel is a clean Australian vessel in the terms of this Regulation. And no Australian stock shall be introduced by sea but by a clean vessel, except as hereinbefore prescribed.

Master of Australian vessel to make declaration on arrival.

19. Upon the arrival, or within twelve hours thereafter, of any Australian vessel, the master thereof shall deliver to the officer of Customs first boarding his vessel, the declaration to be made by him or by the agent of his vessel, as hereinbefore prescribed to the effect of Form G hereto; and if there are any stock on board any such vessel with respect to which the master shall have failed to make the required declaration, then such stock shall be detained and dealt with as the Minister shall direct.

Declaration and certificate to be produced to inspector examining stock.

20. If an owner intends to import any Australian stock into this Colony, he shall deliver to the inspector examining the same a declaration duly certified by the inspector of the port from which such stock were shipped to the effect of Form H hereto.

Infected Australian stock, how to be disposed of.

21. If any Australian stock, fodder, or fittings shall be found on arrival, or on being landed, to be actually affected with any of the diseases mentioned in Form C hereto, except horses affected with influenza, and sheep affected with ticks or lice, such stock shall be destroyed, and stock infected, but not actually affected, shall, together with any fodder or fittings which may have been in contact with such infected stock, be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, as the Minister shall direct, and no compensation shall be paid to the owner of any stock so destroyed.

If found free from infection, &c., imported stock to be allowed to land.

22. Australian imported stock arriving from a clean Australian Colony by a clean Australian vessel may be admitted into this Colony if found free from infection, on the production to the inspector examining them of a declaration to the effect of Form G hereto by the master or agent of the vessel, as prescribed by No. 18 of these Regulations, and of a declaration by the owner of the stock, and a certificate by the inspector of the port from which the stock were shipped, to the effect of Form H hereto.

Stock unaccompanied by a declaration or certificate to pay fees.

23. If the declaration or certificate, in terms of Schedule H hereto, be not, as hereinbefore prescribed, produced to the inspector examining such stock, then the owner thereof shall make the prescribed declaration, and shall pay the inspector, according to the kind of such stock, the following fees, namely:—

- If such stock be horses, swine, cattle, or other ruminants, a fee of ..... 5s. each.
- If such stock be sheep, a fee of ..... 2s. 6d. each.
- If such stock be dogs, a fee of ..... 5s. each.

Sheep unaccompanied by certificate of inspector at port of shipment to be detained.—Sheep to be landed at Sydney.

24. If the stock for which the required certificate is not produced "be sheep" they shall not be landed until their owner shall satisfy the inspector that they have been duly examined by an inspector at the port at which they were shipped, and certified by him to be free from infection. No imported Australian sheep shall be landed except at the port of Sydney.

Australian stock landed for slaughter at port of debarkation.

25. Australian stock, although they may be imported from an Australian Colony which is not a clean Colony, or by an Australian vessel which is not a clean vessel as regards the particular kind of stock so imported, may be landed for immediate slaughter in a quarantine specially set apart for that purpose, at the port of debarkation, and killed and dealt with as the Minister shall direct.

### III.—IMPORTED AUSTRALIAN HORSES AND DOGS.

Australian horses and dogs accompanied by declaration and certificate may be landed on permit of Customs officer.

26. All Australian horses and dogs imported into this Colony, if they are found on arrival to be free from infection, and are accompanied by a declaration duly certified by the inspector for the port from which they were shipped, to the effect of Form J hereto, may be landed on the permit in writing of the officer of Customs put in charge of the vessel by which such horses or dogs are so imported.

### IV.—MISCELLANEOUS RE AUSTRALIAN IMPORTED STOCK.

Australian stock not to be transhipped without the written permission of an inspector.

27. No one shall, in any river, port, or harbour, or elsewhere in any of the waters of this Colony, transfer any Australian stock, except horses and dogs referred to in No. 26 of these Regulations from any vessel to any other vessel, without the written authority of an inspector, and in accordance with such authority neither shall the master of any vessel allow any stock to stray from his vessel, or to be removed therefrom, without the written authority of an inspector.

Foreign stock on board an Australian vessel.

28. If any foreign stock shall be brought by sea by an Australian vessel and shall not have performed the prescribed quarantine and been duly certified to be free from infection, then such stock shall, for the purpose of these Regulations, be deemed to have been shipped at the place whence the same were originally brought, and such vessel shall for three months thereafter be held and deemed to be a foreign vessel.

## PART C.—INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN STOCK AND THINGS.

### V.—FOREIGN STOCK AND THINGS PROHIBITED.

What foreign stock and things are not admissible.

29. The introduction of the following foreign stock and things by sea or land are prohibited by proclamation of the same date as these Regulations:—

- (1.) Cattle and sheep from all foreign countries and colonies, other than Great Britain and Ireland, unless they shall have been landed and remained for not less than fourteen days in Great Britain or Ireland.
- (2.) Goats, deer, antelopes, llamas, buffaloes, and any other ruminants except cattle and sheep, from all foreign countries and Colonies, unless for a Zoological Society.
- (3.) All fodder and litter from all foreign countries and colonies or from any foreign vessel or any fodder or litter with which foreign stock shall have been in contact.

### VI.—FOREIGN STOCK PERMITTED TO BE INTRODUCED.

What foreign stock are admissible.

30. The following foreign stock may be admitted subject to the Regulations hereby prescribed, namely:—

- (1.) Horses, from any colony or country.
- (2.) Camels, from any colony or country.
- (3.) Cattle, sheep, or swine from Great Britain or Ireland, or which have been fourteen days therein.
- (4.) Goats, deer, llamas, antelopes, buffaloes, and other ruminants, intended for a Zoological Society, from any colony or country.
- (5.) Dogs, from any colony or country.

Port at which foreign stock can be landed.

31. Foreign stock shall only be landed at the Port of Sydney.



## VII.—FOREIGN STOCK PRIOR TO STARTING AND AT PORT OF SHIPMENT.

Notice to Chief Inspector of intention to import foreign stock.

32. Any person intending to introduce foreign horses, cattle, sheep, or swine into this Colony shall give the Chief Inspector of Stock not less than fourteen days' notice in writing of his intention to the effect of Form I hereto.

Declaration by owners, and certificate by District Inspector prior to starting foreign stock for port of shipment.

33. The exporter of any foreign stock intended to be introduced into this Colony shall take the following steps :—

- (1.) He shall make a declaration before a Justice of the Peace to the effect of Form J hereto.
- (2.) He shall upon the declaration so made obtain the endorsement of a certificate by the Inspector of Stock, or of a duly qualified veterinary surgeon in the district in which such stock are when sold for exportation or from which they start for the port of shipment, to the effect of the certificate in the said Form J.
- (3.) He shall deliver such declaration and certificate, as hereinafter provided, to the veterinary surgeon inspecting such stock at the port of shipment. If any foreign stock intended to be landed arrive, unaccompanied by a declaration and certificate, or either of them, as required by this Regulation, they shall not be admitted to quarantine unless to undergo such additional quarantine as the Minister shall decide.

Foreign cattle, sheep, and swine to be shipped from London or Glasgow.

34. No foreign cattle, sheep, or swine intended to be imported into this Colony, shall be allowed to be landed in this Colony unless they shall have been shipped at the port of London or Glasgow, and shall have been fourteen days at least in Great Britain or Ireland.

Stud stock and stock for ship's use to be examined at port of shipment by approved veterinary surgeon.

35. All stock, prior to their being put on board any vessel to be shipped for this Colony, as well as all stock put or to be put on board the same vessel for the use of the passengers or crew, shall be carefully inspected at the owner's expense, by a duly qualified veterinary surgeon, approved of by the Governor in that behalf; and the owner of such first-mentioned stock shall deliver to the veterinary surgeon making such inspection the declaration and certificate to the effect of Form J hereto.

The veterinary surgeon inspecting stock to obtain declaration, &c., and examine stock, and certify to health or otherwise, of stock.

36. If the veterinary surgeon aforesaid shall have obtained the declaration and certificate hereinbefore mentioned, and shall be satisfied that the whole of the stock put on board, or to be put on board, such vessel are free from infection, and that all the other requirements of the Regulations in force have up to that time been duly complied with, he shall, but not otherwise, make and deliver a declaration to the effect of Form K hereto, to the master of the vessel, together with the declaration and certificate hereinbefore mentioned, without which no master shall receive on board his vessel any foreign stock intended to be landed in this Colony.

## VIII.—FOREIGN STOCK AT SEA AND WHILE IN NEW SOUTH WALES WATERS.

Duty of master of vessel while in New South Wales waters re foreign stock and their treatment by inspector.

37. It shall be the duty of the master of the vessel on board of which there are any foreign stock as well as the actual owner thereof :—

- (1.) To cause all such stock to be kept securely confined, penned, chained, or fastened up, as soon as such vessel is in the waters of this Colony, and so long as such vessel remains therein and the stock are on such vessel.
- (2.) To prevent any person except the attendant on such stock touching or handling the same without the permission of an inspector.
- (3.) To see that all such stock are cleansed, disinfected, and treated as the inspector shall direct, and that the stock are kept so as that they shall not be able to stray or leave the vessel, nor to come in contact with any person other than their attendant; nor, if the stock be dogs, shall allow any Australian dogs to come on board such vessel.

The master and attendant on arrival to make declarations to Customs' Officer first boarding vessel.

38. The master of the vessel on which there are any foreign stock and the attendant on such stock during the voyage, shall on arrival in this Colony make a statutory declaration to the effect of Form L hereto, and the master shall forthwith deliver such declaration, together with the declaration and certificate to the effect of Form J hereto, and that to the effect of Form K hereto, at the office of the Chief Inspector of Stock.

## IX.—HOW FOREIGN STOCK ON ARRIVAL ARE TO BE DEALT WITH.

Stock on board a foreign vessel to be examined by an inspector and veterinary surgeon.

39. All stock on board any foreign vessel, whether intended to be landed in this Colony or not, shall, on arrival in this Colony, be forthwith examined by an inspector and veterinary surgeon in company, who shall ascertain whether or not such stock are infected with any disease whether mentioned in Form C or not, and shall make and forward their joint report to the Chief Inspector to the effect of Form M hereto.

How foreign stock found to be infected are to be dealt with.

40. If any foreign stock on board ship, whether they are intended to be landed or not, are found to be infected, they shall be dealt with as follows :—

- (1.) If the stock be dogs, and they are infected with rabies, they shall be at once destroyed on the order of an inspector or veterinary surgeon examining them.
- (2.) If the stock be camels, deer, goats, or antelopes, and they are infected with scab, scabies, or lice, and not with any other infectious or contagious disease, then, instead of being destroyed, they shall be dressed as the Chief Inspector shall direct.
- (3.) All other foreign stock found to be infected shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Minister shall direct.

All foreign stock, including ship's stock, to be sent to quarantine.

41. All foreign stock, if found on inspection as hereinbefore prescribed to be not infected, shall within forty-eight hours thereafter be either removed to quarantine or killed, or otherwise disposed of as the Minister shall direct: Provided that the carcasses of any cattle, sheep, or swine so killed, if found free from infection, may, under the supervision of the inspector, be delivered ashore.

Payment of charges on foreign stock.

42. If foreign stock are not prohibited from being landed, and are reported to be free from infection, and if the Chief Inspector is satisfied that they are not infected, and that all the requirements of these Regulations have been fully complied with, he shall take either of the following courses :—

- (1.) He will either take a bond and guarantee to the effect of Form N hereto, duly executed by the owner or consignee of such stock, and two approved sureties that such owner or consignee will, as regards such stock, faithfully carry out the conditions contained in these Regulations, and pay all the charges and expenses specified in Form O hereto, in so far as they may be incurred with respect to such stock as well as any other charges and expenses payable by him under these Regulations.
- (2.) Or if such a course be deemed necessary, the owner or consignee of such stock may be required by the Inspector to deposit with him such sum of money as he shall deem sufficient to defray all such charges and expenses, besides granting such bond and guarantee.

And upon such bond and guarantee being obtained, or as the case may be, such sum of money and bond being deposited, the Chief Inspector may grant an order to the owner for the removal of such stock to quarantine, and to the quarantine keeper to receive them, to the effect of Form P hereto, without which no such stock shall leave the vessel.

## X.—QUARANTINE OF FOREIGN STOCK.

Stock to be taken by water to quarantine, and kept at owner's risk and expense.

43. All such foreign stock, including dogs, found, on inspection, to be free from infection, shall, when necessary, before leaving the vessel be washed and disinfected as the Chief Inspector shall direct, and shall within the time hereinbefore specified be conveyed by water in a vessel which the Chief Inspector shall provide, at the owner's risk and expense, to quarantine, and shall remain in quarantine for the terms respectively prescribed in the next succeeding Regulation for the different kinds of such stock, during which they shall be kept at their owner's risk and expense, and shall be washed, dipped, and disinfected as prescribed by these Regulations and as the Chief Inspector of Stock shall direct.

Duration of quarantine for foreign stock.

44. The several kinds of foreign stock herein mentioned admitted to quarantine, shall remain for the respective periods herein specified, dating from the day of removal from the vessel,—namely: Horses, 14 days; cattle, including buffaloes, 60 days; sheep, 60 days; camels, 90 days; goats deer, antelopes, llamas, and other ruminants, 60 days; swine, 60 days; dogs, 6 months.

**Foreign sheep to be dressed in quarantine**

45. All foreign sheep whilst in quarantine shall forthwith receive two or more dressings with tobacco and sulphur, or with lime and sulphur, as the Chief Inspector shall direct.

**How foreign stock are to be released from quarantine.**

46. After the expiration of the period of quarantine hereinbefore prescribed for the several kinds of foreign stock, they shall be examined by a qualified veterinary surgeon and an inspector who shall ascertain whether all the requirements of these Regulations in respect to such stock have been fully complied with, and whether such stock are free from infection; and if satisfied in these respects they shall sign and forward to the Chief Inspector of Stock a certificate to the effect in Form Q hereto; and if he is satisfied that they are free from infection and the charges and expenses due on such stock have been paid, they may, but not otherwise, be released on the order in writing of the Chief Inspector of Stock to the effect of Form R hereto.

If owner refuse or fail to take delivery stock may be sold.

47. In the event of any owner refusing or failing to remove any stock from quarantine on the expiry thereof, or refusing or neglecting to pay any charges or expenses incurred with respect to such stock, proceedings may be taken against the owner for the recovery of the amount of such charges and expenses.

**Restrictions on removal of stock or articles from quarantine.**

48. No stock while alive or dead, nor any portion of the carcass thereof, nor any article of clothing used at any quarantine by any person in charge of, or attending on, any foreign stock, and no covering of any such stock, nor any fodder, fittings, or other articles or things which may have come in contact with, or been in use about such stock, shall be removed from the quarantine without the written authority of an inspector, and until where necessary such articles or things shall have been properly disinfected; and no person shall have in his possession or charge any stock, fodder, fittings, articles, or things which have been illegally removed from quarantine.

No person to enter quarantine ground without permission, and persons entering to disinfect clothes, &c.

49. No person shall enter or leave the quarantine without the permission of an inspector; and every person who shall enter a quarantine ground shall clothe himself in such manner as shall be directed by an inspector, and shall, before leaving the quarantine, disinfect himself and his clothes in such manner as the inspector shall direct.

**Post mortem of stock dying in quarantine.**

50. When any stock die or are slaughtered while in quarantine, a post mortem examination thereof shall be made by a veterinary surgeon, as the Chief Inspector shall direct; and the remains shall be destroyed by fire at the expense of the owner of the stock.

Australian stock not to be taken nor allowed to stray on to a quarantine for foreign stock.

51. No owner shall take any stock on to a quarantine for foreign stock without the order in writing of an inspector, nor shall any Australian stock be allowed to stray on to such quarantine; and all stock so taken or straying on to any such quarantine shall be kept, treated, and quarantined as if they were foreign stock, and their owner shall pay to the Chief Inspector of Stock the charges and expenses owing for such first-mentioned stock fixed by these Regulations for the inspection, keeping, quarantining, and treating of foreign stock.

**XI.—MISCELLANEOUS RE FOREIGN STOCK.**

Foreign stock landed without passing through quarantine to be disposed of as the Minister directs.

52. All foreign stock which have been landed without having passed through quarantine and without having been released in accordance with these Regulations shall be destroyed, or otherwise disposed of, as the Minister shall direct.

Australian stock coming into contact with foreign stock to be held to be foreign.

53. Australian stock coming into direct or indirect contact with foreign stock shall be held and deemed to be foreign stock, and shall be treated and dealt with as such.

No one but the attendant or person authorised to touch foreign stock.

54. No person except the attendant shall, without the permission of an inspector, touch, handle, or come in contact with any foreign stock; and if any person touch, handle, or come in contact with any such stock contrary to these Regulations, he shall disinfect himself and his clothes as an inspector shall direct.

No foreign stock shall be transhipped without an inspector's authority in writing.

55. No one shall, in any river, port, or harbour, or elsewhere, in the waters of this Colony, transfer any foreign stock, whether alive or dead, nor any portion of such stock, nor any foreign fodder or fittings from any one vessel to any other

vessel, without the written authority of an inspector and under the supervision of an inspector, or someone acting for him; and no foreign stock shall be transferred to an Australian vessel, unless such stock shall have been quarantined, disinfected, and dressed, and declared to be free from infection, as prescribed by these Regulations.

No carcass, nor any fodder, fittings, nor litter to be allowed to fall or be put overboard.

56. No carcass, nor any portion of the carcass, of any stock, nor any fodder, fittings, nor litter shall be allowed to fall or be thrown overboard from any vessel in any river, port, or harbour, or in any of the other waters of this Colony.

Foreign stock, fittings, &c., to be disinfected while in the waters of this Colony.

57. All foreign stock together with the clothes and other effects of their attendant, shall, when necessary while the same are within the waters of this Colony, be disinfected as the Chief Inspector may direct; and all foreign fittings shall either be burned or sent to quarantine and disinfected as the Chief Inspector shall direct.

No foreign fodder or other food for stock nor litter to be landed.

58. No foreign fodder, nor any oilcake, bran, barley, oats, beans, peas, or other food for stock, nor any straw or litter with which foreign stock shall have been in contact, or likely to have been in contact, shall be landed, except for the purpose of being burned; and any fodder, or other food for stock with which foreign stock shall have been in contact, landed without the authority of an inspector, may be seized and disposed of as the Minister shall direct, and all litter shall be burned or otherwise disposed of as the Chief Inspector shall direct.

**PART D.—PENALTIES, CONFISCATIONS, &c.**

**XII.—PENALTIES.**

*Miscellaneous Offences.*

Penalties not exceeding £20 for breaches of Regulations.

59. If any person does any of the following things he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations, and shall, on conviction for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20.

For not giving inspector notice of arrival of stock.

(1.) If being the owner of the stock, or the master of the vessel on which any imported stock are, he fails or neglects to forward to the inspector notice of the arrival of any imported stock, as required by these Regulations.

For refusing to carry out inspector's directions.

(2.) If he shall refuse or neglect forthwith to carry out any requisition made or direction issued under these Regulations by any inspector,

General Penalties.

(3.) If he commits any other breach of these Regulations for which a penalty is not specially provided.

*Offences relating to quarantine.*

Penalties not exceeding £20 for offences re quarantine.

60. If any person does any of the following things he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations, and shall, on conviction for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20.

For allowing stock to stray on to quarantine.

(1.) If he allows any stock of which he is the owner to stray on to any quarantine for foreign stock.

For trespass on quarantine.

(2.) If he shall enter upon, or leave any quarantine without the written permission of an inspector.

For interfering with stock in quarantine.

(3.) If he shall touch, handle, loose, approach, or in any way interfere with any stock in quarantine, without the permission of an inspector.

*Offences by masters of vessels and attendants.*

Penalties for offences by masters or attendants.

61. Every master of a vessel with any stock on board, or the attendant on such stock, who does any of the following things, shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations, and shall on conviction for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20.

For not giving declaration, &c., to inspector.

(1.) If the master or agent of any vessel, or the attendant on any stock, fail or neglect to make the declarations called for by Nos. 18 and 38 of these Regulations to the effect of Schedules G or L hereto, or to deliver the same to the Customs' Officer.

For allowing stock to stray off vessel, or to be transhipped without inspector's order.

- (2.) If he shall, without the written permission of an inspector, land or permit, or suffer any foreign stock, fodder, fittings, or effects to be landed, or any such stock to stray or go ashore from his vessel, or to be transhipped or moved to or from any other vessel while such first-mentioned vessel is in the waters of this Colony.

For failing to secure animal as inspector directs.

- (3.) If he shall fail, or neglect to cause any foreign stock on board his vessel to be securely confined or otherwise secured as the inspector shall direct, or shall allow any person to touch or handle such stock.

For allowing stock to stray on to vessel.

- (4.) If the master, mate, or other member of the crew of any foreign vessel, shall permit or suffer any stock to be put, or to go on board such vessel while there are any foreign stock thereon.

For allowing carcasses to be taken ashore without inspector's permit.

- (5.) If he allows the carcasses of stock which have been slaughtered on board his vessel, or any portion of such stock to be removed from his vessel without the permit of an inspector.

**XIII.—DESTRUCTION OR CONFISCATION OF STOCK AND THINGS.—WHEN STOCK AND THINGS MAY BE DISPOSED OF BY MINISTER.**

62. Stock, fodder, or fittings, as the case may be, may under all or any of the following circumstances be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, as the Minister shall direct:—

- (1.) If stock are infected with any infectious or contagious disease, whether they be on land, or on board any vessel within the territorial limits of this Colony.
- (2.) If foreign stock, fodder, fittings, or effects are landed in contravention of these Regulations.
- (3.) If any stock, articles, or things which are prohibited are landed.

**FORMS.**

**Form A.—(Regulation 2.)**

**IMPORTED STOCK ACT OF 1871, AND THE IMPORTED STOCK ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1884.**

Regulations rescinded.

Regulations of 22nd May, 1888.  
31st July, 1890.  
18th February, 1891.

**Form B.—(Regulation 3.)**

**IMPORTED STOCK ACT OF 1871, AND THE IMPORTED STOCK ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1884.**

Stock to which regulations extend.

Horses,  
Camels,  
Cattle,  
Sheep,  
Goats,  
Deer,  
Antelopes,  
Llamas,  
Buffaloes, and other ruminants; and also  
Swine and  
Dogs.

And also any other animals to which these Regulations may hereafter be extended.

**Form C.—(Regulation 4.)**

**IMPORTED STOCK ACT OF 1871, AND THE IMPORTED STOCK ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1884.**

Diseases dealt with in the Regulations.

**IN HORSES—**

Anthrax.  
Farcy.  
Glanders.  
Rabies.  
Mange.

**IN CATTLE—**

Actinomycosis.  
Anthrax.  
Cancer.  
Foot and mouth disease.  
Pleuro-Pneumonia.  
Rabies.  
Rinderpest.  
Tuberculosis.  
Warbles.

**IN SHEEP—**

Anthrax,  
Catarrh,  
Foot and mouth disease,  
Rabies,  
Rinderpest,  
Scab,  
Sheep-pox,  
Ticks, and  
Lice.

**IN GOATS, DEER, AND ANTELOPES—**

Anthrax.  
Foot and mouth disease.  
Rabies.  
Rinderpest.

**IN PIGS—**

Anthrax.  
Foot and mouth disease.  
Hog cholera.  
Swine fever.  
Rinderpest.  
Tuberculosis.  
Trichinosis.

**IN DOGS—**

Rabies.

And also any other diseases in stock to which these Regulations may hereafter be made to apply.

**Form D.—(Regulation 9.)**

**IMPORTED STOCK ACT OF 1871, AND THE IMPORTED STOCK ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1884.**

Notice of arrival of stock in port

To Inspector of Stock,—

Take notice that the \_\_\_\_\_ belonging to \_\_\_\_\_ of more particularly described in the Schedule below, are expected to arrive by the vessel named at or about the time therein stated (or have arrived).

Owner, or his Agent.

**SCHEDULE.**

No.	Description of Stock.	Where shipped from.	By what vessel, and where lying.	When expected.		For what purpose.	Consignee.
				Date.	Time.		

N.B.—A separate notice must be given for each owner's stock.

**Form E.—(Regulation 12.)**

**IMPORTED STOCK ACT OF 1871, AND THE IMPORTED STOCK ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1884.**

Permit to land imported stock.

To the Landing Waiter at \_\_\_\_\_ wharf.

Please allow \_\_\_\_\_, which has arrived by the \_\_\_\_\_ 189 .  
from \_\_\_\_\_ to be landed.  
Inspector of Stock.

**Form F.—(Regulation 14.)**

**IMPORTED STOCK ACT OF 1871, AND THE IMPORTED STOCK ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1884.**

Notice of sickness of stock or of stock about to be destroyed.

To Mr.

Take notice that the \_\_\_\_\_ belonging to \_\_\_\_\_ more particularly described in the schedule below are [*here state subject of the notice.*]

**SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.**

No.	Description.	Sex.	Brands &c.	By what ship.	Name and address of owner or consignee.	Where stock are.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 189 .  
Inspector of Stock.

**Form G.—(Regulation 18.)**

**IMPORTED STOCK ACT OF 1871, AND THE IMPORTED STOCK AMENDMENT ACT OF 1884.**

Form of Declaration by Master or Agent of Australian Vessel

No. of stock shipped	Description.	Sex.	Breed, colour, brands, and marks.	Where from.	Name and address of owner or agent or consignee.	State of health of stock, i.e., infected or not infected.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, Master (or Agent), do hereby solemnly declare that the above statement is true with regard to the stock shipped on board the \_\_\_\_\_, which is now lying at \_\_\_\_\_, and for which \_\_\_\_\_ are agents, and further solemnly declare that none of the stock on board such vessel has been shipped from any port or place not in a clean Australian Colony, and that such vessel has not within the next preceding three months had—

- (1.) Any infected stock, fodder, fittings, or effects on board.
- (2.) Nor any foreign stock, fodder, fittings, or effects on board.
- (3.) Nor any stock from an Australian Colony or part of an Australian Colony in which disease has existed within the next preceding three months, nor any stock, article, or thing from any foreign vessel.

And further, that such vessel has not, during the next preceding three months, been at or traded with any foreign port or place, nor with any foreign vessel, nor with that portion of any Australian Colony in which disease exists or has existed within the next preceding three months.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 189 \_\_\_\_.  
(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

**Form H.—(Regulation 20.)**

**IMPORTED STOCK ACT OF 1871, AND THE IMPORTED STOCK ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1884.**

Declaration by owner, and certificate of health by inspector.

I, [name and address,] do solemnly and sincerely declare that the undermentioned stock are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, free from all infectious and contagious diseases; that they have not, within the next preceding six months, been in direct or indirect contact with stock infected with any such diseases; and that they are the produce of \_\_\_\_\_, and have, during the whole of the next preceding \_\_\_\_\_ months been in a clean Australian Colony. And I further declare that the vessel by which the stock are to be shipped is a clean Australian vessel.

Particulars of Stock.

No.	Description.	Sex.	Brands and marks.	Name and address of owner and person in charge.	Vessel, and where from or to.	Consignee.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

Made and signed before me, at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 189 \_\_\_\_.  
J.P.

I have examined the stock referred to, and have no reason to doubt the correctness of this declaration in any particular [and I do hereby certify\* that the part of the vessel on which they are to be penned has been specially cleansed, as required by me].

U.S., or Inspector of Stock.

\* This is only necessary where the stock are sheep.

**Form I.—(Regulation 32.)**

**IMPORTED STOCK ACT OF 1871, AND THE IMPORTED STOCK ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1884.**

Notice of intention to introduce foreign stock.

To the Chief Inspector of Stock.

Take notice that it is my intention to introduce in the Colony of New South Wales the foreign stock more particularly described in the Schedule below.

Owner.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 189 \_\_\_\_.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

No.	Sex.	Description.	Breed, colour, brands, marks, &c.	Name and address of owner.	Where from, and by what vessel.	When expected to arrive.	Consignee.

**Form J.—(Regulation 33.)**

**IMPORTED STOCK ACT OF 1871, AND THE IMPORTED STOCK ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1884.**

Declaration of health by breeder or owner of foreign stock and certificate by Inspector.

I, the undersigned [breeder or owner's name and address in full] being the [breeder or owner] of the stock about to be shipped from the port of \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ by the \_\_\_\_\_ of which \_\_\_\_\_ is the master, which stock are more particularly described in the Schedule below, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that such stock have been \_\_\_\_\_ for a period of not less than \_\_\_\_\_ immediately preceding the date of their inspection by \_\_\_\_\_; and I further solemnly declare that such stock are now, and have for the last preceding six months, been free from any infectious or contagious diseases, and that such stock have not nor have any of them during that time been in contact or feeding on the same farm or pasturage, or been in the same enclosure, yard, stable, or building, with any stock infected with infectious or contagious disease, and that none of such stock will be, or have been, conveyed to the aforesaid port of shipment in any cart, truck, or other vehicle [if such stock or any of them, were so conveyed in lieu hereof state], and that the truck, cart, or other vehicle in which the said stock will be, or have been, conveyed to such port will be, or has, for the purpose of, and before conveying such stock, been washed and disinfected; and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Declared before me, at \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 189 \_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_, J.P.

No.	Sex.	Description.	Brands and marks.	Date of shipment.	Owner's or breeder's name and address.	Consignee and destination.

I have examined the stock referred to above, and have no reason to doubt the correctness of this declaration in any particular.

U.S., or Inspector of Stock.

**Form K.—(Regulation 36.)**

**IMPORTED STOCK ACT OF 1871, AND THE IMPORTED STOCK ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1884.**

Certificate and declaration by veterinary surgeon at port of shipment.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, a duly qualified veterinary surgeon, appointed in that behalf for the Colony of New South Wales, having made a thorough inquiry respecting, and a careful examination of, the stud stock about to be shipped from the port of \_\_\_\_\_ by the \_\_\_\_\_, of which \_\_\_\_\_ is the master, for the port of \_\_\_\_\_, which are more particularly described in the Schedule below, and having made the like inquiry respecting, and examination of, all ship's stock on board, or about to be put on board, such vessel for the use of the passengers or crew (particulars of which are also given below), and having also obtained the declaration called for by No. 38

of the Regulations issued for the said Colony in that behalf by the owner or breeder of such stock, together with the relative certificates by the proper inspector in regard thereto, and being satisfied that such stock have been not less than fourteen days in Great Britain or Ireland, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that none of the said stock are infected with any infectious or contagious disease, and that all the requirements of these Regulations up to the present time with respect to such stock have been duly complied with.

V. S.

Declared before me, at \_\_\_\_\_, this }  
day of \_\_\_\_\_, 189 \_\_\_\_\_ }

J.P.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

No. of stock.	Sex.	Description.	Brands and marks.	Date of shipment.	Name and address of owner and of attendant.	Consignee.	Destination.
					Stud stock.		
					Ship's stock.		

Form L. (Regulation 38.)

IMPORTED STOCK ACT OF 1871, AND THE IMPORTED STOCK ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1884.

Declaration of health by captain or master of foreign vessel, and by the attendant on stock.

We, \_\_\_\_\_, of the \_\_\_\_\_, from the port of \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ attendant on the stock, more particularly described in the Schedule below, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that the statements contained in the Schedule hereunder written with regard to the stock therein mentioned, are true; and we further solemnly and sincerely declare that no disease of any kind has shown itself on any stock on board the said vessel during the voyage from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, and that no stock on the said vessel are now infected, or likely to be infected, with infectious or contagious disease. (If any disease shall have shown itself during the voyage, the declaration must state the nature of such disease, its effect on the animal or animals affected, and the time during which any such animal was affected). And we make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Declared before me, at \_\_\_\_\_, this }  
day of \_\_\_\_\_, 189 \_\_\_\_\_ }

J.P.

Captain or Master.  
Attendant.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

No. of stock shipped.	Description.	Brands and marks.	Where from.	Deaths during voyage.	Cause of death.	Date of death of each animal.	If disease showed itself during voyage, date of outbreak, and nature of disease.	Description of animal affected, and whether for introduction or ship's stores.	How each animal affected.	Time during which each animal was affected.	Consignee.

Captain or Master.  
Attendant.

Form M.—(Regulation 39.)

IMPORTED STOCK ACT OF 1871, AND THE IMPORTED STOCK ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1884.

Joint certificate of inspection of imported stock by inspector and V.S. We, the undersigned, \_\_\_\_\_ Inspector of Stock, and \_\_\_\_\_ a duly qualified veterinary surgeon, having satisfied ourselves that all the requirements of the abovenamed Acts and of those Regulations with respect to the declarations and certificates to be made, granted, and produced for the \_\_\_\_\_, more particularly described in the Schedule below, and with respect also to the vessel by which such \_\_\_\_\_ have arrived, and having carefully examined such \_\_\_\_\_ do hereby certify that such \_\_\_\_\_ are infected with \_\_\_\_\_ [or are apparently free from infection].

Inspector.  
V.S.

189 . \_\_\_\_\_

SCHEDULE.

No.	Description of stock.	Brands or marks.	Where from, by what ship, and when.	Name and address of owner and of person in charge.	Quarantined at.

Form N.—(Regulation 42.)

IMPORTED STOCK ACT OF 1871, AND THE IMPORTED STOCK ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1884.

Importer's bond and guarantee.

To the Chief Inspector of Stock,—  
I, \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, being the owner (or consignee) of the stock herein referred to, and we \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, sureties, do hereby request that the imported stock which arrived on the \_\_\_\_\_ by the ship \_\_\_\_\_, and of which \_\_\_\_\_ is the owner (or consignee), more particularly described in the

605—B

Schedule below, may, if found free from infection, be removed to quarantine under the conditions set forth in the Regulations under the abovenamed Acts, which we agree to carry out, and by way of guarantee we hereby hold ourselves jointly and severally, our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly bound to the Chief Inspector of Stock, in the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ to be paid to him or his assigns on demand for the cost and expense incurred in carrying out these Regulations with respect to the stock mentioned in the Schedule below.

Witness to signatures,—

Name. } Owner  
          } or  
Address. } Consignee.  
  
Name. } Surety.  
Address. }  
  
Name. } Surety.  
Address. }

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 189 .

The condition of this obligation is such that if the said \_\_\_\_\_ from time to time duly pay on demand the cost of inspection, disinfection, dressings for scab (if made use of), housing, disinfecting the vessel or conveyance in which the transshipment, or conveyance to or from the quarantine ground, takes place of certain stock mentioned in the said Schedule, and all other costs and charges of every kind and sort in connection with such stock incurred or to be incurred from the arrival of such stock in \_\_\_\_\_, until the same die, or be destroyed, or sold, or lawfully removed from the quarantine ground, including in case of death or destruction, the cost of destroying the carcasses, and in the case of sale the expenses of the sale, then this obligation is to be void, or else remain in full force.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

No.	Sex.	Description.	Brands and marks.	Owner.	Consignee.

**Form O.—(Regulation 10.)**

IMPORTED STOCK ACT OF 1871, AND THE IMPORTED STOCK ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1884.

SCALE OF TRANSPORT AND QUARANTINE CHARGES AND EXPENSES.

*Veterinary Surgeon's fees for inspection.*

Foreign horses and cattle.

	£ s. d.
For one and not exceeding four head, a fee of . . . . .	1 1 0
For every additional head over four head, an additional fee of . . . . .	0 5 0

Foreign sheep, goats, pigs, or dogs, and Australian sheep.

	£ s. d.
For one and not exceeding 20 head . . . . .	1 1 0
Any number from 21 to 50 head . . . . .	1 5 0
"          51 to 100 " . . . . .	1 10 0

If over 100, the charge instead of per number to be by the day or half-day, as the case may be, at the rate of £3 3s. per day.

*Charges for Transport of Stock to and from Quarantine.— Payable each way.*

Foreign horses or cattle.

	£ s. d.
For one head . . . . .	1 0 0
For every additional head arriving on board the same vessel . . . . .	0 5 0

Foreign sheep, goats, or pigs.

When conveyed with cattle or horses, every sheep, goat, or pig . . . . .	0 1 0
When conveyed without cattle, or horses, any number from 1 to 20 . . . . .	1 0 0
When conveyed without cattle or horses, any number from 21 to 50 . . . . .	1 15 0
When conveyed without cattle or horses, any number from 51 to 100 . . . . .	2 10 0
When conveyed without cattle or horses, any number from 101 and upwards . . . . .	3 0 0

Foreign dogs.

When conveyed with cattle or horses . . . . .	0 1 0
When conveyed without cattle or horses, any number from 1 to 5 . . . . .	0 10 0
from 6 to 10 . . . . .	1 0 0
from 11 to 20 . . . . .	1 10 0

*Charge for sustenance in Quarantine of foreign animals, per night.*

	£ s. d.
Horses . . . . .	0 4 0
Cattle, per head . . . . .	0 3 0
Pigs, each . . . . .	0 1 0
Young pigs under 2 months old . . . . .	0 0 3
Sheep, per head . . . . .	0 0 6
Dogs, per head . . . . .	0 0 6
Pups, up to 3 months old . . . . .	0 0 3

*Keep of Australian sheep in quarantine.*

	£ s. d.
Sustenance and attendance per sheep per night . . . . .	0 0 6

*Dipping foreign and Australian sheep—each dressing.*

	£ s. d.
1 sheep . . . . .	0 10 0
2 sheep, and not more than 5 sheep, per sheep . . . . .	0 5 0
6 sheep, and not more than 10 sheep, per sheep . . . . .	0 3 0
11 sheep, and not more than 20 sheep, per sheep . . . . .	0 2 0
21 sheep, and not more than 40 sheep, per sheep . . . . .	0 1 6
41 sheep, and not more than 100 sheep, per sheep . . . . .	0 1 0
101 sheep, and not more than 200 sheep, per sheep . . . . .	0 0 9
201 sheep, and over, per sheep . . . . .	0 0 6

N.B.—Besides the charges and expenses specified above for inspection, transport, sustenance, and dipping, the cost and expense of disinfecting stock, or the vessel by which they arrive, or the fittings thereof, or the effects of their attendants, as well as all other charges and expenses of every description incurred through the importation of foreign or Australian stock, shall be paid by their owner to the inspector.

**Form P.—(Regulation 42.)**

IMPORTED STOCK ACT OF 1871, AND THE IMPORTED STOCK ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1884.

Order for removal of stock to quarantine, and to keeper to receive them.

THE stock mentioned in the Schedule below shall be removed to the quarantine at , and the keeper of the quarantine there is hereby directed to receive them.

Chief Inspector of Stock.

No. of Stock.	Sex.	Description.	Brands and marks.	Name and address of owner.	Name and address of agent or consignee.	Remarks.

**Form Q.—(Regulation 46.)**

IMPORTED STOCK ACT OF 1871, AND THE IMPORTED STOCK ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1884.

Clean certificate and release from quarantine.

WE, the undersigned, Inspector of Stock and ( ) veterinary surgeon, having carefully examined the of which the owner, and which are more particularly described in the Schedule below, do hereby certify that such have remained in quarantine for a period of , and have been duly dressed and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of the abovenamed Acts, and of the Regulations issued thereunder, and that such are not infected, and may be removed from quarantine to the destination specified.

(Inspector).

, 189 .

V.S.

SCHEDULE.

No.	Description.	Brands or marks.	Where from, by what ship, and at what date.	Name and address of owner and of person in charge.	Route and destination.

**Form R.—(Regulation 45.)**

IMPORTED STOCK ACT OF 1871, AND THE IMPORTED STOCK ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1884.

Order to Quarantine-keeper to release stock.

PLEASE to deliver to or bearer, the ex from , more particularly described in the Schedule below.

Chief Inspector of Stock.

No. of stock.	Sex.	Description.	Brands and marks.	Name and address of owner.	Name and address of agent or consignee.	Remarks.

1892.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

(REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1891.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Honorable T. M. Slattery, M.P., Minister for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

Department of Mines and Agriculture, 18 June, 1892.

In submitting the reports of the several officers of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1891, I do myself the honor, as this is the first report, to place before you a few facts relating to but preceding the establishment of the Department.

For some years past the question of forming a Department of Agriculture in connection with the Department of Mines has from time to time engaged the attention of your predecessors. As far back as 1874 Mr. A. Bruce, the Chief Inspector of Stock, submitted the draft of a Bill to provide for the creation of such a Department and the establishment of a College School, and other agencies for imparting instruction in, and disseminating information relating to, agriculture; but from some cause or other the matter was then allowed to drop out of notice for a time. But later on opportunities were offered Mr. Bruce to give evidence of his readiness and ability to assist in the work. In 1886 the services of Mr. Walter Scott Campbell, chief draftsman in the Department of Mines, were enlisted in the work of inspecting and reporting upon suitable areas for experimental or demonstrating farms in various parts of the Colony.

The results of Mr. Campbell's labours up to that date were in August, 1888, published in pamphlet form, by direction of the Minister, the Honorable Francis Abigail, Esq. Mr. Campbell continued from time to time up to 1890 to report upon matters referred to him, and both he and Mr. Bruce, by reason of their great practical experience, were able to render most valuable service. At the instance of the same Minister, I inquired into the work done in Victoria in regard to the formation of a Department of Agriculture and the establishment of Agricultural Colleges; and had the honor of submitting a report thereon early in September, 1888. In November, 1889, the late Minister, the Honorable Sydney Smith, Esq., M.P., secured the services of Mr. Robert L. Pudney, M.R.A.C., F.H.A.S., &c., formerly Principal of the Dookie and afterwards of the Longerenong Agricultural Colleges in Victoria, who had acquired considerable experience in organizing such institutions for the purpose of advising upon the best mode of establishing agricultural schools and experimental farms, the necessary building appliances and other requirements, and the annual cost of maintaining the same. On the 25th November, 1889, Mr. Pudney and Mr. Campbell reported upon the relative merits of the Rookwood Reformatory Reserve and Ham Common, and both recommended Ham Common as the more suitable site for the college and farm. Mr. Pudney also later on reported upon the Wilberforce Common.

In the estimates of the Department of Mines for 1890, prepared in December, 1889, provision was first made to meet the expenses incidental to the formation of a Department of Agriculture. Early in the year 1890, in view of the fact that such provision had been made, and that so much had been done by way of preliminary investigation, the late Minister decided to appoint a staff, and to enter, without unnecessary delay, upon active operations. In the first instance it was necessary to appoint an

officer to take the immediate supervision of the staff, and to fix the designation of his office. At my suggestion the title of Director was adopted by the late Minister. For this position several gentlemen were candidates, but the choice of the late Minister fell upon Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, M.A., who was appointed to the position on the 10th February, 1890. This gentleman has performed the duties of his office with commendable zeal and energy. On the 28th February, 1890, the Honorable Sydney Smith, M.P., then Minister for Mines, was appointed also Secretary for Agriculture.

To avoid recapitulation, I do myself the honor to invite your attention to the reports hereto appended of the several officers of the department, indicating the work done since the appointment of the staff. I may, however, remark upon the suggestion regarding the acquisition and utilisation of part of the Rookwood reserve for the purposes of experiments and investigations by the scientific staff, that it may be worthy of consideration before that suggestion is acted upon, whether, in the interest of agricultural education and economy, it might not be more advantageous to set apart for such purposes a small portion of the land at Richmond, so that the students at the college may have the benefit of watching and profiting by such operations without the loss of time and the expense which would be involved in their visiting Rookwood.

For the reasons given in the first paragraph of this report, I shall, I trust, be pardoned for as briefly as possible bringing the information touching the principal operations of the department up to date. In addition to the Inspector of Agriculture, previously appointed, four inspectors of agriculture were temporarily appointed in January last to deal with the following branches :—

- One, sub-tropical products ;
- One, dairying, pigs, and cattle ;
- One, English cereals, roots, and hardy fruits, &c. ;
- One, wheat, and dry-climate products.

An Inspector of Agricultural Shows was also temporarily appointed.

Preliminary steps have been taken towards encouraging the establishment of scent farms and the growing of medicinal herbs, with a view to the manufacture of perfumes, oils, &c., &c. The importance of grading dairy produce, intended for exportation, has engaged the attention of the department, and inquiries have been instituted with the object of ascertaining what can be done in the matter in the absence of legislation. Similar action has been taken in regard to the inspection of imported fruit, with the object mainly of preventing the introduction of pests. Having regard to the extent to which our orchards are suffering from the ravages of the codlin moth, inspectors have been recently temporarily appointed to visit the localities where the orchards are most affected, and to indicate to the owners the best known modes of destroying the pest, and to urge upon them the expediency of putting the same into practice at once. In America, I understand, they have no legislation on the subject, yet they have there no difficulty in getting owners of orchards to adopt the most stringent measures to eradicate pests, and there should be no difficulty in getting the orchardists here to apply the remedies wherever the pest is found.

Recently a fruit expert has been appointed, and it is hoped his extensive experience will enable him to render valuable service to the Colony.

I am happy to say I have been able recently to make such departmental arrangements as will admit of the whole of the staff being accommodated in one set of offices.

The following is a brief report of the work performed by the Vine Diseases Board during the year 1891 :—

To The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture,—

As it was found requisite at the end of the year 1890 to continue the Vine Diseases Act for a further period of one year, from the 31st December, 1890, a short Bill, embodying the necessary provisions, was introduced to the Legislative Assembly, and became law under the title of "An Act to continue the Vine Diseases Act of 1886, &c." In January, 1891, the Vine Diseases Board had not concluded negotiations with some vine-growers with regard to compensation, &c., and although threats of a litigious character were held out, the Board maintained a firm attitude, with the result that their terms were accepted, and the disaffected vigneron signified their acquiescence in the amount awarded.

The Board having been informed that a few vines had been seen growing on trenched infected ground, the inspector and overseer Sanderson were directed to visit these places and report on same at once. The result was that a few seedling vines were found of very young growth, sprouting from seeds evidently dropped by birds. These were immediately destroyed and burnt. In February the inspector and Mr. Sanderson were then directed to make a most careful and minute examination of the vines round about Appin, Emu Plains, and Penrith, and also to go carefully over the Camden district in the vicinity of the trenched areas.

At about this time, Mr. Bosisto, Chairman of the Vine Diseases Board of Victoria, accompanied by two other gentlemen, arrived in Sydney and called on the Secretary of the Board of New South Wales. They asked to be allowed to visit the infected districts. Every facility was afforded them, and they were first taken to Camden, where, after an exhaustive search of two days, they failed to even find a live root on the infected trenched ground, and, of course, no sign of phylloxera. Mr. Bosisto expressed his satisfaction, and pronounced Camden district to be quite clean.

The



The gentlemen referred to subsequently visited Seven Hills and found five phylloxera on two pieces of root, each 3 inches long in one vineyard. It was stated that as the pieces of root were nearly dead the insects could not possibly live long on them. However they were at once cast into the fire, and subsequently the vineyard was re-examined, but no more could be found.

Early in March Mr. Ferguson, a member of the Board, accompanied by the Secretary's inspector and overseer Sanderson, made visits of inspection in the Seven Hills district and discovered the existence of phylloxera in Mr. S. B. Watkins' vineyard at Toongabbie, situated about 200 yards from the infected ground of Mr. Bohringer, which had been previously dealt with by the Board.

It was decided to cut down and burn the vines, to apply specifics, and to take out and burn the roots and trench the ground. This labour was begun as soon as possible, and although the progress of the trenching was much retarded by the wet weather the work was thoroughly well done. In the meantime the inspector reported that he had found phylloxera in the vineyard belonging to Messrs. Howard and Davis respectively at Seven Hills, and the Board at once proceeded to inspect these places.

They issued directions similar to those given in Watkins' case, and gangs of men were put on the vineyards to perform the necessary work. The vigneron named was invited to meet the Board and state their views as to the amount of compensation to be awarded, and their reasons for making their claims. The Board eventually informed them of their decisions.

At this time stringent instructions were given to all the officers of the Board with regard to the work, and great precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

At the Honorable the Minister's wish an assistant inspector was appointed, Mr. Sanderson being promoted to that position, and he was at once despatched to make a careful inspection in and around the infected centres.

Shortly afterwards the inspector reported the disease in Mr. E. Pearce's vineyard at Seven Hills, and also at Mr. Wallis' of the same place. After the usual visit for purposes of verification, &c., the vines were ordered to be dealt with in the usual manner, and the labourers were, as soon as possible, sent to trench the ground. A surveyor was sent to determine the condemned areas, and each of the five vinegrowers named accepted the terms offered by the Board, which varied from £25 to £75 per acre.

Some members of the Board and the Secretary, at the invitation of the Phylloxera Board of Victoria, paid a visit to Geelong and other vine-growing districts in that Colony, and, after an exhaustive examination, it was decided that no phylloxera disease now existed in Victoria.

The number of inspections made during the year was nearly 900, chiefly in the county of Cumberland, the whole of which, with the exception hereinbefore set down, are free from phylloxera.

GEO. J. MARTIN,  
Secretary, Vine Diseases Board.

During the last Session of Parliament an Act was passed to further extend the Vine Diseases Act of 1886 to the end of 1892. The necessity of an alteration of the law, giving the Board extended powers, was recognised, but the state of public business did not admit of the introduction of a comprehensive measure. The Board has, however, continued to maintain a vigilant supervision over the vineyards, and to give full effect to the powers with which it is clothed, and the Board confidently hopes shortly to be in a position to state that the Colony is free from phylloxera. In the meantime steps are being taken to proclaim an "infested district," embracing all the areas that have been dealt with under the Act.

In conclusion I may be permitted to refer to the excellent work done (considering all the disadvantages, such as unsuitable buildings, &c.) at the Hawkesbury College and Farm, under the able supervision of the Principal. I desire also to submit that the officers generally of the Department have performed their respective duties with praiseworthy zeal.

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

## The Director of Agriculture to The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture, Sydney, 5 May, 1892.

### First Annual Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture.

I HAVE the honor to submit for the Minister's information my first annual report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture.

Formation of  
Department.

The department may be said to have been actually formed in the month of February, 1890, when the Hon. Sydney Smith was appointed the first Minister for Agriculture, and I had the honor of being appointed at the same time Director of the new department. During the remainder of that year all the preliminary works in connection with laying the foundations of the department were carried out, and the several agencies were so far in working order by the end of the year as to justify me in saying that the general operations of the department commenced with the beginning of 1891.

Objects of  
Department.

It will not, I hope, be considered out of place for me here to record the objects of the department as defined in February, 1890, and approved by the Minister as the first basis of operations. Continuous progress on these lines was made during 1891, and I can now report that most of the schemes then foreshadowed have been successfully initiated, and are progressing in a manner satisfactory to the agricultural community and the officers immediately concerned.

The objects were stated as follows:—

- To obtain data necessary to complete the history of agriculture in New South Wales.
- To collect, arrange, publish, and disseminate for the benefit of the agriculturists of the Colony all useful information in regard to agriculture in its many branches.
- To recommend, by gathering together the highest agricultural experience of other lands, the best methods of culture, the choicest grasses, cereals, plants, vegetables, fruit, and other suitable crops, the most improved implements of husbandry, and all other improvements of interest to the farming community.
- To introduce and distribute new seeds, cereals, plants, and cuttings from other lands with climatic conditions similar to our own.
- To answer questions submitted by those striving after better methods and more advanced ideas in agriculture; to stimulate inquiry and to invite discussion from agriculturists of all classes; to test, by experiments in different parts of the Colony, seeds, trees, implements, improved methods, new crops, manures, and everything else of local interest to the farmers of the surrounding district; to analyse typical soils of the Colony, commercial manures, indigenous fruits, ashes of plants of all kinds, Australian wines, medicinal products of the native vegetation, as well as testing supposed poisonous plants to discover the nature of their injurious qualities; to record and describe the botany of the Colony.
- To investigate the insect life of economic interest to our farmers and fruit-growers, distinguishing between friends and foes; and convey the information thus gained in the clearest possible way for the information of those directly interested.
- To form a museum, which will contain specimens of all products of economic importance grown in the Colony; collections of insects; named fruit-models; typical soils, with their analyses; samples of manures available for farmers' use; models of implements and machines; and any other objects that will be of educational value to the farming classes.
- To get together an Agricultural Library which will contain the wisdom of all countries upon the different subjects connected with agriculture, from which appropriate advice can be always obtained to supplement the practical experience of the experts of the department.
- To educate adult farmers by means of lectures, practical demonstrations, and by experimental farms, and to stimulate them to healthy rivalry by means of National prizes; to educate the youth of the Colony in the best science and practice of agriculture and its many allied subjects by means of a system of education graduated from the primary schools up to the University, and having for its sole object the study of both the practice and science of agriculture.
- To disseminate useful knowledge gained at home and from abroad, and thus cause a rational system of agriculture to be established in New South Wales.
- To indicate improved methods by which to learn how to turn the land to better account and to get the greatest possible return from any given area, and to grow the most suitable crops at a minimum of cost and maximum profit.
- To make the farmers' condition more stable, and thus raise the status of the settlers, who will found a generation of farmers, instead of dummies, to make agriculture the mainstay of the country.
- To assist in extending our markets for the disposal of the surplus of such crops as fruit, maize, wine, &c.; to enlarge our productive capacity, so as to completely supply our own wants in such crops as malting barley, sugar, wheat, &c., where we now only partially do so, and to gradually substitute home-grown for imported products in all cases where climatic and labor conditions will permit.

Above

Above all, to bring the agriculturists of the colony into such close and cordial relations with the department as will make them acquainted with its work and inspire them with confidence in its ability to serve them, and at the same time make the officers of the department informed of the difficulties and needs of the tillers of the soil.

These objects are undoubtedly wide in their scope and will provide occupation for a large and able staff for many years to come, and although no young department can hope to have achieved more than a small portion of this work within the first few years of its history, I have felt that these objects, with the Minister's approval, would furnish a well determined plan on which to gradually build a worthy superstructure; and in default of any legislation defining the work of the Agricultural Department, such as has generally preceded the formation of a department in other countries, I have taken this summary of its objects as a basis of operations for the department.

It would be here interesting to note the condition of agriculture in this Colony in the year of the formation of the department and contrast it as far as possible with the state of agriculture ten years before, at the same time expressing the hope that a similar comparison, if made ten years hence, will show that the department has done something towards advancing agriculture and towards achieving the objects herein defined.

The history of New South Wales is one continuous record of earnest efforts of successive Governments to settle people on the soil, and the department may now be fairly expected to do its share in keeping the people on it.

Herewith I submit a few statistics [*Appendix A*] to show the great amount of agricultural produce still imported, and the relatively small amount exported; the exports and imports of our chief products for 1880 and for 1890; the average production per acre of these two years—shown in contrast; the average annual yield per acre of wheat, maize, and oats for the past ten years, showing a fairly steady decline in the first and second; the number of freehold and leasehold farmers respectively; the number of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits in the chief farming districts; the total area under crop, with the principal products for 1880, and again the same, after an interval of ten years, showing a noteworthy increase in wheat, maize, sugar-cane, hay, vines, orchards, orangeries, and the grand total, but a significant decrease in barley, oats, rye, tobacco, and green food. Contrasted with our own yields are those of England and Scotland, where agriculture is pursued as a scientific calling.

Condition of  
Agriculture.

In considering these, the variable climate of New South Wales must be weighed against the exhausted soils of Great Britain, impoverished by centuries of heavy cropping.

It is especially interesting to note that in 1890 we exported 6,711 tons of bone-dust and other manures chiefly to Mauritius and New Zealand, and brought them back partly, in the form of oats, potatoes, and sugar. I venture to predict that the time is not far distant when we shall keep our manures at home, and elaborate them into crops to supply our own needs.

Every man who has travelled throughout the agricultural districts of this Colony, and has noted with intelligent eyes the progress of agriculture both as an art and a science, must have satisfied himself that there has been a steady though perhaps slow progress in most of the branches of this great subject. He notes improved agricultural implements being largely used, better homes, brighter gardens, more extensive vegetable plots, more convenient barns, better fences, more drainage, more skilful use of the subsidiary aids on the farm, more economical conservation and application of water, and more co-operation in matters of mutual interest; more markets have been opened up, and better access to those markets has been provided. In short, since by beneficial legislation men were encouraged to select portions of land suitable for agriculture, and entered upon its possession with brave hearts and strong arms, their positions have generally improved in every material direction till they have in many cases become independent freeholders, enjoying most of the comforts and simple luxuries of the old civilised countries, forming the sinews of this young country, and supplying its greatest source of strength in peace and in war,—an internal food supply.

It may not be out of place to inquire what are the conditions essential to a still grander progress and prosperity:

These, I think, might be defined almost on the same lines as those laid down by Mr. Isaac Newton in his first Report as Commissioner of Agriculture for the United States of America—

- (1.) Good government which will continue to provide wise land laws, and favour in every way possible those who form the great source of wealth to this as to every other country.
- (2.) To increase the demand for agricultural produce at home and abroad, and to utilise in more ways our home products.
- (3.) To increase the respect paid to honest labour.
- (4.) To improve the condition of reproductive labour.
- (5.) To impart a better knowledge of the science and practice of agriculture by providing farmers, and more especially their children, with a better education in all the branches of agriculture and its allied subjects.

Essentials for  
further progress.

It would be highly instructive to discuss the influence of agriculture as taught by the philosophy of history from the examples of the greatest nations of antiquity. Perhaps no lesson is more clearly taught by the great historian of Rome, than that "the primary causes of her decline, after a splendid career of prosperity filling the world with her fame, were the laws affecting real estate, and the condition, skill, and products of labour."

While, with her, cultivation of the soil was not only deemed honorable but was regulated by law in order that agriculture might yield the largest return to labour, Rome remained a great power. No citizen was allowed more than 6 acres; therefore the land was cultivated so as to give the greatest possible yield for the labour expended.

The great historian, Schlegel, informs us "that the subdivision of estates, the limitation of their extent, and the personal attention of the middle classes to farming as a profession made Romans a thoroughly

thoroughly agricultural people, and furnished the best conditions for success. When a few proprietors got possession of the whole of the land they practically owned the labour. The power slipped from the hands of the great middle classes, labour became disreputable, the soil was a monopoly, and the common people became reckless, devoid of patriotism, and slavish. Men losing all personal interest in the land lost their pride in it. All intelligent, interested, and really productive agriculture ceased. Old and exhausted lands were abandoned without any attempt to renew their fertility, and Rome sank from being the "Arbiter of the World" to being a dependent nation."

There is no lesson proclaimed more loudly by history to its philosophic students than the fact that to have successful agriculture and national prosperity we must have the land in the hands of as many free labourers as possible—labourers with a present and prospective interest in the soil they till, thus ensuring economy, patriotism, and progress.

Every Government that has existed in this fair land has striven to settle the people on the soil, has wisely protected labour and capital, and has encouraged the subdivision and intense cultivation of the soil.

As in America, so also in New South Wales we find that the most wealthy, most densely populated, and most prosperous parts of the Colony are those in which are found farms of fair size, well cultivated, and bound together by a community of interests. They have gradually raised themselves from the condition of importers to that of exporters of their various products. Districts which not many years ago imported various kinds of agricultural produce for their own consumption are now exporting large quantities of the same to the markets of the Old World. Other districts which had to depend upon the markets of the metropolis for supplies are now self-supporting, and will in a short while swell the growing list of exports from this Colony. Others, which have hitherto been considered fit for nothing but sheep-runs are trying experiments with small areas of cultivation, and surely paving the way to future agricultural success.

We now stand in the position of exporters of dairy produce, green fruit, and wines; but have to submit to the humiliation of depending upon other countries for large amounts of our bread, eggs, preserved fruit, maize, oats, chaff, honey, hops, malt, condensed milk, onions, potatoes, tobacco, vegetables and fibres, and many of the small necessaries of life, which we can by reason of our climatic conditions most readily and profitably produce for ourselves.

With regard to such articles as sugar, coffee, rice, &c., which we largely import, further experience is needed before deciding whether cultivation in New South Wales will be expedient and profitable.

It may be safely asserted that no country is safe that cannot provide its own food. Corn has been called the "conservator of peace" between nations, and while the want of breadstuffs sufficient to supply our own needs might incline us to preserve peace for fear of starvation, it would not tend to a greater feeling of security were we involved in war through alliance with our mother country. At the same time it is well to note that if we consider ourselves as Australians, instead of New South Welshmen only, we find Federal Australia independent of the world for its main food-supply.

With regard to the respect paid to labor, it is pleasing to notice in many districts in this Colony how naturally the sons follow in the fathers' footsteps in the cultivation of the soil and all the labor connected with this calling. The happiest and most prosperous districts in the Colony are those in which the families all pull together on the paternal farm, make it a freehold and a comfortable home for their parents in their advanced years, and then start out to make similar homes for themselves with the same course of manly toil and intelligent industry.

But the reverse of the picture is to be seen in some districts where the farming is generally poor, and where the ambition of the farmer's son is not to become one of the wealth-producers, but to get a "Government billet," get into the police, become a small country schoolmaster, or get some light work in the large towns of the Colony.

It is therefore no small problem connected with the improvement of agriculture for those who legislate for the good of the country to devise some means by which rural pursuits can be made more attractive, social life in our country districts more alluring, and the position of manual labourers on our farms, vineyards, and orchards more honourable and more stable.

What class of men, it may be asked, are so independent, so healthy, so strong in the political power of a country, as those who are elaborating its wealth from its soil?

"Labour" says one who was an honourable worker himself, "has been made by Providence the law of man's condition. It is the price at which whatever is valued in life must be earned. Whatever therefore degrades labour as the business of life, or renders it distasteful or dishonorable, does violence to our social laws, no less than to a wise economy. The nation that can furnish food and raiment as universal commodities can have her ships welcomed at a thousand ports, or sit at home and receive her tribute of foreign countries, or receive their arts, or treasure up their gold."

The class of men which constitutes the bone and sinew of England, Ireland, and Scotland—men attached to their districts by all the most sacred ties of humanity, men who have become skilful by the inherited traditions of their forefathers—such a class is almost entirely absent from this Colony, and hundreds of our farmers can testify that the most serious drawback in their farming operations is the absence of skilled labour.

Other classes of labour may not be anxious to see the stream of immigrants coming in to upset the present condition of the labour market in their respective spheres, but every farmer is keenly alive to the necessity for a steady flow of agricultural immigrants into this extensive territory, which we have only commenced to subdue.

"Every acre of our virgin soil," says a great political economist, "is a mine which only awaits the contact of labour to yield its treasures, and every acre is opened to that fruitful contact by wise legislation. Every working man who comes, betters the condition of the country as well as his own. He adds in many ways, seen and unseen, to its wealth, its intelligence, and its power."

It is hard to calculate the value to this young country of the skilled and industrious men who were attracted hither from France, Germany, and Italy, and have aided so materially in developing the vine-growing and wine-making industries which are to do so much for us in developing our resources, and improving the material and social condition of our small rural communities.

Whatever may be said of other avenues of labour, there can be no doubt that New South Wales has room and to spare for many more thousands of the teeming agricultural population of the old country which we yet call Home, as well as for the law-abiding and industrious emigrants from other countries whose industries can be profitably acclimatised here.

But

But above all, the conditions which are necessary for a steady progress in the future are a more thorough knowledge and practice of agriculture as a science and an art. When we consider how the much despised Chinese have made their land yield continuously good crops for thousands of years by a most minute and careful hand—husbandry, by scientific rotation of crops, and by utilising every possible source of manure, and read that the Emperor himself goes through the annual ceremony of turning the first spring furrow, we can realise how much the nations who consider themselves more highly civilized have yet to learn in the art of “making two blades of grass grow where one grew before,” and in paying national honour to rural labour.

We have here still a large amount of what may be called routine farming; the same crops are grown year after year without any system of rotation or any effort to maintain the fertility of the soil by judicious treatment. This system is natural, unfortunately, in districts where the farmers are small tenants, and in such districts the very worst farming is to be found in New South Wales. But where men are cultivating their own small holdings, and have to get the greatest possible yield from a limited area, it is incredible that they can go on persisting in the same crops, the same seed deteriorating year by year, the same methods of cultivation, the same breeds of stock, the same old-fashioned implements of husbandry, the same disregard for the profitable minor industries of well-managed farms. Such men are merely denying the aggregate experience of the best agriculturists of the world, and are trying to ignore the progressive age in which we live. They are content to do as their fathers did, instead of trying, as might naturally be expected from their immensely improved conditions, to do better than their fathers.

But the greatest hope for the certain progress and prosperity of the future lies in the better education of our farmers' boys and girls. Every agricultural student knows the immense strides that have taken place in the practice and science of agriculture in Great Britain during the last century, a progress that has not been the result of mere routine farming but of science practically applied.

As a young community still learning the rudiments of this great art and science, and having received from Great Britain the heritage of centuries of experience and practical knowledge, the least we can do is to record with gratitude the debt of obligation we owe to such men as Lord Bacon, who by his inductive philosophy first taught our great thinkers to experiment, to question and to test Nature, and argue from cause to effect—a system of philosophy that has affected agriculture perhaps more than any other science. We should recall with gratitude the names in the last century of such men as Jethro Tull and Arthur Young, to whom farmers are indebted for much light and learning on agriculture as well as for improved implements for farm use. Lord Kames and Sir John Sinclair did for Scottish agriculture what these men did for England. Sir Humphrey Davy, the chemist, was one of the first to give form and substance to the enticing study of agricultural chemistry. Mechi, the razor-maker of London, showed the English farmer how a barren heath could be made to yield rich crops, and gave an impetus to experimental work that made his name worthy of the respect of succeeding generations. Men like these, in the course of a little more than a century, turned one quarter of England, practically a wilderness, into a garden.

But we, in New South Wales, have received not only the free gift of the experience and science of our own mother country but also from Germany, France, and America, where in modern times Wagner, Ville, Boussingault, Wolff, Knop, Hellriegel, and others have shown themselves worthy to rank beside our own countrymen, Sir J. B. Lawes, Dr. Voelckers, and Dr. Gilbert, men who have devoted their lives and their wealth to scientific problems, whose solution is as valuable to us as to themselves.

In our own country the names of Sir William Macarthur, Mr. T. S. Mort, and Mr. Busby should be respected as pioneers of the highest order in their respective spheres.

The great agencies by which such knowledge has hitherto been widely diffused in this Colony have been the agricultural columns of the newspapers and the agricultural societies. Though New South Wales does not boast such a proportion of papers devoted entirely to the farmers' interests and published exclusively for his and his family's use as the United States can do, yet a fair proportion of the papers devote a considerable amount of their space to matters of agricultural interest, and the two chief weekly journals of the Colony, as well as several monthly ones, have thus done much valuable educational work. So long as a very thrilling murder or other sensational matter does not encroach too much upon the space devoted to agricultural topics by the average country paper, the farmers get a very fair amount of valuable matter, culled from the best sources available; but there is still room for a farmer's paper, like the *American Agriculturist*, which should be exclusively his from cover to cover.

The agricultural societies have undoubtedly done excellent work in stimulating rivalry between the farmers in their respective districts, encouraging the breeding of superior classes of cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs, and in bringing together for co-operative purposes those whose interests are identical.

It is gratifying to find that both of these agencies have availed themselves to a large extent of the co-operation of this department, and are working heartily with us in trying to awaken in our farmers a genuine enthusiasm and desire for the most complete information available, and for experiments with the many improvements now suggested as to methods of farming, use of artificial manures, improved methods of culture, and employment of new implements and machinery.

Agricultural education has not hitherto occupied a very prominent position in our national scheme of general instruction. Since 1872 a gold medal has been annually awarded in our University for the encouragement of agricultural chemistry—practical and theoretical; and many of the University men have had their attention turned in this useful direction by the timely benefaction of the Earl of Belmore.

Under the late Board of Technical Education and the present Technical Branch of the Public Instruction Department much interest has been awakened and distinct progress made by means of the classes in the principles of agriculture taught by Mr. Angus Mackay, F.C.S., whose useful text-books on Australian agriculture have also helped to supply a distinct want.

The system of agricultural education now being initiated by this department has been based upon the best points to be followed in those of Germany, France, Great Britain, and the United States of America. To each of these we are indebted for most valuable suggestions. We have been favoured with the hearty sympathy of kindred departments and institutions in all these and many other civilised countries; we have received freely and heartily all their publications and the records of their experiments, both as to successes and failures, and the hope may be expressed that before long we may be able to make some slight return for the vast benefit we have received from them in the past.

While

While we hope shortly to be able to take the boys, and in some subjects the girls, after their primary education and teach them the practical operations of farming, and the "whys" and "wherefores" of each of these operations, leading some of them on to the higher branches connected with this wide subject until they are fitted to become themselves teachers and experts in the respective lines of learning, we have yet to devise a scheme by which we can co-operate with and assist our Public Instruction Department in imparting to the children while still in the primary schools some elementary knowledge of agriculture. The most intelligent man is always the best farmer, and it cannot be doubted that the earlier the children of our rural districts begin to study the practise and theory of this many-sided subject the more enamoured they will become with it, and the more ready will they be for their duties in after life.

Sir Humphrey Davy uttered prophetic words when he said, "Nothing is impossible to labour aided by science. The objects of the skilled agriculturist are like those of the thoughtful patriot. Men value most what they have gained with effort, and a just confidence in their powers results from success. They love their country better because they have seen it improved by their own talents and industry, and they identify with their own interests the existence of those institutions and pursuits which have afforded them security and independence, and multiplied the enjoyments of civilised life."

How powerfully will such noble words from the father of agricultural chemistry appeal to the intelligence and honour of every farmer who is determined to excel in his calling.

There are scores of agriculturists in New South Wales to day who are educated men in the highest sense of the word, who magnify their occupation, and who, after receiving the best training in schools and from books, have gladly turned away from the allurements of city life to the pleasures, consolations, and quietude of rural pursuits.

Many who have secured a fair share of this world's goods in other callings naturally turn to this the most pleasant of avocations, in the decline of their lives, in which they are emulating some of the greatest of the world's heroes from the time of Cincinnatus to George Washington, who have gladly returned to the repose and happiness of their country homes after the course of worries and trials of public life. Such men exalt the status of agricultural labour, and help to check the unhealthy tendency of modern times to forsake the country for city life.

I have ventured thus to indicate my views of the aims and scope of a Public Department of Agriculture in the hope that they will receive the approval of the Minister, and I shall thus feel emboldened to proceed on the lines I have herein endeavoured to lay down. If after fair trial the department shall be deemed to have advanced the cause of agriculture in a fair number of the directions I have indicated it will deserve the approval of the public.

New South Wales must become an agricultural community. It must not only supply itself with food, but supply other countries. With the progress and prosperity of its agriculture all other interests will prosper. When the farmers have a surplus after they have paid their debts, they will accumulate wealth, and the nation will become wealthy in the same ratio.

If every officer in this department is fully imbued with the idea that our aims and objects are to increase this individual and national surplus, and thus develop the vast resources of our soil and increase our national capital, our department is bound to achieve some of its aims. I venture to hope that in this we shall have the sympathy of the community for whom we are labouring, and that the educational agencies to which I have before referred will welcome us as fellow workers in the same field and co-operate towards the same ends.

Having thus placed fully before the Minister my views as to the aims of the department and the directions in which it should conduct its operations, I would briefly sketch the work that has been done during the past year.

Conferences.

One of the first things done was to invite the leading sections of agriculturists to meet the department in conference in order that we might thoroughly understand the wants and difficulties of the leading branches of the agricultural community. Delegates from the Agricultural Societies, representative fruit-growers, vine-growers, wine-makers and bee-keepers have thus met the department, and the result has, I am sure, been mutually beneficial. The chief appointments of scientists, practical agriculturists, and other experts have been the outcome of the representations made at those conferences.

The next important step in the history of the department was to inaugurate a journal or Gazette, through whose pages the farmers of New South Wales could be informed of all the greatest improvements of modern times from other countries, and of the practical experiments carried out in our own. I cannot do better than quote here the introduction of the late Minister, the Hon. Sydney Smith, M.P., in the first number of the *Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales*, the official journal of the Department:

PREFACE by the Minister for Mines and Agriculture.

Minister's  
Preface to  
Gazette.

It seems to me a fitting opportunity, on the occasion of the introduction of the *Gazette*, or official organ of this department, to say a few words on the aims, scope, and organization of the newly-established department.

The welfare of this country being intimately bound up with the prosperity of agriculture, it is of paramount importance that the Government should be well informed and advised as to all matters affecting the general interests of the community, so as to be prepared to take action necessary for the national welfare in matters relating to pests—animal, insect, or fungoid—which affect cereals, fruit, vines, and other crops, diseases which decimate the stock of the country, and all cognate subjects such as irrigation or forestry, which may vitally concern the public weal.

For the present the new department will give its attention to matters essential to agriculture, keeping in view the necessity for utilising all existing agencies, and harmonising its operations as far as practicable therewith.

Steps will be taken to lay the best procurable advice before the farming community—advice dictated by scientific investigation combined with practical experiments, as to causes of failure in crops, improved methods of working the soil, means of combating pests, effects of manures, drainage, and irrigation, introduction of new plants, uses of new implements, utilising surplus products, and facilitating the transport of produce to the best markets.

With a view of ascertaining what is actually being done in regard to agriculture proper, of learning what improvements can be effected with the present machinery, and of devising some equitable scheme of making State subsidies to Agricultural Societies as effective as possible, I have convened a conference of delegates, one from each of the Agricultural Societies of the Colony, by which means the Government hope to become thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the different districts, and also perhaps consolidate some small local societies into large district associations, and thus increase their educational value to their respective districts.

Recognising the many claims of the orchardists and vigneron on the consideration of the Government of the Colony, and the great interests involved in their great and growing industry, I have taken the first opportunity of inviting delegates from all the fruit-growing centres of the Colony to meet me in conference. The response has been most gratifying and

and the results have far exceeded my expectations. One hundred practical fruit-growers and wine-makers assembled from Tenterfield on the north to Albury and Corowa on the south. Excellent papers were contributed, and valuable discussion followed each. The conference may be said to have been international, for, in addition to our own intelligent growers, we had the great advantage of the experience of gentlemen who had received their early training in the greatest wine-producing countries of Europe—France, Italy, Germany, and Switzerland.

The minutes of the proceedings will be published and issued to those interested, and will form, I believe, a valuable work of reference to many a young beginner.

The greatest hope for the future must however rest in the systematic education of the lads who are to settle on the soil. There must be instituted a scheme of education that will fit our boys for the intelligent occupation of the soil, they should receive the best possible scientific and practical training, to enable them to hold their own in the march of progress and to add to the material wealth of the Colony.

With this end in view due provision has been made for the following agencies:—An administrative staff, a scientific staff and practical experts in the different branches, and a comprehensive scheme of agricultural education.

The Government have appointed Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, M.A. (Belmore Gold Medallist, Sydney University), as Director of the new department. Mr. Anderson's previous career and educational qualifications give promise of intelligent zeal and success in this important office.

The scientific staff consists of trained experts who will supply reliable information on all subjects of scientific interest, instruct the agriculturists of the Colony how to invoke science to their aid in warding off the attacks of their natural enemies, in restoring fertility to their soil, turning unhealthy swamps into productive fields, storing and utilising surplus water for irrigation, and, in short, making agriculture the practical science it now is in many countries.

They will be able to prepare suitable Australian text-books on agricultural subjects for the different classes of schools, which will lay a good foundation for later training. They will examine soils, vegetable products, manures, diseases, and give descriptions suitable for distribution amongst farmers. They will undertake the instruction of the students at the College, give lectures of present importance whenever practicable, and generally give their whole attention to the scientific interests of the department.

In the United States, France, and Germany this branch of agricultural work has been greatly developed, and admittedly to the benefit of those most concerned.

Dr. Helms, late Demonstrator in Chemistry at the Sydney University, is acting as consulting chemist, and has already made a number of analyses of soils, and given advice in accordance therewith to those who have sought his advice.

Dr. N. A. Cobb, who has had the best scientific training in America and Germany, has control of the Pathological Branch. The valuable work already done by him has shown the necessity of having the best scientific advice available.

Mr. A. S. Olliff, F.E.S., entomologist to the Museum, has been appointed in charge of the Entomological Branch, and the experience of the late fruit-growers' conference has shown me the urgent necessity of having such an officer to give advice on insect pests to those who need it.

Mr. F. Turner, F.R.H.S., has been appointed consulting botanist, and will furnish a series of articles on new crops to be introduced to the various parts of the Colony, native grasses and fodder plants, and any other points of interest to those practically interested.

A scientific library is being got together, consisting of all works of reference to agriculture and reports of kindred departments in all civilized countries.

A Museum is being instituted for the purpose of exhibiting to all those interested the vegetable productions of the country, its soils, specimens of insects, friendly and hurtful to vegetation, and anything else calculated to educate the eye.

To keep the present occupiers of the soil informed as to all that is going on in other countries with regard to agriculture, and to give them all the assistance that prompt information and scientific research can afford, this *Gazette* will be issued, as occasion demands, to all educational institutions, Agricultural Societies, and other bodies that can utilise its contents.

It will contain the latest news as to crops, pastures, weather, rainfall, pests, and diseases, prospects of agriculture, extent under different crops, condition of stock, prospects of lambing and clip, reports of experiments made and investigations conducted by the department, special reports on matters of present importance to any section of the agricultural community, papers of peculiar value from kindred publications, and those written by the scientific staff.

One of the chief means of instructing the farmers in America, Germany, and France, has been found to be by means of experimental farms. At these the agriculturist, who is invariably practical above all things, and demands actual demonstration, can see exhibited the results of experiments in feeding cattle and sheep, testing varieties of cereals, trees, and grasses, improved methods of cultivation, wine-making, new crops, testing value of new plants and seeds, uses of ensilage, trial of new implements and machinery, effects of drainage, analysis of manures and soil, introduction of fresh strains of blood in cattle, sheep, and horses, testing the value of specifics for pests and diseases, bee-keeping, fruit-growing and preserving, and many other minor industries.

There will be at least one experimental station in each part of the Colony distinct from others by conditions of climate, soil, and natural production, where the investigations indicated above will be conducted by competent authorities.

With this end in view the Government purpose utilising reserves where suitable and available, instead of buying private estates, and I have now before me reports from Mr. R. L. Pudney, late Principal of the Dookie College, dealing with reserves in twenty centres of agricultural activity.

For the present it will be sufficient to choose a few places typical of large and important districts with widely differing conditions of climate and soil. The Government have chosen the site of the Central Agricultural College at Ham Common, near Richmond, where, after making due provision for the adjoining towns, 4,000 acres will be available for the experimental farm, embracing many varieties of soil, good and poor, and presenting facilities for the most important operations of a large farm.

To advance the best interest of fruit-growers a first-class pomologist or authority on fruit will be appointed, who will get together models of all recognised standards, will rear and cultivate any excellent varieties of seedlings raised in this Colony, lecture as often as practicable, and conduct such experiments in fruit culture as will make his advice valued by all fruit-growers.

Analyses of soils and of the ashes of plants will be undertaken on behalf of farmers, who are now in the dark as to the needs of their crops, the deficiencies of their soils, and the relative values of manures offered to them; microscopic research also will be instituted by the entomologist as to insect pests, and appropriate advice given; and by the pathologist as to rusts, smuts, and other fungoid diseases.

The farmers are now invited to submit samples of soil and ashes of plants to such scientific investigation, for experience has shown in older countries what science can do in increasing the natural resources and diminishing the losses. It is intended to appoint experts as inspectors, whose duty it will be to visit all centres of agricultural activity, and report on all matters of interest in their special domain. For instance, an expert in viticulture will inspect all vineyards in the Colony, report on the defective methods of cultivation, signs of disease, and any faults that may concern the general welfare, and advise accordingly. Such an officer will have special facilities for compiling all statistics as to vine-growing and wine-making, and will be invaluable as a lecturer and demonstrator to the college and experimental farms. Other specialists will in course of time be appointed in the interests of other sections of the farming community, such as wheat-growers, orchardists, and dairy-farmers, which experts will confer with the farmers in chief centres, and act as District Inspectors of Agriculture.

To incite the farming community to a healthy rivalry the Government propose offering national prizes for the best managed farms, orchards, dairies, and vineyards, and stacks of ensilage, in the respective districts adapted to these special branches of agriculture. To enlist the general sympathy of all existing organisations for the improvement of agriculture, I propose to ask the Agricultural Societies to appoint Local Committees or Boards of Advice in the different districts, who could advise the manager of the experimental farm in their district, report to the department on any matters submitted to them, suggest the cultivation of new economic crops, and in many other ways advance the interests of agriculture, and strengthen the department's hands. However much good may be done by affording every facility for instructing the adult farmer the great aims of the department must be centered in the education of its youth.

Our lads must be imbued with the love of agriculture, and be led to see its advantages as a calling. With this end in view it will be the duty of the scientific and practical staff to compile elementary text-books, suitable for the different classes of students, and adapted to the requirements and conditions of New South Wales. After a lad, who chooses agriculture for his calling, has reached a fair standard of education and has attained an age suited for practical agricultural work, he must be taken in hand and trained in the science and practice of agriculture in all its branches. In connection with each experimental or regional farm there will be a farm school. Here the students will study on alternate days such subjects

subjects of general education as reading, arithmetic, mensuration, principles of agriculture, elements of chemistry, geometry, natural history, and farm book-keeping; on the other days they will be engaged on practical work on the farm, learning all the operations of mixed farming, fruit-growing, and dairying, with the minor industries of bee-keeping, floriculture, and any other peculiar to the district.

The cost of such a course of education will be made as reasonable as possible, and naturally the system of bursaries will be extended to this class of schools—the most deserving students, whose circumstances demand the concession, being educated at the cost of the State. It is hoped that after a suitable course here the student will be so well equipped in the science and practice of agriculture as to be competent to manage a farm for himself or an employer.

In order to give every assistance and encouragement to those who wish to break new ground, the Department of Agriculture will make accurate investigations as to the crops and industries suitable for each district in the Colony, so that while the Department of Lands will show where land is available, this department may indicate the exact agricultural value of such land by means of descriptions and maps.

In short, the aims of the department are to help those now on the soil, to educate their sons and daughters who will succeed them, and to offer every facility and encouragement to wider and more intelligent occupation of the still unsettled tracts of this great Colony.

Department of Agriculture, Sydney, 1st July, 1890.

SYDNEY SMITH.

It will be found on recording the past year's history that most of the schemes herein sketched have been initiated and are progressing in a steady and satisfactory manner.

The *Gazette* has brought the department into touch with thousands of the most intelligent and progressive of our agriculturists. It has conveyed to them the original work of the officers of the department, and given seasonable advice and useful information in the most convenient possible way. It has aimed at giving something useful to every class of the farming community, and, while all the matter contained in it has not been specially interesting to the ordinary farmer, each article has had its special value in other directions no less important.

No one knows better than the farmer himself that the greatest inventions, the most valuable discoveries, and the most useful ideas which have proved of benefit in his calling, have come from men who have combined science with practice, from men who have been able to give leisure to thinking out problems, investigating the connections between cause and effect, and trying experiments for which the ordinary practical farmer has neither leisure nor taste. Before a scientist can prescribe a remedy for a disease he must thoroughly diagnose it, which cannot be done by conjecture or vain imaginings or aimless experiments, but must be the result of careful and minute inquiry. This can be done only by trained observers, and generally with the aid of the microscope. It is easy for a doctor to prescribe medicine for a disease which has been investigated by the life-long labours of some one specialist, who has thus made all the medical profession his debtors; and it is as easy for a farmer to apply an appropriate manure for a certain crop, to use a certain remedy for insects or fungoid pests, or to grow an improved variety of seed, after the information necessary to do this has been imparted by the man of science, who has perhaps taken years to work out the problem. Very few people consider how long it took the large band of scientific observers throughout the world to work out the life-history of the *phylloxera devastatrix*, without which knowledge it would be impossible to identify the insect in its many forms, or to suggest remedies for its destructive action. Fruit-growers are told in a few words how to destroy the scales or aphides or mites that are causing so much damage, but, perhaps, little think how many years of patient research and constant investigation have been spent by scientific observers to arrive at these simple truths. Farmers will therefore, I am sure, make allowance for the purely scientific work of the department, which may be to them uninteresting and perhaps unintelligible, but which supplies the workers in the same departments of science in other parts of the world with information calculated to guide them in their researches, and to enable them to co-operate heartily with us in our inquiries, and the least we can do, as a Government department, in return for the immense heritage of wisdom and experience that we have gained from other countries, is to do our best in helping on the scientific research and original work so necessary as a groundwork for all truly rational operations.

The department has received most gratifying letters to the number of several thousands from various classes of farmers, recognising the good practical work done by the *Gazette*. Some have testified that the information that they have received on different topics such as ensilage, bacon-curing, butter-making, cheese-making, manures, &c., has enabled them to improve their methods, or to commence new operations in a manner entirely successful. It need hardly be pointed out that as our own experimental farms come into full working order, and the results of their experiments are made available for the use of New South Wales farmers, the *Gazette* will become more and more useful to those for whom it is intended. Mr. Gray has loyally helped me in the work of editing.

The *Gazette* is now published every month, and is issued as regularly by the Government Printer as his many other pressing duties will allow. The department is under a great debt of gratitude to the Government Printer and his staff for the excellent work they have done for the department, more especially in the photo-lithographic reproductions of the artist's fine drawings and plates.

Among the different branches which have been started, and are now doing satisfactory work, I would enumerate the following:—

In the scheme of agricultural education adopted by the Minister provision is made for several agricultural schools in different parts of the Colony, with a college as the highest seat of agricultural learning, until a chair of agriculture shall have been provided in our University.

It is somewhat anomalous, though unavoidable, that we should have started with the college instead of with the schools, but the large number of lads from 17 to 25 years of age who were craving for a higher agricultural education induced the Minister to start the college to provide for these young men, who should, in due course, become centres of agricultural light and learning in their respective districts.

The college may be said to be now in full working order, with a fairly large staff competent to teach the ordinary subjects of an agricultural education. Already crops have been got from the very poor soil of Ham Common, which have borne ample testimony to the advantages of scientific manuring and good cultivation as ably demonstrated by Mr. J. L. Thompson, the Principal, who had formerly been in charge of the Dookie College and Farm in Victoria.

The difficulties in connection with the transfer of the land owing to its being an old Imperial grant are in a fair way to being overcome, and it is hoped that the necessary farm buildings and college premises may be soon commenced.

The Principal has furnished a very full report [*Appendix B*] on the whole of the operations of the college and experimental farm for the past year, and it gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the general behaviour of the students, who are good representatives of the middle classes of the Colony, who are determined to aim at something other than the usual City billet, and to forsake the towns in order to woo nature in her own domains.

It

Utility of  
*Gazette.*

College Report.



It is a matter for some congratulation that our college, though the youngest in Australasia, is the largest in point of numbers, and has a class of students of more advanced years, and consequently better educated and better fitted for the study of the higher branches of their profession.

With a view to establishing farm schools, application has been made to the Lands Department for the dedication of reserves at Uralla (on the Northern Tableland), North Wagga Wagga (in the Southern District), and Ballina and Lismore (in the North Coast), for the purposes of this department. The Cabinet approved of these sites for agricultural schools and experimental farms, and, when the necessary transfers have been effected, the Parliament having generously voted the necessary funds, there will be nothing to prevent operations being immediately started towards the desired end.

Sites for Farm Schools.

There is a great demand for agricultural education for boys of from 14 to 17 years of age, who will be provided for in these schools, and who will be able after a thoroughly practical training in the operations of farming and a good elementary grounding in the sciences connected with agriculture, to proceed to a higher course of study at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

With such a system of education, based upon the best points of the German and French modes, it is hoped that a lad of 14 to 15 years of age can after five years' work equally divided between the class-room and the farm, leave the college as a well-trained, all-round agriculturist, able to perform any of the ordinary operations of farm and orchard work, and, above all, to understand and explain to others the reason for each of his operations.

I would here point out that another branch of our operations might take the form of small experimental stations, to be established in every distinct climatic region of the colony. In America there are 58 of these stations, one in each State and Territory, employing 450 persons, and corresponding with 350,000 farmers and others. Such stations need not be large nor expensive, but could do immense good by trying new crops, determining the comparative values of different kinds of fruits, experimenting with manures, and distributing seeds and scions after trial and approval.

Proposed Experimental Stations.

The Pathological Branch of the department, under the able guidance of Dr. Cobb, has done excellent original work, and afforded valuable advice to many hundreds of inquirers. The *Gazette* bears testimony to the indefatigable labours of the pathologist, more especially with regard to the working out of the history of rust in wheat in Australia. The series of articles upon rust, illustrated as they have been by the excellent drawings made by Dr. Cobb himself, and assisted by the departmental artist (Mr. Grosse), have enlightened our farmers as to the true nature of rust, and convinced them of many of their errors of treatment in the past.

Pathologist's Report.

The department does not profess to offer any single remedy for this fungus pest, which has been the cause of so much damage in the most civilised countries for centuries past; but it hopes that the fruits of the experiments, guided by the investigations of the scientific experts, will suggest such a method of cultivation and such preventive measures as will enable the farmer to avoid the worst consequences of this great pest. With this object in view the department has done its best to introduce new varieties of wheat noted for their rust-resistant properties, and has already experienced a large measure of success in finding some kinds particularly valuable in this direction. It is confidently expected that several varieties will be ultimately found which will have a special value in resisting the attacks of rust either from one cause or a combination of causes.

The pathologist has also given much time to the investigation of other fungus diseases affecting maize, grape-vines, strawberry and other plants, and has indicated the result of his investigations through the pages of the *Gazette*.

I feel glad to bear my testimony to the high value of Dr. Cobb's investigations, not only to the department of this Colony but to those of all the other Colonies, who have frequently availed themselves of his scientific acquirements, and have acknowledged the value of the advice received. Herewith a report on the work of this Branch. [Appendix C.]

The Entomological Branch has done a considerable amount of original work with regard to the different pests which have not yet been investigated in this or in any other country. With an immense field of original work still open to this branch of scientific inquiry it may be safely said that the entomologist (Mr. A. S. Olliff) has plenty of work in hand for many years to come.

Entomologist's Report.

A very valuable series of articles has been commenced in the *Gazette*, dealing with the friendly insects or those that prey upon the injurious ones; and another series dealing with the different insects that are found to be so injurious to the fruit-grower and farmer.

In this particular branch of inquiry we owe a deep debt of gratitude to the United States Department of Agriculture, which with its large staff of able entomologists has done much to enlighten the world as to insect life in all its phases. Their investigations have supplied remedies fully adapted to our own requirements, and applicable to our own circumstances. We find no need to conduct original researches into the life history of the phylloxera, the codling moth, the orange mite, or the American blight, which have been fully determined by the labours of the distinguished scientists in America and Europe. We have been enabled to suggest on the shortest possible notice excellent remedies for many insect enemies which we have gleaned from the splendid publications received by us from America, whereas without such work ready done to our hands we would probably have had to go through the same years of patient research and experiment that have been done in older countries for our benefit equally as well as for their own.

In the matter of spraying machines by means of which to destroy these insect pests, we are just as much indebted to our American cousins, for we can now recommend to our fruit-growers the most efficient and economical machines, both from France and America, entirely adapted to their requirements.

Mr. Olliff, whose duties have kept him very strictly confined to his office and laboratory, will receive much assistance from the practical experiments and observations at our college farm and other experimental farms as they are started; but, more or less distant as these will all be, he badly needs some small station near the city, in which practical experiments could be carried on that are so necessary to give definite value to his scientific inquiries.

The same need is urgently felt by the other original workers in the department, who all require a suitable piece of ground where plant diseases can be investigated, remedies tried, and other cognate branches of inquiry carried on. Mr. Olliff's interesting report is submitted herewith. [Appendix D.]

In the Botanical Branch very good work has been done on new lines.

Mr.

Botanist's  
Report.

Mr. Turner has been most indefatigable in writing a series of articles on the grasses of New South Wales, the weeds most injurious to our agriculturists, new economic crops suitable for trial in this Colony, and on supposed poisonous plants. These have been all excellently illustrated, and have had, to my knowledge, a valuable educational influence on many of our young farmers and other agricultural students. Mr. Turner has named several thousands of specimens submitted to him for identification during the year, and has, in addition to his purely botanical work, taken a deep interest in forming the nucleus of a small museum, which will be of great value to the department in future years.

He has made a very complete herbarium of the indigenous grasses and other forage plants of Australia, and is thus able, by means of the specimens at his disposal, to illustrate anything of general economic importance for the public good. His report for 1891 is attached hereto. [*Appendix E.*]

Artist's Report.

The artist, Mr. E. M. Grosse, has done a great deal of work that has specially appealed to the sympathies of the readers of the *Gazette* and many who have come to the department for information.

His black and white illustrations of the grasses, economic crops, weeds, and many different kinds of insects, as well as drawings of microscopic fungi and coloured drawings of the more important insect and fungoid diseases, have won the highest praise from all competent authorities, and, it may be safely asserted, are such as not to be excelled in any similar publication in the world.

I venture to assert that when a complete list of the insect pests and fungus diseases of the Colony has been fully described by the scientists and illustrated by Mr. Grosse, and appropriate remedies suggested, the hand-book thus compiled will be of the greatest possible value to all those interested.

A detailed account is given herewith as to the work done by the artist during the past year. [*Appendix F.*]

Library.

Since the formation of the department every effort has been made to form a library which will be alike valuable to its own officers and to the large circle of persons who are constantly asking the advice of the department about a great number of questions of agricultural interest.

It may be said to embrace at the present time the majority of the standard works on agriculture proper, and a fair proportion of the best works of reference on the sciences allied to agriculture. Through the generosity of the Minister provision has been made for making the works of reference relating to pathology, entomology, botany, and chemistry very complete, and it is expected that when a further large consignment of works of reference on these subjects shall have been received from Europe we shall have a library in every way worthy of the department and its scheme of operations.

Perhaps the most valuable part of the library as existing at present is that which has come to us as a free gift from other countries. The annual reports, bulletins, and special reports of the United States Department of Agriculture are deserving of particular mention, and I would acknowledge with best thanks the courtesy that has prompted the Commissioner for Agriculture in the United States to furnish us with the valuable mass of literature issued from his department. The circumstances of climate, soil, and natural productions of that country are so similar to our own that we can gain an immense deal of information from these reports, which is applicable to the conditions of our own agriculturists.

Inspector's  
Report.

The only inspector of the department yet permanently appointed, Mr. J. A. Despeissis, M.R.A.C., has been doing useful work, as will be seen by his report appended hereto.

Mr. Despeissis, having received the best available education in agriculture in Great Britain, and having had subsequent experience in the vine-growing districts of France and in the laboratory of Mons. Pasteur, came to this Colony equipped in such a way as fits him well for the work of educating our vine-growers and farmers generally. His experience in his birthplace—Mauritius—has qualified him to give valuable advice to the sugar-growers of our northern rivers, and the articles and reports which he has written on this industry have been productive of good.

The principal wine-growing districts of the Colony have gladly welcomed his lectures on the scientific principles underlying the making of wine, and his articles in the *Gazette* on the different aspects of this subject have awakened great interest in the districts most concerned.

Crop Reports.

The experience gained during the past year by him in travelling over almost the whole area of the Colony will be very valuable in enabling the department to prepare a comprehensive summary of the state of agriculture in the Colony, and in finding data for the agricultural map which it is proposed to issue. His report herewith. [*Appendix G.*]

In connection with this subject, I may state that we have taken a lesson from the experience of the United States in proposing a scheme of crop reports, which the Minister has approved. It will take some time to find the requisite number of intelligent enthusiasts who will be willing to furnish these reports on the state of the crops in their respective sub-districts every month; but, when this has been done, I confidently expect that we shall be able to furnish the commercial men as well as the farmers with such information as will prove of value to them, in their respective avocations. Possessing, as we do, districts with such varied climates, some being later than others by as much as six weeks, and some enjoying excellent seasons, while others in the same year are suffering from excessive wet or drought, it is a matter of the greatest importance that each district of the Colony should be kept informed, as promptly and accurately as possible, of the prospects of the different crops in all the other districts of the Colony.

It is hoped also by this scheme of reporting to assist in some degree Mr. Coghlan, the Government Statistician, in providing a useful check for his admirable statistical reports in connection with agriculture, which have been of such service to this department.

Agricultural  
Map.

It is hoped also that the information thus gathered, aided by the reports of the officers of the department on the respective districts visited by them, will, in course of time, give us the information as to the geology, soils, climatic condition, present state of agriculture, future prospects, relative value for different crops, and other points of interest which will enable the department to compile an agricultural map similar in its scope and value to those compiled by similar departments in France and America. Mr. Jensen the officer entrusted with this work is gradually perfecting a system suited to our conditions.

Travelling  
Dairy.

The travelling dairy, under the management of Mr. Neil Harper for a few weeks, and afterwards of Mr. Frank M'Caffrey, has been a valuable educational agency in the work of the department. It has visited the different districts of the Colony in the vicinity of the main railway lines.

The result has been to make many districts acquainted with their great dairying resources which had not before been thoroughly appreciated. Several factories have been established throughout the Colony in districts which have been visited by the dairy, and we have evidence to show that this has been due in a great measure to the interest awakened by the successful expositions of butter-making and cheese-making as conducted by Mr. M'Caffrey.

It

It may safely be said that a very large proportion of the settled districts of the Colony need only to adopt some rational method of preserving green fodder for winter use, and proper shelter for the cattle, to enable them to supply themselves with dairy products, and even to take part in the general export of these commodities during the summer months. Mr. M'Caffrey's Report. [Appendix H.]

During the past year the analytical work most urgently required for the purposes of the department has been done by Dr. Helms, the consulting chemist of the Department. Analytical Work.

He has analysed eighty-seven soils for agriculturists in different parts of the Colony, who have been experiencing the evils of exhausting the soil or of natural poverty. Every effort has been made to choose soils as typical as possible, so that a large number of farmers and others might be benefited by each analysis. It has been impossible to analyse all the samples submitted, but by judicious selection it is hoped that a large amount of useful information has been conveyed to the persons directly interested and to many others similarly situated.

In addition to the soil analyses, Dr. Helms has furnished analyses of the principal manures offered for sale throughout the Colony, and I have adopted a scale of values for the different manurial elements, which enables the department to publish a list of all the commercial fertilisers available in the Colony, showing their exact chemical composition, their comparative values, and price charged. By this means we are enabled to recommend to the farmer and fruitgrower the most economical manure to employ, and also the most suitable one for his conditions of crop and soil. The practical value of our labours in this direction is indicated by a reference to the tabulated list of manures which is now being summarised. It is found that some imported manures, which are sold at very high prices, are inferior in manurial value to local ones, which can be sold, on account of the small demand, at comparatively low rates.

The outcome of the department's investigations will be that all manure manufacturers will furnish certificates of the manurial contents of the goods they offer; and the farmer, when dealing with honest firms, will know the value he is getting for his money.

The chemist has also examined some of the ashes of our forest trees, and I have been enabled to determine their value as manures.

Several samples of water intended to be used for irrigation purposes have also been examined, and definite advice given on such analyses.

Not much original work in the way of determining the injurious properties of some of our supposed poisonous plants has been attempted in face of the large amount of routine work that had first to be attended to. Now, however, that a permanent chemist has been appointed in the person of Mr. F. B. Guthrie, it may confidently be expected that such original investigations will be taken in hand, and in course of time some definite and valuable advice will be published.

The scheme of national prizes approved by the Minister in 1890 has undoubtedly done good in stimulating our farmers and orchardists, vinegrowers, apiarists, and poultry-farmers to a healthy rivalry.

The scheme of prizes as published in 1890 drew out 120 competitors, while that of 1891 drew 175. National Prizes

The system of judging these entries by scales of points, carefully drawn up and published to all interested before the date of judging, had a valuable educational influence, and has furnished our most progressive and intelligent farmers and others with a standard of excellence at which to aim. It has also been the means, as I have myself seen in my trips to the country, of inciting the competitors to give greater attention to many matters of detail, such as drainage, farm buildings, cover for cattle and implements, treatment of diseases and pests, and other details that have escaped attention amongst matters of greater importance in the first years of hard struggle. There is reason to believe that the prizes offered for the different classes of agriculture, specified in the list of national prizes, will do a great deal in advancing the state of agriculture throughout the Colony, and in raising the standard in the different districts.

Amongst the many difficulties that the fruit-growers of this Colony have to contend with is the one of incorrect nomenclature.

Our orchardists are learning, by degrees, which are the best varieties of fruit to grow for export Fruit Models purposes, and which for the home markets, but they are not able to recognise these fruits by their names when they see them, nor are they sure of getting them from the nurserymen when ordered.

Of apples alone it is estimated that there are over 600 varieties in New South Wales, a large number of which are Colonial seedlings of great merit. It may be safely asserted that there is no one man in New South Wales who could recognise more than one-third of this number.

The same may be said in a smaller degree of our pears and plums.

In order to meet this difficulty to some extent, the Minister has authorised the formation of a collection of models of the varieties of fruit cultivated in the Colony, and so as to make this collection as complete as possible the fruit-growers of the different districts have been asked to supply samples of fruit with the names and details as to their most striking characteristics.

The fruit-growers have responded heartily in this matter, and the result has been that we have been enabled to have models of over 600 of the best fruits of the Colony made in *papier-maché*, and coloured in such a way as to represent very closely the original.

The greatest difficulty, however, is yet to be overcome, viz., to have the whole of these correctly named, described, and catalogued, so as to give it the greatest possible educational value for the fruit-growers themselves. As a great part of this work has hitherto fallen upon myself, I shall feel very much relieved when a competent fruit-expert shall have been appointed to the department. Such a man, if he have the necessary experience and enthusiasm, will soon be able to make himself acquainted with the fruits of our various districts, and to make our collection of models as complete in numbers and descriptive details as it should be. In order to assist him in this national work, which cannot be satisfactorily done by one man alone, I would suggest that a pomological committee be appointed, consisting of one fruit-grower of acknowledged ability from ten principal fruit-growing districts of the Colony, which should meet in conference with the fruit expert at least twice a year, in order to assist him in describing the present well-known varieties, and any seedlings submitted for their judgment. Such a committee could, in the course of a few years, weed out the rubbish from amongst our varieties of fruit, and give certificates of excellence to new varieties of approved value.

The cost to the country need be but small, as I am sure that ten excellent men can be found to do this work, if they be paid their actual travelling expenses when visiting the metropolis to confer with the department. Pomological Committee.

I hope to submit a detailed scheme with this object in view before the next fruit season commences. Another

Another subject of great importance to our fruit-growers has been how to deal with the many insect pests, indigenous and exotic, that are now troubling our fruit-growers.

Trial of Spray  
Pumps.

The recognised method of treating many of these pests is by means of emulsions and solutions applied in the form of fine sprays. In order to find out the best method of applying these, the department had a competition of spray pumps and sprays, which was watched with much interest by those immediately concerned. Certificates were given to the pumps and sprays found most effective by the committee, which consisted of the pathologist and the entomologist of the department, Dr. Fiaschi, Mr. C. Gambling, and Mr. R. Scobie, M.P.

In consequence of further investigations in France and America we are now enabled to show the fruit-growers some great improvements on the machines then exhibited, and can confidently recommend a form of pump and nozzle that will be twice as economical and thoroughly effective. These matters have been regularly discussed in the different monthly parts of the *Gazette*.

New Seeds and  
Plants.

Provision has been made during the past year for introducing to our farmers' notice seeds of new plants and crops of different varieties to those hitherto cultivated. The department has issued packets of six varieties of wheat which have earned a reputation in other countries as rust-resistant. As far as the experience of one year will allow us to speak, it may be said that there is good reason to believe that much benefit will result from the introduction of a few of these varieties, and it may confidently be expected that we shall find, in course of time, different varieties suitable for the different districts of this Colony, which will be permanently valuable in resisting the inroads of this fungoid disease.

Other seeds of different kinds, to the number of 4,617, were despatched in small experimental packets to 2,042 experimenters. These consisted of six varieties of sugar-beet, Indian gram, chick-pea, mountain rice, teosinte, and others which were considered worthy of introduction and suitable for cultivation in this Colony. 219 roots of ginger, sweet potatoes, tapioca, and cassava have been distributed.

6,656 cuttings of raisin vines and currant vines, osiers, and other plants have been distributed. These have all been of economic value, and were not obtainable from seedsmen in Sydney. The reports received thereon have been very encouraging, and will be published from time to time in the *Gazette*. It is sufficient to say that the results, if not immediately apparent in introducing new crops on a large scale, have furnished us with such data as to the capabilities of the different districts of the Colony for certain new economic products as will be of great value to the Colony, when the question of introducing these crops becomes a more pressing one.

Experimental  
Farms.

The question of determining the economic value of many new crops, and of many other points of interest, can only be settled after several years' careful experiments at properly organised experimental farms. The sites for four of these have been already fixed upon by the Government—one for sub-tropical products, at the Richmond River, which will embrace two different Government reserves, comprising very different kinds of soil, at which it is hoped many valuable experiments will soon be conducted, to indicate to the surrounding settlers the possibilities of that most fertile district.

Operations have been commenced at each of the sites near Lismore and Ballina, with the clearing of 50 acres of land, and making preparations to get it into a fit state for advanced operations.

A site suitable for English farming has been chosen, near Uralla, but as the necessary formalities have not yet been concluded by the Lands Department operations have not been commenced on this site.

The third one chosen is on the North Wagga Wagga Common, where it is expected that valuable experimental work will be done with regard to wheat and vine cultivation and other products of a moderately dry climate.

A fourth site—the Kenmore Estate, near Goulburn—has also been approved by the Government, but pending the choice of a suitable position for a Lunatic Asylum, for which this site was originally intended, nothing further has been done towards making use of this piece of land for the purposes of this department.

Forage Plants.

During the year a valuable work on the "Forage Plants of Australia" has been prepared by the botanist, and issued by the authority of the Minister. This work describes the chief fodder plants indigenous to Australia such as the salt bushes and others, not including grasses, which have had such a beneficial influence on the character of our wool. As each plant described has been very carefully illustrated it is hoped that this work will prove of value to our pastoralists and others vitally interested in this question.

The wine industry which promises to assume great proportions in this Colony has made steady advances during the past year.

Vine Diseases.

Much anxiety has been caused to those interested in it by the spread within small limits of the much dreaded *Phylloxera devastatrix*. As, however, this pest is dealt with by the Vine Diseases Board, specially appointed for the purpose, who report to the Minister the scope of their operations, I need not further refer to this matter at present.

It is felt on all hands that the Act which deals with this serious pest is defective in many particulars, and the vine-growers of New South Wales are deeply concerned at the serious results that would ensue if the disease were to spread further than the present infected area. It would probably stifle in its infancy one of our most promising industries. The hope may, therefore, be expressed that it will be found possible to introduce at an early date a bill which will give the vine-growers the power of dealing for themselves with this injurious insect, and of levying a tax on all the vine-growers in the Colony to meet a fair proportion of the expense incurred in connection with the provisions of such an Act.

Experimental  
Wine Station.

I trust that when the Wagga Wagga experimental farm has been started ample provision will be made for an experimental vineyard and wine-cellars in connection therewith.

While immense progress has been made with regard to the methods of wine-making in this Colony (and some of our wine-makers stand second to none throughout Australia), it cannot be denied that there is much need for education in the case of many small growers who are still learning the rudiments of their calling.

There is still much need for experimenting in such matters as fermentation and blending, subjects which cannot well be taken up by private enterprise, but which can be best treated in Government departments, from which the results can be published free to all alike.

The system of national prizes for wines, which occupy a leading position in the schedules submitted for the different district shows, has already tended to cause keen competition, and will doubtless do much good in raising the standard of the wines of some of our principal districts:

Perhaps

Perhaps the greatest possible good to this young industry would be caused by the popularising of our Colonial wines, as they are called, and by convincing our middle classes of the superiority of pure, well-matured Australian wines over the great proportion of foreign wines, so called, which are introduced into this country. When our upper classes will have ceased to consider it *infra dig.* to place Colonial wines on the table, and our lower classes will have learned to appreciate the light wines of this Colony as the natural drink of the country, we shall be able to provide a home consumption for our own produce instead of sending it to England and France to be manipulated and returned to ourselves as Spanish port, German hock, and French clarets.

The administrative work of the department has naturally grown during the past year in exact proportion to its extension in its different branches of usefulness. I find that as officers are appointed to go out into the different districts, and come in contact with agriculturists of all kinds, so the department comes into communication with many farmers and others, and the correspondence becomes proportionately heavy. Clerical work.

Visits of intelligent officers to certain districts have been invariably followed by applications for advice, for new seeds, for our different publications, and letters on many other matters of interest.

During the ten months of 1890 in which the department was carrying on its operations, letters to the number of 4,982 were received and registered. During 1891 the number rose to 8,171.

During the former year 300 letters were received, applying for publications and other routine matter connected with the department, while in 1891 more than 8,000 papers have been received relating to seeds, publications, and subjects previously dealt with in registered letters.

The number of letters written to the public during 1890 was 3,446; during 1891, 9,754.

During 1890, 55 type-written circulars were issued, to the number of 3,306; during last year 116 of such circulars were issued, to the number of 12,449.

Forty-five printed circulars, representing an issue of 23,184, were sent out in 1890, while 74 such circulars, representing 41,380, were distributed in the last year.

Eleven publications, to the number of 17,900, were despatched during 1890, while 27 were issued during last year, with a total of 40,450.

The figures for the other correspondence work, consisting of minutes, telegrams, orders, and vouchers, amounted to 1,403 for 1890, to 4,122 in 1891, during which year also 6,400 post-card acknowledgments have been sent out.

I need hardly say that such a large amount of clerical work has been achieved only by the intelligent and enthusiastic assistance of the whole of the clerical staff, under the control of Mr. Price, chief clerk, who has had charge of the general correspondence, and of Mr. Reynolds, first clerk, who has had similar control with regard to the scientific branches of the department.

I would gratefully place on record my opinion that the department has been fortunate in securing the services of intelligent and enthusiastic young men, who have spared themselves in no way whatever to advance the department's interests, and have worked zealously and cheerfully long after the usual Civil Service hours, in order to assist in commencing the various agencies of this young department. Without the intelligent zeal and steady enthusiasm which has animated the very small staff that has done this work it would have been impossible to carry out many of the schemes which have been approved by the Minister, and are now working smoothly and regularly.

I would now venture respectfully to indicate to the Minister what seem to me the pressing requirements of this department which are deserving of attention during the coming year, as well as some important lines of investigation which might be taken up as the facilities are provided. Requirements of Department.

I find that our *Agricultural Gazette* and *Bulletins*, conveying, as they undoubtedly do, much valuable information fully appreciated by the farmers, do not quite meet the demand which exists for frequent and intimate personal intercourse between the farmers and the department. However explicit and simple our printed documents may be, they can never take the place of verbal instruction and personal conference.

To meet this demand it seems necessary that we should have intelligent well-trained officers whose duty it would be to visit the different centres of agricultural activity, in order to meet the various classes of the agricultural community in conference.

The farmers are undoubtedly beginning to realise the value of the efforts made by this department to instruct and assist them. They welcome competent officers, as I can personally testify, in the most generous and hospitable way; and if the department can supply experts in the cultivation of cereals, fruit, vines, dairy products, and sub-tropical productions, they will be kept constantly busy in visiting the districts devoted to their respective subjects; in visiting the individual farmers and thus collecting data for the statistical record of the agriculture of the Colony; in meeting farmers' unions, agricultural societies, and any other associations formed for the advancement of agriculture. It would be essential that these men should be practical above all things, and able to explain the science, and if necessary illustrate the practice of the branches of agriculture they are proficient in. Provided such officers confine themselves strictly to the subjects in which they are expert, and refer all others to the proper officers of the department, such men will be welcomed by the farmers, and will do good which cannot be measured by the cost of their salaries. Agricultural Inspectors.

With such officers out in the field and the present scientific staff of the department in their laboratories, I feel assured that the agriculturists of New South Wales would soon recognise the department as a board of advice, which could be confidently consulted on every matter of scientific or practical interest to them in their calling.

The experimental farms which it is proposed to start will be of infinite value in educating our adult farmers and in providing suitable training for the next generation of agriculturists. It would therefore, I think, be a work worthy of the coming year for the Minister to initiate such a comprehensive scheme of experimental stations as would provide for all the distinct climatic regions of the Colony, and would suffice for some time to come to give instruction in the different industries connected with agriculture.

Another urgent want of the fruit-growing section of our agriculturists is legal authority to inspect fruit imported into this Colony with a view to excluding diseases which are thus often introduced into our orchards. Insect Pests Bill.

The same Bill would provide machinery for inspecting the orchards throughout the Colony with a view to making owners realise their responsibility to their neighbours in doing their share towards ridding the country of the many insect pests which already do so much harm to the fruit-growing industry.

However

However carefully our more intelligent, and more patriotic fruit-growers may endeavour to keep their orchards clean and subjugate insect pests, their efforts cannot be entirely successful unless the indolent and careless are compelled to do the same. The stringent Acts passed by the State of California and administered by its Board of Horticulture have done much to cleanse their own orchards and to protect them from the introduction of foreign pests.

Much good may also, I think, be done by devoting increased attention to the question of discovering and encouraging the parasites which destroy some of the insect pests. America has set a brilliant example in this line of investigation. It has introduced from Europe parasites of the Hessian fly and the cabbage worm, and from Australia parasites and predaceous enemies of the cottony cushion scale, of various scales affecting orange-trees and of the American blight.

Friendly insects.

It is gratifying to note that the investigations of this department, as recorded in its official journal, have renewed the interest in this question in the United States of America, an interest which has been shown by the despatch from that country of one of the field agents of the entomological division of the United States Department of Agriculture at the expense of the Californian State Board of Horticulture, and under the auspices of the department. Mr. Koebele was sent to this country a few years ago to get a quantity of flies parasitic on the cottony cushion scale, "*Icerya purchasi*," as recorded by Mr. Fraser Crawford, of Adelaide. He found a predaceous enemy of that scale even more efficacious, and the result is that the Australian ladybird ("*Vedalia cardinalis*") has cleared the Californian orange orchards of their most deadly enemy.

Mr. Koebele is now in Australia again, specially commissioned to send from this Colony the insect enemies of some of the other injurious scales and aphides which are so troublesome to the American fruit-growers, more especially the friendly lady-birds described by the Entomologist and depicted by the Artist in the February *Gazette* of 1891.

Mr. Koebele, it may be confidently asserted, will discover other predaceous insects and parasites, besides those already recorded by the few entomological workers of Australia, and his investigations will thus be ultimately as beneficial to ourselves as to his own department.

Much good can be done, I believe, by pursuing this line of investigation, and devising means of enabling one class of insects to keep another in check. But it can be only achieved by the continuous investigations of a field agent with a competent knowledge of entomology and a special training for this kind of work.

Mr. Richard Helms, who was for a short time in the service of the department as collector, but left it to accompany the Sir John Elder Expedition as zoologist and botanist, would be a suitable man for such work; and I hope the Minister may secure his or some equally suitable man's services for this peculiar line of investigation during the coming year.

Agricultural Societies.

Another urgent need of the department is to secure the cordial co-operation of the whole of the Agricultural Societies throughout the Colony. While it may be freely admitted that some of these are doing excellent work in advancing agriculture in their respective districts, it cannot be denied that others show little desire to do anything except hold a medley show once a year—a show which often has little of agricultural interest to recommend it.

In view of the large amount of money (£20,000) that is spent in subsidising these societies, in addition to the large special grants that are being continually voted for the purpose of erecting buildings and in other ways helping the societies, it does not seem too much to expect that the different Agricultural Societies should form so many branches of the department scattered throughout the length and breadth of the Colony.

The subsidy is at present distributed by the Colonial Secretary's Department, but it would seem advisable in the interests of this department to have the grant administered by the Minister for Agriculture. If that were done, judicious regulations might be framed for the guidance of these societies, which would provide for the distribution of the grant in proportion to the value of the work done. I shall be glad to see the Minister insist upon each society which receives Government aid having meetings of its members at least once a month for the discussion of questions of mutual interest. By this means I believe greater interest would be aroused in the work of the societies, and farmers themselves would receive immense benefit from the interchange of ideas, the discussion of suitable questions, and the exhibition of matters of seasonable interest.

Monthly meeting of Societies.

If, also, the Minister determined to distribute the Government subsidy in proportion to the amount of money awarded in prizes for classes approved by the Minister, it is possible that the prize lists might be more agricultural in their character, and the largest prizes would be offered for more important objects than jumping contests.

Gambling at Shows.

I should also like to see the Minister insist upon the suppression of gambling and games of chance at our Agricultural Shows. Every regular attendant at these shows will have noticed the familiar faces of sharpers who evidently make a comfortable living by travelling round the country to these successive shows and imposing on the ignorance of our country youths. Some of our societies put down this evil with a strong hand, and I believe that it needs only to be pointed out to the majority to have the same done throughout the whole Colony.

Home for Department.

Another necessity in the department in its present stage is a suitable home and field of operations. At the present time the Scientific Staff are situated in Macquarie-street and the Administrative Staff in the head office of the Mines Department, while the chemist is working in the laboratory of the University by courtesy of the Senate.

I need hardly point out how much inconvenience, loss of time, and waste of energy is caused by this separation of the different parts of the department. Moreover, some of the officers have actually no office accommodation for their clerical work.

When the whole of the staff of the Department of Agriculture can be accommodated in one building, immense trouble will be saved in administering the department, and immense gain will be insured in the discipline, organisation, and final results.

Experimental plots for Scientific Staff.

But the work of the scientific experts of the department cannot begin and end in the City of Sydney. Besides the college and experimental farms we need a piece of ground devoted exclusively to experiments by the scientific staff, which must necessarily be convenient to the head office. Experiments on fungus diseases and insect pests, the breeding of insects from their larvæ, testing of remedies for different forms of diseases, and such matters, cannot be satisfactorily dealt with in small rooms or city back-yards.

I would, therefore, express the earnest hope that the Minister may be able to secure for the use of this department a portion of the Rookwood Reserve—say 30 acres—which would be eminently adapted for the laboratory investigations of the scientific staff of the department.

Such an area would also suffice for an experimental fruit station, similar to that which the Victorian Fruit Station! Department of Agriculture has in the Royal Horticultural Gardens at Richmond. Here every kind of fruit tree now grown in the Colony could be tested as to its relative values for different purposes, and its fitness for further cultivation demonstrated. All foreign varieties or seedlings hereafter introduced could be tried and proved. Scions of the varieties found worthy of cultivation could be distributed to the districts for which they are most suitable, and a general standard afforded by which to determine the fruits of the Colony. An immense deal of practical experimenting might be carried out, which can never be properly attained by private enterprise.

Such a place would also form an admirable school of horticulture in which to train scientific School of Horticulture. gardeners who would be expert in all kinds of horticulture, a class of young men, I may remark, which it is almost impossible to get at present in New South Wales from our own native-born youth.

The most urgent necessity however in my opinion in the interests of this department is for some definition of its duties and the scope of its work.

It has been the custom in every other country to usher in the Department of Agriculture by an Bill to define duties of the Department. Act of Parliament defining its several duties and the various subjects over which it should have control. Such an Act in New South Wales would bestow disciplinary powers upon the Agricultural College now started, and the Agricultural Schools which are to be established. It would furnish the department with some definite line of operations, and bring together the different organisations throughout the Government Service which are working on lines closely allied to agriculture, but under different administrations. It has only been by care and forbearance that clashing and interference with other departments have been avoided. However careful the different officers concerned may have been, there has been undoubtedly overlapping of duties and duplication of work, which will be wholly avoided only when the whole of the agencies relating to agriculture have been brought together and organized under one harmonious whole.

I have, &c.,

HENRY C. L. ANDERSON,

Director of Agriculture.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Produce.	Imports, 1890.	Value.	Produce of the Colony—Exports, 1890.	Value.
		£		£
Arrowroot . . . . .	276,318 lb.	4,093	.....	.....
Butter .....	838,703 "	32,381	1,008,582 lb.	35,926
Cheese . . . . .	212,801 "	7,424	230,869 "	4,466
Eggs .....	681,853 doz.	32,491	2,376 doz.	108
Farinaceous food and milk food ..	670,466 lb.	11,496	72 lb.	1
Fruit, green of all kinds ..	1,035,191 pkg.	223,090	457,164 pkg.	137,400
Fruit, dried and candied ..	6,861,984 lb.	102,746	.....	.....
Ginger .. . . .	140,414 "	2,018	.....	.....
Barley .....	48,190 bhls.	6,723	514 bhls.	96
Beans .. . . .	2,231 "	524	240 "	55
Bran .. . . .	1,029,032 "	39,637	79,299 "	2,854
Maize .. . . .	563,721 "	91,343	17,909 "	3,999
Oats .. . . .	1,503,625 "	152,302	6,046 "	628
Peas .. . . .	10,348 pkg.	9,192	.....	.....
Pollard .. . . .	251,545 bhls.	11,283	22,700 bhls.	810
Wheat .. . . .	352,486 "	59,636	171,529 "	29,711
Hay and chaff .. . . .	32,976 tons	144,599	7,940 cwt.	1,739
Honey .. . . .	187,726 lb.	3,648	827 lb.	22
Fibre .. . . .	18,184 pkg.	3,095	.....	.....
Hops .. . . .	1,029,227 lb.	42,791	.....	.....
Flour .. . . .	55,232 tons	543,595	110,585 cwt.	54,638
Lime juice .. . . .	18,599 gall.	2,258	.....	.....
Malt .. . . .	366,822 bhls.	113,470	.....	.....
Guano .. . . .	25 tons	200	.....	.....
Bone-dust .. . . .	166 "	375	2,457 tons	13,390
All other manures .. . . .	151 "	1,297	4,254 "	33,203
Milk, condensed and preserved .. .	2,933,499 lb.	62,393	.....	.....
Milk, fresh .. . . .	30,405 gall.	1,686	.....	.....
Onions .. . . .	103,340 cwt.	31,050	2,780 cwt.	974
Potatoes .. . . .	50,200 tons	204,065	2,217 "	10,276
Rice .. . . .	132,700 cwt.	100,329	.....	.....
Coffee, raw and prepared .. . . .	659,241 lb.	32,294	.....	.....
Straw .. . . .	2,578 tons	6,719	5½ tons	16
Sugar, raw .. . . .	774,880 cwt.	772,248	5½ cwt.	7
Sugar refined .. . . .	5,840 "	7,169	.....	.....
Tobacco, unmanufactured .. . . .	690,579 lb.	18,086	3,808 lb.	17
Tobacco, manufactured .. . . .	1,379,853 "	94,236	.....	.....
Vegetables, green .. . . .	36,224 pkg.	25,321	7,757 pkg.	2,380
Vegetables, preserved .. . . .	502,309 lb.	9,144	.....	.....
Wines .. . . .	171,385 gall.	98,956	48,480 gall.	14,009
Flax and hemp .. . . .	4,680 pkg.	21,986	.....	.....
Total ..		3,117,389	Total ..	346,725

EXPORTS and IMPORTS of Agricultural Products, with an interval of Ten Years.

Year.	Wheat	Maize.	Briety	Oats.	Rye	Millet.	Beans	Peas.	Potatoes.	Onions.	Tobacco.	Cheese	Butter.	Hay.	Fruits.		Sugar.		Manure.			
															Dried and Candied	All kinds Green.	Raw.	Re-fined.	Guano	Bone-dust	Other kinds.	
<b>EXPORTS.</b>																						
1830	bshls 102,055	bshls 757,104	bshls 383	bshls 2,230	bh's 41	bhls	bhls 240	pkgs	cwt. 25,278	cwt. 5,074	Manu factured lb 2,416	lb 155,578	lb 1,222,509	cwt 11,468	.....	cases * 237,041	cwt. 43	cwt. 105,204	..	tons 2,161½	cwt 6,180	
1890	171,529	17,909	514	6,046	41		240		2,247	2,780	3,808	230,869	1,008,582	7,940	..	457,164	5½			2,457	4,254	
* About 14 dozen to a case.																						
<b>IMPORTS.</b>																						
1830	£ 122,473	£ 15,966	£ 62,248	£ 230,039	£	£	£	£	kegs 1,163	tons 33,207	lb 1,113,401	lb 115,678	cwt 2,037	tons 14,578	tons 1,916	£ 174,541	tons 19,765	tons 156	tons 219½	..	..	
1890	352,486	563,721	48,190	1,035,191	62,248				10,348	50,200	103,340	690,579	212,801	838,703	32,976	6,861,984	1,035,191	774,880	5,840	25	166	51
<b>VALUE OF EXPORTS.</b>																						
1830	£ 21,102	£ 85,257	£ 64	£ 256	£	£	£	£	£ 5,200	£ 1,570	£ 64	£ 4,308	£ 35,708	£ 2,544	£	£ 90,381	£ 60	£ 171,218	£	£ 12,475	£ 3,974	
1890	29,711	3,399	96	628	9		55		10,276	974	17	4,466	35,926	1,739		137,400	7			13,390	33,203	
<b>VALUE OF IMPORTS.</b>																						
1830	£ 94,345	£ 2,493	£ 13,684	£ 29,142	£	£	£	£	£ 1,195	£ 102,506	£ 83,788	£ 4,462	£ 7,063	£ 58,700	£ 67,802	£ 65,461	£ 539,953	£ 5,435	£ 1,680	£	£	
1890	59,636	91,343	6,723	152,302					9,192	204,065	31,050	18,086	7,424	32,381	144,599	102,746	223,090	772,248	7,169	200	375	1,297



## AVERAGE production of various kinds of Crop per acre with an interval of ten years

Year	Grain and Miscellaneous										Hay			
	Wheat	Maize	Barley	Oats	Rye	Millet	Potatoes	Tobacco	Sugar cane	Oranges	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Lucerne and Sown Grasses
	bshls	bshls	bshls	bshls	bshls	bshls	tons	cwt	tons	doz cases.*	tons.	tons	tons	tons
1880 .....	14 69	35 54	20 28	18 75	15 35	26 09	2 72	10 85	27 23	641 5	1 06	1 15	1 13	2 61
1890 ..	10 95	29 36	16 46	18 20	13 58	9 63	2 72	12 21	33 23	88	1 15	1 26	1 01	2 23

\* Fifteen dozen on an average to a case

## AVERAGE yield in bushels per acre, ending 31st March, 1881-91.

1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
				WHEAT						
14 69	15 35	16 35	15 00	15 52	10 45	17 37	12 06	4 76	15 65	10 95
				MAIZE						
35 5	36 9	34 3	36 7	29 3	32 6	26 0	28 8	29 5	30 8	29 3
				OATS						
19 9	21 8	24 9	21 1	21 9	19 8	25 1	20 3	13 8	24 3	18 2

PRINCIPAL Wheat growing Countries, showing average produce per acre in bushels —				PRINCIPAL Oat growing Countries, showing average produce per acre in bushels —			
Denmark	31 1	Italy	12 1	Holland	42 1	Germany	21 9
United Kingdom	26 9	United States	11 7	Norway	39 7	Italy	19 3
Norway .....	25 1	Russia in Europe	4 6	United Kingdom	37 7	Cape of Good Hope	8 1
Holland	21 5	New South Wales	14 1	Denmark ..	32 3	Russia	12 3
Germany	18 8	Australasia	14 2	France	26 0	New South Wales	20 5
France	16 9			United States	26 0		

Number of Freehold Farmers (under 1 000 acres) in 1890 33,020  
 Number of Leasehold Farmers (on freehold property) 11,902  
 Number of Persons engaged in Agriculture during the year 1890, including 23,252 females 82,213

## METROPOLIS AND ENVIRONS IN 1890 —

	Occupiers of		Engaged in Agriculture
	Freehold Land	Leasehold Land (Private)	
Metropolis	241	272	No 145
St Leonards	382	111	199
Canterbury	900	375	151
Parramatta	38	17	20
Central Cumberland	1,809	340	1,320

## EASTERN DIVISION, 1890

## CENTRAL DIVISION, 1890

Electoralates	Occupiers of		Engaged in Agriculture	Electoralates	Occupiers of		Engaged in Agriculture
	Freehold Land	Leasehold Land (Private)			Freehold Land	Leasehold Land (Private)	
Gloucester .. .. .	328	200	No 355	Hatley	523	98	No 119
Durham .. .. .	363	314	420	Upper Hunter ...	1,067	146	214
Newcastle .. .. .	16	17	18	Mudgee ...	985	306	548
Morpeth .. .. .	114	304	362	Macquarie, East	561	226	388
Northumberland	185	115	83	Macquarie, West	234	256	326
Maitland, East	71	163	104	Orange	429	171	494
Maitland, West	49	30	52	Carcoar	857	170	480
The Hunter	297	287	347	Molong	683	150	518
Patrick's Plains	390	272	314	Wellington	511	83	319
Wollombi	635	248	646	Argyle	910	310	630
Hawkebury	643	329	838	Goulburn	62	33	35
Nepean	533	262	417	Bradwood	408	130	66
Camden	971	759	341	Queanbeyan	470	136	142
Kiama	212	404	477	Monaro	932	152	99
Illawarra	251	338	365	Yass Plains	708	154	280
Shoalhaven	531	538	884	Boorowa	449	54	115
Eden	973	330	538	Young	834	112	438
Richmond	1,722	513	1,132	Gundagai	468	154	320
Clarence	510	288	691	Tumut	502	219	301
Grafton	613	299	653	Inverell	413	103	296
Macleay	751	529	980	New England	1,025	151	324
Hastings and Manning	1,142	427	880	Glen Innes	406	46	163
				Tenterfield	413	47	244
				Tamworth	1,028	140	323

## AREA under various Crops, with an interval of ten years.

Year.	Grain.						Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Sugar Cane.		Hay.					Green food for Cattle.	Vines.	Garden and Orchards.	Orangeries.	All other in Crop.	Total number of acres in
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Millet.			Pro-ductive.	Unpro-ductive.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Lucerne and Grass.							
1880....	253,137	127,196	8,056	17,922	1,095	211	19,095	1,701	4,465	6,506	41,137	2,262	68,758	18,996	102,540	4,800	18,626	5,939	7,805	710,337	
1890...	333,233	191,152	4,937	14,102	672	251	19,406	1,148	8,344	12,102	83,827	938	70,463	20,014	37,473	8,044	27,453	11,288	7,857	852,704	

1890.—Value of agricultural implements as follows:—Pastoral, £218,741; agricultural and dairy, £2,504,255. Total, £2,722,996.

## ESTIMATED average yield per acre of each of the Principal Crops for England and Scotland, 1890.

Country.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangold.	Hay from clover.	Hay from permanent pasture.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
England.....	30·79	35·06	43·75	32·63	28·76	5·62	13·65	18·29	1·52	1·66
Scotland.....	35·49	37·36	30·43	33·33	25·48	4·78	15·72	14·57	1·36	1·58

## APPENDIX B.

The Principal of the Hawkesbury Agricultural College to the Under Secretary for Agriculture.

2 January, 1892.

I do myself the honor to submit for your consideration my report upon the inauguration and first year's proceedings of the Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

I have, &c.,

J. L. THOMPSON,  
Principal.

I entered upon the duties of my office as Principal on the 2nd March, 1891, and found it somewhat difficult to launch at once into the duties of my position owing to the many hindrances which beset my path.

In my communications and interviews with the Minister I always strongly protested against the admission of students until proper quarters for their education and comfort were provided on the common.

Seeing, however, that the premier Colony of the Australian group was much behind the other colonies in the matter of Agricultural Colleges, the Minister was most anxious that a start should be made, and twenty-five students were admitted on the 10th of March, accommodation being provided for their reception in temporary quarters in the town of Richmond.

The official opening took place on Monday, 16th March, and I beg to suggest that the report of proceedings, as given in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the following day, be reproduced in this report:—

## “HAWKESBURY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

## “FORMAL OPENING BY MR. SYDNEY SMITH.

“THE ceremony of formally opening the newly-established Agricultural College at Richmond was performed yesterday by the Minister for Mines and Agriculture (Mr. Sydney Smith) in the presence of Mr. Bowman, representative of the Hawkesbury district in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Sydney Burdekin, M.L.A., the Hon. W. Walker, M.L.C., Mr. J. E. Onus (Mayor of Richmond), Mr. W. Gosper (Mayor of Windsor), Mr. T. H. F. Griffin, members of the borough council, and a large gathering of the residents of Richmond. The site chosen for the College, formerly known as Ham Common, comprises an area of about 4,000 acres of virgin soil, the greater part of which is cleared and grubbed, and is of a loamy nature, with a subsoil of clay. An area of about 50 acres will be set apart for conversion into an orchard, but the remaining portion will be put to every kind of use that will prove of advantage to the students. So far, 26 students have been enrolled, and these are temporarily accommodated in a substantial brick house, built some years back by Mr. Wm. Bowman, and altered by the Government so as to meet present requirements. Nothing has yet been done in the direction of erecting the college building proper, Mr. Sydney Smith having elected to await the arrival of Mr. J. L. Thompson, the Principal, ere getting the plans prepared. It is expected, however, that in about twelve months' time the building will have been completed, when it will be possible to accommodate upwards of 70 students. The college site has been chosen on a ridge to the west of the Penrith road, and distant three-quarters of a mile from the Richmond Railway Station. The first purchases have been made, such as horses, ploughs, harrows, scarifiers, and so forth, and the students have commenced in earnest the task of preparing the soil for seed.

“On arriving at Richmond Mr. Sydney Smith was conducted to the temporary college building, and had the students introduced to him by Mr. Principal Thompson. This ceremony completed, Student Farnell read an address of welcome, couched in the following terms:—

“To the Honorable Sydney Smith, M.L.A., Minister of Mines and Agriculture.

“Sir,—On this the occasion of your first visit to the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, New South Wales, the first college of the kind started in this Colony, we, the first session of students admitted by you to the privileges of such an institution, think it becoming to offer to you, the first Minister of Agriculture in New South Wales, a tribute of our respect and sincere congratulations. We feel that we have cause to congratulate ourselves—first, because the duties of this important office have fallen to such an enthusiastic friend of agriculture and such an able administrator as yourself; second, because you have made such a happy choice in the Principal and staff who are to direct our studies; and, third, because we have been chosen as the first to enjoy the benefits of the complete system of agricultural education as planned by you. On the other hand, we feel confident that it is a source of gratification to you that you have had the privilege of guiding the early destinies of this young department, and of initiating this college and its many other useful agencies. We would express our sincere prayer that you may long be spared to administer the affairs of this useful department, that your satisfaction

satisfaction with the results of your work may be strengthened year by year, and that you will never see cause to regret the splendid efforts you are now making to give the young men of New South Wales a complete, practical, and scientific agricultural education

“ We have the honor to remain, sir, your respectful students,

“ A. C. Thompson, D. F. Reid, F. J. J. Dawson, Mark H. Reynolds, L. R. Barker, A. Moore, W. M. M'Kee, K. W. Spark, Septimus Morton, P. R. Drummond, Otto H. Baass, O. Z. Throsby, G. S. Stening, G. Wright, Hilton Farnell, H. C. Quodling, E. A. C. Corlette, Walter T. Bridges, B. L. Thomson, Leslie Drinan, Arthur Mote, Mackey Gray, E. J. Rien, T. Thompson, Henry P. Welsh, Herbert J. Dark.”

“ Mr. Smith, in reply, said :—Gentlemen,—Permit me to thank you for the address you have presented to me, and which I highly appreciate. I think it will be prudent if I take this opportunity of stating what has been done in connection with the college, and what it is intended to do. I can assure you, it gives me very great pleasure to be here to-day for the purpose of declaring the temporary buildings open for the admission of students. I feel that I can heartily congratulate the Principal on the excellent class of pupils we have given him, and he is, I believe, well satisfied with them. They are stalwart, strong, active young fellows, who have evidently taken to agriculture for the love of it, and who are determined to follow it in after-life as a profession, and make it a success by dint of intelligence and hard work. (Cheers.) I can congratulate the Principal on the admirable lady—Miss P. J. Oliver—he has secured to preside over the college household and act as an honored matron to these young lads. I can congratulate him on his science master—Mr. E. C. Wood—one of our young men who has graduated honorably in our own University in arts, in science, and in engineering, and who has fortunately chosen the very lines of study which will make him a very useful member of the staff of this college. I consider also that Mr. Thompson may be congratulated on his farm overseer, orchard manager, and the other members of the staff now appointed; but, above all, I feel that I can congratulate you young students on having a gentleman of Mr. Thompson's proved value and practical worth to preside over this college as its first Principal. We have no novice in this important office, but a gentleman who comes to us with a splendid reputation, and who will, if anyone can, make this institution the success we all hope for. I notice, in scanning the names of the students, one encouraging fact—that the prospects and charms of our system of agricultural education have drawn out a number of young fellows from the city and towns who have determined to adopt the calling which above all others must in the future make this country truly great. We have had no regard to social position, nor to creed, nor to any qualification whatsoever, except that of a fair English education to enable the students to benefit by their future instruction, and of age and physical strength to guarantee their ability for the manual labour that will be expected of them. (Cheers.) I said in my opening remarks in the first *Gazette*, in introducing the department to the farmers of New South Wales, that the greatest hope for the future must rest in the systematic education of lads who would settle on the soil. There must be instituted a scheme of education that will fit our boys for the intelligent occupation of the land. They should receive the best possible scientific and practical training to enable them to hold their own in the march of progress, and to add to the material wealth of the Colony. Your parents have agreed with me as to the value of this kind of education. You labour under the disadvantage of having a temporary building, of being cramped for room, of having a wild waste of land to subdue without any attractive surroundings, such as you would have in an old-established college and farm; but, on the other hand, you have what I deem the immense advantage of being the pioneers in the national undertaking of starting this large college farm; of laying out your own paddocks, preparing the ground for the first crop, laying the foundation-stone for the college itself, of helping to put up the farm buildings, and seeing all the practical operations connected therewith; in short, of having the identical experience that most of you will find so valuable when, in after years, you undertake to start operations on a new farm of your own, or for your employers. I feel strongly that you young men have a true mission in life. You will here get such an education as will fit you, I hope, for any position of trust on any large estate or any farm you may be called upon to manage in after years. (Cheers.) I trust that each of you now starting on your college course will carry it through, and leave with a diploma as M.H.A.C. (Member of the Hawkesbury Agricultural College), of which you may be as proud, and which you will find as valuable a passport in the world as a University man does in his B.A., or the English student in his M.R.A.C. (Member of the Royal Agricultural College.) (Cheers.) I trust that you will imbibe far more than a knowledge of agricultural science and agricultural practice; that you will acquire a true respect for all constituted authority; that you will exhibit towards the lady who will preside over your household such a chivalrous and manly spirit as you would towards your own mother and sisters. (Cheers.) This will make you, as your daily occupation should do, straightforward, honorable, manly young fellows, who will go forth to be centres of light and agricultural activity each in your respective districts. (Cheers.) Show me the man or boy who is loved and honored in his own home and I will show you the man who will be respected and trusted by those of his own immediate world, be it little or great. While you will doubtless have to work hard on the farm and in the class-room, I trust there will be a fair amount of play. I hope to see a cricket club, a football club, and a cadet corps in due time established in connection with the college, and I have no doubt that all these agencies will develop a proper spirit, and that the same facilities which will make you good farmers and intelligent men will make you hearty cricketers and footballers, and well-trained, well-disciplined young soldiers, who may be afterwards available for the defence of your country should the occasion ever arise. You will to-day, under the direction of your Principal and his staff, commence, in a humble way, as all great undertakings must be commenced, a course of education which will embrace all the operations of modern farming, dairying, fruit-growing, vine-cultivation, the uses of ensilage; methods of irrigation, with constant and systematic experiments in the feeding of cattle and sheep; testing the varieties of cereals, trees, and grasses; improved methods of cultivation; theory and practice of wine-making; introduction of new crops; trial of new implements and machinery; the uses and methods of drainage; the specific value of different manures as applied to different kinds of soil; the relative value of different breeds of cattle, sheep, and horses; testing the value of specifics for different pests and diseases; together with the minor but valuable industries of bee-keeping, gardening, and conserving the products of the farm and orchard. You cannot in the first year have a well-formed laboratory for chemical research, but you will, I am sure, under the tuition of Mr. Wood, acquire a fair knowledge of the elements of chemistry, and be able to illustrate that knowledge by means of simple test experiments. You will learn to deal with the fungus diseases of plants, and get such a knowledge of botany as will make you acquainted with the particular objects of your cultivation in the farm, orchard, and garden. By means of entomology you will learn to distinguish between the different classes of insects, to recognise friends from foes, and to deal intelligently with this important factor in modern farming. You will learn sufficient mathematics in the way of arithmetic, mensuration, and other branches to enable you to make your own calculations, to plot out your paddocks, as well as to use the theodolite, levels, and other instruments, which will be useful in the practical operations of your farm. In short, I expect to see this college the chief centre of the agricultural activity of the Colony, and I believe that you will soon be able to communicate to the expectant farmers the results of many interesting experiments in the different lines I have indicated. As we have limited the range of students here to certain ages, it becomes a necessity that we should provide for younger lads who have just finished their early school education and wish to take up the practical working of farm life. For them farm schools will, at an early date, be established in connection with experimental farms in different regions of the Colony, where boys, the children of the farmers of the district, may learn everything appertaining to crops more especially suited to their respective districts. (Cheers.) It will probably be necessary to have special experimental stations for such very important industries as fruit-growing and wine-making, where students can pay that special attention to the minutest details of either occupation which their national importance demands. The small area at present under crop—about 947,000 acres—and the large area, 200 times as much, available for various kinds of occupation, 193,848,000 acres—a large proportion of which is, however, unsuited for agriculture—is suggestive of the great opening that still exists for the agriculturists of the Colony if the institution is to prepare young men for immediately entering upon agricultural pursuits as a sure and honorable means of livelihood. Contrasted with many other educational subjects, that of agriculture not only provides its followers with knowledge which will, if properly directed, fit them for at once entering upon the practical duties of their vocation; but while the tendency of other systems is to suit men for artificial town life only, this will fit its students for scientifically subduing the wild places of our land, developing its greatest resources, and adding to its material wealth in the surest possible way. While many other educational systems tend to congest all the intelligence in a few centres, that which you are going to pursue spreads it through the length and breadth of the land; and if intelligence is needed in the ordinary daily intercourse between man and man, how much more is it necessary in profitably working from nature the produce she will so freely give when properly approached. A life spent in agriculture is a natural one, and, to the healthy mind, a pleasant one. If the ordinary farmer and orchardist find delight in their work, how much more pleasure will he have who

who has learned by systematic tuition how to grapple with every problem which may arise, how to combine practice and theory, and what to expect from every treatment given to his crops, his stock, and his trees. (Cheers.) When one compares, in these days of advanced education and keen foreign competition, the relative measure of success attained by the untrained farmer and that gained by one who has enjoyed a complete course of agricultural education, I think there can be no doubt that, other things being equal, the latter has the advantage.

"Probably one of the greatest drawbacks to the success of farmers whose own experience has been their sole guide is that they are as a rule frightened to strike out fresh paths, and are unable to keep in touch with modern improvements and ideas of which they have never had any practical experience. After a full course at such an institution as this, you will not be so restricted, for your education ought to make you ready to grasp new ideas, and to put them to the rigorous test of practice whereby to discover their value. On the other hand, you will not receive an education which will make you rash theorists. The aim of all the instruction imparted will be to give you broad ideas of theory, and to show you how far they can at present be carried out, and how best to proceed in order to solve economic problems in agriculture. In fact, the aim of such an institution as this will be to turn out intelligent men fit to enter upon the commercial and economic raising of crops, the breeding of cattle, and the thousand and one other avenues of success in agriculture. Your future, if those of other institutions are any guide, will be of great promise to yourselves as well as of benefit to your immediate district and to your country. From the Dookie Agricultural College I understand Mr. Thompson has turned out very useful men. For example, one, who was only 18 years of age when leaving the college after receiving his diploma there, took over the sole management of his father's large farm. Another young fellow, six months after taking his diploma, made a large silo, superintended the construction of a first-class dairy, and laid the foundation by judicious and successful purchases, of an excellent dairy herd; another of these students is now Assistant Government Entomologist in Victoria. Some of them, on the recommendation of the Principal, have obtained honourable positions as overseers and managers of estates and farms, and the great majority of those who have passed through that college have taken to farming as their life work. Many parents in Victoria who had estates which required for their management such a general knowledge as they themselves did not possess, have sent their sons to the college to get this knowledge. Two of the earliest students are now successful station-holders in Queensland, and on the whole it is most gratifying to find that these institutions turn out men who keep to agricultural pursuits, and are afterwards able to successfully work their own or other people's properties, and that they invariably become, in whatever district they establish themselves, authorities in agricultural matters, and the centres of rational and intelligent progress in the science. They may fitly be termed well-disciplined "ambassadors of agriculture," of whom we hope in future to send out a yearly supply to disseminate their valuable influence throughout the length and breadth of the land. The scope of the work at the college has been so drawn up that three days in each week will be spent in farm work, and the other three days in the class-room, so that theory and practice will go literally hand in hand. The day inside will follow the day outside, and so the work will be kept fresh and interesting, whilst the theoretical instruction of the class-room will deal with matters which were practically dealt with on the previous day. For instance, a student will find that a certain soil will not grow a certain crop with profit, and by subsequent analysis in the laboratory he will, I trust, be able to discover that the soil is deficient in a certain constituent which is essential to that crop. I am aware that there are authorities—and eminent authorities—on the subject, who differ with the methods we have adopted. They would separate the theoretical entirely from the practical. They would educate a young man first either in the practice or theory of his profession, and afterwards send him to the University or experimental farm for the remaining portion of his education. I cannot help feeling convinced, however, that for our circumstances, for our young country, for our eminently practical people we must combine the two, and we must turn out at the end of the course young men who not only understand the theory and higher principles of their profession, but will be able either to do every operation on the farm for themselves, or see that others do it properly for them. I am glad to note the sympathy and hearty co-operation which the people of Victoria have extended towards their two colleges. Their value has been recognised, and many gentlemen have shown their active sympathy and goodwill by giving prizes, medals, and scholarships, to be awarded to students taking first places in the different branches of agriculture. (Cheers.) I feel that such inducements to competition, such college honours, and such inducements to healthy rivalry should be left to the generosity and public spirit of our farming and pastoral community. May I venture to express the hope that the Colony which has so magnificently endowed its University with scholarships, bursaries, prizes and medals from citizens who have had sympathy with its aims, will exhibit no less public spirit in the direction of the practical education which we are to-day taking up. (Cheers.) I hope yet to see many a poor farmer's son sent here with a scholarship endowed by the Agricultural Society or by some wealthy individual in the district of which he is a native. (Cheers.) I hope to see medals and prizes offered by public spirited companies, firms, and individuals, for the best student in each line of study the college will take up, and I feel confident there are many throughout our country districts who will be glad to thus encourage our students, and show their appreciation of the efforts of the Government in this direction. (Cheers.) It is my intention to give a gold medal to the best student in practical agriculture. This, I should mention, will be a gift from myself and not from the Government. (Cheers.) In conclusion, I trust that with the next batch of students a year hence we shall be entering upon our new premises, fitted up with every convenience for your home comfort and every possible aid to your scientific studies in the way of laboratories, museum, class-rooms, &c. May the work you are now engaged in cultivate in you, one and all, a truly healthful and beautiful nature. May your investigations expand your minds, give you that true humility which increasing knowledge always brings, and teach you by gradual steps to trace out the great mysteries of nature and "look from nature up to nature's God." (Cheers.)

"Mr. Sydney Burdekin said he had accepted with very great pleasure the invitation to attend the opening ceremony. Intimately mixed up as he had been from his youth, with agricultural pursuits, and as occupying the honorable position of President of the Metropolitan Agricultural Society, he felt that in attending the opening of the Hawkesbury College, he was discharging a duty than which few could be more to his liking. What the Minister of Education had done in the direction of primary and technical education, Mr. Sydney Smith was doing in the interests of agriculture, about the most important factor in the well-being of this country (Cheers), and he felt very confident that the young men of this country would not be slow to avail themselves of the great and inestimable advantages which Mr. Sydney Smith was placing within their reach, and to thank that gentleman for the valuable and interesting address which he had delivered. The work that day inaugurated was a grand one, and Richmond was possessed of such peculiar advantages that it was perhaps the site above all others, where an agricultural college should best succeed. (Cheers.) With so experienced, and so practical a Principal as Mr. Thompson to direct the work of the college, he anticipated the very happiest results. (Cheers.)

"Mr. Bowman said that, after the elaborate address delivered by the Minister, there was really very little of value that he could say. He trusted that what Mr. Smith had said would be taken to heart, not merely by the students whom he directly addressed, but by young men, and old men too for that matter, throughout the length and breadth of the country. A training college for students in agriculture was one of those things which the Colony had for so long a time stood in need of, that one could not but feel surprised that the supplying of the want had been so long delayed, but now that Mr. Sydney Smith had supplied that need, and had, too, selected perhaps the most suitable site in the whole Colony, he saw nothing but complete success in store for the agricultural interests of New South Wales. (Cheers.)

"Mr. J. L. Thompson said he wished to return his warmest thanks for the kindly reference made to him, and for the valuable address of the Minister, and to give an assurance that he was pleased with the prospects of the new college, and intended to do his utmost for it. When he commenced operations with the Dookie College, Victoria, in 1878, he had 5,000 acres of forest land to operate with, without the advantages of fencing, water, or house accommodation. He had to pitch his tent as a starting point, and from that the Dookie College had grown up to its present proportions, and had turned out lads whose almost immediate success proved the thoroughness of their training. He fully recognised the fact that there was uphill work before him, but he was confident of success, and confident too, of winning the approval and support of the people of New South Wales for the college. It would take a large amount of capital to get the place in working order, and to make it educationally profitable, but the mother Colony, he felt assured, would be prepared to spend the sum necessary to secure the agricultural education of her sons. (Cheers.) Given five years trial, and only one opinion could be expressed as to the success and utility of the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. (Cheers.) The Minister, in addition to his able address, had promised a gold medal as a prize to the best practical student. It was his intention, as Principal, to give a gold medal for excellence in that branch of work, but as the Minister had been so kind he (Mr. Thompson) would offer his medal to the student who excelled most in some other branch. One of the residents of Richmond had promised a gold medal to the student who excelled in stock-raising. The Director of Agriculture offered a gold medal on conditions to be hereafter decided. The Entomologist offered a prize in books or instruments, to the value of two guineas, for the best classified collection of insects injurious to food-crops and fruit-crops, and for general proficiency in recognising beneficial and

and destructive insects, and a knowledge of the best means of dealing with them. The Botanist had offered a prize for the best arranged collection of indigenous plants, both phanerogamous and cryptogamous, the prize to be Dr. Lindley's 'Treasury of Botany,' and the Pathologist offered a microscope as a prize for the best classified collection of the diseases of cultivated plants, and for proficiency in recognising the diseases and for knowledge concerning the best methods of treating them. (Cheers.) These were generous offers, and he had no doubt that gentlemen interested in agriculture would supplement them. (Cheers.)

"After several other speeches of a congratulatory and complimentary nature, an adjournment was made to the local hotel, where lunch was served. Several toasts were proposed, including "The Department of Mines and Agriculture," in responding to which Mr. Sydney Smith said he considered himself fortunate in his officers. Each one combined intelligence with zeal, and took a warm and most commendable interest in the work and reputation of the Department. It had been his invariable rule, when making appointments, to consider personal qualifications only, and the result was that he had surrounded himself with men of whom he was proud, and in whom he had the utmost confidence. (Cheers.)

"Luncheon over, the party paid a visit of inspection to the college grounds. One of Mellor's (Meadow Bank Implement Manufacturing Company) patent hydraulic stump-extractors was at work, and drew out tree stumps in a way that elicited commendation. The machine stands on a tripod, is very portable, and can raise a weight of 70 tons. With two men to work the machine from thirty to forty stumps can be extracted per day. The party next moved on to the site of the proposed college building, where Mr. Smith, amid cheers, drove in a marking peg, and this done the Minister prepared to turn a furrow. Not a few of the spectators were filled with an amused curiosity as to how the Minister would acquit himself, but there was not much room for mirth, for Mr. Smith, seizing the plough quickly had a couple of hundred yards of soil turned up, and in a straight line too. The member for the district was next challenged. Mr. Bowman accepted the test, threw off his coat, sent the plough ahead, and acquitted himself with honor. Mr. Sydney Burdekin was also invited to try his hand, but excused himself. This concluded the day's proceedings, and the Parliamentary party returned to the metropolis by the afternoon train."

During the time we have been open, so numerous and urgent have been the applications for admission to the institution, that provision was made for the reception of more students, and on 5th October 22 were enrolled, making a present total of 53—a larger number than is attending any similar institution in the southern hemisphere. Their ages range from 16 to 25 years. With a few exceptions, they are fine, stalwart young men, and such as are likely to give a good account of themselves in after life.

Considering the many difficulties we have had to contend with, the first year's work has been fairly successful. Herewith is a full report of the work done.

[From the *Windsor and Richmond Gazette*, Saturday, August 8, 1891.]

#### HAWKESBURY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—CLOSE OF THE FIRST SESSION.

THE first session of the above institution was brought to a close on Friday, July 31st, 1891, when a very large number of visitors and parents, from Sydney and elsewhere, were present in the Richmond School of Arts. Amongst those present, we noticed Rev. Dr. Corlette, Messrs. Thompson, Anderson (father of the Director of Agriculture), Stening, Reynolds, Baass, Hodgkinson, Quodling, Dawson, and Rien; whilst the most prominent Hawkesbury residents were Mr. W. Gosper (Mayor of Windsor), Ald. Primrose, Holland, and Davies (Windsor), Mitchell, Kelly, and Crisford (Richmond), Revs. J. Kinghorn, E. Hargrave, and Father Grace, Drs. Helsham and Gibson, and others.

Mr. Thompson, Principal of the College, asked Mr. Anderson, the Director, to take the chair, in the absence of the Minister for Agriculture, who was unable to be present, but who sent the following letter of apology:—

"Dear Mr. Thompson,

July 30, 1891.

"I very much regret that owing to the fact that a Cabinet meeting has been summoned for to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, I shall be unable to be with you as I had hoped at the closing of the first session of the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. I had looked forward with pleasure to receiving your report on the conduct and progress of the first batch of students placed under your charge, and after the very pleasant tour of inspection I made a few weeks ago, when I saw how eagerly the students were pursuing the practical parts of their studies, with what thoroughness they were learning the minutest details, I was prepared to hear an equally good report of their progress on the scientific side. It is needless for me to remind the students that knowledge is power in agriculture as in everything else, and the man who brings science—that is, the abstract principles of all true knowledge—to bear upon his practical work is the man who will outstrip all others in the race for success. The aim of our college will be to turn out men equally good in practice and in theory, and I hope to find from your report that neither has been cultivated entirely at the expense of the other. What we want in our students is the spirit of inquiry, guided by well-directed scientific instruction, which should make every student turned out from our college the best farmer in his district in after life—the man whose place will be a model for others to copy, and who will at the same time be an authority upon all matters appertaining to the highest branches of his profession. Your good reports on their conduct have always been particularly welcome to me, as I ever feel that intellect without morals is of but little value in making a good citizen. However poorly a student may have progressed in his class-room or his farm-work, if his conduct has been manly, truthful, courteous, and honorable, he may return to his parents with a light heart and feeling sure of their sympathy and favour. Kindly wish the students upon my behalf very happy holidays, and while congratulating those who stand at the head of their class in the different subjects, urge the others to renewed efforts and greater zeal and energy next session.

"I am, &c.,

"SYDNEY SMITH."

#### REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL AT END OF FIRST SESSION'S WORK.

THE Principal, in presenting his report, said:—We have met to-day to formally close the first session of the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. I am pleased to see so many friends present, seeing that the proceedings this time are not of so much importance as they will be at the Christmas vacation, when numerous valuable prizes will be awarded. I am especially glad to see ladies present, and I hope they will continue to take an interest in the proceedings and progress of this institution. I am also pleased to observe members of the Press present. To one and all, on behalf of the college, I tender a hearty welcome. It is a matter for extreme regret that the Minister is not present to-day.

The number of students on the roll, all told, is thirty, but, owing to sickness and other causes, only twenty-five came up for examination—a little hand certainly, but you are aware that many great institutions have developed from small beginnings, and there is little doubt but it will also be the case with regard to the advancement of agricultural education in this Colony. It is rather a slur on the people of New South Wales, the premier Colony of the Australian group, that a system of agricultural education by actual demonstration in class-room and field combined was not inaugurated many years ago. Whatever vicissitudes overtake this institution in the future, it will always redound to the credit of the present Minister for Agriculture, the Hon. Sydney Smith, M.P., for establishing a system which bids fair to eclipse in comprehensiveness that of all the other Australian Colonies. It must be apparent to all that the time was fully ripe for taking this wise step. It is absurd to suppose that anyone without a systematic training can undertake advanced farm management. For such work it is necessary to obtain a knowledge of the classification and proper methods of cultivating the soil, the tillage implements of the farm, the use of modern machinery and appliances tending to save labour, the management of live stock, the care and management of trees and other plants, and many other things in connection with farming pursuits and new industries. An apprenticeship is required and demanded with regard to all artisans. Now it is just as difficult to build a proper hay-stack as a brick wall, or to work a reaper and binder as a printing machine. Many other such instances might be given to illustrate my meaning. It is a noted fact that the successful farmers

farmers of the present day, in the Australian Colonies as elsewhere, are men who have obtained a thorough early training in all that pertains to rural life; whilst on the other hand those who have commenced farming late in life, without any previous training, find it very hard to make both ends meet, and not unfrequently have to face the Insolvent Court. The reason for this is that they cannot utilise to the full the heritage nature has given them, viz., the land of these great Colonies. I am sorry to notice that a number of what should really be our best students, not only here, but in Victoria also, have a great desire to drop what is termed the "science part" of their educational course. Now, although my sympathies are with the thoroughly practical man, believing that proficiency can only be obtained by constant practice, and that the farmer must be made by a thorough training in farm work, I do not undervalue scientific knowledge, and it must be apparent to all that the student who is conversant with the names of plants and animals, and the tools requisite for his work, has a much better chance of success than those who have no such knowledge. The more important scientific subjects, and those which our students will have an opportunity of studying before the completion of their course, are as follows:—Geology, which treats of the structure and mineral constituents of the earth's crust. Botany, which investigates plants, their structure, life-history, diseases, &c. Zoology deals with all matters pertaining to the structure and classification of animals; under the same head may be mentioned entomology, the study of insect life, with the best means for eradicating insect pests. Chemistry, or that science by the aid of which we gain a knowledge of the composition of soils, feeding stuffs, manures, plants, &c. Surveying and levelling is also an important subject, more especially in a country like our own, where irrigation is likely to be extensively used, and much land must undoubtedly be converted to the use of agriculture. A knowledge of how to survey and take levels would be invaluable to any Australian farmer. A proper method of book-keeping is of the utmost importance. As a rule, farmers are deficient in this matter; they go on, year after year, without knowing the true state of their affairs. This may bring about disastrous results, whereas, if they kept a set of books, they could see at any time how things stood. By means of the system of double-entry, and a periodical stock-taking, the farmer may demonstrate the real state of his position. If he is losing money on any particular line he can do away with it and strike out for something fresh, or extend his operations in those lines that really are paying a good return.

The difficulty is to be able to give the science which is needed for the comprehension of the processes of agriculture in a form easily assimilable by the youthful students. The Professor of Agriculture in the leading Agricultural College of the United States says:—"We have no use for a professor who is not able and willing to teach the agricultural features of his science; and in each of the several departments of this institution, agricultural instruction is not merely secondary and incidental, but it is the culminating feature, the objective point of all instruction in that Department. We have not a department but is thoroughly loyal to agriculture. The student cannot get away from it; he gets the flavour of it in everything. No agricultural college may ever hope to succeed until agriculture is thus taught, directly or indirectly within its walls—until the spirit of industry, of manual labour if you please, becomes the atmosphere of the institution, to be taken in with the breath of every student."

We do not desire to turn out scientists at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, but men so versed in science that they may be the better able to cope with difficulties that may overtake them whilst cultivating the soil, or in managing their live stock.

The word or term "science" is often confounded by agriculturists with the term "theory." Now, Webster is very clear on this point: The term "science" means knowledge of principles and causes—ascertained facts. Science is literally knowledge: Scientific principles are involved in every process that a man in his daily work performs. Science, therefore, is closely associated with practice, while the terms theory and theoretical are properly used in opposition to the terms practice and practical.

The operations on the Common, notwithstanding the many difficulties we have had to contend with, have progressed fairly well. Fencing, clearing, ploughing, &c. are now being vigorously pushed forward. We intend, during August and September, to plant, experimentally and otherwise, a good breadth of potatoes and about 50 acres of maize, sorghums, millets, broom corn, &c., &c.

I have submitted to the Minister for his approval rough plans for the necessary farm buildings, viz.: Stables, cow-sheds, piggeries, fowl-houses, wool-shed, barn, silos, cart-sheds, dairy, apiary, and also particulars of the stock required for the proper equipment of the Institution from an educational standpoint. The latter comprises Shorthorns, Herefords, Polled Angus, and Devon cattle, which may be termed the representative beef-producing breeds; with Ayrshire, Jersey, Britanny, Holstein, and Kiama stock as representing dairy breeds.

In sheep, I propose having the following representative breeds:—Merinos, Lincolns, Leicesters, Cotswold, South-downs, Shropshire Downs, and Romney Marsh.

The pig has not been forgotten. I propose having Berkshire, Poland China, and White Yorkshire breeds, and will see what can be done by judicious crossing to produce a good butcher's pig.

All breeds of poultry will be represented.

In fact when a student leaves this institution he should be thoroughly conversant with the characteristics, points, and management of all kinds of live stock, and should, at the same time, be well up in the management and growth of all varieties of farm crops, fruits, and, indeed, in plant life generally from an agricultural standpoint.

I know I have an up-hill fight before me, to get the place into thorough working order, and properly equipped, so that it may be in some measure worthy of this great Colony. But I do not despair of success, and I sincerely trust that the value of the institution, both to the country at large and to the district around, will not be crippled for want of funds.

A commencement has been made with the gathering together of objects to be placed in the College Museum. Numerous specimens illustrating the animal and plant life of our district have been stored away. They comprise—Mammals, mollusca, frogs, lizards, grasshoppers, spiders, centipedes, and other insects, snakes, plants, seeds, &c., &c. It is intended that the museum shall contain as complete a collection as it is possible to obtain of objects illustrating agriculture and farm life generally, together with the natural history of the district. It will, without doubt, be of great use for teaching purposes when fully established.

Our Library now contains upwards of 250 books, together with numerous pamphlets treating of Agriculture and its kindred sciences. It is being added to almost daily, partly by purchase and partly by donations from similar institutions in various parts of the world. We hope to add in time a good selection of books for general reading, in history, travel, and biography, whilst some good novels will not be omitted.

I am well pleased with the class of students who have presented themselves for the first session; the majority of them are of the right age to benefit from a course of instruction at an institution of this kind. The progress made, considering the difficulties we have had in the inauguration of the college and farm, has been satisfactory. Most of the young men have come here with a sincere desire to benefit from the instruction the institution can offer, and will no doubt turn out first-class men, capable of taking their place among the leading agriculturists of the Colony. There are a few, however, on the other hand, who seem to have come here to fill up a portion of their lives, without any apparent aim at advancement in the calling they have chosen.

A young man, with the assistance of his parents or guardians, should first of all decide what occupation he is to follow through life. His own natural inclinations should be encouraged as far as possible, but once he has commenced to climb the ladder there should be no looking back. Forward, onward, excelsior! should be his motto. A man that sticks to one ladder with perseverance will some day reach the top, but he who starts on many ladders, and after a few steps becomes dissatisfied and desires a change, thinking he can do much better at something else, will fritter his life away, and succeed at nothing.

The general conduct of the students has been fairly satisfactory, taking into consideration the fact that the temporary college is not well arranged for discipline and supervision, and is in the centre of a town.

I feel my responsibility with the young men, under our present circumstances, very keenly, and I shall be very glad to have them comfortably housed on the college farm, away from town influences. If a young man has decided on a rural life, the sooner he is weaned from town attractions the better. There is much more enjoyment, to my mind, in studying the works of nature on a farm than in living in a town. Farm life can be made pleasant, comfortable, and attractive. The rural home can be beautified by planting a garden and establishing clumps of trees about the place, whilst a great variety of crops can be grown, giving change of employment to all hands, and causing a certain amount of variety in the work. To those fond of live stock, a life in town would be intolerable. To my mind a country life is infinitely better in every way than is that of a town, and if I had my days to commence over again, I would, without hesitation, choose life on a farm in preference to any other vocation under the sun. In times gone by, it was the dunce of the family that was usually relegated to a farming life, but competition has now become so keen that we want the best brains, the best intellects,

intellects, and the best all-round men to cope successfully with the many difficulties we have now to contend with. One thing, however, is assured, that land has given, and always will give, a bountiful return to the intelligent cultivator, and seeing that our professions and vocations in town are already over-manned, every encouragement should be given to young men to settle on the soil.

I am under great obligations to the people of Richmond for the great interest they have taken in the students; it is very gratifying to me to see that such is the case.

Although we have not as yet been able to enter into the more important work of an educational training farm, I am happy to say that the students have performed the work allotted to them in a highly satisfactory manner.

Our work has comprised the clearing of land, filling in stump-holes, fencing, carpentering, carting, ploughing, gardening, milking, and attending to stock. It may be termed pioneering work, and I am glad the students have recognised the dignity of labour. Work is one of the best practical educators of character; it evokes discipline and obedience, self-control, attention, application, and perseverance; it is the law of our being, the living principle that carries men and nations forward. Labour may sometimes be a burden and a chastisement, but it is also an honor and a glory. All that is great in man comes through work, and civilisation is its product. Idleness is the curse of man, not labour.

#### Marks allotted for Practical work.

Quodling .....	98	Welsh .....	80	Drinan, L. ....	75	Spark .....	72
Throsby .....	90	Wright.....	78	Farnell.....	75	McKee .....	72
Moore .....	88	Thompson, T. F....	77	Dark.....	75	Hodgkinson.....	71
Thompson, A. C....	86	Corlette .....	76	Stening.....	74	Rien .....	71
Baass .....	85	Bridges.....	76	Reynolds, M. ....	74	Gray.....	70
Andrews .....	80	Drummond .....	76	Morton.....	72	Thomson, B. L. ...	68
Dawson .....	80	Drinan, B. ....	76				

Average.....80.15

In Principles of Agriculture the subjects treated in class-room and outside, have been the various breeds of horses, the tillage implements of the farm, soils, &c. Two papers were set for the examination, and the results are recorded elsewhere. An epitome of the papers will give an idea of the subjects dealt with.

No. 1 Paper.—Origin, history, characteristics, points, &c., of the Clydesdale, Suffolk Punch, Shire-horse, Percheron, Cleveland Bay, the racer, trotter, hackney, cob, lady's horse, Indian remounts, and the various breeds of ponies; the management of breeding mares; breaking in horses; selection of horses for farm purposes; ration for draught horse, &c., &c.

No. 2 Paper.—The tillage implements of the farm, origin and improvement of same, and approximate cost, viz., ploughs (various kinds, including subsoilers, digging, stump jumpers, &c.), scarifiers, harrows, disc-harrows, steam cultivation, seed drills; the composition of soils, and how formed; the advantages and disadvantages of certain soils from an agricultural standpoint; cultivation necessary for various crops, &c.

The papers sent in by students on Principles of Agriculture have surprised me. The majority have exceeded my expectations by far. Of the larger number it might be said that they would do credit to any such institution, and they might be published and seen by anyone. I really had not imagined that the students had grasped the subjects in the way they have done.

The paper on live-stock, this session, dealt with the horse and its common diseases. The heads are as under:—Dentition of the horse; exterior parts of a horse, showing what parts are most liable to malformation and disease; the cause, symptoms, and treatment of pink-eye, lampas, fistula, splints, capped hock, wind-galls, grease, ring-bone and side-bone, colic, inflammation of the bowels, feet-founder; also bleeding, firing, blistering, drenching, and giving a horse a ball; the uses of a seton and enema; homœopathic and allopathic treatment.

Very excellent answers have been sent in by the majority of the students, and the following are the marks allotted:—

Quodling .....	93	Drummond .....	81	Drinan, L. ....	76	Morton.....	65
Thompson, A. C....	87	Corlette.....	81	Welsh .....	76	Andrews .....	63
Baass .....	87	Farnell .....	81	Reynolds, M.....	75	Throsby .....	62
Moore .....	86	Stening.....	81	Wright.....	74	Gray .....	60
Rien .....	86	Spark.....	78	McKee .....	74	Hodgkinson.....	58
Dark.....	81	Dawson .....	77	Thompson, T.....	72	Thomson, B. L. ...	51
Drinan, B. ....	81						

Average.....75.11.

Instruction on the preparation of land for tree-planting has not been neglected, and a paper dealing with this subject, set and examined by myself and Mr. Stieme, has shown that the students fully appreciate the importance of this subject. An epitome of the paper is as follows:—Preparation of the land; protection; systems of planting; the effect trees have on the climatic changes of a country; mulching trees; the eucalyptus family, and the various uses to which the timber can be applied; the exotic trees in Richmond Park; the importance of knowing the botanical names of trees and plants; the necessity for pruning; different systems of pruning; advantages and disadvantages of allowing fruit trees long or short stems; result of practical demonstration in pruning as shown by Mr. Stieme, dealing with the peach, apple, and other fruits.

Marks awarded are as follows:—

Baass .....	97	Thompson, A. C. .	90	Drummond .....	79	M'Kee .....	73
Quodling .....	97	Farnell.....	88	Throsby .....	79	Andrews .....	69
Moore .....	96	Dark .....	85	Welsh .....	79	Drinan, L. ....	61
Reynolds, M. ....	94	Dawson.....	84	Thompson, T.....	79	Hodgkinson.....	60
Spark .....	94	Stening.....	84	Drinan, B. ....	74	Morton.....	60
Rien .....	93	Wright.....	82	Gray .....	73	Thompson, B. L. ...	42
Corlette .....	91						

Average..... 80.

In conclusion, I have to acknowledge the cordial support I have at all times received from the Director (Mr. Anderson) and his officers in connection with the work of the Institution, and also take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging the loyal co-operation and able assistance I have at all times received from the officers associated with me in the management and working of the college and farm. There has been perfect unanimity of feeling and purpose, and all has gone on harmoniously and well. I can assure you one and all are anxious to give their very best services for the advancement of the Institution, and the Minister is to be congratulated on his selection of officers. I wish the students a pleasant holiday, and hope they will all report themselves on Monday, the 17th of August, in good health and vigour, prepared to follow up the course of instruction.

## THE SCIENCE MASTER'S REPORT.

Sir,

I have the honour herein to submit my report upon the work done by the students in the Department of Science, during the last session, closing this day.

In the principal subject, viz., chemistry, the students have been just through a course of theoretical lectures, comprising an introduction to the science in general; the relation of chemistry to other sciences; its importance to every branch of agriculture; a short treatment of such elementary physics as would be necessary for a comprehension of specific gravity, &c.; the properties of some of the common elements and compounds, with an outline of chemical nomenclature. The practical exercise of the students in the laboratory was commenced when the students had sufficiently advanced in class work, and included, as far as circumstances would permit, a revision and demonstration of the lecture course by exercising the students themselves. The geology has been the ordinary systematic course, with field excursions, and bearing towards the end of the session, somewhat upon soils.

The surveying has been almost entirely out door, and the students have been afforded good opportunities in practice, by taking levels for draining, construction of dams and designing and laying out boundaries for the permanent college and farm buildings on Ham Common.

The results of the examinations are as follows:—

<i>Chemistry.</i>	
Class average .....	48·7.
<i>Geology.</i>	
Class average .....	56.
<i>Surveying.</i>	
Class average .....	58·5.

These results agree well with those of the fortnightly examinations held during term, showing that the students have maintained a steady stroke throughout—a most desirable condition for success in such a college as this, where students must necessarily master the scientific side progressively, in order to apply their theoretical knowledge with advantage, and continue it with practice during the currency of their two years' course. It may be mentioned also that these examinations have come almost immediately at the close of the lecture courses—no vacation intervening,—and that owing to the loss of several weeks at the commencement of the session, and slight disadvantages which usually have to be overcome at the inauguration of a new institution, the account may be considered very satisfactory.

It is very evident to me that a large proportion of the students have never felt the urgency for individual effort in their studies, but are dependent upon what they can accomplish during the precise hours of lectures and evening revision. There being many, on the other hand, who fully understand the necessity for preparing themselves for the practical usefulness of their studies for their success after leaving college. However, it is very satisfactory to note a willingness and good disposition towards the curriculum as a whole, and after the less proficient students have been trained into the method of study, very good results may be expected, but a matriculation examination seems very desirable. A considerable number of the students, too, had arrived some time after the commencement of the lecture courses, which has been disadvantageous both to themselves and to their instructor. There is moreover, no doubt, that some few have, up to the present, been receiving lectures, pending their decision whether to undertake the full course, or to fall back as practical or farm students only. The early part of any educational course will show vacillations of this nature, and such a condition is derogatory to good results. Several of the very successful farm students show a lack of interest in the scientific work, probably not being adapted for it. It is of some importance to state that upon classifying the students in the first instance I found that, with three exceptions, none of the students had previously received any instruction in any branch of natural science. Generally they had done enough mathematics to profit by attending the college lecture courses, though for surveying, it cannot be said that any of them had a knowledge of mensuration—not to mention trigonometry.

From my experience of the work of the students in this, the first session, I am strongly of opinion that in the best interests of an Agricultural College, founded on good lines such as this, it would be advantageous to have a greater number of students, their abilities vary so greatly, that in order to afford the fullest advantages to the several divisions, they should be classified into more sections than with the present very limited number is desirable. The facility for instructing a class being by no means diminished by increasing its numbers, whilst it is greatly diminished by diversity in the abilities and proficiencies of its members. Thanking you for the facilities you have afforded me in my work.

I have, &amp;c.,

E. CLARENCE WOOD,  
Science Master.

To J. L. Thompson, Esq., Principal.

## REPORT OF THE LECTURER ON BOTANY.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand in my report on the work done by students under my charge in the subject of "Botany," during the first session, ending July 31, 1891. Twenty-nine students have attended lectures, being divided for convenience of working into two classes, A and B. Fortnightly progress examinations have been held for each class during the past session, whilst excursions took place on Wednesdays, whenever the weather permitted, for the purpose of encouraging students in the study of plants, and affording opportunities of making acquaintance with the flora of our district, a particularly rich one in so-called "weeds." The wet weather of winter has, however, prevented these excursions from being so fruitful in results as should be the case during the summer session. In all, forty-nine lectures, examinations, and excursions have been held for each class.

The lectures have dealt with elementary botany in a way that should prove eminently useful to agricultural students. It has been my endeavour to impart the instruction in such a manner as would enable the student who really follows the subject with interest to know what plants are and what they do, and to attain a fair grasp of the principles that underlie the study. The more important points considered were as follows:—

*External characters of plants.*—Roots, stems, leaves, flowers, fruits: their typical structure, peculiarities, variations, and functions explained.

*Internal characters.*—The vegetable cell: its structure and functions, vessels, how wood is formed, chemistry of botany, carbon compounds, importance of nitrogen, &c. Facts relating to plant nutrition; necessity for the use of manures and rotation of crops; methods for the dispersion of seeds; origin of cultivated plants; influence of climate on plants; classification, with the characteristics of some of the natural orders of greatest importance to man; use of the microscope and microtome.

The text-book now adopted is "Elementary Botany," by Edmonds (Longmans, Green, & Co.)

Although vegetable pathology has not been studied this session, we have been enabled to examine roughly a number of plant diseases, such as maize rust and smut, barley smut, peach-leaf rust, hollyhock disease, &c., whilst a few native plants have been found to be infested with various forms of microscopic fungi.

During the second session, in continuing the botanical course, it is proposed to give special attention to economic botany, dealing with food plants, fibres, tanning plants, oil and gum producing plants, &c., &c.

The work of the session, as indicated by the periodical examinations, shows a class average of 53 out of 100 marks obtainable by twenty-seven students.

For



For the first sessional examination, held on July 27, twenty-five students came up, with the result that nineteen obtained the number of marks entitling them to a pass, the whole of the papers giving a class average of 56.

Considering the fact that the subject was new to all the students, I consider the progress made has been satisfactory. It should be noted that three of the students have only been in residence half the session.

To the Principal, Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. T. MUSSON.

#### REPORT ON FARM DIARIES.

Sir,

I beg herewith to submit to you my report on the Farm Diaries, written by the students of the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, during the session ending 31st July, 1891.

As instructed by you, I have carefully examined the diaries and tested the accuracy of the information contained in them, by comparing as many as possible of the dates, &c., with entries in my farm-diary and order-book, &c.

I find that the information given is, broadly speaking, correct, but far too scanty. The diaries of students Quodling, Reynolds, Dark, and Stening contain very full and accurate information *re* farm-horses, cattle, implements, machinery, buildings, and work done on the college farm during the session. Some of the students commenced well, but did not finish their diaries up to date. This accounts for the very low number of marks which some of them have been awarded.

I have, &c.,

BRUCE FERGUSON,  
Farm Overseer.

The Principal then came forward and announced the following as the aggregate number of marks obtained by each student out of a possible 1,100 :—

Moore ( <i>dux</i> ).....	951	Welsh.....	869	McKee.....	749	Farnell.....	599
Rien.....	950	Thompson, A. C..	863	Corlette.....	739	Gray.....	594
Reynolds, M.....	943	Wright.....	861	Drummond.....	739	Morton.....	564
Baass.....	924	Spark.....	843	Thompson, T.....	729	Drinan, L.....	516
Dark.....	923	Dawson.....	825	Drinan, B.....	717	Thomson, B. L..	442
Stening.....	895	Throsby.....	800	Andrews.....	641	Hodgkinson.....	409
Quodling.....	883						

He said the honorable position of *dux* had been secured by Moore with 951 marks, Rien securing second position.

The Chairman then delivered the following address, which was eagerly listened to throughout and warmly applauded :—I am sure you will regret with me the absence of the Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Sydney Smith, who has taken such a keen personal interest in every detail connected with the initiation of our national system of agricultural education. I will, in his absence, take the key note for the few remarks I have to make from the letter he has sent to the Principal. To the parents of our students I need only say that they are welcome guests to-day, for their sympathy and co-operation are highly valued and cordially invited. I would thank the townspeople for the courtesy and indulgence they have extended to the Department in its preliminary operations, and would express the hope that every succeeding month will give them further reason to be glad that the Minister has chosen their much-valued common for the site of the first Agricultural College and Experimental Farm in New South Wales, and that the ancient and beautiful town of Richmond may yet be proud of its college and college boys. Of the Principal and his staff I need say nothing. After noting the admirable tone and sterling common sense of Mr. Thompson's address you will, doubtless, consider that the right man is in the right place. A growing acquaintance with the daily work and conduct of the College Staff will, I hope, convince you that the Minister has been very happy in his choice of those who are to rule the early destinies of our college. But to you who remind me so strongly of my own happy college days I would say a few words, feeling that I am old enough to be permitted a few words of counsel and young enough to feel every nerve throb with sympathy with you in your ambitions, your pleasures, your sorrows, and your temptations. If I were worthy to occupy the exalted platform of the reverend gentleman I see before me, I should choose for my text the words "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might"; but, speaking as a plain blunt man, I shall content myself by asking you to consider the sacred meaning of that grand little word duty—that which is due or owing. Of that which is due from you to your God I shall leave your reverend teachers to speak. What is due to your country you will doubtless recognise with advancing years, and gladly repay as useful, intelligent, and unselfish citizens; but I may perhaps remind you that the splendid exertions now being made on your behalf demand a generous response from you. Of what you owe to your families I shall leave your fathers to speak. Suffice it to say that the inheritance of an honored name and stainless family record entails no light responsibilities, and that each of you has in this respect a rich inheritance that should at least be kept intact. But of your duty to your college, to its Principal, its staff, its regulations, its objects, and its reputation, I feel all the instincts of an old schoolmaster to speak to you. I now warn you with all the earnestness of my nature that on you depends the future repute and usefulness of this college as much as on the Minister, the Principal, and his staff. On you, the first batch of students, will depend the tone, the future reputation, and status of the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. By showing a lofty contempt for all the sciences connected with agriculture, and pursuing only the mechanical parts of your profession, you will come out as a fine batch of ploughmen, knowing nothing and caring nothing for the essential principles of your work and the scientific reasons which underlie your every operation; but your college must be henceforth reduced to the status of a mere farm school destined to turn out merely good farm labourers worth 20s. a week and their tucker. But when I look over the class lists before me, and note the excellent percentages of many of the students in chemistry, geology, botany, and surveying, all fears are dispelled from my mind, and I can feel deep gratitude to that large majority of the students who have by their industry and attention to duty given the college an intellectual and scientific tone that will inspire confidence in parents, reward the exertions of those who are labouring in your interests, and establish an honorable name for your college. "What is our duty here? To tend from good to better, thence to best." To the few students who have got low marks in the class-room studies, and who, probably, had previously enjoyed fewer advantages than some of those higher up on the lists, I would earnestly say, "Tend from good to better, thence to best." Remember that science, as the Principal happily remarked, is not opposed to practice, but is its faithful handmaiden. Do not confuse science with theory—the idle vision of dreamers—for science is knowledge, the whole mass of ascertained truth; and every fact you prove is another addition to the sum total of science. No farmer, however skilful, can learn by intuition the relative values of manures, the needs of his soil, the principles of drainage, or the best methods of utilising the mechanical power on his farm. When he wants information on any of the hundred problems that will in turn present themselves, to whom does he turn? Not to his neighbour, who has had no better education and no wider experience than himself, but to the man of science, whose patient researches—perhaps on the farm, perhaps in the laboratory—have enabled him to add to the store of human knowledge. The Minister has truly remarked that the moral tone of our college is to be valued above even the intellectual or scientific status. What would it benefit the country to turn out fifty scientific farmers every year, if they were ill-disciplined larrikins or vulgar cads. The excellent character gained by one and all of you is very gratifying to the friends of the college. It is hardly possible that lads who choose to go out into the fields to woo nature, and thence "look from nature up

to

to nature's God," can be anything but manly, genial, and honourable fellows. Rest assured that however badly you may do at your chemistry or botany—and you cannot all hope to attain equal excellence in these subjects—so long as you return home with the character of being straightforward, well-disciplined, courteous, and manly, respected alike by the masters and housekeeper, you will never cause a pang to a loving mother's heart, nor add another grey hair to an anxious father, May I suggest a watchword to guide your conduct, with Dr. Norman M'Leod I would sum it up :

Trust no party, sect, nor faction,  
Trust no leader in the fight ;  
But in every word and action  
Trust in God and do the right.

The ploughman poet, Robert Burns, who died 95 years ago this month, and who should possess a peculiar attraction for you as fellow-agriculturists, wrote as follows to a young friend :—

The fear of hell's a hangman's whip,  
To haud the wretch in order ;  
But where ye feel your honour grip,  
Let that aye be your border.  
Its slightest touches, instant pause,  
Debar all side pretences,  
And resolutely keep its laws  
Uncaring consequences.

We use no fear in the government of this college. You are treated as young men. We trust to your sense of honor And I, for my part, have perfect confidence in the happy results.

HAWKESBURY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, FIRST SESSION, ENDING 31ST JULY, 1891.

*Principles of Agriculture, &c.*

Examiner : J. L. Thompson.

Marks.

Time allowed—Three hours.

- 20 1. Give a full list of the tillage implements of the farm, their approximate cost, and their various uses. What name is applied to a plough without wheels? What are the advantages attaching to wheel ploughs? What advantages are gained by using digging ploughs, and by using double-furrow instead of single-furrow ploughs? About how far will a team have to travel in ploughing an acre with a double-furrow plough, turning 9 inches each furrow?
- 15 2. Describe a subsoil plough. How can subsoiling be best performed? What crops and plants benefit most from land that has been prepared by subsoiling? What is meant by a stump-jumping plough? Give the names of some British and Colonial farm-implement manufacturers.
- 15 3. Describe some systems of steam cultivation. What advantages are gained by steam cultivation over horse-power? Give names of manufacturers of steam cultivation plants and approximate cost of same.
- 10 4. What advantages are gained by drilling cereals (especially wheat) over the usual broad-cast system? What are the advantages of the water drill, and what is it generally used for?
- 20 5. What does the word agriculture imply in its most comprehensive meaning? How have all soils been formed? What is meant by (a) a sandy soil, (b) a clay soil, (c) a calcareous soil, and (d) an alluvial soil? What are the advantages and disadvantages of the two first named, from an agricultural standpoint? How is it that alluvial soils are generally so rich in plant food?
- 10 6. Give the composition of what you would term a perfect agricultural soil. How is humus formed, and up to what percentage in soils is it valuable for plant food? If it exceeds 25 per cent., what would it then be termed?
- 10 7. What is meant by "soil," and what is meant by "subsoil"? What does a farmer mean when he speaks of a fine light sandy soil, and a heavy clay soil, seeing that a cubic foot of sand weighs 110 lb., and a cubic foot of clay only about 75 lb.
- 100 Pass number, 50; with credit, 75.

HAWKESBURY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—FIRST SESSION, ENDING 31ST JULY, 1891.

*Principles of Agriculture and allied subjects.*

Examiner : J. L. Thompson.

Time allowed—Three hours.

Marks.

- 15 1. Give a brief history of three recognised breeds of draught horses of Great Britain, viz. :—Origin, history characteristics, points, colour, &c.
- 7 2. Write all you know of the Percheron breed of horses.
- 10 3. Give the history, characteristics, points, colour, &c., of the Cleveland breed of horses. What are they mostly used for? Are there any in the Colony? If so, where?
- 12 4. Describe briefly the race-horse or thoroughbred, the hunter, trotter, and hackney, giving characteristics and points.
- 8 5. Describe what is known as the cob and the lady's horse. What are the chief qualifications of the latter?
- 8 6. Name and describe four distinct breeds of ponies.
- 12 7. Describe what you believe to be the most suitable horse for remount purposes in India. How can such a horse be most economically bred? Do you think it would pay the Australian grazier to breed them at the price offered? Give your reasons.
- 8 8. Can the Clydesdales be bred, combining all their best qualities, in all parts of Australia? What is meant by feather in speaking of these horses? Give the names of some breeders in the Colonies.
- 10 9. What would guide you in the selection of good, useful horses for farm purposes? What is a good daily ration for a draught horse? Mention what you consider the judicious management of working and breeding mares for one year. What is the period of gestation in the mare? What is the natural presentation of a foal at parturition?
- 10 10. Give the treatment of a horse from the hour of his birth until he is broken in to all kinds of farm work. Would your method differ in the treatment of a light horse for saddle or buggy use? Define Rarey's system of horse-breaking. What are its advantages and disadvantages?
- 100 Maximum. Pass number, 50; with credit, 75.

## HAWKESBURY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, FIRST SESSION, ENDING 31ST JULY, 1891.

*Live Stock.*

Examiner: J. L. Thompson.

Time allowed—Three hours.

arks.

- 18 1. How many teeth has a full-grown horse? Describe them; also describe the horse's mouth, at birth, and each year up to seven years of age. Up to what year can you definitely tell the age of a horse, and what guide is there afterwards? When does the name change from colt to horse and from filly to mare? What peculiarity is supposed to obtain in mares that grow tushes?
- 16 2. What is the disease known as "Pinkeye"? Describe it; and give treatment for same. "What is lampas?" Give modern treatment for it. What is a "fistula?" Where is it generally situated? How would you deal with it? What is meant by a "Seton"? How and when is it applied in veterinary practice; and for what purpose? What causes "Splints" on horses? What are they? And where generally situated? What remedies are usually employed?
- 16 3. What is meant by "Capped hocks": what causes it? Give the usual remedies. What are "wind galls"? Give the usual treatment for same. What is grease; what causes it; where does it generally develop itself? What horses are most subject to it; what treatment would you recommend? What is "ringbone," and what is the difference between it and "sidebone"? Give the usual remedies as to firing, blistering, &c.
- 16 4. Describe the difference between a horse suffering from ordinary colic, and inflammation of the bowels; give the usual treatment in both cases. In what disorders can the enema be successfully used? How is it used? What is the chief cause of "founder" in the horse? Describe the disease, and give the usual remedies?
- 18 5. State how you would drench a horse and give him a ball. Is bleeding much resorted to in veterinary practice now? Describe how you saw this done. What would guide you as to the quantity of blood you would draw from a horse? What are the usual pulsations of the horse in health and disease? Where is the most convenient place to feel the pulse? Have good results accrued from the use of homœopathic medicine in the treatment of horses? How does this differ from the allopathic treatment?
- 16 6. Name the principal exterior parts of a horse, and state what portions are most liable to malformation and disease? What stock have died during the session? What was the nature of the disorder, and how might death have been prevented.

100 Maximum. Pass number, 50; with credit, 75.

## HAWKESBURY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—FIRST SESSION, ENDING 31ST JULY, 1891.

*Arboriculture, &c.*

Examiners: J. L. Thompson and W. Stieme.

Time allowed—Three hours.

Marks.

- 25 1. Give full details as to the preparation of land for tree-planting, viz.: Protection from the intrusion of stock, hares, &c.; getting the land ready, either by subsoiling or digging holes; system of planting; treatment during the first two seasons to ensure success. What advantages are gained in planting on the septuple over the square system? Give illustrations.
- 25 2. What effect have forests on the climatic changes of a country? What is meant by "mulching" trees? What are its advantages; when should it be applied? Name a few of the most valuable species of the Eucalyptus family, and the various uses the timber can be applied to. Name some of the trees growing in the Richmond Park: mention their usefulness for various purposes. What is the advantage of knowing the botanical names of plants?
- 25 3. Why do cultivated trees require pruning? What regulates, to some extent, the amount of pruning required? If young trees are allowed to mature too much wood, what will be the result? What are the advantages and disadvantages of having long stems to fruit-trees in this climate? Why should trees be formed with short stems in this Colony? What two systems are generally adopted in pruning trees? What system is usually applied to "drupes" and to "pomes" respectively.
- 25 4. What two essentials should be kept in view in pruning the olive? Give the result of the practical demonstration in pruning, as given to you by the Orchardist, dealing with the peach, apple, and other fruit trees.

100 Maximum. Pass number, 50; with credit, 75.

## HAWKESBURY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—FIRST SESSION, ENDING 31ST JULY, 1891.

*Surveying.*

Examiner: E. Clarence Wood, M.A., B.Sc., B.E.

Time allowed—Three hours.

Marks.

- 10 1. Describe the old and modern forms of surveyor's chains, and the ordinary box-tape.
- 12 2. Explain the practical methods of chaining on plain and hill, and show with diagram the principle of chain-surveying. How would you set off a right angle with the chain?
- 12 3. Draw a diagram, and explain what is meant by *traversing*. What are *offsets*? When is it advantageous to take them, and how are they taken?
- 15 4. The following readings were taken with the dumpy-level at chain distances apart:—Backsight, 4.54; intermediate sights, 3.42, 3.35, 3.25, 2.25, 2.95, 3.86, 4.72; foresight, 5.36; backsight, 2.31; intermediate, 2.57, 3.83; foresight (which is a bench mark), 7.19 at foot of tree. Rule out a form as on the pages of a level-book, fill in all the columns, enter a few remarks on supposed features, and show the method of checking the calculations.
- 14 5. Make a freehand drawing, to show how you would plot the above section, showing the datum, and how the heights, distances, and remarks are put on.
- 15 6. How could you accurately compare the levels at two places several chains apart when the bubble of the dumpy is out of adjustment with the line of sight of the telescope? Explain also, with diagram, how to adjust the instrument.
- 12 7. Sketch the design of the scale of the levelling-staff used at the College, and explain the advantages of that arrangement. Show, with diagram, how the staff should be held.
- 10 8. How many acres are there in a circular recreation-ground twenty-two (22) chains diameter? Also in a triangular paddock with sides of six (6), eight (8), and ten (10) chains respectively?

100 Maximum. Pass number, 50; with credit, 75.

## HAWKESBURY AGRICULTURE COLLEGE.—FIRST SESSION, ENDING 31ST JULY, 1891.

*Geology.*

Examiner: E. Clarence Wood, M.A., B.Sc., B.E.

Time allowed—Three hours.

Marks.

- 10 1. What do you understand by the terms *rock, conglomerate, sedimentary, igneous, stratified, talus, concretion*?
- 10 2. Describe with diagrams *dip, strike, joints, and faults*.
- 10 3. Give examples of *aqueous, aerially formed, volcanic, plutonic, and metamorphic* rock. Under what conditions has each been formed?
- 10 4. What are *clay, marl, loam, kaolin*? What test would you make to distinguish a limestone from a clayslate?
- 10 5. How have *travertin, stalactite, and stalagmite* been formed? Explain how aqueous rocks harden and solidify.
- 10 6. How would you account for a geological formation as follows:—Inclined beds of *slate* over which lies a *drift*, and over the drift a *basalt* with vertical joints?
- 10 7. Describe a glacier, and how *glacial drift* is formed.
- 10 8. What are *coprolites*? How do they occur, and of what importance are they to agriculture? Explain how soil is formed.
- 10 9. Describe the nature of the soils formed from clay, limestone, sandstone, slate, and marl respectively, and suggest how such soils may be improved. What kind of soil would you expect to find on the Coal-measures, New Red Sandstone, and Mountain Limestone?
- 10 10. Explain with diagram why soils differ in various localities, and how a geological knowledge is beneficial to the agriculturist.
- 100 Maximum. Pass number, 50; with credit, 75.

## HAWKESBURY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, FIRST SESSION, ENDING 31ST JULY, 1891.

*Chemistry.*

Examiner: E. Clarence Wood, M.A., B.Sc., B.E.

Time allowed—Three hours.

Marks.

Give examples and diagrams when useful.

- 6 1. What is meant by *element, compound, atom, molecule, the nascent state*?
- 8 2. Describe different ways in which chemical action may take place, with examples of the several cases.
- 10 3. What is a chemical equation? Write one out and show what advantages may be gained by its use.
- 10 4. Draw a diagram of the Bunsen flame. Describe the general methods for dry tests.
- 10 5. How does Chemistry relate to Agriculture? Distinguish between *organic* and *inorganic* substances. About what percentage of inorganic ash is there in wood, grain, and straw? To what chemical substance does bone-dust principally owe its fertilising property?
- 10 6. What is meant by *specific gravity*? How would you find the specific gravity of a piece of granite? also of gasolene?
- 12 7. What are the leading properties of O, H, N, Cl, Br, N<sub>2</sub>O, NO and HNO<sub>3</sub>?
- 12 8. Write a short essay on Ammonia with an equation for its preparation, and a sketch of the apparatus you would use.
- 12 9. Describe Carbon Dioxide—its properties, preparation, &c., and compare the effects of animal and plant life upon the atmosphere.
- 10 10. How would you test water as to its suitability for domestic use
- 100 Maximum. Pass number, 50; with credit, 75.

## HAWKESBURY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, FIRST SESSION, ENDING 31ST JULY, 1891.

*Botany.*

Examiner: Chas. T. Musson, F.L.S. (London).

Time allowed—Three hours.

Marks.

- 15 1. Explain what is meant by plant food: how is it taken in? What are the chief elements? Indicate those that are essential, and why they are so. In what ways do roots differ from stems?
2. Describe carefully the structure of a leaf, naming the different parts: explain their functions. In what ways may leaves be specially modified?
3. What is a flower? Describe its various parts fully, and state the functions of each. How are seeds dispersed?
- 12 4. Explain the structure of the following fruits:—Apple, plum, strawberry, grape, caryopsis, orange. Give some account as to how and when cultivation of plants originated.
- 10 5. Describe the structure of a typical living vegetable cell. Enumerate and briefly describe the more important substances found therein. How does starch differ from cellulose? How is wood formed?
6. What are the chief differences between Dicotyledons, Monocotyledons, and Acotyledons? To which of these classes do we refer Exogens and Endogens respectively? Explain the two latter terms. Refer to their respective classes—Palm, oak, garden pea, grass, bamboo, cabbage, onion, fungus.
- 12 7. In what ways are plants useful to man? Illustrate your answer by referring frequently to examples. How does climate influence the distribution and growth of plants?
8. 8. Define the following terms:—Tap-root, parasite, evergreen, pollen, spike, carpel, deciduous, ovary, perennial, cone, fertilisation, respiration, transpiration, bract, hair, spine, prickle, tuber, root crop, cambium.
- 10 9. Give the general characteristics and useful properties of the Cruciferae and Gramineae respectively. Name any six grasses useful for fodder.
- 10 10. Write a full description of the plant provided for you, taking the organs in regular order, commencing with the root.

100 Maximum. To Pass number, 50; with credit, 75.

## CLOSE OF THE SECOND SESSION, 23 DECEMBER, 1891.

THE chair having been taken by the Minister for Agriculture, who was accompanied by His Excellency the Earl of Jersey, the Principal read the following report:—We meet to-day to formally close the second session at the end of the first year's work of the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. It is a great honor to be favoured with the presence of His Excellency the Earl of Jersey, Governor of the Colony, himself an English farmer, who has that great industry, as well as all others that pertain to the welfare and happiness of the people of this Colony, thoroughly at heart. Also the Hon. T. M. Slattery, Minister for Mines and Agriculture, who has the institution under his immediate control; and Mr. Harrie Wood, the Under-Secretary for Mines and Agriculture. We are also pleased to see Mr. Anderson, the Director of Agriculture, who has worked so hard for the advancement of the institution, with so many other interested friends, including many of the parents and guardians of students. To one and all, on behalf of the institution, I offer a hearty welcome. The more I see and know the parents of students the better I am pleased. I feel I have their true sympathy and support in the rather difficult task I have in administering the affairs of this young institution. We have not to deal with fifty-three children but with fifty-three young men, who are at the most critical period of their lives, when their characters are being formed either for good or evil. Away from all home influences, and situated as we are in the centre of the town of Richmond, it is not to be wondered at that slight troubles arise at times. Among the greatest drawbacks to students engaging themselves in practical farm work are the proximity and attractions of a town; and although I have had occasion to deal somewhat severely with several students, my actions have been at all times actuated by a conscientious and sincere desire to do my duty, and for the ultimate good of those placed under my charge. The conduct of the students, I may say, has on the whole been fairly satisfactory, taking into consideration the difficulties in many ways that masters and students have had to contend with. The general average of conduct marks is slightly over 84 per cent. The marks have been lost in most cases for violating the rules and regulations of the institution, and not for any serious vice. Indeed, it is not drink or other faults that we as parents have to fear from the Australian youth so much as a minor fault—the inordinate use of tobacco. Out of our fifty-three students no less than forty-three use tobacco in some form, some of them to an excess incapacitating them for study or hard work. There is no doubt in my mind as to its evil effects on the young men of this country, both mentally and physically. In connection with this subject, Mr. James Mills, M.A., President of the Ontario Agricultural College, Canada, speaking in his annual report for 1887, says:—"It is true now, as it was three years ago, that our best students are nearly all non-smokers." The first-year students of 1887 won 131 first-class honours; of these 19 were taken by smokers, 112 by non-smokers. The second-year students won 114, 4 going to smokers and 110 to non-smokers. Of the 15 first-class men in 1887, 2 were smokers and 13 non-smokers. Of the 20 medallists from 1877 to 1887, 3 were smokers and 17 non-smokers." It is not from example of their masters that this habit is acquired. We do all we can to discourage it, whilst it may be added that neither myself nor any of the officers make use of tobacco.

Out of our fifty-three students, only eight are the sons of farmers or owners of pastoral or agricultural land. It has been said that as our students are not all or nearly all farmers' sons the institution is not carrying out its proper functions. Now, I beg to take an altogether different view of the case. Why should a youth who has by accident been born in a city be debarred from qualifying himself for entering into agricultural or pastoral pursuits, more especially when his inclinations all lean towards an outdoor country life, breathing the free air of heaven.

I contend that we are doing good and noble work if we can draw students from the congested city, give them a taste for rural life, and enable them to turn the many thousands of acres in this fair Colony now almost lying waste into fertile fields and smiling orchards.

That town-bred youths turn out as good farmers, if not better, than country youths, I have, from the experience of the last twenty years, abundant proof. Moreover, the farmer's son has ample opportunities of practising his art at home, a circumstance denied to the town youth.

The most successful practical and scientific farmer England ever had (the late J. J. Mechi, of Tiptree Hall,) was a cutler in London until middle age.

But the question may be asked, How is the present race of farmers to benefit by this institution? Well, first, they can certainly send their sons here, and we shall be glad to receive them; some of the diploma students at Dookie when they returned to their fathers' farms took complete control of all operations. One lad, within six months of his returning from college, constructed a first-class dairy, piggeries, and silo, and laid the foundation of a dairy herd, besides laying down a large area of land under lucerne.

Then we earnestly hope that the farmers will visit our college and farm and see for themselves our methods of work, with any improvements that may be introduced in the way of irrigation, drainage, manures, new implements and appliances, new crops, &c., suitable to our soil and climate, and the introduction of improved breeds of domestic stock.

The implements and appliances for the cultivation of the soil, and the harvesting of crops, especially cereals, in this district, are at least twenty years behind the times. I have seen crops of wheat cut down with the scythe or mowing machine and then raked into sheaves and tied by hand. This exposes the fodder to the weather, and, as a rule, the hay is of an inferior quality. In such a climate as ours, this system is laborious in the extreme, and in advanced agricultural districts has been altogether superseded by the advent of the "reaper and binder," which may be considered a triumph of mechanical skill and ingenuity.

I used the first of these machines introduced into Australia in 1875, and for the last fourteen years have used no other machines for the harvesting of cereal crops. One man with a team of three horses will cut and thoroughly bind 10 acres per day better than it is possible to do the work by any other system. It must be apparent to all practical men how great a boon such a machine is to farmers. I hope to have at least two of these machines at work on the college farm next harvest. This is only one of many instances where farming interests may be improved by the introduction of new implements and labour-saving appliances.

In connection with these remarks I may say that only in last week's issue of the *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* I noticed the following paragraph:—"Many of the local farmers have been working from 4 in the morning till 11 and 12 at night this week, getting their straw-crops ready for transmission to Sydney market. Some of them have worked in the field until 10 and 11 at night, owing to their inability to obtain farm labourers." Now, with the reaper and binder and other advanced harvesting machinery, the farmer would be to a great extent independent of hired labour.

It is, however, a most difficult task to instruct the present occupants of the land in improved systems of farm management. It is always a ticklish office that of instructing men whose mode of thought is already established, and it is difficult to lecture to farmers as to the improvement of their position without casting a slur upon their present system of management, and thereby losing their confidence.

I have much faith in the distribution of carefully-compiled information, such as is being supplied through the medium of the *Agricultural Gazette*.

The distribution of plants and seeds as a means of instructing and assisting adult farmers will also do much good, whilst the offering of prizes for the best-managed, special, and mixed farms, orchards, vineyards, &c., is likely to encourage a healthy rivalry in farm management, and must cause improvement all round. Farmers require absolute facts to be placed before them, and the more directly and favourably these can be made to bear upon their pecuniary interests the more conducive will they be to good.

I have seen a considerable portion of New South Wales, and am surprised at the large extent of good agricultural land we have. The country is capable of yielding abundantly in the three great products of our commercial wealth—agricultural, pastoral, and mineral. And it may be said that our Colony, with its great capabilities in these three directions, has, under wise legislation, nothing to fear in competition with the great nations of the world.

This is not the time, nor is it the place, to quote dry statistics, but I trust you will pardon me if I give you a few figures from the admirable Statistical Record just issued by Mr. Coghlan, selecting those, of course, bearing upon agriculture.

	acres.	acres.
Total available area in New South Wales .....	.....	195,882,150
Land sold, granted, or in process of alienation .....	42,383,149	
Land leased to pastoral tenants and others .....	139,500,800	
Estimated area absolutely unfit for cultivation .....	5,000,000	
Amount of land still unoccupied, presumably not the best of land...	8,998,201	
Acres .....	195,882,150	195,882,150

And

And yet with this extraordinary area of land we are not growing sufficient for our own needs. Concerning the land, Coghlan says:—"That, with the exception of the 5,000,000 acres absolutely unfit, the greater part of the area adapted for settlement is in some form or another capable of being cultivated. The irregular rainfall and want of uniformity in seasons, characteristic of the climate of a large part of the interior, is, however, a great drawback to agriculture."

But, with a national system of irrigation, it is astonishing what might be produced even in the driest portions of New South Wales.

A brief reference to the imports and exports of New South Wales in agricultural produce will show the extent of trade done, and the directions in which our production might be extended with great advantage to ourselves.

STATISTICS AS TO NEW SOUTH WALES FOR 1890, FROM COGHLAN.

Imports.		Exports.	
	£	£	£
Dairy Produce—			
Milk (Condensed and Preserved) ...	62,393		5,106
"    Fresh .....	1,686		
Butter .....	32,381	} Kiama, Shoalhaven, Eden, Camden, North } } Coast, New England, The Hunter. {	39,616
Cheese .....	7,424		5,861
		103,884	
Cereals and their Products—			
Wheat .....	59,636	Orange, Murray River Valley, Young, Murrumbidgee, Wellington, Bathurst, Yass, Tamworth.	37,486
Oats .....	152,302	East Macquarie, Orange, New England, Parramatta, Camden, Argyle.	4,915
Barley .....	6,723	The Hunter, Hume, Murray, Eden, Clarence, Albury, Young.	401
Maize .....	91,343	North Coast, The Hawkesbury, South Coast, Hunter River, Glen Innes.	5,805
Malt .....	113,470		6,056
Hops .....	42,791		6,120
Flour .....	534,595		205,987
Maizena and Corn-flour.....	2,903		1,496
Oatmeal .....	29,742		2,735
Barley (Prepared and Pearl) ...	730		36
Pollard .....	11,283		2,579
Bran .....	33,637		4,863
	1,085,155		
Hay and Chaff .....	144,599		4,098
Straw .....	6,719		19
Potatoes .....	204,065	Orange, New England, Argyle, Hunter River, Camden, Yass, Matland, North Coast.	45,390
Fruit—			
Dried .....	102,746		15,200
Fresh .....	223,090	Parramatta, The Hawkesbury, Camden, Argyle, Orange, New England.	159,719
Dates .....	8,375		375
	334,211		
Tobacco .....	220,492	Murrumbidgee, Gundagai, Tumut, West Macquarie	65,073
Sugar .....	779,417	North Coast.	38,096
Wine.....	98,956	The Hunter, Albury, Hume, The Nepean, Inverell, Hastings and Manning, Mudgee, Young.	31,666
Hams and Bacon .....	58,708		5,301
		Excess of Imports over Exports ..	2,292,207
	£3,036,206		£3,036,206

AREAS of different Crops in New South Wales, 1890 :—

	Acres		Acres
Land under wheat .....	419,758	Land under oats for hay ..	103,129
Average yield 30 years, over 13 bushels ; in 1891, however, only 333,233 acres were under wheat.		"    lucerne and grasses ..	23,937
Land under barley .....	5,440	"    green food ..	27,916
"    oats .....	22,358	"    vines ..	7,867
"    rye .....	1,114	"    gardens and orchards ..	24,276
"    millet .....	459	"    orangeries ..	9,804
"    potatoes .....	17,551	"    onions ..	78
"    tobacco .....	3,239	"    turnips ..	265
"    sugar cane (productive) ..	7,348	"    mangold ..	29
"    sugar cane (unproductive) ..	11,382	"    chicory ..	96
"    wheat, for hay .....	82,880	"    peas and beans ..	407
"    barley ..	2,160	"    permanent grasses .....	388,715
		Total area of crops. . . . . acres	947,072

During 1891, there was a decrease in many of the above.

A perusal of Mr. Coghlan's excellent Statistical Register for 1890, from which the figures I have just quoted are taken, shows that our imports over exports for products that I am certain can be most successfully grown in the Colony are enormous—£2,292,207. In order that this shall be done, we require more and better agriculturists, and more thorough farming, to utilise the soil of this grand Colony. It is really deplorable to notice the large amount of money sent out of the Colony annually for supplies that we might easily produce ourselves.

If anything is likely to alter the present state of things, it is the existence of our Department of Agriculture, and the establishment of a college such as our own, for the purpose of giving the people that agricultural education so much needed at the present time.

Here not only may the operations performed on a farm be observed and learnt, but instruction is given in the principles underlying the whole subject, with the idea of turning out not mere labourers but thinking men, inoculated with a desire to farm thoroughly, and to farm well ; endowed with sufficient actual knowledge as to the laws and processes underlying plant and animal life, and their surroundings on the farm, to begin work on their own account, with the hope that they will pursue their ends perseveringly, not in the old-fashioned groove of few ideas, but in the light of modern science.

The establishment of our Department of Agriculture by the wise action of the Government of this Colony, has marked a distinct step in the advance of agricultural education, and I rejoice to think that the present Ministry intend to aid in every possible way this most important national industry ; for agriculture is the foundation on which all civilization rests, and is receiving state aid from all the most advanced nations of the world.

The work of the farm has now commenced in real earnest. Grubbing, clearing, fencing, draining, trenching, ploughing, planting, &c , have been going on apace.

The students have done their share of the work in all these operations cheerfully and well. I must here give a word of praise to the large number of new students who, arriving about the middle of the session, chose practical work on the farm every day. Considering that the majority of them were entirely unaccustomed to work of any kind, they are to be complimented on their perseverance and anxiety to do their very best under adverse circumstances ; this in itself forbodes good for their future career at the institution. When they return in February and enter into the regular class work they will find the course more interesting.

To return to the farm. On land that less than eight months ago was virgin forest we have now growing a large quantity of farm crops and nursery stock, such as maize, vines, apples, pears, plums, walnuts, &c., &c., which, owing to the favourable season, have done remarkably well under their new conditions and the careful attention of Mr. Stieme, who has proved the right man in the right place, and has been of the greatest usefulness to me in many ways.

Although Wednesday last, 16th instant, was by far the worst day of the season for its severity on succulent vegetation, the wind being N.W. and so powerful as to uproot trees, unroof houses, and actually overturn our engine shed, the temperature also being high, thermometer registering fully 95° Fahr.—the crops are looking well, and I have good hopes that by means of a judicious system of drainage, the application of good manures, and thorough cultivation, portions of the land will give fair returns.

We have already in the ground—

Maize, 6 kinds ; 57 acres.  
Sorghums, 6 kinds ; 6½ acres.  
Pearl millet.  
Mountain rice, 14 varieties.  
Melons and pumpkins, 8 kinds.  
Carrots, 2 kinds.  
Mangold, 4 kinds.  
Sugar beets, 6 kinds.  
Potatoes, 103 kinds.  
Vines, 10,978 cuttings in 53 kinds.  
Vine seeds, phylloxera proof, from America, 8 kinds.  
Pears, 116 in 28 kinds and 300 stocks.  
Quince, 300 stocks.

Apples, 1,000 Northern spy stocks.  
Peaches, 19 in 9 kinds.  
Plums, 84 in 26 kinds.  
Olives, in several prominent varieties.  
Willows, 8 species; a large number of trees.  
Walnuts, 75 trees.  
Persimmon, 8 in 4 kinds.  
Apricots, 2.  
Nectarine, 1.  
With Ginger, Turmeric, Sweet potato, Cassava, Teocinte  
Tagosaste, Serradella, Singhara nuts, Salt bushes,  
Ground almond.

Of the college it may be said that the class work has continued without any cessation. All the lectures arranged for have been delivered, including courses on principles of agriculture, chemistry, geology, surveying, and botany, accompanied by the usual fortnightly examination in each subject.

About the middle of the session our numbers were nearly doubled, accommodation being found for the new students at a house formerly occupied by the late Mr. Town. Here our lectures took place, whilst we have been enabled to set apart a larger and better room for students' recreation purposes.

We have fortunately been free from any serious sickness. Influenza in a mild form laid up several of the students for a few days, whilst the most serious accident we had was in the case of a student falling from a tree whilst bird nesting, fortunately, however, without any more serious consequences than were put right by a few days' nursing and ten days' rest.

The library, which has been considerably added to during the session, now contains upwards of 400 volumes and pamphlets, dealing with all the subjects in our college syllabus. It has been put to use frequently, over 200 volumes have been issued during the two sessions, and the use of it has been highly appreciated.

Specimens for our museum are accumulating gradually. Amongst other things obtained during the session may be mentioned a collection of about 140 varieties of seeds.

The college has also obtained by purchase a first-class bi-unial lantern, with all necessary apparatus. It is to be used for evening lectures, and was tried on Saturday, December 18, for the first time. It will no doubt prove of great educational value.

This is the first time in the history of Agricultural Colleges in "Australasia" that outside examiners have been appointed. At first I was somewhat opposed to the system and rather favoured co-examiners. The present arrangement has, however, saved us a good deal of anxiety and hard work. There is nothing more trying than to award marks for examination papers, especially when competition is very close, and the examiner is actuated with a strong desire to do justice to all.

With outside examiners the number of marks awarded is not so high as would be the case if the lecturer set the paper and awarded the marks himself.

It is the all-round well-informed student that generally comes off best, and this is, of course, the most satisfactory thing after all.

The examiners were—Principles of Agriculture and Practical Agriculture, J. A. Despeissis, M.R.A.C. ; Geology and Chemistry, The Director of Agriculture ; Surveying, Mr. G. H. Knibbs ; Botany, Mr. Fred. Turner, and although the marks awarded are in many instances not high, I am quite sure that the greatest pains have been taken to do the fullest justice to all.

CLASS PRIZES, First Years' Examination, December, 1891.

Donor.	Prize.	Subject.	Recipient.
The Minister, Hon. S. Smith, M.P.	Gold medal .....	First practical agriculture .....	H. C. Quodling.
Mr. W. H. Quodling .....	Silver medal .....	Second do .....	H. Shute.
The Director, H. C. L. Anderson, M.A.	Gold medal .....	Chemistry .....	F. L. Nott.
The Principal, J. L. Thompson.....	do .....	Highest aggregate of marks in all subjects*— <i>Dux</i> of College.	H. Shute.
His Excellency the Earl of Jersey..	Books .....	Second in aggregate of marks .....	A. Moore.
The Botanist, Mr. Turner .....	Books .....	Best collection of indigenous plants .....	M. H. Reynolds.
The Science Master, Mr. E. C. Wood	Prize, box of mathematical instruments	Geology .....	M. H. Reynolds.
The Botanical Lecturer, Mr. Musson	Prize (books) .....	Economic botany .....	H. Shute.
Do do .....	Set of entomological collecting apparatus	Second economic botany .....	G. S. Stening.
Mr. T. H. F. Griffin.....	Gold medal .....	Best horseman (general attention to horses)	H. C. Quodling.
Farm Foreman, Mr. Cobb .....	Prize (silver medal)..	Second best horseman (general attention to horses).	O. Z. Throsby.
Mr. S. Burdekin, M.P. ....	Gold medal .....	Proficiency in garden and orchard work ..	H. Shute.
Orchardist, Mr. Stieme .....	Prize (silver medal)..	do do .....	H. C. Quodling.
Mr. Burdekin, M.P. ....	Gold medal .....	Best paper on principles of agriculture.....	H. Shute.
Mr. W. H. Quodling .....	Silver medal .....	Second best paper on principles of agriculture.	H. J. Dark.
Mr. Burdekin, M.P. ....	Gold medal .....	Student giving greatest satisfaction in management of dairy and other stock, pigs, &c.	H. P. Welsh.
Mr. W. H. Quodling .....	Prize (book) .....	Best kept farm diary .....	H. Shute.
Do .....	do .....	Second best kept farm diary .....	H. P. Welsh.
Do .....	Prize (books) .....	Best student in carpentry .....	G. S. Stening.
Foreman Carpenter, Mr. Brooks ...	Prize (silver medal)..	Second best student in carpentry .....	M. H. Reynolds.
Mr. Charley .....	Gold medal .....	Surveying and levelling .....	Not awarded.
Farm Overseer, Mr. Ferguson .....	do .....	General good conduct during session (students to judge same).	F. L. Nott.
Mr. Stead, Foreman Fencer .....	Silver medal .....	Best all round fencer.. .....	H. Shute.

\* At the closing ceremony, His Excellency the Earl of Jersey gave a Special Prize to Student A. Moore for second aggregate.

## Prizes awarded for Collections

In Plant Diseases.—1 entry. No first prize is awarded. The subject of vegetable pathology was not dealt with this session, and students could not, therefore, comply with terms on which original prize (a seven-guinea microscope) was offered. A book, however, was given by Dr. Cobb for the exhibit, to student Morton.

Indigenous Plants.—4 entries. First prize, given by Mr. F. Turner, M. H. Reynolds (197 species). Highly commended, E. J. Rien, T. F. Thompson.

Fodder Plants—3 entries. First prize, gold medal, given by Mr. Charley, H. Shute. Second prize, silver medal, given by Mr. Quodling, Baass. Highly commended, Stening.

The judge, Mr. F. Turner, says, the collections of plants are very nice, displaying both taste and neatness in mounting, and a fair variety of plants are represented.

Insects destructive to Crops—2 entries. As the terms were not complied with, no first prize was awarded. But Mr. Olhff gives a book to student Wicken for the collection sent in.

Pollock's collection is highly commended.

## RESULTS of EXAMINATIONS.—Second Session, H.A.C., December, 1891.

	Practical Work	Farm Diaries	Conduct	Practical Agriculture, I	Principals of Agriculture, II	Chemistry	Geology	Surveying	Botany	Grand Total.
1. Shute, H. ... ..	199	96	100	97	76	53	48	39	80	788
2 Moore, A. ... ..	190	84	97	88	69	64	58	35	65	750
3. Reynolds, M. ... ..	160	90	92	92	69	52	63	51	56	725
4 Baass, O. H. ... ..	180	76	100	83	78	55	45	33	64	714
5 Rien, E. J. ... ..	150	76	100	79	62	69	60	44	72	712
6. Spark, K. W. ... ..	166	72	92	90	72	60	43	54	59	708
7. Dark, H. J. ... ..	152	89	90	90	82	60	51	31	71	707
8 Stening, G. S. ... ..	160	78	90	91	73	40	43	41	74	690
9. Dawson, F. J. J. ... ..	170	70	100	75	62	58	59	20	69	633
10. Wicken, P. G. ... ..	150	80	100	91	70	36	47	49	52	675
11. Wright, G. ... ..	170	59	90	90	65	60	50	49	51	675
12 Welsh, H. P. ... ..	103	94	100	82	70	57	58	38	70	669
13. Barclay, R. ... ..	160	80	70	87	71	28	42	59	62	659
14. Nott, F. L. ... ..	150	61	100	77	67	78	25	36	60	654
15. Drummond, P. R. ... ..	160	58	100	85	66	31	49	41	48	638
16. Quodling, H. C. ... ..	200	93	90	84	71	2	29	26	34	629
17. Thompson, A. C. ... ..	170	56	85	89	60	40	44	25	55	624
18 Thompson, T. F. ... ..	160	64	90	84	63	34	40	39	44	623
19. Throsby, O. Z. ... ..	190	66	85	70	60	10	44	31	67	623
20. Corlette, E. A. C. ... ..	160	40	68	89	63	72	48	21	58	619
21. McKee, W. ... ..	140	64	85	80	63	40	40	35	61	608
22. Dinan, B. ... ..	160	84	50	84	64	12	43	27	50	574
23. Farnell, H. ... ..	156	50	80	73	66	4	12	6	38	485
24. Andrews, A. ... ..	160	...	70	75	59	8	30	19	57	478
25 Morton, S. ... ..	140	60	70	71	61	6	8	17	42	475
26 Drinan, L. ... ..	140	60	60	72	59	7	8	17	31	454
27. Thomson, B. L. ... ..	120	60	100	49	26	1	4	18	30	408
28. Gray, J. M. ... ..	130	...	72	58	42	2	12	6	28	350
29. Doyle, A. ... ..	80	...	60	49	37	...	8	7	21	262
Class average ... ..	156	63.15	85.21	80.4	63.24	35.24	38.9	31.15	54.3	

The following students, per Regulation 11, are entitled to first year college certificates, having obtained an aggregate number of marks in examination, of 50 per cent. of the maximum obtainable. The subjects of study having been Practical Work, Principles of Agriculture, Practical Agriculture, Farm Diaries, Chemistry, Geology, Surveying and Botany. Conduct also being taken into consideration.—

	Out of a possible 1,000		Out of a possible 1,000		Out of a possible 1,000
1 Shute, H.	788	9 Dawson, F. J. J.	683	16 Quodling, H. C.	629
2 Moore, A.	750	10 Wicken, P. G.	675	17 Thompson, A. C.	624
3 Reynolds, M. H.	725	11 Wright, G.	675	18 Thompson, T. F.	623
4 Baass, O. H.	714	12 Welsh, H. P.	669	19 Throsby, O. Z.	623
5 Rien, E. J.	712	13 Barclay, R.	659	20 Corlette, E. A. C.	619
6 Spark, K. W.	708	14 Nott, F. L.	654	21 McKee, W.	608
7 Dark, H. J.	707	15 Drummond, P. R.	638	22 Dinan, B.	574
8 Stening, G. S.	690				

Walter Bridges, as a farm student, having satisfied the standard in practical agriculture, is entitled to a farm certificate, as per Regulation 11.



## MINUTE PAPER.

*Subject*:—Class lists showing marks gained by the different students at the first yearly examination, Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

Department of Agriculture, Sydney, 22 December, 1891.

HEREWITH I beg to submit class lists showing the marks gained by each student in the subjects for examination for this year at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, giving full details of the marks for each question, order of merit, and class averages.

It has been a source of gratification to Messrs. Knibbs, Turner, Despoissis, and myself to note the abundant signs of earnest work and intelligent interest exhibited in the answers to the questions submitted to us. The large majority of students have made satisfactory progress, and have grasped the relative import and inter-dependence of the many scientific subjects allied to agriculture. At the same time there are a few students who have evidently not made any proper effort to master the scientific side of their studies, and it is a question whether such young men should be allowed to stay at the college to the exclusion of better students, of whom scores are now applying for admission. Students who are persistently idle and nonprogressive should no more be allowed to occupy the limited accommodation in this practical college than useless weeds should be allowed to encumber the ground which is intended for the highest purposes of man.

In setting the papers to test the students' progress, we have had two objects in view—First: While adhering to the respective programmes of study submitted by the teachers, to indicate how those different subjects should have been treated, and to what aspects of the subjects most attention should have been devoted. Second: To test the industry and progress of the students in the respective branches of study.

Keeping these objects in view, we note that the "Principles of Agriculture," the main subject of the college course, has evidently received the students' best attention. They have pursued the subject with keen and intelligent interest, as evidenced by the high class average of 72 per cent. In one of the papers no less than twenty-three students got 75 per cent. and over. The papers of Students Shute, Dark, Baass, Reynolds, Stening, and Wicken are deserving of the highest commendation.

Botany comes next in order of excellence of results, which show good even teaching, twenty out of twenty-nine students getting from 50 to 80 per cent. of the possible marks. The class average is 54 per cent., students Shute and Stening, winning honours.

In geology the results are not so satisfactory, the very poor marks of six students lowering the class average to 38. The students do not seem to have taken the same deep interest in this subject, and in order to stimulate them I would recommend more practical instruction by means of frequent geological excursions to places in the neighbourhood. I cannot recommend any students for honours in this subject.

In chemistry the results are uneven, for while the papers of Students Nott and Corlette are very satisfactory, those of twelve others are the reverse. I am disappointed to find that there is not keener interest taken in this subject, which is one of such peculiar value to advanced agriculturists.

Every young man who intends to engage in farming should be able to tell the nature of his soil, the main factor in his business, and the relative values of manures for different crops or different soils; in short, he should know the main principles that underlie almost every operation on the farm, orchard, or vineyard. No such young man can afford to neglect chemistry. The course of two years study now prescribed is all too short for the purposes of getting even a tolerable insight into the mysteries of organic and inorganic chemistry as applied to the many-sided subject of agriculture. I would suggest that only the main principles of chemistry should be studied from the present textbook by Roscoe, and that it should be very largely supplemented in the second year course by textbooks on agricultural chemistry such as "Warrington's Chemistry of the farm" and "Johnston and Cameron's Agricultural chemistry and geology."

In surveying the results are suggestive of bad mathematical preparation before entering the college, and of languid interest in a subject which is of so much practical importance, especially to the young farmer who is going to lay out his own farm, construct drains, divide his paddocks, and do the many other initial operations necessary on a new farm. No honours can be awarded in this subject. The class average of 31½ per cent. is far too low; a result chiefly due to the low marks of a few students who consistently occupy the same undignified position at the end of almost every class list. Seven of them, Nos. 1, 11, 9, 15, 25, 7, and 12, must, I fear, be treated as the orchard manager would deal with non-fruitful trees, or the principal with any stray unwelcome couch grass or sorrel he may find amongst his maize and potatoes.

Taking into consideration the many difficulties incidental to the first year of such an institution as this, or indeed I may say of the inception of the national system of agricultural education, and recognising the striking advantages possessed by those students who had received a sound general education before entering the College, I recommend,

1. That all the first year students, numbering 22 out of 29, who have gained 50 per cent. of the aggregate of marks shall receive a pass certificate to enter the 2nd year for the diploma;
2. That it be understood that only those individual subjects in which a pass has been gained will appear on the yearly certificate or diploma;
3. That all future candidates for admission to the college be submitted to a proper entrance examination to guarantee a certain fixed standard of education.

I would venture to express my opinion that the percentage of passes—22 out of 29—is highly satisfactory, more especially in view of all the circumstances of the selection of the first batch of students who were chosen more by priority of application than by their educational qualifications.

The percentage of the aggregates, ranging from 79 down to 71, gained by students Shute, Moore, Reynolds, Baass, Spark, Rien, and Dark, are exceedingly creditable to them and to their college.

HENRY C. L. ANDERSON,  
Director of Agriculture.

## REPORT OF THE BOTANIST.

Sir,

Department of Agriculture, Sydney, 19 December, 1891.

As examiner of the student's work in botany, during the present session at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, I have the honor to submit the following report and analysis of answers to questions, with the number of marks each student has obtained. According to the standard I fixed upon, twenty students have passed (one of them with honors) which is a little over 68 per cent. Taking into consideration that the students have only received nine months tuition at the college, I think that the work done in economic botany is very creditable.

Whilst I congratulate both the lecturer and the students on the good work accomplished in this direction—which I admit will be the most useful to the latter in after life—I would advise that a little more time be devoted to structural and systematic botany. It will be seen that the answers to these questions set down in the examination paper show a marked contrast with those on economic botany.

For future guidance I would also advise that the answers to questions in the examination paper be given in consecutive order. It would not only facilitate examination, but will appear more business like.

The number of the question that is being answered should be written on the margin in large figures, preferably in red ink, and no two answers should be written upon the same sheet of paper.

The student's number in large figures, and also the date of examination, should be written at the top of each sheet of paper.

I have, &c.,  
FRED. TURNER,  
Botanist.

H. C. L. Anderson, Esq., M.A., Director of Agriculture, New South Wales.

TABLE

TABLE to show Results of College Work during the Year 1891, as seen in the Fortnightly Examinations.

	Excursions.		Botany.		Chemistry		Geology.		Pri. of Agric.		Average for Two Sessions.	Order of Merit.	Order of Merit.
	First Session.	—	First Session.	Second Session.	First Session.	Second Session.	First Session.	Second Session.	First Session.	Second Session.			
Andrews.....	59	...	64.1	53.5	64	51.3	86	56.2	...	57.6	61.2	18	1. Shute.
Baass.....	71.1	...	70.4	72.6	84.1	76.3	74.2	73.2	81	74.4	75	5	2. Moore.
Barclay.....	...	...	...	84	...	69.2	...	75.2	...	81	77.1	4	3. Rien.
Barker*.....	55	...	34	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4. Barclay.
Bridgest†.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5. Baass.
Corlette.....	72.1	...	53.6	59.2	59.1	77	56.1	59	69	68.1	63.5	15	6. Reynolds, M.
Dark.....	86.2	...	80.1	74.4	69.1	57	61	72.1	80.2	77	72.8	8	7. Welsh.
Dawson.....	59.1	...	47.6	58.5	51.1	75.1	74	51.2	68.1	75.4	62	17	8. Dark.
Doyle, A.....	...	...	...	23.4	...	10.3	...	8.4	...	44.2	21.1	30	9. Wicken.
Drinan, B.....	85	...	62	58.1	24	39.3	81	57	77	83.4	62.8	16	10. Wright.
Drinan, L.....	78	...	21.2	59.3	40.2	36	27.1	55	80.1	65	51.2	23	11. Nott.
Drummond.....	66	...	43.6	46.6	25.3	57.3	33	44.1	76	60.3	50	25	12. Spark.
Farnell.....	56.1	...	30.1	56.3	27.4	66.1	35	55	63.1	67.2	50.5	24	13. Stening.
Gray.....	58.3	...	40	40.4	11.2	18	27	6.2	57.1	45.6	33.5	28	14. A. C. Thompson.
Hodgkinson**.....	65	...	20.1	33.2	40	...	42	22.1	79	56.1	44.5	27	15. Corlette.
McKee.....	60	...	48.5	42.2	43	41.1	57.1	10	73.1	62.7	48.4	26	16. Drinan, B.
Moore.....	83.1	...	80.4	76.5	70.2	80	81	82	81	88	80.1	2	17. Dawson.
Morton.....	63.1	...	19.6	30	8.1	30	9.1	9	57.1	52.1	30.7	29	18. Andrews.
Mote*.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19. T. Thompson.
Nott.....	...	...	...	65.5	...	86.2	...	62.1	...	60.4	68.1	11	20. Quodling.
Quodling.....	92	...	48.5	38.3	23.2	11	38.1	40.1	91.2	92.7	52.5	20	21. Reid.
Reynolds, M.....	78.3	...	72.2	69.2	64.1	72.2	60.2	86	81.1	77.3	73.2	6	22. Throsby.
Rien.....	82.1	...	71.4	82.4	74.1	83.2	79.1	75.2	87.1	81	79	3	23. Drinan, L.
Reid*.....	75	...	67	...	33.1	...	35	...	...	...	52.2	21	24. Farnell.
Spark.....	70	...	70.5	57.8	62.2	67.1	74	51	78	66.4	66.1	12	25. Drummond.
Shute.....	...	...	...	84.6	...	79.2	...	81	...	90.4	83.2	1	26. McKee.
Stening.....	71.2	...	66.4	66.3	60.1	50.2	80.1	55	75	70.6	65.8	13	27. Hodgkinson.
Thompson, A. C.....	70.2	...	48.5	66.5	52.1	70.1	63.2	47.2	82.1	78.4	64	14	28. Gray.
Thompson, T.....	68	...	71	57.4	49	48.3	69	43.1	...	62.4	58.3	19	29. Morton.
Thomson, B. L.....	50	...	15	26.1	7	11.2	0	2.1	32.1	37	20	31	30. Doyle, A.
Throsby.....	68.1	...	56.6	61	36	31	52.2	10	74	80.1	52	22	31. Thomson, B. L.
Welsh.....	93.1	...	67.4	73.3	70.1	74.2	41.1	82.2	83.1	74.6	73	7	
Wicken.....	...	...	...	77.6	...	65.3	...	71.2	...	74.5	71.3	9	
Wright.....	78.3	...	80.5	71.4	79.3	75.1	65.2	20	80.2	75.3	69.2	10	

Maximum marks, 100.

\* Students left college during first session.

\*\* Student left college during second session.

† Bridges is a farm student.

Regarding the recommendations of the Director, as the result of the recent examinations, "that twenty-two students who have obtained 50 per cent. of the aggregate of marks obtainable shall receive a pass-certificate to enter their second year's work for a diploma." This, in my opinion, is a most liberal interpretation of our regulations, but one which, under the circumstances, I fully approve.

I also fully indorse the proposal "that only those subjects in which a 'pass' has been obtained will appear on the yearly certificate." For the purpose of obtaining a diploma, however, I am decidedly of opinion that students should pass the compulsory subjects as per college regulations. If such were obtainable on the basis of 50 per cent. on the aggregate of marks, it would tend to detract from the value of the diploma of so important an institution. It must not be forgotten that if a student fails to obtain his diploma at the end of his second year he has the option of remaining another year to enable him to do so. I think diplomas would be too cheap altogether on a 50 per cent. aggregate, and many of the subjects taught would be a dead letter. The true remedy lies in recommendation 3:—"That all future candidates for admission to the college be submitted to a proper entrance examination." No student should be admitted unless he be well grounded in the rudiments of the ordinary subjects taught in the State schools.

With regard to the seven students who have failed to obtain a pass certificate this year on such liberal terms as 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable—although they are no doubt taking up the room of more deserving young men—I am not inclined to send them away from the institution without another trial. Some of them have been sadly handicapped by defective elementary education, but as no entrance examination was insisted on when they were admitted, such can hardly be urged against them. Being our first year, and taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, I beg to recommend that those desirous of returning be allowed to do so, with the distinct understanding, that if a decided improvement in their work is not apparent, on no consideration will they be permitted to return after their second year.

Attached are the reports of the officers under my control in the working of the institution, about which I desire to say a few words:—

Mr. E. C. Wood.—The science master deals with the subjects entrusted to him, viz., chemistry, geology, and surveying. The latter subject has been fully utilised in the practical working of the farm; in taking levels for drainage—measuring fencing contracts, stacks of firewood, areas of land, &c. I deplore the low marks obtained in Mr. Woods' subjects, and sincerely trust that a decided improvement will be apparent next year.

Mr. C. T. Musson.—The botanist deals exhaustively with his subject, and the recommendations he suggests I heartily approve of; so far as I am able to have it done, every plant capable of being grown on our soil, and under our climate, will in time be procured for experimental and educational purposes.

Mr. B. Ferguson, the farm overseer, speaks about the willing obedience and cheerful manner in which the students performed the duties allotted to them, although sometimes working up to their knees in water. I can myself fully bear this out. I believe nearly every student has done his best at the practical work. Particulars as to the work done and its value will be found attached to Mr. Ferguson's report.

Although Mr. Stieme, the orchard manager, was made acquainted early in the year that an annual report would be required from him, I am disappointed with that sent in. Considering the very great importance of his branch to the institution and to the Colony it might have been more educational. Mr. Stieme, however, has been busily engaged in superintending trenching, planting, draining, laying of pipes, and many other important operations (he is still in the middle of the draining work), and promises a much fuller report dealing with all the operations of his branch next year.

Mr. Brooks, foreman carpenter's report is satisfactory. The work done by students in this branch is highly creditable to them and to himself. I am glad to find that he has always found the students willing, obedient, and interested in their work. I consider this branch of the students' practical education of the utmost value. As pioneers in the back country it is of great importance to be able to use carpenter's tools. The value of work done (£177) is satisfactory.

Mr. G. Cobb, farm foreman's report.—It has been very pleasing to me to note the great interest taken by all the students in ploughing and other horse work in connection with the farm. Young men who choose an agricultural life are, as a rule, passionately fond of horses and other live stock of the farm; this is as it should be. The students have shown the greatest possible interest in our horses, cows, and pigs. Only on one occasion during the year have I had to reprimand a student for abusing a horse, and this case was, I am sure, the result of mere thoughtlessness, and not cruelty. It is a pleasure

pleasure to observe the good horsemanship of many of the students, and the care and attention paid to the horses generally. The rising at 4 o'clock to get horses in and fed was carried out without a murmur; also the feeding and cleaning of them at 5-30 all through the winter.

Mr. T. H. Mathews, blacksmith's report.—Little has yet been done in this department. Mr. Mathews has, however, a fully equipped shop, and I anticipate useful work in this important branch during next session.

Mr. Stead, foreman fencer's report.—It is very gratifying to find that the students take so much interest in this branch of work. It is of great importance that a man following a country life, pastoral or agricultural, should be able to take a mortising axe or adze into his hands and use the tool skilfully when necessity demands it. Some of the fencing put up by the students I am really proud of.

I owe my obligations to Messrs. Ferguson, Stieme, Brooks, Cobb, Stead, and the other men employed on the farm for their best efforts to explain and demonstrate to the students the various operations under their control, and for the ready and earnest co-operation I have at all times received from them.

Dr. Helsham, the medical officer, reports as to the health of the students, which has been satisfactory. The suggestion as to an isolated room to be set apart for cases of sickness has been carried out so far as we were able. Considering our very limited accommodation, we should find a difficulty present itself did any infectious disease break out.

HAWKESBURY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, DECEMBER, 1891.

*Practical Agriculture.*

Examiner: J. A. Despeissis, M.R.A.C.

Marks. Time allowed—Three hours.—Only eight questions to be attempted.

- 10 I.—Name four varieties of clover.  
Define the place of clover in a system of rotation of crops.  
How is it that a clover crop enriches the soil even when that crop has been removed from the field?  
Is the Humble Bee (*Bombus terrestris*) the farmer's enemy or friend in a clover field? Give your reason.
- 15 II.—What do you mean by the words "silo," "silage," "ensilage?"  
Which do you consider more economical, a "pit" or a "stack" silo?  
What is the fundamental principle of making ensilage?  
What do the words "sweet" and "sour" silage convey to your mind, and by what would you be guided in the making of both these forms of preserved fodder, supposing green-stuff from the same field was used?  
When would you cut a crop especially grown for ensilage?
- 10 III.—Make out a table showing the average quantity of seed of wheat, barley, oats, maize, sorghum, pea, and beans, sown per acre, a fair yield per acre, and the average weight per bushel of each of these.
- 10 IV.—Which of these three cereal crops would give the best results in a soil moderately rich in organic matter, viz., wheat, barley, or oats?  
How would you recognise in a field, by the look of the panicles, common oat (*Avena sativa*) from Tartarian oat (*A. orientalis*)?  
What is the effect of rich alluvial soil on the oat crop. Would it be better on such land to grow oats for hay or oats for grain; and in that case which would you consider more advisable, viz., thick or thin sowing, and why?
- 10 V.—What are the two great divisions of *Triticum sativum*, or common wheat? Name and describe one variety of each, and contrast them together.  
State what you know about Steinwedel wheat.  
What do you mean by "pickling" the seed, and describe briefly how you would proceed to do it?
- 15 VI.—Write a concise paper on the cultivation of maize from the time of sowing to the time of harvesting.  
What is the proportion of seed to corn?  
To what class of animals is it most profitable to feed maize?
- 15 VII.—How are sugar-canes propagated?  
Which is the part of New South Wales most suitable for the cultivation of the cane?  
What do you mean by such words as "plant-canes," "ratoons," "megass," "molasses"?  
What is a fair yield in tons per acre of a crop of 12-months old canes, and of a crop of 20-months old canes?  
What is in degrees Baumé the average density of sugar-cane juice?  
Suppose a sample of canes brought to the chemist shows on analysis 16 per cent. of crystallisable sugar, and by means of good and careful manufacture 10 per cent. of that sugar is extracted and boiled down; how many tons of canes would produce one ton of sugar?
- 10 VIII.—By what considerations would you be guided in making a selection of a piece of land for the purpose of establishing a lucerne farm for hay?  
Describe the management of a large lucerne field. How would you stock it, and when and how often—under favourable circumstances—would you mow it?
- 15 IX.—What place in a rotation should the potato crop occupy?  
Describe the respective value of a light loamy soil, a heavy loam, and peat-land previously sweetened by means of drainage and liming, as regards yield and soundness of a potato crop.  
How would you store potatoes?  
State shortly the means which may be adopted to lessen the risk of "potato disease" (*Peronospora infestans*).
- 6 X.—What is your idea about the feeding value of "gram" (*Dolichos biflorus*), and "chick pea" (*Cicer arietinum*), and their uses for farm stock?

100 Maximum. Pass, 50 per cent.; Honors, 75 per cent.

HAWKESBURY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—DECEMBER, 1891.

*Principles of Agriculture.*

Examiner: J. A. Despeissis, M.R.A.C.

Marks. Time allowed—Three hours.—Only eight questions to be attempted.

- 12 I.—What natural order do vetches or tares belong to?  
At what time would you plant vetches?  
Would you plant vetches by themselves or together with other seeds in a mixture?—For what reason?  
At what time would you expect to feed off or cut the crop, and what would you do with the land afterwards?
- 10 II.—Do you consider sainfoin (*Onobrychis sativa*) a valuable plant?  
In what part of New South Wales is it most likely to be of value?  
Contrast it with lucerne (*Medicago sativa*).  
When would a sainfoin field begin to yield heavy cuttings of green-stuff, and about how long would you leave it down?  
What crops would you take after it?
- 10 III.—State what you know about "prairie grass," "cocksfoot," "timothy."
- 12 IV.—Compare Italian rye-grass (*Lolium italicum*) with perennial rye-grass (*L. perenne*).  
Which of the two would you choose for growing as a "seed-crop," and which on a sewage farm, for feeding milk cows?

Marks.

Marks.

- 12 V.—Suppose you want to turn scrub-land in the coastal region of New South Wales into pastures for stock-raising or dairying, describe how you would proceed, and give a formula for a mixture of grasses and clovers, and quantity of each in the mixture, time to sow, &c.
- 10 VI.—What conclusion would you come to if you saw rushes, reeds, sedges, docks, together with mosses, growing on a certain kind of land; and state how you would propose to reclaim such land, and make it fit for agricultural purposes?
- 15 VII.—Describe the systems of drainage carried on at the Agricultural College grounds at Richmond. What is "surface drainage," "sink-hole draining," "arterial drainage"?
- 15 VIII.—State what you understand by nitrogenous, phosphatic, and potassic manures, and also by a "complete" manure, "artificial" and "special" manures. Give examples of each.
- 12 IX.—It requires powerful machinery to grind bones, and you can obtain a large supply of bones at a low price. Describe a good plan for hastening their manurial action on the farm.
- 12 X.—What is your idea about "green manuring"; and what plants would recommend themselves to you for the purpose you have in view?

100 Maximum Pass, 50 per cent.; Honors, 75 per cent.

HAWKESBURY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, DECEMBER, 1891.

*Chemistry.*

Examiner: The Director of Agriculture.

Marks.

Time allowed—Three hours—Only seven questions to be answered.

- 10 I.—Define the terms specific gravity, chemical compound, molecule, salt, latent heat, acid, specific heat, alkali.
- 10 II.—How is a Fahrenheit thermometer made? Express 10° C., 40° C., —10° C. in equivalent Fahrenheit degrees; 10° F., 40° F., —10° F. in equivalent Centigrade degrees.
- 15 III.—Express fully the meaning of each of the following equations, giving the combining weights:—  

$$\text{Zn} + \text{H}_2 \text{SO}_4 = \text{H}_2 + \text{ZnSO}_4$$

$$\text{H}_2 \text{CO}_3 + \text{CaO} = \text{CaCO}_3 + \text{H}_2 \text{O}$$

$$\text{KNO}_3 + \text{H}_2 \text{SO}_4 = \text{HNO}_3 + \text{HKSO}_4$$
- 20 IV.—Describe the chemical constituents of the air, noting the specific functions of each constituent.
- 15 V.—Describe nitrogen. How would you make a jar of it? How does it occur in nature? Indicate fully its importance from an agricultural point of view.
- 15 VI.—How much pure material should you use in order to get 220 grammes of carbonic acid gas? How would you identify the gas? Give its common names, and describe fully how it occurs in nature.
- 20 VII.—How would you distinguish nitric acid from hydrochloric acid? How does the former occur in nature? Describe fully how you make it in the laboratory. What do you know of nitrification, and the conditions essential to its development?
- 10 VIII.—What has chemistry taught you about the composition, uses and special value of any manure you have been using on the farm?
- 10 IX.—Name the alkaline metals; describe one of them. Give the names and the chemical formulæ of a number of its compounds, and describe their agricultural value.

100 Maximum. Pass, 50 per cent.; Honors, 75 per cent.

HAWKESBURY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, DECEMBER, 1891.

*Geology.*

Examiner: The Director of Agriculture.

Marks.

Time allowed—Three hours.—Only seven questions to be answered.

- 15 I.—Describe fully the action of the atmosphere in making soils.
- 15 II.—Name the principal elements and minerals forming the earth's crust from an agricultural point of view, and give their chemical composition and value.
- 10 III.—Describe the chief sources of our lime supply, noticing how each has probably been formed.
- 10 IV.—Describe what you would consider a good soil, judging by its physical and chemical properties.
- 10 V.—What traces have been left in geological history by lakes?
- 15 VI.—Give a full account of your observations on the geology of the College Farm, noting particularly the different classes of soil found thereon, and indicating probable causes of such striking differences.
- 15 VII.—Define the terms unconformability, fault, metamorphism, fossil, dip, outcrop, and give an illustration of each.
- 15 VIII.—Explain fully how fossils indicate geological chronology.
- 15 IX.—Give a concise sketch of the chief geological formations of New South Wales, and the agricultural characteristics of the soils resulting from each.

100 Maximum. Pass, 50 per cent.; Honors, 75 per cent.

HAWKESBURY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, DECEMBER, 1891.

*Surveying.*

Examiner: Mr. G. H. Knibbs.

Marks.

Time allowed—Three hours.—Only six questions to be answered, in which 1, 2, and 3 must be included.

- 20 I.—Describe the use and the adjustments of the theodolite and level.
- 15 II.—Explain in detail the various methods of chaining.
- 15 III.—The sides of a quadrilateral field are, in links, AB=980, BC=750, CD=700, and DA=860, the tie-line BD being 730 links. What is its area expressed in acres, roods, and perches?
- 10 IV.—Give examples of two systems of keeping field notes of the survey of a field such as is indicated above, introducing the mode of noting offsets to irregular boundaries.
- 10 V.—Find the area of a segment of a circle having a radius of 200 feet, the chord of the segment being also 200 feet.
- 15 VI.—The slope of the sides of a rectangular tank, the top of which measures 33 feet by 25 feet, is 1½ horizontal to 1 perpendicular. What is its cubic measurement in yards, the depth of the tank being 5 feet?
- 15 VII.—What would be the discharge in gallons per second of a long smooth pipe 6 inches in diameter having a slope of 1 in 225?
- 15 VIII.—Illustrate by diagrams and by explanatory notes the system of grading for drains.
- 20 IX.—Describe generally the methods of plotting surveys and level sections.

100 Maximum. Pass, 50 per cent.; Honors, 75 per cent.

## HAWKESBURY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—DECEMBER, 1891.

Botany.

Examiner: Mr. Fred Turner.

- Marks. Time allowed—Three hours.—Only eight questions to be answered.
- 10 I.—Describe the structure of the seed, stem, and venation of the leaf of (A) a Dicotyledonous plant; (B) a Monocotyledonous plant. Describe the organs of fructification and other principal characters in Acotyledonous plants. How would you distinguish an Exogen from an Endogen? Name some well-known examples.
- 9 II.—What is the difference between a Monochlamydeous flower and a Dichlamydeous one? What are the meanings of Dioecious, Monoecious and Polygamous, as applied to plants? Name some well-known examples.
- 12 III.—Describe fully the various parts of a flower. Take the three following as examples:—"Native Rose," "Gigantic Lily," and "Couch Grass." Give each one its botanical name, the natural order to which each one belongs, and refer each one to its respective class in the Vegetable Kingdom.
- 8 IV.—What is the difference between a parasitical plant and an epiphytal one? Name some well-known examples. What is the botanical name of a parasitical plant that is a great pest to farmers?
- 8 V.—Give the principal distinguishing characters between the natural orders Gramineæ, Cyperaceæ, and Juncaceæ. Name some well-known examples.
- 14 VI.—Show clearly how to distinguish Couch Grass (*Cynodon dactylon*) from the Star or Windmill Grass (*Chloris truncata*), and the Prairie Grass (*Ceratochloa unioides*) from Perennial Rye (*Lolium perenne*). Give the botanical and common names of six indigenous grasses, and six exotic; rasses. Write a description of each species, giving full information as to their value for pasture, hay, or silage.
- 15 VII.—Give the names of six well-known fibre yielding plants. What is Jute? Give its scientific name. Where is it a native of? How is it prepared? For what purpose is it used? What part of the cotton plant yields cotton? In what country is it extensively cultivated? What other economic property is the plant famous for.
- 15 VIII.—Name six well-known commercial vegetable oils: From what part of the plant is linseed oil obtained? How is it obtained? Why is it particularly suitable for painting purposes? Describe the Castor-oil plant. From what part of the plant is the oil obtained? How is it extracted? For what purpose is it used?
- 15 IX.—Give the names of six well-known tuberous rooted plants of agricultural importance. Name the chief starches used for food. Whence does arrowroot come? From what part of the plant is the starch obtained? How is it prepared? From what plant is tapioca obtained? In what countries is it extensively cultivated? What does its root resemble in shape? What is remarkable about the sap of this root?
- 10 X.—Give the names of six sub-tropical fruit-bearing trees, and write a short description of each one of them. Give the names of six stone-fruit trees, and write a short description of each one of them. Give the names of six fruit trees, suitable for cultivation in the colder parts of the Colony, and write a short description of each one of them.

100 Maximum. Pass, 50 per cent.; Honors, 75 per cent.

## REPORT OF THE SCIENCE MASTER.

Sir,

Hawkesbury Agricultural College, Richmond, 23 December, 1891.

I have the honor herewith to furnish my report for the session ending 23rd December, and it is satisfactory to note that the students have profited by experience gained in their first term, as they have shown in class a better comprehension both of the general nature and objects of their studies, and of the fact that good results are attainable only by a constant application and the accomplishment of their work little by little during the currency of the term and simultaneously with the lectures they receive.

Most unmistakably also has experience shown them that the difficulty of mastering new work is doubly multiplied when they lose connecting links in a science course of any kind, which must be taken progressively and in logical sequence. It is for this reason that the examinations in all of my subjects—chemistry, geology, and surveying—have, at my request, embraced the work of the whole academic year, and not merely that done in this session, as I should deplore any of my students losing, or even temporarily neglecting, the elementary, yet fundamental, portions of a science about which their knowledge is generally *nil* at the date of their entrance into this college, and which, therefore, emphasises the importance of thorough and constant revision. This is the system I have always adopted throughout my fortnightly class examinations, the institution of which no doubt greatly conduces to thoroughness and proficiency among the students, and the results of the class examinations indicate fairly what should be expected at the sessional examinations.

In surveying it has been difficult to afford sufficient individual practice with the theodolite and level to so large a class of students by merely the half-days of alternate Wednesday afternoons, and as it is indispensable that to make the subject of high practical utility copious use should be made of the instruments, I should recommend that the field work of surveying should be done on the "practical" or "field-work" days. And as proficiency in surveying can only be obtained by much practice, it would be worthy of consideration to afford second-year students this advantage, which, however, entails virtually an extension of the surveying to a two-year course. This is also, I think, of the character of the instruction of our second-year curriculum for the diploma, bearing testimony of the students' practical abilities.

The practical works carried out as field exercises for the students have this session been much of the same nature as those of last session, though in most cases it has been possible to divide the class into sections, each being allotted work, under supervision, in taking levels for draining, pegging out designs and systems of drainage, making flying-level sections for comparing levels at two localities, measuring up quantities, as for example fencing contracts, stacks of wood-fuel, drains, estimating discharge of water through drains from swamps and low-lying areas, sections for embankments for water reservoirs, *et cetera*, whilst, by means of the theodolite, surveys have been made of areas for clearing contracts, areas of grazing paddocks, detail surveys of sites for college buildings, farm houses, plan of the system of pipe drainage in the orchards, *et cetera*.

Regarding the subject of chemistry, it may be said that the students have now had a sound elementary treatise, in which have been advanced to them the general laws of the science as exemplified in inorganic chemistry, for it cannot reasonably be supposed that raw recruits will have obtained sufficient mastery of this difficult science to render themselves familiar in any great degree, during one year, with the actual matter of agricultural chemistry, which comes largely under the head of organic chemistry; but the second-year course will include the systematic study of the carbon compounds and the exact application of chemistry to agricultural practice; dealing, for example, with the chemical composition of soils and fertilizers; the animal body; respiration; plant foods and chemical changes going on in soils, by which means plants receive nourishment; food-stuffs; chemistry of dairy products; ensilage processes; fermentation, &c.

In geology, after the general treatment of the subject, special references have been made to agricultural features, accounting for the formation of soils, the composition of minerals and soil-forming ingredients, being explained; this also being supplemented by excursions to various parts of the country, and the college farm.

The natural philosophy lectures of next year will include mechanics, designed as an applied course, and including the calculation and graphic representation of stresses in roof-structures, girders, retaining walls for earthwork, hydrostatics, pumping machinery, the design of agricultural machine parts, the steam-engine and other motors, together with mechanical drawing and design.

As for the results shown in the recent examinations of the whole year's work in chemistry, geology, and surveying, I must express surprise at the low class averages, but I must congratulate those who have obtained top marks in the respective lists, and hope that all the students may spend a most happy Christmas and New Year, and enjoy a pleasant vacation, returning, next session, in good health and spirits for the more arduous work yet before them.

I have, &amp;c.,

E. CLARENCE WOOD,

Science Master.

J. L. Thompson, Esq., Principal.

REPORT

## REPORT OF THE LECTURER ON BOTANY.

Sir,

December, 1891.

I have the honor to present my report, dealing with the work done by students under my charge during the year 1891.

On Monday, 23rd March, I took up my duties as registrar and lecturer on botany, delivering my first lecture next day—the first session closing on 31st July. Between these two dates a course of thirty-two lectures on elementary botany was delivered, the subject being presented in such a way as should lead students up to a course on economic botany, which occupied our attention during the second session; the consideration of plant diseases being deferred until next year.

The lectures were copiously illustrated by diagrams; whilst by examinations of fresh specimens of flowering plants from time to time, and the use of the microscope, facts as developed in the lectures were brought home to the students in a way that should tend to produce a lasting impression.

An endeavour is made to interest students in the study of plants, and to give to it more thought than is usually the case in merely attending a short course of lectures; and it is to be hoped that a liking for botany may accompany many of them in their future careers. It is very desirable that they should take an interest in plants more than is shown in the mere sowing and reaping of crops.

A man who is in sympathy with his work, and can realise that plants are living things, capable of being coaxed, and made to do for him almost all he desires of them, must be in a better position to cope with difficulties than those who do not realise this, and the successful men of the future will be those who can cope with the difficulties sure to arise. How, for instance, are we to treat plant diseases unless we know their structure, habits, and ordinary wants. A doctor who understands nothing about the structure of the human frame and the functions performed in health, would utterly fail to cope with disease.

How much more difficult for us to deal with subjects unable to tell us as to their feelings and wants. A good grounding, therefore, in structural and physiological botany must be of great use to all who have to deal with plants, and to the agricultural student more especially, whilst special efforts are made to point out the useful application of the plant resources of the world.

The course of lectures on botany is calculated to bring out in strong relief the fact that plants are living things, sensitive to light, heat, and moisture, requiring regular and particular food, sometimes refusing to give us the return we look for, usually from want of knowledge on our part as to their requirements. Add to this, that we are still to a great extent ignorant of the influence on plants of their surroundings, also remembering that in cultivating and improving plants from our point of view we are disturbing the natural equilibrium between the plant and its environment, which means tampering with the conditions giving it natural health, and we can begin to understand how complex and deeply interesting a subject we have to deal with. Under existing conditions, as relating to cultivated plants, can we wonder that the more tender and subject to disease they should become; hence the higher the cultivation, the more need for knowledge concerning their structure and inner life.

A full syllabus of the lectures appears elsewhere. It will be seen that students have here an opportunity to become acquainted with the structure and functions of plants; whilst the natural orders most useful to man are specially dealt with, the whole course of study in this subject being specially adapted to the requirements of an agricultural education.

In dealing lately with technical education the Speaker of the British House of Commons made some remarks that might well be applied to the work of our own college. He says, "What ought to be taught is not a trade, or the particular manipulation of the articles students might have to deal with in after life, but the principles of science as applicable to art. The object should be to elevate the students above the mere manual dexterity of the special professions to which they are to belong."

Applying this to the particular case before us, I say that students here should acquire the principles of science as applied to agriculture. The object should be to elevate students above the mere manual dexterity requisite for ordinary farming operations.

Students are encouraged to make for themselves collections of native plants, weeds, insects, &c. This helps considerably in the technical work, and gives students a knowledge of the various noxious weeds, useful fodder plants, native and introduced, besides introducing them practically to plant diseases. Amongst the latter we have observed maize rust and smut, clover disease; cereals, with rust and smut; numerous insect pests, amongst them fig-trees with galericella, and a number of native plants have been found to be suffering from fungoid pests, examples of most of which have been submitted to Dr. Cobb.

Richmond, it may be mentioned, is particularly rich in introduced plants, over eighty having been already noted. The town also possesses a fine lot of exotic and native trees in the park and elsewhere. Students are instructed as to their characteristics and uses, as they should all possess a practical knowledge of the chief native and exotic timber trees.

Wednesday, being excursion day, the students have with me visited various places in the neighbourhood in search of wild flowers, &c., whilst some of them have gone as far as Kurrajong heights for the same purpose, every advantage being taken to make these "days out" as practically useful as possible.

They have had an opportunity of seeing the working of a vermorel spray-pump, used on pumpkins attacked by beetles at Mr. Pitt's farm, Bronté, and also on pear trees at Richmond.

Fortnightly examinations for each class have been held in botany, in each case dealing with the work done during previous two weeks.

A laboratory in connection with the teaching of botany is in process of formation, but from the want of a proper room it has been impossible to do much microscopical or experimental work.

As an aid to the teaching of botany, I beg to suggest that a garden plot be set aside for the purpose of establishing a collection of living plants, such as are dealt with in lectures, for illustration and experiment, and making the plants familiar to students. A botanic garden on a small scale would be most useful and instructive, not to say ornamental.

I would also ask for another good microscope to be supplied; as there are two masters, it is a matter of inconvenience to both that there should be only one microscope.

I would also suggest that there be purchased, models of flowers, with parts removable, illustrating the following important natural orders:—

- Leguminosæ.
- Graminaceæ, with a model of germinating grain.
- Cruciferae.
- Rosaceæ.
- Compositæ.
- Salsolaceæ.
- Myrtaceæ.
- Aurantiaceæ.

Such models are procurable at a cost of about £2 2s. each, and are invaluable for teaching purposes.

J. L. Thompson, Esq., Principal, H.A.C.

I have, &c.,  
CHAS. T. MUSSON,  
F.L.S.

## REPORT OF THE FARM OVERSEER.

Sir,

I beg herewith to submit my report for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

First, with regard to the students themselves, I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to their general good conduct, and to their increasing skill as workmen. I have to report a very decided improvement in their outdoor work; during the session just ended, the students have done some excellent work; as all-round workmen, the majority have given me very great satisfaction, and I believe that almost all have done their best, and tried to excel in some branch of the outdoor work. Some are really good workmen, and take great interest in their work; they have been close observers of all that has been done on the farm, and obtained information from every available source.

At the commencement of the year, the site of the Hawkesbury Agricultural College Farm was a dense forest, with large swamps, and a few small open spaces, on which some of the trees had been cut down, the stumps and roots in every case being left in the ground. There were no fences, and none of the soil was naturally rich or capable of growing first-class crops without manure and skilful cultivation.

Since

Since the opening of the college, a great change has taken place on the common—grubbing, clearing, fencing, and other work has been pushed on at a great rate—and we have now over 200 acres of ploughed land. The maize and other crops in the cultivation paddock are growing luxuriantly, artificial manures have been used for almost every crop, and several experimental plots sown in order to test the value of the different manures for various crops, but we have been working under difficulties this season, and as it is rather early in the season to write with certainty about results, I do not think that it would be fair for me to make any remark about the different manures experimented with, further than to state that we have obtained very good results by using your mixture of kamit, dried blood, and bonedust.

During the year several trials of agricultural implements have taken place on the farm, at all of which the students have been present, and, judging from their conversation months afterwards, they have been keen observers.

The visits to the Sydney and Hawkesbury Agricultural shows were very highly appreciated by the students, who gladly avail themselves of such grand opportunities to increase their knowledge.

In addition to the general routine of farm work, the students have cheerfully done a lot of rough work, such as road making, draining, grubbing, clearing and filling stump holes, &c. I have always tried to make the work as varied and interesting as possible; but to the students, who were quite unaccustomed to hard work, the rough work on a new farm must have seemed very hard and monotonous, however, they worked on patiently and well, and by their cheerfulness and goodwill to each other, they made it a pleasure for me to work with them.

NATURE and estimated value of work done by Farm Staff and Students, independent of all contracts

	£	s	d
Filling stump holes on Ausburn s contract	187	10	0
Grubbing trees, extracting stumps, cutting and stacking the wood, &c, on 100 acres between Richmond and Clarendon	110	0	0
Grubbing and clearing scrub on 200 acres	70	0	0
Making open drains to drain swamps, &c	117	10	0
Levelling ground, filling large holes, carting sand, forming roads	103	0	0
Making embankments through newly drained swamps on which fences were erected	28	0	0
Clearing lines for fences	11	0	0
	<hr/>		
	627	0	0
Work done under direct supervision of farm foreman—Ploughing, disc harrowing, harrowing with common harrows, sowing manure, sowing seeds, scuffling, hilling corn, scooping, carting, hauling logs, and general routine work (see foreman's report)	447	4	0
Work done under direct supervision of foreman fencer—			
Erecting over 2 miles of six wire fence, with top rail	60	0	0
Preparing and erecting sixteen pairs gate posts	11	0	0
Squaring and otherwise finishing three pairs gate posts	3	18	0
Hanging fourteen pairs gates	9	0	0
Tarring tops of straining posts, &c.	0	10	0
Cutting gate posts, roller, &c	2	10	0
Making cow yard	2	15	0
Thirty-three rods of three rail fencing	6	10	0
Filling stump holes, carting from railway station in March, clearing up the grounds	25	4	0
Counting, passing timber	0	15	0
	<hr/>		
Total	£1,196	6	0
		£122	2
		0	0

BRUCE FERGUSON,  
Farm Overseer.

J. L. Thompson, Esq, Principal.

REPORT OF THE FARM FOREMAN

December, 1891.

Sir,  
I have the honor to report that I commenced work as farm foreman on 2nd March, 1891. During the first month little agricultural work could be done, and the horses were employed carting firewood from the common to saw mill, timber for cottages from railway station, also furniture, crockery, and many other household necessaries to the temporary quarters, filling up old excavations, &c.

About 200 acres of land have been ploughed, 6 inches deep, and all roots and stumps grubbed out when met with.

About 70 acres are now under crops of various kinds—maize, sorghum, millet, mangold, beet root, pumpkins, &c.

I have had from four to six students under my immediate control every day, and have done my best to teach them the use of all agricultural implements and machinery. The young men, as a rule have shown great interest in their work, and in every operation of the farm, they have made excellent progress. Some are equal, if not superior, to the ordinary farming hand. I have found them all obedient, civil, and obliging.

I value the work done under my supervision at £447 4s, as per detailed statement below.

I have, &c,  
GEO COBB,  
Farm Foreman.

J. L. Thompson, Esq, Principal, H A C.

ESTIMATED value of work done under Farm Foreman during year 1891.

	£	s	d
Carting timber, roofing iron, furniture, &c, from railway station to college, twenty days, with two horses and drays, at £1 per day	20	0	0
Carting firewood from common to saw mill, 30 cords, two horses and drays, five days, at £1 per day	5	0	0
Ploughing 200 acres maiden land, 6 inches deep, at £1 per acre	200	0	0
Harrowing 100 acres twice, at 3s per acre	15	0	0
Disc harrowing 100 acres twice, at 7s per acre	35	0	0
Sowing 40 acres maize by hand, at 1s 6d per acre	3	0	
Covering 40 acres maize with hoes, at 1s 6d per acre	3	0	0
Sowing 10 acres maize with Farmer's Friend corn dropper, for experimental purposes, two horses, two days, at £1 per day	2	0	0
Sowing 6 acres sorghums with Farmer's Friend seed drill, two horses, one day at £1	1	0	0
Ploughing 12 acres second time for sowing pumpkins, melons, beet, and mangold, at 12s 6d per acre	7	10	0
Ploughing and scooping for filling up excavations and making embankments for erection of fences across swamps, three horses, twenty days, at £2 per day	40	0	0
Extracting stumps on east side of railway line, with stump extractor, one horse employed twelve days, at 12s 6d per day	7	10	0
Carting 150 straining and gate posts, placing same on various lines of fence, two horses, fourteen days, at £1 per day	14	0	0
Scuffling 55 acres maize twice over, at 4s per acre	11	0	0
Hilling 55 acres maize with plough, at 5s per acre	13	15	0
Spreading artificial manures over 80 acres, at 7s 6d per acre	30	0	0
Ploughing 12 acres maiden land in orchard, at £1 per acre	12	0	0
Ploughing 7 acres land in orchard second time, at 12s 6d per acre	4	7	6
Harrowing 8 acres in orchard twice, at 3s per acre	1	4	0
Harrowing 100 acres fallow land twice, at 3s per acre	15	0	0
Scuffling 55 acres maize, at 2s 6d per acre	6	17	6
	<hr/>		
	£447	4	0

REPORT

## REPORT OF THE ORCHARDIST.

Sir,

Richmond, 21 December, 1891.

I have the honor to submit the following report in reference to the orchard work, and also other work connected with the college which has been done under my supervision since the 6th day of April, 1891, on which date I commenced duty.

I first selected a site suitable for the orchard and farm buildings, and prepared a ground plan for same.

On account of the delay in the fencing and clearing contracts, I was prevented from proceeding with the preparation of the orchard land for some time. During the delay I was employed in examining and passing the clearing contracts of Ausburn, Sherrington, and Barnes, and preparing lists of plants required for the orchard, avenue, and college grounds.

While waiting for the orchard to be fenced in, myself and the students were employed in trenching land for a nursery, filling up holes and ruts in orchard land being trenched by contract, and generally preparing land for the reception of young plants.

During the season we have planted a vineyard of 5 acres, containing 8,765 vines, made up of sixty-nine choice varieties. They are doing remarkably well, although it was late in the season before we could plant them, on account of the contractor failing to fulfil his clearing contract.

The vines have progressed so favourably that I would recommend their immediate staking. The number of stakes required for the present vines and those for next year to finish the plot laid out for the vines is 13,000.

I have also planted in their permanent positions a number of peach, apricot, walnut, plum, guavas, persimmon, and fig trees, all of which are growing remarkably well.

The nursery stock comprises a large number of apple stocks, pears, peaches, quince stocks, orange and lemon stocks, and also a number of willows to plant the swamps, for economic purposes. These all look healthy, and are growing very well.

A few olive truncheons have been planted, and are doing very well. On account of the lateness of the season we were unable to secure a plentiful supply of these.

Two and a half acres of potatoes have been planted, comprising Brownell's Beauty, Early Rose, and Ashleaf Kidney. There are also 120 varieties of potatoes planted for experimental purposes. Also, vegetables, &c., as follows:—

Four thousand five hundred cabbages, three varieties, viz.: London Market, Eastham, and St. John's. French beans, pumpkins, vegetable marrows, cucumbers, rock and water melons, artichokes, arrowroot, ginger, mountain rice, sweet potatoes, tapioca, 1 acre of teocinte, and several other miscellaneous plants.

All the crops are doing very well, considering that they were received late in the season for planting, and the ground being in such a raw state. During the last three months I have been pegging out lines for the systematic drainage of upwards of 80 acres of land, and superintending the levels and laying of drain pipes.

The length of drains completed up to date is 537 chains 57 feet 9 inches of 2-inch pipe, and 31 chains of 6-inch piping. The whole of the drainage will be completed in the month of January, 1892.

When the drains are finished, my whole attention will be directed to the laying out and preparation of this land for autumn and spring planting, also the propagation of plants required for this purpose.

I estimate that we shall make £100 out of our potatoes, cabbages, melons, cucumbers, and other vegetables.

The college has been supplied with vegetables to the amount of £3 17s. 6d., whilst we are commencing to sell our surplus stock.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. STIEME,  
Orchardist.

J. L. Thompson, Esq., Principal, Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

## REPORT OF THE FOREMAN CARPENTER.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit my report of the work done under my supervision, also the value (labor only) of such work, since I commenced my duties on 5th March, 1891.

The prices are in accordance with contract rates.

A great deal of my time has been taken up in teaching students, as they not only required to be shown how to do the work, but the tools they required to work with had to be put in working order for them.

Some of the students have made very good progress in this respect, so that more bench-work may be done next session.

The average number of students I have had under my charge each day has been four, and the average number of days each student has had at the work has also been four.

I wish to take this opportunity of stating that I have always found the students willing and obedient, and, with a very few exceptions, taking a very keen interest in the work, but for which we could not have got through so much as we have done.

Very few tools have been lost or broken, but I should like to state that the early supply of tools was a very inferior one indeed, entailing more labour to keep them in working order than those of a good quality would have done.

In the early part of the first session a lot of work had to be done both in the college and the outbuildings to fit them to our requirements, such as fitting up the kitchen, store-rooms, pantry, dining-room, &c., with shelving, cupboards, tables, covering floors with cocoanut matting leaded at ends, easing doors, and fitting locks, bath-rooms, and lavatories for students' use, unpacking and fitting together furniture, a lot of which required repairs.

In the outbuildings we had to fit up chemical laboratory, carpenters' workshop, students' recreation rooms, and store-rooms for farm tools; also cow-bails, piggery, and a few repairs to fences and gates.

The new work that has been done consists of erecting weatherboard cottages for housekeeper and science master, bathrooms, engine shed, large portable cattle feeding-trough, twenty farm gates, and a number of smaller jobs as they were required.

The principal part of the students' work in the shop consisted of gate-making, from the rough timber, so that they have had a good deal of planing, mortising, and sawing, and I must say I have been surprised to see how rapidly some of the students have learned to use the tools.

Value of work done .. £177.

To the Principal, Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

A. BROOKS,  
Foreman Carpenter.

## REPORT OF THE BLACKSMITH.

Sir,

Herewith I beg to submit a brief report of matters connected with the smithing department at the college. I entered on my duties on the 1st October, and for some time was engaged fitting up blacksmith's shop, repairing pumps, making pans for w.c., and sundry works of a like nature. Considerable time was also spent in making many of the necessary tools for my work. In all we have made about fifty, including, amongst other things, drills, clips, tongs, cold chisels, punches, pullers, &c., &c.; whilst the shop is fitted with a set of the necessary implements, obtained by purchase, and including bellows, anvil, vice, hammers, handles, squares, punching and drilling machines, screw tackle, &c., &c.

I value the work done since 1st December at about £10. It includes new shoes, repairs to gates, tanks, shower-baths, drains, &c.; sharpening and repairing farm implements, two sets gate hooks and hinges; in addition to which there is a good deal of work partly finished, now in hand, that cannot at present be priced, whilst many minor jobs have been attended to which cannot very well be priced.

I have, &amp;c.,

T. H. MATHEWS,  
Blacksmith.

J. L. Thompson, Esq., Principal, Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

REPORT



## REPORT OF THE FOREMAN FENCER.

Sir,

December, 1891.

I have the honor to hand in my report for the year 1891. During the months of January, February, and part of March I was employed by Mr. John Coleman, cutting thistles, prickly pear, clearing up rubbish, &c., on the common.

Since 1st April I have had two to four students under my control every day, and have executed the following work:—

	£	s.	d.
Two miles of fencing .....	60	0	0
Preparing and putting in 16 pairs of gate-posts, topped and grooved .....	11	0	0
Three pairs gate-posts, squared from log .....	3	18	0
Hanging 14 pairs of gates, sells, and blocks .....	8	0	0
Twelve weeks' labour cutting thistles and prickly pear, filling stump holes, &c. ....	25	4	0
Putting up cow bails and trough, &c. ....	2	15	0
Felling and cutting 4 pairs gate-posts, and cutting a roller .....	2	10	0
Removing strainers and timber, running a line, &c. ....	2	5	0
Thirty-three rods 3-rail fencing .....	6	10	0
Estimated total value of work done .....	£122	2	0

On the whole the students have shown much interest in the various operations of fencing. Shute and Quodling, in my opinion, can be classed as first-class at this work. All worked well, and their improvement has far exceeded my expectations.

I have, &amp;c.,

GEO. STEAD,

To J. L. Thompson, Esq., Principal, Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

Foreman Fencer.

## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER.

Sir,

Richmond, 29 December, 1891.

I have the honor to make my report for the year ending December, 1891.

The health of the students has been satisfactory, with one exception, there having been no serious case of illness.

The only suggestion I have to make is that, owing to the rather crowded state of the dormitories, an isolated room should be set apart for cases of sickness, properly furnished, and well ventilated, as under present conditions, should an infectious case present itself, it would be extremely difficult to limit the spread of the disease.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. M. HELSHAM,

J. L. Thompson, Esq., Principal, Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

Medical Officer.

## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL—continued.

WHEN I took over the control of the common on 3rd March, 1891, the following contracts were under way:—

C. H. Ausburn, 301 acres, at a total cost of £1,028 15s.

Sherrington &amp; Co., 230 acres, at a total cost of £862 10s.

A. G. Marden, supply of fencing material.

A. Wilson, do do

A. J. Wilson, do do

Ausburn finished his contract in a highly satisfactory manner, but the same cannot be said of all the contractors. Marden has also fulfilled his first and all subsequent contracts in a highly satisfactory manner, providing first-class fencing material, and giving no trouble in having to cull out timber.

The following is a full list of all contracts entered into during the year:—

	£	s.	d.	
C. H. Ausburn, clearing land—				For supply of fencing material—continued.
49 acres, at £1 5s. ....	61	5	0	A. G. Marden, 8,000 posts and rails, £5 per 100.
60 acres, at £3 12s. 6d. ....	217	10	0	(Champion's contract taken up).
156 acres, at £4 .....	624	0	0	A. J. Wilson, 2,000 posts and rails, £4 10s. ,,
36 acres, at £3 10s. ....	126	0	0	A. Wilson, 2,000 ,, ,, £4 8s. and
Total .....	£1,028	15	0	£4 10s. per 100.
Sherrington & Co., clearing land—				J. Wilson, 1,500 ,, ,, £3 17s. 6d.
230 acres, at £3 15s. ....	862	10	0	per 100.
Barnes & Co., clearing land—				W. Eather, 360 gate, corner, and straining
317½ acres, at £2 .....	635	0	0	posts, at 3s. 6d. each.
J. J. Young, clearing land—				Fencing—
306 acres, at £4 15s. ....	1,147	10	0	Harrison and Jeffries, 2 miles, at, per mile, £30.
192 acres, at £3 10s. ....	672	0	0	J. F. Graham, 4 ,, ,, ,, ,,
486 acres, at £2 5s. ....	1,093	10	0	W. Giddins, 2 ,, ,, ,, ,,
Total .....	£2,913	0	0	H. Martin, 2 ,, ,, ,, ,,
Antcliffe and O'Donoghue, clearing land—				R. Sconce, 2 ,, ,, ,, ,,
26 acres, approximately, at £2 15s. ....	71	10	0	Supply of pipes for drains—
A total of 1,858½ acres, at a total				Goodlett and Smith, 4,000 6-inch pipes, £1 4s. per 100,
cost of .....	£5,510	15	0	at Richmond.
For supply of fencing material—				Goodlett and Smith, 80,000 2-inch pipes, at £2 9s. per
Shiels and Fishburn, 20,000 posts and rails, cancelled.				1,000, at Richmond.
D. J. Champion, 8,000 ,, ,, ,, ,,				Drainage—
A. Davis, 2,000 ,, ,, ,, ,,				O'Brien and Halloran to cut 60 chains main drains, at,
A. G. Marden, 4,000 ,, ,, ,, £5 per 100.				per chain, 5s. 6d. ; 1,200 chains secondary drains, at,
,, 10,000 ,, ,, ,, £5 ,,				per chain, 4s. Total, £256 10s.
				To sink a well—
				W. Giddins, well completed, bricked and 50 feet deep,
				having 5 feet standing water, total cost of labour for
				same, £21 5s. ; the first 30 feet at 7s. 6d., balance
				10s. per foot.

Attached are copies of all specifications for clearing land, supply of fencing material, erection of fences, drainage, &c.

SPECIFICATIONS

SPECIFICATIONS for Clearing land at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College Farm, Richmond.

General Conditions.

1. With the exception of such trees as the Principal of the College may direct to be left standing, the contractor shall be at liberty to utilise any of the timber on the blocks which he undertakes to clear. All other timber, stumps, roots, scrub, or other growth to be extracted by the contractor to a depth of at least 18 inches below the surface of the ground, and the same to be burned on the ground.
2. The holes made in extracting all or any of the above-mentioned to be left unfilled until permission be obtained from the Principal or his accredited representative to fill them up.
3. The land to be left by the contractor in a condition fit for the plough and satisfactory to the Principal.
4. The Principal to have the right of commencing the ploughing whenever it shall seem to him desirable, and the contractor shall be responsible for extracting and burning such roots, timber or stumps as may be met with in ploughing, if the Principal require him to do so.
5. Each tenderer to make a preliminary deposit of £5 as a guarantee of the genuineness of the offer, which sum shall be forfeited if the contract be not commenced within four weeks from the date of the acceptance of tender, and the Minister for Mines and Agriculture may cancel the contract forthwith.
6. A progress payment equal to 75 per cent. of the value of work done to be made, as far as possible, fortnightly, by voucher upon certificate of the Principal; the remaining 25 per cent. to be paid upon certificate of completion according to contract.
7. If the contract be not completed within the time specified as per tender, and to the satisfaction of the Principal, the Minister for Mines and Agriculture may cancel the contract forthwith; and, unless an extension of time be granted by the Minister, the contractor shall forfeit the deposit money, and shall likewise forfeit all claim to the unpaid balance representing 25 per cent. of the estimated value of the work done.
8. If the time for the performance of the work be extended by the Minister, and the contract be not completed to the Principal's satisfaction in such extended time, then the Minister may cancel the contract, and the contractor shall forfeit the deposit money, and shall likewise forfeit all claim to the unpaid balance, representing 25 per cent. of the estimated value of the work done.
9. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Form of Tender.

I HEREBY agree to clear blocks of land Nos. \_\_\_\_\_, at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College Farm, Richmond, in terms of the specifications and general conditions stated at the back hereof, and at the prices shown below; and I further agree to complete the work within \_\_\_\_\_ weeks from the date of the acceptance of Tender.

Block No.	Price per Acre.	Block No.	Price per Acre.
	£ .....		£ .....

Deposit of £ \_\_\_\_\_ forwarded herewith.

Signature  
Address

To the Director of Agriculture, Sydney.

SUPPLY of Fencing Material at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College Farm, Richmond.

General Conditions.

1. A deposit of £5 to be lodged with each tender as a guarantee of the genuineness of the offer, which sum shall be forfeited if the contract be not commenced within four weeks from the date of the acceptance of tender, and the Minister for Mines and Agriculture may cancel the contract forthwith.
2. A progress payment, equal to 75 per cent. of the value of the material supplied, to be made, as far as possible, fortnightly, by voucher upon certificate of the Principal of the College; the remaining 25 per cent. to be paid upon certificate of completion according to contract.
3. If the contract be not completed within the time specified, as per tender, and to the satisfaction of the Principal the Minister for Mines and Agriculture may cancel the contract forthwith, and unless an extension of time be granted by the Minister, the contractor shall forfeit the deposit money and shall likewise forfeit all claim to the unpaid balance representing 25 per cent. of the estimated value of the material supplied.
4. If the time for the performance of the work be extended by the Minister, and the contract be not completed to the Principal's satisfaction within such extended time, then the Minister may cancel the contract, and the contractor shall forfeit the deposit money, and shall likewise forfeit all claim to the unpaid balance, representing 25 per cent. of the estimated value of the material supplied.
5. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Form of Tender.

hereby agree to supply and deliver, where directed at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College Farm, Richmond, the undermentioned fencing material, the whole to be of the best quality, and subject to the approval of the Principal of the College, and to be delivered within \_\_\_\_\_ weeks from date of acceptance of tender.

Posts 7 ft. 6. in. x 9 in. x 3 in.			Rails, 9 ft. 1 in. x 7 in. x 2½ in.		
Number.	£ s. d.		Number.	£ s. d.	
Ironbark.....	at	per hundred	Ironbark.....	at	per hundred
Box .....	at	do	Eox .....	at	do
Grey gum .....	at	do	Grey gum .....	at	do
Red gum .....	at	do	Red gum .....	at	do
Blue gum .....	at	do	Blue gum .....	at	do
Turpentine.....	at	do			

enclose deposit of £ \_\_\_\_\_ and agree to the general conditions at back hereof regulating this contract.

Name  
Address  
Date

To the Director of Agriculture, Sydney.

TENDER for erecting Fencing at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College Farm, Richmond.

hereby agree to erect \_\_\_\_\_ mile of fence at Hawkesbury Agricultural College Farm, as illustrated on diagram and as per specifications stated at the back hereof, for the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ per \_\_\_\_\_ and undertake to complete the work within \_\_\_\_\_ weeks from the date of acceptance of Tender.

enclose Deposit of £ \_\_\_\_\_ and agree to the general conditions on the back hereof as regulating this contract.

Name  
Address  
Date

To the Director of Agriculture, Phillip-street, Sydney.

Specifications

## Specifications and General Conditions.

All fencing material to be supplied by the Department of Agriculture, and to be erected, after the following manner, upon the lines marked out by the Principal.

The fence to consist of six wires and one rail placed as follows :—

From ground to first wire.....	6 in.
From first wire to second wire .....	6 in.
From second wire to third wire .....	6 in.
From third wire to fourth wire .....	6 in.
From fourth wire to fifth wire .....	7 in.
From fifth wire to sixth wire .....	8 in.
From sixth wire to bottom of mortise .....	8 in.
Size of mortise to be 6 in. x 3½ in.	
Top of mortise to top of post .....	7 in.
Fence posts to be mortised by the Contractor, and placed in the ground to a depth of .....	30 in.

Posts to be bored with ½-in. holes to receive the wires.

Before erection, all that portion of posts going into the ground must be well tarred. Tar and necessary implements must be found by the Contractor.

Rails to be neatly fitted into mortise with square shoulder. The ends of rails in all cases to be 2 in. at least through the post. A diagonal stay, securely strutted into posts and butted up against the next preceding post, to be put in at all commencements, terminals, and deviations of fence, the wires in all cases to be fastened through the stays.

Wire to be well and properly strained to an even tension to each straining post by Walker's patent wire strainers, which the Contractor must provide. All joints or splices to be made with a figure of 8 knot. No wire to be strained to gate-posts. Straining-posts to be placed in ground to a depth of 36 in., and to be put in at every 10 chains.

Openings for gates and gate-posts, 14 ft. wide, to be left where pointed out by the Principal.

Gate-posts and corner-posts to be at least 6 inches above the height of the fence, and to be placed 4 feet 6 inches in the ground. All posts to be well and properly rammed.

The fence to be completed in every way in a workmanlike manner, and to the satisfaction of the Principal.

A deposit of £5 to be lodged with each tender as a guarantee of the genuineness of the offer, which sum shall be forfeited if the contract be not commenced within four weeks from the date of the acceptance of Tender, and the Minister for Mines and Agriculture may cancel the contract forthwith.

A progress payment equal to 75 per cent. of the value of the work done to be made, as far as possible, fortnightly, by voucher upon certificate of the Principal of the College; the remaining 25 per cent. to be paid upon certificate of completion according to contract.

If the contract be not completed within the time specified, as per Tender, and to the satisfaction of the Principal, the Minister for Mines and Agriculture may cancel the contract forthwith; and unless an extension of time be granted by the Minister, the Contractor shall forfeit the deposit money and shall likewise forfeit all claim to the unpaid balance representing 25 per cent. of the estimated value of the work done.

If the time for the performance of the work be extended by the Minister, and the contract be not completed to the Principal's satisfaction within such extended time, then the Minister may cancel the contract, and the Contractor shall forfeit the deposit money and shall likewise forfeit all claim to the unpaid balance representing 25 per cent. of the estimated value of the work done.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

## SPECIFICATIONS for trenching 5 acres land at Ham Common.

## General Conditions.

1. The land to be trenched 2 feet deep in spaces of not more than 2 feet 6 inches wide.
2. The top spit to be turned over into the bottom of the trench, and the bottom shovelled out to the required depth.
3. The work to be performed in a workmanlike manner to the satisfaction of the orchard manager.
4. The work to be completed within six weeks from date of signing contract.
5. A progress payment of 75 per cent. to be made fortnightly by voucher, and upon certificate of the Principal; the remaining 25 per cent. upon certificate of completion according to contract.
6. Tenders will be received up to Saturday, 13th June, for ½ acre or more.

## For subsoiling 45 acres land at Ham Common.

## General conditions

1. The ground to be ploughed in lands of 1 chain wide.
2. All commencements to be thrown out and subsoiled, and then backed up again.
3. The first furrow to be turned over to a depth of 6 inches; the subsoil to be thoroughly stirred to a further depth of 9 inches, or 15 inches in all.
4. A combined plough and subsoiler may be used; or two ordinary ploughs following each other; the last one with the mould board taken off.
5. The work to be performed in a workmanlike manner, to the satisfaction of the orchard manager.
6. The work to be completed within two months from date of signing contract.
7. A progress payment of 75 per cent. to be made fortnightly by voucher and upon certificate of Principal; the remaining 25 per cent. upon certificate of completion, according to contract.
8. Tenders will be received up to Saturday, 13th June, for 5 acres or more.

Hawkesbury Agricultural College, Richmond, 2nd June, 1891.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, SYDNEY.

## Application for admission to the Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

Parent's or guardian's name and address :—  
 Applicant's name in full :—  
 Age, and date of last birthday :—  
 Name of last school, and date of leaving :—  
 Previous occupation (if any) :—  
 Standard of education, indicating what educational certificates have been gained, and the position attained in the last school :—

NOTE.—This form must be accompanied by a certificate of character from a responsible person, and a medical certificate as to health.

## Form of application for candidates over 21 years of age.

189

I HEREBY apply for admission as a student into the Hawkesbury Agricultural College of New South Wales, on the basis of the prospectus issued by the Minister of Mines and Agriculture, showing the conditions under which students will be admitted thereto; and I undertake at all times to conform to and obey the rules and regulations for the time being in force for the government and management of the said College, and I agree that my continuance as a student at the College shall be conditional upon my compliance with all such rules and regulations.

(Full signature of candidate)

The

The candidate for admission as a student into the Hawkesbury Agricultural College is required to supply the following information :—

Age, and date of last birthday :—  
 Name of last school, and date of leaving :—  
 Previous occupation (if any) :—  
 Standard of education—indicating what educational certificates have been gained, and the position attained in the last school :—

To the Under Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

(Signature)

Form of application for candidates under 21 years of age.

189

I HEREBY apply for the admission of my \_\_\_\_\_ as a student into the Hawkesbury Agricultural College of New South Wales, on the basis of the prospectus issued by the Minister for Mines and Agriculture, showing the conditions under which students will be admitted thereto; and I undertake that he shall at all times conform to and obey the rules and regulations for the time being in force for the government and management of the said College, and I agree that his continuance as a student at the College shall be conditional upon his compliance with all such rules and regulations.

(Signature of parent or guardian)  
 (Occupation)  
 (Full signature of candidate)

The parent or guardian of the candidate for admission as a student into the Hawkesbury Agricultural College is required to supply the following particulars :—

Candidate's age, and date of last birthday :—  
 Name of last school, and date of leaving :—  
 Previous occupation (if any) :—  
 Standard of education—indicating what educational certificates have been gained, and the position attained in the last school :—

To the Under Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

(Signature)

I attach the analysis of two samples of soil taken from what we consider the most fertile portion of the College farm. It will be seen how very deficient they are in plant food, as compared with examples of fertile soils given by A. Sibson, F.C.S., page 123 (inserted for the sake of comparison), which may be accepted as standards of fertility for good agricultural land :—

*Soils from College Farm.*

*Examples of fertile soils. Sibson; p. 123.*

Analysed by the Chemist of the Department.

	No. 1.	No. 2.		No. 1.	No. 2.
Silica .....	64·75	67·35	Silica .....	63·19	71·80
Peroxide of iron .....	1·26	2·36	Peroxide of iron .....	4·87	6·30
Alumina .....	29·32	26·45	Alumina .....	14·04	9·30
Lime .....	0·12	0·08	Lime .....	0·83	1·01
Magnesia .....	0·19	0·12	Magnesia .....	1·02	0·20
Potash .....	0·09	0·10	Potash .....	2·80	} 0·1
Soda .....			Soda .....	1·43	
Sulphuric acid .....			Sulphuric acid .....	0·09	0·17
Phosphoric acid .....	0·01	0·03	Phosphoric acid .....	0·24	0·13
Organic matter .....	2·79	2·35	Organic matter .....	8·55	} 10·98
Water .....	1·40	1·10	Water .....	2·94	
Nitrogen .....	0·07	0·06			
	100·00	100·00		100·00	100·00

The Common soil has nothing to recommend it, except its excellent mechanical condition, which will doubtless help it to respond generously to liberal treatment in the way of manures.

The special defect in the soil, is in the small percentage of phosphoric acid and nitrogenous matter.

The conclusions drawn from these analyses have been fully borne out by actual experiment in the field, more particularly in the growth of maize. Where the ground was unmanured, the plants are dwarfed, and of an unhealthy yellowish colour, showing that without scientific management good results cannot be achieved. On the manured land the growth of the crop has exceeded my most sanguine expectations. The maximum cost of manures in no instance exceeded £1 5s. per acre, and I am confident that sufficient will be left in the soil after the first crop to produce a good cereal crop without further manuring; thus reducing the annual outlay for manure to 12s. 6d. per acre, an expense which will be met by an extra yield of 6 bushels of maize at 2s. 1d., or 4 cwt. more hay, at 3s. 1½d.—surely not an unreasonable increase to expect. There is an old English, and very true proverb, which says that "one good crop begets another."

I anticipate that with good cultivation and a judicious selection of manures (in the latter matter I hope to have the benefit of the special knowledge possessed by the Director of Agriculture) much may be done. I do not despair of growing profitable crops. I consider, however, that the growing of maize, mangold, and other crops requiring a large amount of water, can only be carried out (with us) under considerable risk. A spell of hot dry weather, such as we are experiencing as I write (30th December), is liable on the high land to do very serious damage to succulent plants, and this brings me to the subject of irrigation.

There is no doubt in my mind but that the valuable effects of irrigation can be as well demonstrated at Ham common as at any place in the Colony. It is true we have a copious rainfall, sometimes close upon 50 inches per annum, but it is sometimes as low as 21 inches (as will be seen in the meteorological table dealing with the rainfall of the last eleven years). The bulk of this generally falls when it is more detrimental to plant life than otherwise. Now with irrigation at command for the artificial watering of such crops as maize, sorghum, teocinte, lucerne, rice, root crops, some varieties of fruit and vegetables, when rain fails us, the results achieved would, I am sure, surprise us all.

Then taking into consideration the many thousands of acres in New South Wales that are now almost valueless for want of sufficient moisture, which, with irrigation, would be capable of producing almost anything. This institution should be first and foremost in the field to demonstrate to the young men here the great value of irrigation, and its importance to the future welfare of the country, teaching them how rainless, unproductive regions, can be made to smile with plenteous harvests. We have only to look at what is being done in Victoria, South Australia, California, India, and other countries, to appreciate the benefits accruing from a proper use of irrigation.

I shall be delighted to co-operate with Mr. McKinney, Engineer-in-Chief of the Water Conservation Department, in this matter. I am quite sure that 100 acres on the farm could be easily graded, and a supply of water provided at a most moderate cost.

We have been doing good work in draining swamps, &c. Hundreds of millions of gallons of water have run to waste from the Glebe swamp. But we must not lose sight of the fact that we also want to conserve water. The utilisation of the surface configuration—its elevations, depressions, swamps, &c.—to best advantage, requires deep thought and sound judgment, and such an important matter as the development of our future water supply cannot be entered into without due deliberation.

Many

Many of the ideas that seemed to me right when I took charge of the place seem to me now to be altogether wrong.

We have struck water at a depth of 50 feet on the highest part of the common; it appears on analysis to be strongly impregnated with mineral matters, and not fit for human consumption.

If we can manage to conserve hundreds of millions of gallons of surface water, as I believe we can, it is of no use going to the expense of raising it from the bowels of the earth.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK AND CROPPING OPERATIONS.

A COMMENCEMENT has been made in this important department, which I trust will develop into one of the most educational branches of the institution.

The whole of the cropping operations this year may be said to be only experimental. Nine months ago the common was a dense forest, the ploughing of the land now under crop being performed with considerable difficulty owing to the large number of roots in the ground which could not be detected before.

During the winter months ploughing was much retarded owing to the excess of moisture in the soil. Every stump-hole and crevice was full of water, and continued so for some months. This is a sure indication as to the need of a proper system of drainage; and, indeed, little can be done in the way of profitable farming until this important work is accomplished on many parts of the Common. The land is the most deceiving I have ever seen during my experience. A casual inspection during dry weather would lead one to suppose that draining would not be required, the surface soil being, as a rule, of a friable sandy loam. It is in the subsoil that the evil exists. From 2 feet to 4 feet below the surface there is in most cases an impervious stratum of clay, above which the water remains until evaporated. This keeps the soil extremely cold during the spring months, and is decidedly detrimental to the growth of higher classes of plant life.

Maize.

Preparation of land.—Ploughed during the winter time to a depth of 6 inches. Harrowed twice with “disc harrows,” and twice with “toothed harrows.”

Drills drawn out both ways in field with the plough 4 ft. 6 in. between drills, and to ensure thorough pulverisation, worked both ways by means of horse hoe.

Hogan's maize.....	18½ acres planted.
Calabash maize .....	15½ ”
Abercrombie maize. ....	7½ ”

Manure used, a mixture of one-third each, blood manure, bone-dust, and kainit, distributed over land at rate of 5 cwt. to acre, at cost of £1 2s. 4d. per acre.

Seed soaked for twenty-four hours in rain-water before sowing. Four seeds planted at centre of cross-furrows and covered with hoes. Planting started 30th September, finished 10th October—seed germinated well, young plants making their appearance above ground on the ninth and tenth days after planting. Harrowed with tubular adjustable harrows when plants averaged 6 inches in height. Scuffle used between drills when required to kill weeds and grass, also to prepare soil for hilling purposes.

Started to hill on 23rd November.

The crop ranges from 6 to 8 feet in height presenting a fine healthy appearance, and giving promise of a good average return if dry hot weather does not set in at the critical time now approaching.

Manurial Experiments.

No. 1 Calabash maize .....	1 acre with blood manure.
„ 2 „ „ .....	1 „ „ bone-dust.
„ 3 „ „ .....	1 „ „ kainit.
„ 4 „ „ .....	1 „ „ lime and mixed manures.
„ 5 „ „ .....	1 „ „ superphosphate No. 1.
„ 6 „ „ .....	1 „ „ „ 2.
„ 7 „ „ .....	1 „ „ „ 3.
„ 8 „ „ .....	1 „ „ „ 4.
„ 9 „ „ .....	1 „ „ „ 5.
„ 10 „ „ .....	1 „ „ farm-yard manure.

Manures.

No. 1, 5 cwt., cost 25s. per acre.	No. 2, 5 cwt., cost 25s. per acre.
„ 3, 7 cwt. 16 lb., cost 25s. per acre.	
„ 4, 2 tons lime, and 5 cwt. mixed manures one-third each. Blood manure, kainit, and bone-dust. Cost per acre £1 5s. for manure. For lime, 16s. 6d.	
„ 5, 5 cwt. 2 qr. 6 lb., cost 25s. per acre.	No. 6, 4 cwt. 2 qr. 5 lb., cost 25s. per acre.
„ 7, 3 cwt. 3 qr. 11 lb., „ 25s. „	„ 8, 3 cwt. 14 lb., „ 25s. „
„ 9, 3 cwt. 14 lb., „ 25s. „	„ 10, truck load „ 25s. „

All the plots were manured to an equal money value, but No. 4 had 2 tons lime in addition.

Land prepared in same way as for three former lots.

Seeds put in with “dropper,” one seed at every 12 inches. Crops healthy.

No. 16 Golden drop maize.....	1 acre	} Manure one-third each, bone-dust, kainit, and blood manure at rate of 5 cwt. per acre, costing £1 2s. 4d. per acre.
„ 17 Hogan maize .....	1 „	
„ 18 Calabash maize .....	1 „	
„ 19 Ninety day maize .....	1 „	
„ 20 Abercrombie maize.....	1 „	

Planted on 12th October. Drills were run out with plough 4 feet apart. Seed soaked for twenty-four hours and planted by hand, four seeds to each hole and hoed over. Scuffle used for cultivating between drills. Plants healthy.

No. 21 Abercrombie maize, 1 acre. Manure same as for Nos. 16 to 21. Sown by “Farmer's Friend” drill on 8th October. Drills 12 inches apart. Land harrowed immediately before drilling. Grass thrown on to headland and burnt. Plants doing well, robust, with no appearance of disease. Germinated in ten days.

No. 53 Abercrombie maize, about 2 acres. No manure used. Land ploughed twice, and worked up well after first ploughing, receiving only one stroke of harrows after second ploughing. Seed soaked for twenty-four hours and put in with “Farmers' Friend” drill. This crop is poor and of a very unhealthy colour, as well as being dwarfed and patchy, does not compare at all favourably with No. 21, put in about same time with manure. It proves that our land will not grow maize without copious manuring.

No. 11 *Sorghum Saccharatum*.—Seed put in with the “Farmers' Friend” drill on 29th September; which distributes about two seeds to every foot. Drills 12 inches apart.

Owing to our having been disappointed in not receiving the horse-hoe to follow the drill, until too late, we were unable to eradicate the couch, and fear that on that account the sorghum will not do very well. The horse-hoe for following the drill has now arrived, and next season we shall be in a position to follow the drill with the hoe, and keep down the couch, as well as ensure a thorough pulverisation of the soil.

No. 12 Early amber cane	} same remarks as No. 11.
„ 13 Planters' friend	

No. 14 Broom millet.—This crop is doing fairly well, and is stooling out with as many as half a dozen shoots from one root.

No. 15 Kaffir corn.—This crop is not doing well, and is patchy.

Nos. 11 to 15 were all treated with a mixture of one-third each of blood manure, bone-dust, and kainit, at rate of 5 cwt. per acre, costing £1 2s. 4d. per acre.

No. 43 Pearl millet.—Land ploughed once, and well worked with disc and toothed harrows. Ploughed crossways. The land was harrowed. Seed drilled in with Farmers' Friend drill 12 inches apart. No manure used. Seeds germinated well, but plants have only stoolled well on the high-lying ground. A sure indication that it is useless for us to attempt to grow any gross feeding crops without a copious application of manure.

No. 44 Mixed sorghum } received same treatment as No. 43.  
 ,, 45 Dhoura }

These crops are very patchy and stunted, no doubt on account of excessive moisture in soil, being too near the big swamp.

Nos. 22 to 32.—Melons and pumpkins were planted on 9th October, but, in some cases, owing to bad seed, they had to be gone over again, and the blanks filled up. The land was cross ploughed and harrowed, drills were run out with plough about 16 feet apart, holes were then prepared by getting rid of couch, and mixing up a large handful of superphosphate with the soil in each hole. Holes 16 feet apart. The plants are doing well.

Nos. 33 to 38.—Sugar-beet in six varieties:—Land cross-ploughed and harrowed. Crowns were put up with plough. Couch grass and other rubbish raked off the crown, which was flattened slightly during the operation, and a seed-bed prepared. Seed sown by hand, soil raked over, on 19th November. The land was cleaned from couch with fork-hoes, and surface raked fine. Plants healthy. Soil being friable roots should expand with ease. Superphosphate was used.

Nos. 39 to 42.—Mangel Wurzel, in four varieties:—Land cross-ploughed and harrowed. Crowns were put up with plough, and all couch grass and other rubbish raked off. Seed bed prepared. Seed sown by hand, and covered with rake, on 13th October. Seed germinated well. Plants were thinned out and land cleaned on 19th November. Crop looks healthy, and now that land has been cleared of couch is doing well. Superphosphate was distributed over the land before drills were made; at the rate of about 5 cwt. per acre.

No. 46.—Rio pumpkin.—Same treatment as Nos. 22 to 32.

Nos. 47 and 48.—Cream pumpkin.—Same treatment as Nos. 22 to 32.

Pumpkin and melon seed obtained locally germinated well. Much of the other seed did not germinate, no doubt owing to age, or its having been kept in a damp place; the germinating power having been destroyed.

Nos. 49, 50.—Preserving melons.—Same treatment as Nos. 22 to 32.

Started to plough the pumpkins and melons by "gathering" round the plants, covering the couch in old drill, "gathered" about six furrows, and "split" the remainder.

Nos. 51, 52.—White Belgian.—Large red Altringham. Seed did not germinate; evidently poor. Land very full of couch.

*Arrowroot*.—Planted 9th October, in nursery; 3 rows 3 feet apart, in rows. Robust and doing well.

*Tagosaste*.—*Cytisus proliferus*.—Seed soaked for forty-eight hours, and sown in nursery; bed sprinkled lightly with wood ashes. Plants now showing up nicely.

*Mountain Rice*.—*Oryza montana*.—Numerous varieties. Land ploughed to depth of 6 inches, and then harrowed. Drills, 2 feet apart, taken out by hoes. Superphosphate distributed along drill. Seed put in by hand, on 2nd November. Germinated in six days, when young plants appeared.

*Salt-bush*.—*Atriplex*, four species.—Drill taken out with hoe. Blood manure mixed with soil, seed covered with about 1½ inches soil; wood ashes sprinkled over surface. Planted 9th October.

*Teocinte*.—*Euchlona luxurians*.—About 1 acre. Land ploughed to a depth of 6 inches, and then harrowed. Drills 4 feet apart. Seeds, after being soaked forty-eight hours in rain-water, planted three in each hole, on 27th October, 4 feet apart, in drills, a handful of superphosphate having been previously mixed with soil in holes. Seed germinated in twelve days. Started to hoe round them on 25th November, to clear young plants from couch and weeds. Plants healthy. They have "stooled" well, as many as eight shoots arising from one seed. I am of opinion that this will prove a most excellent fodder plant, and invaluable for silage.

*French Beans*.—Pale dun.—Four rows. Drills taken out with plough. Superphosphate and blood manure being used. Seed sown on 1st October. Those treated with blood manure have not done so well as with the first-named manure. Lime was applied before harrowing.

*Peas*.—Yorkshire Hero.—Three rows. McLean's little green pea, two rows. Lime was distributed on soil. Drills taken out with plough. Blood manure being used. Rows chipped between and then "hilled." Plants have not done at all well. The first-named variety doing best.

*Artichokes*.—Drill run out by plough. Farm-yard manure distributed along it. Planted 1st October. Hilled with hoes. Plants stand about 18 inches apart, and are doing well.

Rock-melons, "Large Persian."—Cucumbers, "Crystal white."—Water-melons were also sown in orchard. Farm-yard manure being used. Seed sown on 1st and 3rd October. Plants are healthy and doing well. Some seed, planted in land treated with blood manure and wood ashes, shrivelled up when young, new seed having to be put in. Lime was applied before planting.

*Potatoes*.—About 2½ acres "Brownell's Beauty," "Ashleaf Kidney," and "Early Rose."—Land ploughed to a depth of 6 inches, and worked with disc and toothed harrows until brought to a fine tilth. Tubers cut into sets, with not less than two eyes to each cut-piece. In some cases, where "tuber" was small, the "crown eye" was taken out, and the tuber planted whole. Sets planted in every third furrow on the side, in order to save trampling by horses, and to get a greater depth of soil. Howard's "digging plough" used for covering the seed potatoes, which were planted 10th September. When plants were 5 inches in height hoes were put between the drills. Rows hilled when plants 6 inches high, with hollow-crowned hill, to allow moisture to penetrate, and in order not to press plants too much. The land was manured before planting. There is no appearance of disease, though in low-lying places the tubers came to nothing. One hundred and twenty varieties of potatoes were also put in for experimental purposes, for which we are indebted to the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria. A division of the roots was made where the tubers threw up too much "top," by removing "shoot" from tuber and planting it out. Mr. Stieme has also under experiment, as suggested by me, potatoes planted under precisely similar conditions as to variety, manuring, soil, and date of planting, as follows:—

1. Tubers cut so as to leave only 1 eye.
2.     do     do     do     2 eyes.
3.     do     do     do     3 eyes.
4. The whole potato planted.

It will be interesting to note the result of these experiments. There has long been a diversity of opinion as to whether tuber should be cut to leave one, two, or three eyes, or the whole potato planted. Varying results have been recorded from time to time, and it is a subject in which experiments may be carried on here with profit on a more extensive scale. If we are fortunate enough to preserve our collection of potatoes until May next I intend exhibiting them at the Hawkesbury District Agricultural Society's show, to be held during that month. Some of them are now approaching maturity, whilst others are of later varieties.

*Cabbage*.—About 5,000 plants, in varieties "Eastham," "St. John's Day," "London Market."—Land ploughed twice, and worked with disc harrows. Drills taken out with plough 3 feet apart. Superphosphate distributed by hand in drill, and thoroughly mixed with soil. Plants dibbled in 18 inches apart. Planting commenced September 5. Three weeks later superphosphate was distributed around the plants, and hoed in. Plants were earthed up all round. The first ready for cutting November 18th. They "hearted" well. Have been attacked by cabbage-fly and caterpillar, but not to any serious extent.

*Pumpkins*.—Some were planted in orchard, nightsoil and farm-yard manure being used, lime having been distributed before harrowing. Four seeds in each hole. They germinated in nine days, and are looking very healthy.

Only a very few experiments could be attempted this year, but I trust my recommendation as to the appointment of an experimentalist will be carried out. We require one who will give his whole time, heart and soul, to this important work, which should stand first in significance at our institution.

*Potatoes.*



On 29th April a trial of "stump extractors" and "forest devils" took place on the college farm, under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society. Some officers of the Society came, and a considerable amount of local interest was shown. The entries were not numerous, though satisfactory work was done. Messrs. Mellor Bros. stump extractor came first, the other machines entered for competition having broken down.

On 13th June there was a trial of general farm implements in what is now the maize paddock. There was a large exhibit, most of the leading makers being represented. There were ploughs of various kinds—single, two and three-furrow, digging, stump-jumping, deep trenching, and draining ploughs, disc harrows, scarifiers, corn-planters, drilling machines, manure spreader, &c., &c., all of which were thoroughly tried. Over 200 farmers were present, some coming from as far as Hornsby, and all expressing themselves as highly pleased at having had such an opportunity to see the various implements at work, many of which were entirely new to them.

The demonstration was a most satisfactory one, and was, I consider, of great educational value both to the students and farmers. A number of the exhibits were selected and purchased for use on the college farm, among which may be mentioned the farm-yard manure spreader. It will cart the manure same as an ordinary waggon, and distribute it in any required quantity. This is done by means of a revolving bottom. As the load is drawn backwards it is operated upon by a spiked revolving drum, which distributes the material in small particles.

During the second session we had an interesting trial of some of the Planet junr., hand and horse machines, combining several uses in one machine, all of which are extremely useful, being light, easy to work, and answering their various purposes admirably. A few have been purchased for the farm and orchard.

There has also been a trial of the Carlyle patent reversible disc-harrow for cleaning and hilling corn. The advantage in using this machine is that the gangs are adjustable to various angles and reversible; therefore they can be made to throw inwards or outwards at pleasure, and the spread can be varied to suit different widths of rows. There is a good seat provided for the driver. It is a machine that should prove useful to farmers and orchardists, and is considered by far the best soil pulveriser, weed-destroyer, and maize-hiller ever tried on the Hawkesbury, costing only £8.

A list of the implements in use on the farm is appended:—

2 double-furrow governor steerage ploughs	1 farm dray (non-tip)
2 single-furrow digging ploughs	1 water-cart
3 ordinary single-furrow ploughs	1 drill horse-hoe
2 garden " "	1 Mellor Bros. stump extractor
1 single-furrow chilled plough, wooden beam	1 Planet, junr., combined drill wheel-hoe, cultivator, rake, and plough
1 six-furrow cultivator	1 Planet, junr., double-wheel hoe, cultivator, rake, and plough combined
1 nineteen-tinned scarifier (Edwards)	1 Planet, junr., single-wheel hoe, cultivator, rake, and plough combined
2 sixteen-gang disc harrows	1 Planet, junr., fire-fly plough
1 twelve-gang disc harrow	1 " cultivator, four and nine-tine attachments
1 eight-gang corn-hiller	1 Planet, junr., cultivator, four and nine-tine attachments, with roller, furrower, sweeps, and depth regulator
1 Farmer's Friend seed drill	1 Hornsby's power Strawsoniser
1 " corn-dropper	1 " hand Strawsoniser.
2 sets three-leaf zig-zag harrows	
1 set patent adjustable harrow	
1 set steel chain combination harrow	
1 three horse earth scoop	
1 manure spreader	
3 tip drays	

The Strawsonisers enable the grower to apply liquid or solid insecticides or fungicides, and may be used for broadcasting seeds and chemical fertilisers. Solid materials may be distributed down to one-quarter cwt. per acre, and liquids in a fine spray down to 1 gallon per acre. The power machine is worked by one horse, and covers 2 to 4 acres per hour. They will be found of immense use in coping with attacks of insect pests or mildews and fungous blights.

We also have the necessary outfit in whipple-trees, chains, harness, spades, picks, hoes, rakes, and other garden tools

During the year, day and half-day excursions have been made by students under the leadership of the Principal and Masters to various shows and places of interest. In order that they may have full opportunity to see specially important things in connection with agriculture and horticulture. In connection with these excursions students have had to write full accounts of everything, during the Saturday fortnightly examinations.

Places visited were as follows, and it should be mentioned that to the two Sydney exhibitions the authorities kindly gave students free admission:—

March.—Mr. Ezzy's orange orchard.

" Rooty Hill Fruit Preserving Works.

March 26.—Sydney Agricultural Society's Show.

May 7.—Hawkesbury Agricultural and Horticultural Societies Show.

July 4.—Royal Agricultural Society's Sheep Show, Sydney.

November.—Hobartville Dairy (cream separator at work).

Below is a copy of the time-table for last session. Owing to the multiplication of subjects (there will be two separate sets of lectures) next session, the hours of study will require to be somewhat increased.

College Time-table, 1891.

Day	Class.	8 30 to 9 30.	9 30 to 10 30.	10 30 to 11 30.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	7 to 8.	
		Botanist.	The Principal.	Science Master.	Science Master.	Science Master.	Science Master and Botanist. On Alternate Nights.	
Monday .....	A or B	Botany.	Principles of Agriculture.	Geology.	Theoretical Chemistry.	Practical Chemistry.	Evening Preparation.	
Tuesday .....	B or A	Botany.	Principles of Agriculture.	Geology.	Theoretical Chemistry.	Practical Chemistry.	Evening Preparation.	
Wednesday ...	A or B	Field Day.—Botanical and Geological Excursions, morning and afternoon. Visiting places of interest in the neighbourhood, inspecting field operations, or work of interest on the farm.					Field Surveying.—	
Thursday ....	B or A	Botany.	Principles of Agriculture.	Geology.	Theoretical Chemistry.	Surveying.	Evening Preparation.	
Friday .....	A or B	Botany.	Principles of Agriculture.	Geology.	Theoretical Chemistry.	Surveying.	Evening Preparation.	
Saturday .....	B or A	Examination in Botany.	Examination in Principles of Agriculture.	Examination, Chemistry or Geology.	.....	.....	.....	

During the year I visited the following sites proposed for experimental and educational farms:—February, Rookwood; March 27, Uralla and Glen Innes; May 2, Wagga Wagga; May 16, Bathurst; July 4, Camden. Full reports concerning same have been forwarded to you.

Outside my usual lecturing work at the college I have given four public lectures:—

August 20, School of Arts, Richmond—The Olive, its cultivation and products.

" 21, Public School Richmond—Tree-planting, its advantages, &c. &c.

" 24, Bathurst—Silos and Silage, its importance as pertaining to dairying.

November 14, St. Mary's—Silos and Silage.



I was well received on all occasions, and the audiences, although not large, were very appreciative.

Now, although I shall be only too glad to meet farmers on special occasions, and confer with them if desired to do so, advising them on any subjects pertaining to my calling, I fully recognise that my work is at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College and Farm, Richmond, and if spared, this will keep me fully occupied for years to come. Although I profess to be a teacher of "Agriculture," I lay no claim to being a lecturer.

We have received numerous letters from all parts of New South Wales and Victoria, requesting information as to poultry and pig breeding, draining, laying down of land with permanent artificial grasses, silage, wheat growing, new machinery, &c., &c. Such inquiries we shall at all times be most happy to answer as fully as possible, as we earnestly desire to be in touch with the farming community throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The following is a complete list of stock now on the College Farm:—

Horses.	Age.	Sire.	Dam.	Cost.	Purchased from.
	years.			£ s. d.	
Brownie, mare .....	7	Muir Lad .....	.....	33 0 0	Mr. P. H. Ridge.
Blossom, mare .....	6	" .....	.....	33 0 0	" .....
Kate, mare .....	7	" .....	.....	25 0 0	Mr. Nowland.
Polly, sulky mare .....	4	" .....	.....	18 0 0	Mr. Bailey.
Prince, gelding .....	4	Scotchman ..	Smiler .....	30 0 0	Mr. Hough.
Robin, gelding .....	5	Malcolm .....	Blossom .....	30 0 0	Mr. Hough.
Nugget, mare .....	7	Davis .....	.....	25 0 0	Mr. Onus.
Charlie, gelding .....	7	King Tom ..	.....	15 10 0	Mr. Hough.
Dolly, mare .....	5	" .....	.....	22 0 0	Mr. Gilmour.
Nelly, mare .....	5	Muir Lad .....	.....	25 0 0	Mr. J. Lamrock, jun.
Gipsy, mare .....	6	" .....	.....	7 0 0	Mr. Madgwick.
Two draught foals .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

We have been extremely successful in the selection of our horses. The nine draughts are fine specimens of the true Clydesdale stamp, bred mostly from stock introduced into Richmond by the late lamented Mr. Andrew Town, whose name is still a household word in all that pertains to horse flesh. They are all young, active, staunch and splendid workers, very quiet, and could not be equalled for our work. They are remarkably healthy, only one suffering from "grease," a point that Mr. Pottie, M.R.C.V.S., our newly appointed lecturer on Veterinary Surgery, may be able to make use of.

#### Dairy Stock.

1 Ayrshire bull, Warrior, 3 years old, purchased from K. B. Ferguson, Dunedin, New Zealand, £15.

The following were purchased from H. H. Brown, Colstoun, Paterson:—

1 pure Ayrshire heifer, Ayrshire Lass, by Sir Walter Scott, £15 15s.

1 " " Nellie, by Sir Walter Scott, £14 14s.

1 " " Maydew, by Sir Walter Scott, £14 14s.

1 cross between Alderney and Ayrshire, Magnet, by Young Baron, £12 12s.

1 pure Ayrshire heifer, Jennet, by Young Baron, £15 15s.

1 " " Queen of Hearts, by Young Baron, £12 12s.

1 " " First Flower, by Young Baron, £12 12s.

1 " " Fleckie, £12 12s., died in July. (See note.)

6 common dairy cows, purchased at prices varying from £5 to £6 10s.; 2 others had to be destroyed. (See note.)

From the Ayrshires we have 5 very fine calves, 4 heifers, and 1 bull, by Cock-a-bendy. As they calved they have been carefully broken into the bail, and, after next calf, should turn out first-class milkers.

Total now on the farm, 19 head, valued at £180.

#### Pigs.

We have already recognised this valuable domestic animal at the college, not as yet in the way of breeding but to utilise the waste from the kitchen.

Our first purchase was on the 15th of June. Two "stores" at 15s. each, which we sold on the 29th of August at £3 each. On the 24th October I purchased five other "stores" which shortly afterwards realised 35s. per head. We have at the present time seventeen head of stores doing remarkably well, which I intend to convert into ham and bacon when the cool weather comes again. I am surprised at the paucity of pigs in this district and their general poor quality. I am convinced that farmers would find them much more profitable than any other class of stock at the present time. With such facilities for producing cheap corn the Hawkesbury should be the leading district in pig raising and bacon curing.

Since the issue of your miscellaneous publication, No. 1, on the pig, more interest has undoubtedly been shown in this neglected animal.

One resident, acting on the instructions given in my article, page 14, killed and cured half a dozen pigs, and when I met him six months afterwards said it was the best bacon he ever tasted, and the only lot they had ever made which they could eat and sell. Being of a generous disposition, he subsequently sent me a ham, which was duly appreciated by myself and family.

There is no reason why we, in New South Wales, should not produce ham and bacon equal to any that ever left old England, and yet we are importing over £50,000 worth every year from other countries.

The Bodalla Company is setting a noble example to others in the way that pig-raising and curing is being entered into.

In stock the chief loss I have to report is that of two cows. Mr. Stanley, the Government veterinary surgeon, visited the college at my wish for the purpose of examining them, on 30th November, reporting as follows:—

"I examined two dairy cattle, one suffering with actinomic tubercle in the supr. maxillary bone. In all probability the actinomyces (or microbic fungi of the disease) gained access through eating affected herbage or straw, the fungi taking root in the gums during dentition. When once established the spores of the fungus are carried by the blood vessels all over the body, and may be arrested and grow in any organ, forming tubercular masses, varying in size from small shot to cricket balls. As the disease is also known in mankind it is dangerous to use the milk or flesh, so that all cattle suffering from actinomycoses are condemned as useless and destroyed.

The second cow had a cancerous growth on an old brand on the rump. The disease is known by its malignancy, it defies healing remedies, and continues to grow; it is incurable and its discharges are liable to contaminate milk, sores, &c."

(Signed) EDW. STANLEY.

The two cows were shot and burned next day.

During the first session we also lost an Ayrshire cow, Fleckie, from tympanitis (hoven or blown) as reported at the time, this occurred during my temporary absence from the college on departmental business. I may add that all cases were made the most of for educational purposes.

Appended is a balance-sheet showing expenditure in the various accounts during the past year. In commencing such an undertaking the outlay must necessarily be great, whilst the income derived from stock, &c., has been, up to the present, small. In future years this latter item will occupy a much more prominent position in our balance-sheets.

It may be noted that "maintenance" account includes some large items (approaching £500) for firewood which is stacked on the farm, and not as yet in use. Laboratory account includes books. No sheep are as yet on the farm, but as soon as another paddock is fenced in I hope to have some. On the Cr. side the items are made up by small returns from different departments with charges to students for books, breakages, &c., &c. The expenditure for clearing and fencing will not occur after the farm is in full working order, and that for furniture and plant will not recur when the new college is fully equipped, except in cases of ordinary wear and tear.

It

It is impossible this year to arrive at any exact statement as to cost of maintenance, the numbers of students have varied so much during the two sessions. After careful calculation, however, it may be said that for the year 1891, including food, fuel, light, and laundry, the cost for each person in the establishment was approximately £26 17s. 6d. Including housekeeper's salary and servants' wages the cost is about £35 13s.

In future years the cost of maintenance should be considerably reduced. When the farm can provide its own meat, fruit, and vegetables (which it is making a commencement to do now) the cost for each person per annum should be brought down to between £23 and £25.

BALANCE-SHEET, H. A. C., 31 December, 1891.

Dr.			Cr.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Building Account .....	418	15 2	Building Account .....		
Furniture .....	1,113	4 10	Furniture .....	8	3 6
College—Salary .....	721	4 8	Salary .....		
"    Wages .....	455	13 7	Wages .....		
Maintenance .....	1,536	11 8	Maintenance .....	4	0 4
College—Carriage .....	88	1 3	Carriage .....	0	10 0
Laboratory .....	412	11 1	Laboratory .....	29	13 2
College—Charges .....	125	14 0	Charges .....	23	1 3
Rent .....	323	13 2	Rent .....		
College .....	3	17 8	College .....		
Department of Agriculture .....	86	13 0	Department of Agriculture .....	14,051	15 9
Farm .....	34	19 7	Farm .....	6	0 0
Clearing .....	3,345	7 6	Clearing .....		
Fencing .....	1,928	11 7	Fencing .....		
Plant .....	1,066	19 2	Plant .....		
Farm—Salaries .....	312	10 0	Salaries .....		
"    Wages .....	1,000	19 2	Wages .....	0	16 0
Horse .....	263	10 0	Horse .....		
Cattle .....	174	6 0	Cattle .....	2	9 2
Sheep .....			Sheep .....		
Pig .....	13	12 6	Pig .....	12	2 7
Forage .....	256	10 2	Forage .....		
Farm—Carriage .....	58	19 0	Carriage .....		
Orchard .....	273	19 6	Orchard .....	4	0 8
Farm—Charges .....	23	1 4	Charges .....		
Manure .....	103	6 10	Manure .....		
	£14,142	12 5		£14,142	12 5

As follows is a list of the College Staff as constituted at present:—Principal, J. L. Thompson, (Late Principal of the Dookie Agricultural College, Victoria); Science Master, E. Clarence Wood, M.A., B. Sc., B.E.; Registrar and Lecturer on Botany, C. T. Musson, F.L.S. (London); Orchard Manager, W. Stieme; Farm Overseer, B. Ferguson; Farm Foreman, G. Cobb; Foreman Carpenter, Adam Brooks; Foreman Blacksmith, T. H. Mathews; Housekeeper, Miss Phoebe Jewell Oliver; Medical Officer, W. M. Helsham, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London.)

Owing to the extra number of students, and the full College course being now about to be entered upon—i.e., the 1st and 2nd years course—extra teachers will be engaged from the commencement of next session, as per my recommendation of December 3.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS IN THE COLLEGE LIBRARY.

- |                                      |                                                      |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Agriculture, 135 standard works.     | Microscopy, 5 volumes.                               |
| Botany, 54 volumes.                  | Photography, &c., 3 volumes.                         |
| Chemistry, 14 volumes.               | Proceedings of Societies, Reports, &c., 46 volumes.  |
| Entomology, 17 volumes.              | General Reading, 8 volumes, together with all the    |
| Geology, 42 volumes.                 | standard agricultural journals from England, America |
| Mathematics and Physics, 24 volumes. | and the other Colonies.                              |

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

TOTAL of Rainfall at Richmond, New South Wales, for the years 1881-1891, as taken by T. H. F. Griffin, Esq.

Month.	Inches of Rain. 1881.	Inches of Rain. 1882.	Inches of Rain. 1883.	Inches of Rain. 1884.	Inches of Rain. 1885.	Inches of Rain. 1886.	Inches of Rain. 1887.	Inches of Rain. 1888.	Inches of Rain. 1889.	Inches of Rain. 1890.	Inches of Rain. 1891.
January .....	5.002	0.410	5.165	0.567	3.772	2.266	8.856	1.955	1.923	5.071	6.518
February .....	3.238	0.887	6.305	0.258	1.338	0.906	4.234	5.442	1.084	7.383	1.799
March .....	2.273	0.714	0.406	0.961	2.521	0.860	2.210	1.910	0.328	15.681	3.244
April .....	1.632	2.174	2.817	5.968	1.237	1.710	1.993	0.386	1.920	2.092	2.302
May .....	2.432	1.414	3.909	3.411	0.413	0.916	2.697	0.476	20.818	2.582	0.760
June .....	0.476	4.202	0.028	2.945	7.209	0.878	2.125	0.187	0.677	5.460	8.965
July .....	1.418	0.122	0.482	3.431	1.286	2.544	1.225	1.068	3.119	2.835	1.430
August .....	2.883	0.800	2.079	0.316	Nil.	1.688	6.010	0.063	2.335	0.222	1.942
September .....	1.941	0.020	5.274	1.196	1.121	0.377	0.322	1.491	2.294	2.215	3.402
October .....	2.921	7.456	1.290	3.083	0.739	3.349	1.674	1.098	1.787	2.052	1.746
November .....	1.051	1.691	2.164	1.959	1.626	2.857	4.830	0.405	3.931	2.597	3.495
December .....	1.768	2.265	1.134	0.820	4.243	3.636	6.298	6.529	1.269	1.616	2.431
Total .....	27.038	22.155	31.073	24.915	25.503	21.987	42.474	21.010	41.485	49.806	38.034

Richmond, 31/12/91.

Mean for the above 11 years = 31.408 inches.

## APPENDIX C.

PATHOLOGIST'S ANNUAL REPORT, 1891.

To the Under Secretary for Agriculture.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report for the year 1891.

N. A. COBB.

*Organisation.*

The work of organising this, the Pathological branch, extended well into the year 1891, and required much time.

*Publications of this Branch.*

These have appeared mainly in the *Agricultural Gazette*, and I find that the number of pages occupied by them was seventy-two. They were accompanied by sixty-six figures, of which forty-six were drawn by myself, and five by Mr. Grosse; the remainder were copied from other publications. Of those that were drawn on wood in the department, thirty-six were engraved by Mr. W. E. Chambers, and thirteen by myself. Two illustrations produced in this branch were used for illustrating an article on anthracosis, by Mr. Despeissis, and four were used in the illustration of a joint article by Mr. Olliff and myself. The remaining illustrations were photo-lithographed.

A report, issuing partly from this branch, is to be found in the report of the Conference on Rust in Wheat, to which I was delegated.

*Correspondence.*

The number of letters answered, of which there is an official record, was 232. The number of letters, of which there is no official record, must also have been greater than 200.

*Drawings.*

The record of the daily work in this branch is kept more particularly in the shape of sketches made from the material investigated.

With regard to drawings on hand in this branch, there are seventy-five figures cut in wood, that have been already published; and 200 on wood (all but twenty-eight of which are cut) not published. There are ready for publication, four plates, containing sixty-seven figures, illustrating rust fungi, copied from Tulasne by Mr. Grosse; and 125 figures, on seven plates, done by myself, which have been selected from 321 original sketches, nearly ready for publication, illustrative of material obtained from banana plants sent from Fiji. In addition, there are 505 original sketches in this branch, of which seventy-eight, drawn by myself, have been published; 410, drawn by myself, twenty-two by Mr. Grosse, and one by Mr. Fuller, are unpublished.

This statement does not include any of the coloured work, of which there are twenty figures done by Mr. Grosse, and thirty-two by myself. These coloured figures, when they can be properly grouped, and supplemented with certain details, are ready for the lithographer. One coloured plate (six figures) is now in the hands of the lithographer.

*Specimens.*

A small herbarium of fungi is accumulating; there are at present about 150 specimens. Microscopic specimens, mostly sections on slides prepared with great care, have accumulated to the number of about 100. Many of the slides carry over 100 sections, prepared in series by the most recent and best methods.

*Rust Conference.*

About two weeks of my time were consumed in connection with the Rust Conference. This includes attendance at the Conference, and the preparation and publication of reports.

*Investigation at Lambrigg, Queanbeyan.*

Five weeks were spent by myself and Messrs. Lea and Wills, of this department (who were appointed to assist me temporarily), at the farm of Mr. Wm. Farrer, near Queanbeyan, investigating wheat and its relation to rust. The results of this investigation are in process of publication.

*Banana Disease.*

About three weeks have been spent in investigating the banana disease, which occurs at Fiji and in the northern part of this Colony.

*Library.*

The branch has a small collection of books (about three dozen). They are utterly inadequate to the daily requirements. Scarcely a day passes without my having to pronounce upon the identity of a disease without reference to the original sources of information, simply because the original works not only do not exist in the department, but do not exist in Australia. In my opinion it is the duty of the department to purchase a good working pathological library relating to domesticated animals and plants. I have taken a good deal of pains to ascertain what works of that sort are now accessible in our metropolitan libraries, and am bound to say that in the case of parasitic fungi and parasitic worms, two of the most important lines, our libraries are deplorably poor. The cost of a library such as would answer our purposes would be from £600 to £700. This would include the cost of works on fungi, animal parasites, bacteria, and general works.

*Room.*

The space available to this branch is getting very crowded. The same is true right through the scientific staff. I speak for every member of the staff when I say that in no way could a little money be made to do us more good than in providing more room.

*Land.*

The Department of Agriculture does not provide a single foot of land for the experimental work of its scientific staff. This is a matter to which I referred also in my report at the end of the year 1890. A farm, or at least a few acres of good land, is an absolute necessity to the proper conduct of a large amount of the work that should be done by the staff. I speak in this matter for every branch of the work. The botanist would be able to experiment with new economic crops, a matter of great importance, and would be able to furnish fresh material to the artist for the illustrations in the *Agricultural Gazette*. What valuable object lessons the botanist might give to farmers concerning new crops, even if he had only an acre of ground! The entomologist would be able to experiment in the application of remedies for insect pests; would be able to make field observations without loss of time; could rear insects under natural conditions and furnish them easily with food (whether they were root feeders or otherwise), and would have scope for the prompt and careful trial of the numerous new devices which are constantly being brought out in his line. The artist informs me that it makes a very great difference for the better if the plant or animal from which he has to prepare an illustration is alive and fresh. At present much time is actually occupied in excursions for the purpose of securing photographs of living specimens. Much of this time would be saved if the staff were provided with conveniently situated land. Mr. Despeissis points out that his work would be facilitated and made more valuable by the opportunity that convenient agricultural land would give him to test new machines and experiment in grafting vines and fruit trees, and to experiment with manures, &c. To me growing crops would be of the greatest service, if situated near the laboratory, because of the facility they would afford for experiment. Diseases could be studied with care, and remedies tried without waste of time. Machines for the application of remedies could be tried and invented and displayed. At present, when a farmer comes to consult this branch, he is put in possession of formulæ for remedies, and directed how to make the mixtures. He is shown models and illustrations of machines for applying the remedies, and samples and pictures of the disease he desires to treat. I fear he too often goes away with a poor result, simply because he cannot witness the actual process of applying the remedies; and I am certain he sometimes goes away sceptical because we cannot show him results. Again, there are numerous applications, as you know, to this branch for remedies for diseases of the banana, pine-apple, fig, mulberry, almond, orange, lemon, passion fruit, tobacco, onion, &c., &c., to which the stereotyped answer has to be, "we recommend you to experiment with such and such a remedy, but we cannot promise what the result will be, as little or nothing is known concerning

concerning this disease." It is highly desirable that some of these diseases should be investigated by the department. A very great step towards that end would be convenient access to these various crops; such access as would be speedily forthcoming if land were available. If we look to other agricultural departments, whether colonial or foreign, we shall find that they have early taken action in this matter and provided land accommodation to the scientific staff for experimental purposes.

Such an arrangement as here mentioned would in no way duplicate the experimental farms, but would be quite distinct from all other branches of the department's work. Nor would it in any way interfere with experimental work which farmers will undertake on their own land with or without conjunction of the department, but would rather stimulate and supplement such experiments.

#### Reports from Farmers.

In spite of efforts to encourage farmers and orchardists to undertake experiments with fungicides and report on the same, I regret to say that almost no report of this kind possessed of any value has been received during the last year. Perhaps it is too soon to expect such reports. As a rule, the experiments recommended have not been undertaken at all. A few of the more energetic have made experiments. Some have convinced themselves of the great value of fungicides, others have not. Meanwhile the farmers in Great Britain, France, and the United States are making great strides in this direction.

### APPENDIX D.

#### FIRST PROGRESS REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT ENTOMOLOGIST, TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR AGRICULTURE.

Sir,

Entomologist's Branch, Department of Agriculture, 29 February, 1892.

I have the honour to submit the following report of progress in this branch during the year 1891. The organisation incident to the opening of a small laboratory for breeding insects, and the observation of their life-histories and habits, occupied a considerable amount of time in the early part of the year, and it was not until March that accommodation and apparatus for the carrying on of the work was fully available. Since that time a considerable number (more than 200 species) of friendly and injurious insects have been bred, including many kinds whose transformations and economy had not previously been observed or recorded in Australia. Among these latter may be mentioned a Pyralid moth (*Notarcha chytalis*, Walk) which has proved very destructive to kurrajong trees (*Sterculia diversifolia*) at the Mount Pleasant reservoir, Campbelltown; two species of beeswax moths (*Achraea grisella*, Fabr. and *Galleria melonella*, Linn.) that do very considerable damage in the nests of the ordinary hive-bee; the cabbage or diamond-back moth (*Plutella cruciferarum*, Fabr.) a very destructive enemy of cruciferous plants; the potato moth (*Lila solanella*, Boisd.); various species of case-making moths, injurious to foliage and fruit, belonging to the family *Psychidae*; and many other species. Among the beneficial insects that have been bred may be mentioned several species of lady-birds (*Coccinellidae*), including two common steel-blue species (*Orcus australasiae*, Boisd., and *Orcus chrybeus*, Boisd.) that prey upon the red-scale of the orange (*Aspidiotus aurantii*), and a yellow species with black spots, known as *Leis conformis*, Boisd., that feeds upon the common woolly aphid of the apple, and the orange aphid (*Siphonophora citrifolii*). I may here mention that the useful work performed by these lady-birds in destroying these fruit-pests is becoming so fully recognised that shortly after the publication of my report on the observations made in this Branch regarding their habits, Mr. A. Koebele, one of the field agents of the division of entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, who had just arrived on an official trip in search of the parasites and enemies of destructive scale-insects, gathered together a large number of these particular species and shipped them to San Francisco, with a view to their introduction into the orange orchards of California. Other useful species that have been bred are three two-winged flies (*Diptera*) that are parasites on the plague locust, viz., *Tachina adipodæ*, Oll., *Masicera pachytyli*, Sk., and a smaller and nearly related fly, which is probably new to science, but not yet definitely examined and worked out. The parasites of the cottony-cushion scale, and various other scale-insects, have been bred, as well as a large number of other insects and several species of mites.

The specimens brought together in this way, and those obtained through the kindness of correspondents in various parts of the Colony, and by the collector attached to the department, form the nucleus of what should be a valuable reference collection to the fruit-grower and agriculturist. Already more than 7,000 specimens have been mounted and properly labelled, and as proper accommodation for their reception is now being provided, this accumulation of specimens is being classified with a view to their arrangement in such a manner as will enable the inquirer to see what species of insects are injurious to any given tree or crop with the least possible loss of time. To this end it has been decided to group the destructive species in such a way as to bring together the species which attack each variety of crop, placing beside them those beneficial kinds, whether parasitic or predatory, which do good service by keeping the former in check. This is the system very generally followed in writings on economic entomology, and seems better calculated to ensure the aim we have in view—the ready recognition by the orchardist and farmer of any insect-pest that he may find attacking his crops—than a classification on systematic lines, such as that usually adopted in a museum, whereby all the species of a particular class or group are brought together on account of their structural relations without regard to their habits and economy. In this collection it is proposed to illustrate the transformations of the insects as fully as the material at our disposal will permit, and to place beside the different stages of the harmful species a portion of the foliage, timber, or root, illustrating the manner in which the injury is done to the tree or crop. A collection of spirit specimens has been commenced for the reception of those insects—such as wingless females of the case-making moths (*Oiketiscus*) and allied genera, and the early stages of diptera, hymenoptera, and coleoptera—that cannot well be preserved in a dry state. By thus bringing together specimens illustrative of the life-histories of our injurious insects, by showing them in all their stages, and presenting them for inspection in connection with their depredateions upon a particular food-plant, it is hoped that the inquirer will be able to learn almost at a glance, not only the name of any insect he may find attacking his crops, but also something of its history, habits, and transformations.

In the case of a destructive moth, for example, a well-supplied collection, arranged on the system I have indicated, should contain—(a) the egg and egg-shells from which the caterpillar (larva) has made its escape; (b) the caterpillar in various stages of growth preserved in alcohol, and also dry by the inflation-process; (c) the chrysalis (pupa); (d) cocoon or ground-cell; (e) perfect insects, male and female; (f) portion of food-plant showing injuries; and (g) natural enemies and parasites. Naturally, some considerable time must elapse before this completeness is obtained with even a tithe of the enemies of cultivated crops, but a beginning has been made, and already a number of life-histories have been brought together.

A large amount of time has been occupied in identifying insects of economic interest for correspondents in various parts of the Colony. Whenever possible, remedies have been recommended for the destruction of injurious species, and suggestions made for the prevention of insect attack. In this connection, the labours of John Curtis, Professor Westwood, Miss Ormerod, Mr. W. Saunders, and those of the large army of American workers in applied entomology, have been freely availed of; and as far as has been possible in the present very incomplete knowledge of Australian insect pests, I have endeavoured in this department of my work to keep the practical side of the subject in view. In the case of pests of wide distribution, and of those that have been imported through human agency—such, for example, as the codling moth, maize moth, tobacco beetle, grain weevil, cabbage moth, woolly aphid, orange-rust mite, and many others—the experience that has been gained in other countries is frequently applicable to our local conditions, and even in the case of pests that are natives of Australia we can often find valuable hints to aid us in carrying on the work of destruction by studying the methods that have been employed in the case of nearly related pests occurring elsewhere. As instances in the former category may be mentioned the success that has attended the use of soap (preferably whale-oil or other soft soap and sulphur) as a means of destroying the orange-rust mite (*Phytoptus oleivorus*, Ashm.), or so-called Maori disease of the orange, and the great benefits that have accrued to the fruit-grower from the intelligent application of such well-known insecticides as kerosene emulsion and resin compound for the destruction of the numerous scale-insects (*Coccidae*), native and imported, that affect our fruit-trees and ornamental shrubs. In the latter category the fig-leaf beetle, (*Galerucella semipunctata*, Cl.), a species that has committed extensive injuries during the past season to edible as well as native figs—may be quoted as a case in point. A suggestion to try London purple, the arsenical poison so successfully used in the United States for destroying the potato beetle and other pests, having been sent from this branch to several correspondents whose figs were being destroyed by the fig-leaf beetle, it was found upon experiment that the pest could easily be destroyed by the use of a mechanical mixture of London purple and water applied in the form of spray. These gratifying results were obtained in more than one instance, and at various localities, so I am of opinion that orchardists and gardeners have nothing to fear from the fig-leaf beetle if this simple, easily applied, and inexpensive remedy is used as soon as the presence of the pest is noticed.

With

With the object of bringing together as many spraying machines and mechanical contrivances for destroying insects and fungus pests as possible, and ascertaining the relative merits of those obtainable in Sydney at that time, a competition of machines and spray-nozzles, under the direction of a committee, was held in January, and certificates of merit, as authorised by the Hon. the Minister for Mines and Agriculture, were awarded for three different classes of spraying machines and also for spray-nozzles. I am of opinion that this competition had the effect of stimulating the manufacture and importation of improved types of spraying machines and of attracting attention to this important subject. I, therefore, beg to suggest that a similar competition on a somewhat more extensive scale be held at a suitable season during the year 1892. Such a competition would not only give fruit-growers and agriculturists an opportunity of comparing for themselves the new and improved machines of which a considerable number have found their way into the market in the present year, but it would also afford scope for carrying on certain desirable experiments with insecticides which I have only recently been in a position to undertake. Trials have already been made with several insecticides which go to prove the value of resin compound (washing soda and pine resin) against the attacks of soft-bodied suctorial insects, such as aphides, and kerosene and resin compound, and the ordinary kerosene emulsions (soft-soap, kerosene oil, and water), against the scale-insects and other pests with protecting shells or coverings. A series of articles and notes on friendly and injurious insects has been prepared and published in the *Agricultural Gazette*, including special papers or reports on the Plague Locust and its enemies, Saltbush Scale, Mussel Scale, Woolly Aphis, Orange-rust Mite, Pine-case Moth, Cabbage Moth, Dried-fruit Beetle (*Lophocateres*), Lady-birds (*Coccinellidæ*), Grain Weevil, Elephant Beetle or Borer, Rust-eating Fly (*Diplosis*), and other species. Of these, the paper on the Rust-eating Fly (*Diplosis*) was published in conjunction with Dr. N. A. Cobb, and the inquiry into the habits and economy of the Salt-bush Scale (*Pulvinaria Maskelli*), which formed the subject of a special investigation at Wentworth, have as yet been dealt with only in a preliminary way.

Illustrations for these papers have been prepared by Mr. E. M. Grosse, whose admirable drawings have been reproduced by photo-lithography or in the form of wood-cuts and process-blocks for insertion in the text. Of these, three full-page plates containing 31 figures, 18 process-blocks, and 4 wood-cuts, have appeared.

The total number of specimens now in this Branch is approximately about 7,023, as the following enumerations will show:—

Coleoptera .....	2,566, including larvæ, &c.
Lepidoptera .....	622
Orthoptera .....	215
Neuroptera .....	20
Hymenoptera .....	146
Diptera .....	61
Rhynchota .....	384, including about 50 Coccidæ.
Unmounted specimens in spirits of wine (about) .....	2,000
Duplicate specimens in spirits of wine .....	900
Species under observation in laboratory .....	75
Microscopic slides, chiefly Coccidæ .....	34

In the work of mounting and labelling this large amount of material Mr. C. Fuller has given much useful assistance, and he has also been most helpful in making preparations for the microscope. Apart from the specimens received from correspondents (in themselves a very considerable number), the bulk of the specimens now gathered together were collected by Mr. R. Helms during the time he held the appointment of Collector to the Department of Agriculture, and specimens have been added by Dr. N. A. Cobb, Messrs. Reynolds, Valder, Clarke, Fuller, A. M. Lea (now Departmental Collector), and myself.

The grouping of this material in the manner already indicated will be an important part of my work for the year 1892.

In concluding this, my first progress report, I would venture to bring under your notice one or two suggestions, which would tend, in my opinion, to increase the usefulness of the Entomological Branch, and enable me to carry on the work of investigating the economy of insect-pests and their enemies with a greater measure of success than is possible at present. I do not anticipate that it will be possible to put all the suggestions into immediate effect, but I beg to submit them as indicating the direction which the improvements should take that must necessarily take place with the growth of the Branch.

(1.) At present there are no facilities in the laboratory for breeding and experimenting with root-eating insects, a group that is unfortunately only too well represented in this country, and with our present limited accommodation it is hardly possible to do anything to remedy this defect. A large amount of damage is done to cereal and other crops by the larvæ or grubs of the click-beetles (*Elateridæ*), commonly known as wire-worms, which are among the most injurious of root-feeding pests, and by the larvæ of various kinds of cockchafer (*Melolonthidæ*), that live at the roots of sugar-cane, grasses, and many flowering plants, but nothing can be done towards gaining an exact knowledge of the various species until the laboratory is provided with special breeding-cages, and other apparatus designed for keeping the insects as nearly as possible in natural conditions. Specially designed root-cages of simple construction have recently been planned by Professor J. H. Comstock, of Cornell University, in an elaborate series of experiments that he has conducted with the assistance of Mr. N. V. Slingerland, in his efforts to discover a practicable method of preventing the ravages of certain common American wire-worms. These investigations, Professor Comstock tells us, have not as yet led to the discovery of any satisfactory means of protecting seed or of destroying immature wire-worms in the soil, but certain methods have proved to satisfactorily destroy those larvæ or wire-worms that are about to pupate, as well as the pupæ and adult insects. Perhaps, however, the most interesting and practical outcome of these investigations consist in their proving the futility of many methods that have been repeatedly recommended and constantly used for the destruction of these pests, thus saving the cultivator from a useless expenditure of labour and money. It is highly desirable that similar investigations in regard to our native wire-worms and other root-feeding insects should be made in New South Wales, but this will not be possible until suitable apparatus and increased laboratory accommodation are provided.

(2.) The small size of the present laboratory, and the difficulty of regulating light and temperature, have been the cause of the death of many insects that I have had under observation; I doubt if more than 45 per cent. of the species I have endeavoured to breed have reached maturity. This is a very small percentage, and means that much time and labour has been thrown away in the unsuccessful attempt to breed the remaining 55 per cent. I would, therefore, strongly urge that larger and more suitable laboratory accommodation be provided.

(3.) The artistic work in connection with this Branch has scarcely received the share of attention that is necessary for the proper illustration of the articles that emanate from this Branch. Experience has shown that papers and reports on injurious and beneficial insects have little practical value unless they are amply illustrated. I would, therefore, suggest that further provision be made for the carrying on of this work.

I have, &c.,  
A. SIDNEY OLLIFF.

#### APPENDIX E.

Sir,  
I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report on the work accomplished in my branch of the Department.  
To the Under Secretary for Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture, 31 December, 1891.

I have, &c.,  
FRED. TURNER,  
Botanist.

Correspondence, Reports, &c.

From the 2nd of January, to the 23rd of December inclusive, 1,949 letters, reports, &c., have been written and copied into my letter-books. These were written in answer to inquiries from all parts of the Colony about economic products, weed pests, and other matters pertaining to agriculture. This does not include five exhaustive reports I made on the following subjects:—Drift-sand plantation at Newcastle; Indiarubber-yielding trees—both indigenous and exotic—to the American Consul; Prickly comfrey; tobacco manufactories of New South Wales; recreation reserves, Illawara Lake. Neither does it include the numerous letters, addressed to me from all parts of the Colony, enclosing specimens for identification, and asking for information on various subjects pertaining to botany, horticulture, and agriculture, which I have answered and kept no record of.

*Agricultural*

*Agricultural Gazette.*

I have written nineteen articles, nine of which have been illustrated, on new commercial crops for New South Wales, and these have been published in the *Gazette*, and it is gratifying to know that many of our cultivators have taken much interest in them. Some of the crops are now being cultivated in experimental stages, but in the near future they undoubtedly will be an important source of wealth to the country.

Articles on the supposed poisonous plants of New South Wales, some of them accompanied with illustrations, have been published in the *Gazette*. I have taken this important matter in hand so that pastoralists and farmers might be fully informed about the different suspected poisonous plants of the Colony. It cannot be denied, however, that many conflicting statements are made with regard to many of them. Even in the same district some persons will assert that a particular species of plant is poisonous, while the testimony of others, which is equally reliable, will assert that it makes capital feed.

Articles on weeds, accompanied with illustrations, have also been published in the *Gazette*. It is somewhat remarkable, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the worst weed pests the agriculturists of this country have to contend against are of European or American origin. Over two hundred species of exotic weeds have now become acclimatised in different parts of the country, and the number is on the increase. During the past year I have recorded several new ones to the Colony. The seeds of many of these weed pests, no doubt, have been imported in an accidental way with agricultural and other seeds, and our climate being favourable to their growth, some of them have spread at an alarming rate, especially so during the past propitious seasons.

Forty-one Australian grasses have been illustrated and fully described in the *Gazette* during the past year. Dissection drawings of these grasses have been made—that being the first attempt ever made in Australia—so that no person might have any difficulty in identifying any particular species, and experience has already shown this to be the case. Many inquiries are now made of this department respecting Australian grasses. From the information given it is now beginning to be understood by pastoralists and farmers that there are far more valuable grasses in this country than any yet introduced. If this department, and there is every prospect of it doing so, is the means of saving to the country the hundreds of pounds that are sent away annually to import exotic grass seeds which often prove a failure in this land of drought and flood, it will have accomplished a great thing. If only a part of this money had been expended on the cultivation, or even systematic conservation, of the indigenous grasses, in all probability we should not periodically hear of sheep and cattle dying of starvation during every recurring drought. Whilst writing on this important subject, I would beg to recommend to the favourable consideration of the Honorable Minister of Mines and Agriculture the advisability of forming small reserves in the interior for the preservation of the indigenous grasses. From such reserves seeds could be obtained for dissemination in different parts of the Colony where the best of the native grasses may have been eaten out through overstocking. If this were done it would, no doubt, enhance the value of station property. On rented Crown lands it would be a wise thing for the Government to make grass reserves a compulsory undertaking when granting new leases. The railway enclosures all over the country are excellent reserves for the preservation of native grasses, and the most superficial observer cannot fail to see the amount of seed which is matured and distributed on the adjacent lands by winds and other agencies. When this seed germinates it cannot fail to enhance the grazing capabilities of the country for miles round.

*Publications.*

I have written, and the Department has published, a Census of the grasses of New South Wales, together with a popular description of each species. The publication contained fifty-seven pages, and was issued in pamphlet form. This being the first work on the subject, it was very favourably reviewed in the metropolitan and country Press. I have compiled a work, containing ninety-one illustrations, on the forage plants of Australia, which will shortly be issued from the Government Printing Office. This work gives both a scientific and common description of all the best salsolaceous and other forage plants.

A glossary of the technical terms used in the description of Australian grasses has also been published at the request of many persons who desired to give them a closer study.

*Agricultural Shows.*

So that pastoralists and farmers might become better acquainted with Australian grasses, salsolaceous, and other forage plants, correctly-named specimens have been exhibited at some of the principal Agricultural Shows in the Colony. Much interest has been taken in them, and it will no doubt lead to practical results.

*Herbarium.*

Although it is only a few months since a start was made to form an herbarium of the Australian flora, over 2,000 specimens have already been arranged and classified. Persons possessing botanical specimens often experience great difficulty in keeping them free from mites and other insects. The plan which I have adopted, and found to answer admirably, is to arrange the specimens in close-fitting tin boxes. A few pieces of naphthaline are placed at the bottom of each box, the fumes from which keep away all insect pests. On the outside of each tin box is painted the natural order of the plants it contains, so that when reference to any particular species is necessary it can be done expeditiously.

A named collection of botanical specimens has been forwarded to the Hawkesbury Agricultural College for the use of the students.

A named collection of Australian grasses has been forwarded to the Director, Botanic Gardens, Melbourne, Victoria.

A named collection of Australian grasses and salsolaceous plants have been forwarded to the Department of Agriculture, Victoria.

Mr. F. M. Bailey, Colonial Botanist, Queensland, has presented to this department a collection of Queensland Cyperaceous plants.

*Naming Botanical Specimens.*

Botanical specimens have been received by the department for identification from all parts of the Colony, and the persons forwarding them have often asked for information respecting their economic properties or otherwise, which has been supplied. Although I have kept no record of the number, except on one day, when I named over sixty specimens, there must have been some hundreds named during the course of the year.

*Museum of Economic Botany.*

A commencement has been made towards forming a museum of economic botany, and already over 1,000 specimens of commercial roots, barks, resins, grains, pulses, fibres, fruits, &c., have been arranged and catalogued. The museum also contains a collection of Australian grasses, salsolaceous plants, and other native economic products. To show the interest that is now being taken in them, I was asked a short time ago to name four large collections, and give information respecting their economic value for the Technological Museum, Sydney, Mr. J. H. Maiden, Curator, so that visitors to that institution might become better acquainted with them and their correct nomenclature. I also named that unique collection of Australian grasses sent through the Australian Museum to London.

*Modelled Fruits.*

The collection now comprises 500 models, made from colonial grown fruits. The material used for making these models is *papier-maché*, therefore they are practically indestructible. This material was decided upon after due consideration, for it has been proved by experience that wax models are totally unsuited to this warm climate. The heat in summer makes them go out of shape, and when this takes place of course they are practically useless for the purpose of comparing particular varieties to arrive at a correct nomenclature, which was the object in view when authority was given for the models to be made. All the models have been numbered and catalogued with the names received with the fruits, but it is advisable that an expert should verify them. When this is done, the models no doubt will prove of great value to fruit-growers and salesmen in assisting them to arrive at a correct nomenclature of all the fruits grown in the Colony.

*Distribution of seeds, roots, and cuttings.*

Number of applicants for seeds, &c., 2,042; number of packets of seeds despatched, 4,617; number of roots despatched, 219; number of plants and cuttings despatched, 6,656. All the seeds and plants distributed by the department were of economic value, and not obtainable in Sydney, therefore the department has in no way come in contact with the usual business of the seedsman or nurseryman. Great care has been exercised by the department before distributing the seeds

seeds to have them properly cleaned where necessary, and fumigated in a special apparatus. This was done to separate any foreign seeds from samples, and destroy any insect or fungoid pests that might be introduced with them. There is no doubt sufficient care has not hitherto been exercised in this matter, and to this omission may be attributed the many weed, insect, and fungoid pests, the orchardists and farmers of this country have to contend against.

*Seed Books.*

A book is kept for the purpose of recording the quantity, condition, and the source from which seeds, roots, and plants, are received by the department. A book is also kept for the purpose of recording the names and addresses of the persons to whom seeds, roots, or plants, are forwarded. Each recipient is asked to furnish a report, on a specially-prepared form, to the department whether or not he considers the crop is likely to succeed, in a commercial sense, in his particular district. All this information will be collated in the book, which will be of great value to the department, and, of course, to the Colony, and will be a guide to further work in this direction.

I cannot close this report without acknowledging the services of my assistant, Mr. Geo. Valder. The despatching of the seeds, &c., has been entirely his work, and it has been done in a satisfactory manner.

FRED. TURNER.

APPENDIX F.

1 January, 1892.

REPORT OF THE ARTIST TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR AGRICULTURE.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following, being the first year's report of the work accomplished in the Artist's Branch of the Department of Agriculture, during the year 1891, apart from the time necessarily spent in organising.

Assistant obtained on 13th July, 1891.

*Botanical Branch.*

Making drawings for 58 botanical plates, grasses, weeds, plants, &c., which has occupied about one-half of the year, aside from time spent on several occasions collecting fresh specimens.

*Pathological Branch.*

Illustrating for coloured plates, diseases in fruit, leaves, &c., viz. :—Melon, Strawberry, Two Pears, Pear leaf, Bean, Rose leaf, Lemon, Loquat, Fig, Apricot; also plates of Fungi and Cecidomyia Larva; pen and ink drawings of Apple and Pear diseases; 5 plates of Rust-fungi copied from books at the Linnean Society of New South Wales.

Making reduced drawings of Larva, Cecidomyia, also sections of same. Making pen and ink drawings of Potato Plant, treated and not treated with Bordeaux mixture for *Gazette* page. Sketch of Smut in Oats. Five weeks assisting the Pathologist in the Rust investigations at Queanbeyan. One week assisting the Pathologist in the Rust investigations at Sydney.

Drawings on wood as follows :—Several drawings of Fungi, and Spores, Diseased Apple, Nematodes (various), The effects of spraying experiment, Diseased Banana plant, Cow Parasite, Corn Popper, Dissecting Microscope, showing working position, Diseased Oats, Diseased Pear Blossom, Diseased Barberry leaves, Head of wheat (to illustrate Farrar's style of protecting the Hybrid), Microscope on tripod, showing working position, Potato Section, a drawing to explain how to use the eye-glass.

*Inspector's Branch.*

Pen and ink drawings of Artichoke, for production in *Gazette*; drawing Strawsonizer and Spraying Machines for two pages in *Gazette*; drawing Ensilage Stacks, &c., for two pages and eight blocks in special Bulletin; one day at St. Mary's sketching Ensilage presses; drawing Ensilage presses; drawing Cheese presses, &c.

*Entomological Branch.*

Drawing page for February *Gazette*, consisting of the following species of Coccinellidae :—The life history of *Orcus australasiae*, the life history of *Leis conformis*, three figures of *Orcus chalybeus*, Boisd, two figures of *Verania frenata*, Er., two figures of *Halysia galbula*, Muls, two figures of *Epilachna guttato-pustulata*, Fabr.

Drawings of larva of Fig Beetle, Grasshopper and Parasite, Head and Prothorax of young Cecidomyia Larva, also breastbone and head, dorsal and ventral views, Grasshopper and Grub, Salt-bush affected with Scale Insect, details of Salt-bush affected with Scale Insect.

Wood drawings of a Beetle found in dried fruit *Lophocateres pusillus*; of Fiji Banana Aphis; of Lace-wing Fly.

Coloured Plates :—Potato Moths, Life-histories of two Bees-wax Moths and Honeycomb attacked by same, Life-history of two Scale Insects.

*Miscellaneous Drawings, Sketches, &c.*

Designing and drawing Departmental Certificate, designing and drawing Agricultural College Certificate for presentation, designing and drawing Presentation Card for College, sketch of Badge for College.

Under this heading will come many sketches, tracings, &c., of which no account could be kept.

*Photography.*

Ten-inch by 12-inch camera, with two lenses and apparatus, received 14th September, 1891. This camera has been used extensively for enlarging, reducing, photographing for reproduction and preservation, &c.

*Organization.*

Being the first year of the Department it has been necessary to spend considerable time in preparatory work, such as fixing microscopes, instruments, testing camera and lenses, making dark room, developing, printing, and toning, carpentering, &c., &c.

*Note.*

At present our accommodation is altogether inadequate to the demand. The room we occupy is scarcely large enough for the tables, and will not admit of the use of the camera at all, which, when required, is set up either on the balcony, the pathologist's room, or other portions of the building, where it is least in the way. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary for the proper discharge of our duties to have more room at our disposal.

I would like, also, to suggest, for the proper reproduction of our work, that the paper in the letterpress portion of the *Gazette* be altered for one more suitable for engravings.

Yours, &c.,  
E. M. GROSSE.

APPENDIX G.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR AGRICULTURE.

Sir,

Department of Agriculture, Sydney, 20 February, 1892.

I have the honor to submit my first annual report as Inspector under this Department.

Since the date of my appointment I have been engaged in visiting agricultural centres all over the Colony, meeting farmers, addressing them and instructing them in matters of agricultural interest, as, for example, in the art of fermenting the juice of the grapes, handling their wines in the cellar, and curing and drying raisins. Also in spraying and dressing their trees and crops to protect them against the attacks of the several blights which affect them, and preparing the insecticide and anti-fungicide washes, mixtures, and compounds, which experience and scientific researches have proved to be the cheapest as well as the most efficacious remedies against diseases of plants and our cultivated crops.

I have also given practical demonstrations in the field on the art of pruning, of grafting and training fruit trees and vines, and explained simple methods for applying pressure to masses of green fodder for the purpose of turning it into silage.

Investigations have, besides, been conducted regarding such diseases as the arrowing in the sugar-canes, and also the alleged diseases which occupy at present the attention of the cane-growers of the northern district. Suggestions have been offered to mitigate the evil and improve the system of cultivation, which, if acted upon, will, it is expected, prove beneficial to a flourishing industry.

The attention of the department having been drawn to the fact that some form of sulphur now in the market was of little value as a remedy against the oidium of the vine, a series of experiments were draughted, in conjunction with the Pathologist to ascertain how far the complaints were founded. Pressing business having, however, kept both Dr. Cobb and myself away from the field of experiments kindly placed at our disposal during the month of November and part of December, the owner, fearing that the weather which turned out moist and warm about that time, would prove favourable to the growth of fungoid diseases, sulphured all the plots under experimentations, and thus put an end to our observations.

Great desire was also manifested on the part of vine-growers to receive information as to the best means of preventing Anthracnose, better known under the name of black spot, from disfiguring their table grapes, as the disease tells very heavily in reducing the crop, and, moreover, renders in many cases the grapes almost unsaleable. The matter was fully discussed in one of the numbers of the *Agricultural Gazette*, but unfortunately the information could not be made available until late in the season. A few, however, were able to try the remedies suggested with good results, whereas others were not so successful, the remedy having not been applied as directed. It should be borne in mind, moreover, that just as it takes years of good cultivation to restore a field that has been overrun with weeds to a clean state, in a like manner, whenever insidious diseases, such, as for instance, diseases caused by fungi pests, have been allowed to spread unchecked over an area for a number of years, it can hardly be expected that the trouble can be made to disappear like magic, as there are millions of spores in the ground that only await a favourable opportunity for making a fresh invasion on the crop, and spreading at a rate it is difficult to keep pace with.

To this practical work, I would add that apparatus and agricultural appliances have been thoroughly tested at the request of country correspondents, and duly reported upon.

Several requests have been received for the identification of specimens of table and of wine grapes which were either wrongly named or were not named at all. Samples of wines were also submitted, either for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of disease or their value, or representing what had been produced in different parts of the Colony.

I would take this opportunity of pointing out that that work of identification is greatly facilitated by sending along with the fruits specimens of fully developed leaves and of matured wood, and also, in the case of diseased wines, by sending in a separate flask a sample of the deposit or lees that accumulates in the bilge of casks, and in many instances teems with the micro-organisms, which are the active agents of specific wine diseases.

I have paid special attention, when travelling over the country, to ascertain for myself the nature and character of the rock formation of each locality, and the agricultural value of soils formed by the disintegration of such rocks, as well as their special value for special crops and fruit trees. The climatic conditions of each locality have also, as far as possible, been ascertained as an indispensable preliminary study which should guide in offering sound advice to farmers as to the suitability of any given district in this country for any particular crop.

Numerous requests have been received from Agricultural Societies and Fruit-growers' Associations and invitations tendered to lecture under their auspices. As far as possible I have left the choice of the subject matter to the option of the local societies themselves.

Lectures and addresses have been delivered at Albury on four occasions, Corowa on three occasions, Tenterfield, Cummoock, Morongla Creek (near Cowra), Grenfell, Young, Wollongong, Kempsey, Smithtown, Warneton, Port Macquarie, Wauchope, the subjects discussed being, "How to plant a vineyard, including pruning and training till the time the vines begin to bear," "Wine Fermentation," "Handling of young wines in the cellar," "Racking," "Raisin-curing," "Ensilage and construction of silos," "Dairying," "Utilisation of surplus maize crops," "Swine-feeding to a profit," "Selection of corn and other seeds in order to increase the yield per acre," "Destruction and eradication of certain noxious weeds."

Invitations have likewise been received on several occasions from neighbouring colonies to attend meetings, discuss matters of agricultural interest, and also to act as Judge at Agricultural Shows.

Whenever it has been possible I have responded to this demand, and have lectured at Barnawatha and Rutherglen in Victoria, although I have not been able to accept the invitations from these Societies to act in the capacity of Judge, as it is not deemed expedient for officers of this department, except in special cases, to accept these sorts of functions, which are very flattering indeed, but on the other hand are duties which may sometimes prove onerous, whereas it is not made clear what benefit the department derives through its officers acting as Judges at Agricultural Shows.

With the object, however, of gaining a good insight into the different types of wines produced in our chief vine-growing districts, I have accepted, and acted as Judge, at the Albury and Border Pastoral and Agricultural Society's Show, and also at the Northern Agricultural Society's Show, held at Singleton, while previous engagements have prevented me from accepting to Judge at the Corowa, Junee, and the Kempsey Pastoral and Agricultural Society's Shows.

In connection with the national prizes offered for competition by the department to stimulate and encourage the various branches of the agricultural pursuit in the different parts of New South Wales, I have been appointed to act, last season, in conjunction with Mr. P. F. Adams of Casula, Liverpool, and Mr. L. Frère of St. Hilaire, Albury, as Judge for vineyards entered in the various parts of the Colony.

This season I have been reappointed sole Judge for vineyards, and also for wine-cellars, and have besides adjudicated on the merits of the mixed farms entered in the North Coast Division of this Colony.

I have moreover visited other parts of the country, conferred with the farmers, and acquainted myself with their immediate wants, and in many instances have supplied the information required.

With the object of making the lectures I may deliver more interesting to the average farmer and giving them a practical bent, I have commenced to take photographic pictures, and reproductions of useful and well-designed agricultural structures and constructions, pieces of machinery, plans and models, and typical farm stock. When a number of these pictures will have been collected, I purpose preparing slides for the lime-light lantern and using them to illustrate either the lectures or the papers I may prepare on agricultural matters.

Besides this field-work more proper, I have, in the course of the year, been a constant contributor to the *Agricultural Gazette*, and special editions of several of the articles published in that review have been drawn apart for immediate distribution, or for binding together in pamphlet form as soon as the series of these articles will have been completed.

The articles which have appeared in the *Agricultural Gazette*, and taken in their order of publications are:—"A Report on the Murray River Vineyard"; "Sulphur: A Cure for Oidium"; "Chemical Aspect of Wine-making"; "The Sugar Industry in the North Coast District"; "Coffee Planting in the North Coast District"; "Suitability of New England for Beet-growing"; "The Sugar Beet"; "Planting a Vineyard"; "The Jerusalem Artichoke"; "Wine Fermentation"; "Anthracnose, or Black Spot of the Grape"; "The Surplus Maize Crop," "Distilling"; "Mechanical Application of Insecticides"; "A Visit to the Macleay District"; "Choice Italian Grapes"; "A Report on Candied Lemon and the Lime-juice Industry."

My time has also been fully taken up in the office in attending to letters from various correspondents, offering suggestions, and reporting on the agricultural matters referred to me.

I have been instructed to inspect and report upon a few Government reserves, which have been recommended to the department by local Agricultural Societies as suitable sites for the creation of agricultural colleges and experimental farms, and among such reserves have been visited two commons at Wagga Wagga, on the Murrumbidgee; two reserves on the Murray, between Albury and Corowa; two reserves on the Richmond River—one at Wollongbar, and the other a few miles from Ballina; and also a travelling stock reserve, situated 4 miles from Singleton, on the Hunter.

In the course of a few weeks, and as soon as the more pressing work I have on hand will permit, I purpose submitting for the consideration of the Minister for Mines and Agriculture, a scheme for the preparation of an Australian Agricultural Note-book, containing, in a concise form, for rapid reference, such tables, rules, and memoranda, arranged as methodically as possible as are likely to be required for everyday use, by farmers and agriculturists generally. The publication of such a book will, I am sure, be of considerable help to settlers, and those intending to take to agriculture as a profession; and I hope, by compiling the store of information obtainable in this Department, and collected from all sources, to be able to bring this useful work to a satisfactory issue.

J. A. DESPEISSIS, M.R.A.C.

APPENDIX



## APPENDIX H.

## HALF-YEARLY REPORT OF OFFICER-IN-CHARGE OF TRAVELLING DAIRY TO THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.

TOOK charge of the travelling dairy under the Department of Agriculture on 16th July, 1891.

The plant consists for butter-making of :—1 A1 90-gallon De Laval separator ; 1 Finlayson churn ; 1 Cherry's patent circular butter-worker. Smaller installation for butter-making :—1 30-gallon De Laval hand-power separator ; 1 12-gallon Danish hand-power separator ; 1 Thermometer churn ; 2 hand-power butter-presses and weigher. Larger installation for cheese-making :—1 50-gallon steam milk vat ; 1 50-gallon curd drainer ; 1 hand-power curd mill ; 1 combined power cheese press. Smaller installation for cheese-making :—1 return heater, 1 milk vat, and 1 drainer. Milk testing machines consisting 1 Lactocrite.

The larger installation is driven by a three horse-power engine and boiler, by Blackstone, England.

At this time the plant was stored at Orange, 192 miles from Sydney, on the Great Western Railway, a town having an altitude of 2,843 feet above sea-level, and situated within a few miles of Mount Canoblas. The climate at this period of the year, as may be imagined by persons having a knowledge of the district, was intensely cold, natural herbage very scarce, and the cattle in low condition. I began operations under the auspices of the Municipal Council, in a building kindly placed at the Council's disposal by a citizen, which for convenience and adaptability must be regarded as suitable for this temporary service.

The conditions under which committees or Agricultural Societies can receive a visit from the travelling dairy plant have been arranged by the Minister for Agriculture, as under :—

1. To provide for the carriage of the plant to and from the nearest railway station or wharf to the scene of operations, and also to and from any places where the plant shall work within the district covered by the operations of the Association or Committee.
2. To provide a building for housing the plant, which must be—for the complete installation—at least 20 feet long by 20 feet wide, with flooring, and suitable for all purposes.
3. To provide a daily supply of from 30 to 60 gallons of milk, the produce of which will be returned to the Committee, or as may be arranged.
4. To provide the wages, at 7s. per day, of the labourer who travels with the plant to assist in the rough work, such as cleaning up. Total amount for ten days' operations, and one day before and after, £4 4s.
5. To provide fuel and a sufficiency of clean water for washing butter and cleaning up ; 1 cwt. of coal or its equivalent of wood, and a hogshead of water per day will generally be found to be enough.
6. To supply a list to the department, giving the names and addresses of the pupils nominated for a course of instruction with the dairy.
7. In such places where no Agricultural Society is in existence, a Committee must be organised, who will undertake the responsibility of these conditions being carried out.

NOTE.—The weight of the plant is 2 tons, apart from the engine and boiler on its own wheels, which weighs 1 ton 15 cwt. A much smaller installation, consisting of hand separators, and much lighter plant in general, is available for small centres, removed some distance from the railway or from seaports. Its weight is 1 ton 15 cwt.

In the return for the due compliance with the above requirements, the following privileges are accorded :—

1. The Agricultural Association or Committee applying for the services of the plant will be entitled to nominate, for each place in which the dairy operates, at least ten pupils—known as nominated pupils—either male or female, for a course of special instruction with the dairy.
2. Where the accommodation provided for the plant is sufficiently large to permit, and the Officer-in-charge has no objection, an extra number of pupils will be allowed to receive a course of instruction precisely similar to that given to the nominated pupils.
3. The dairy will work for ten days at each place where set up.

Before entering into details regarding the results achieved at Orange and subsequent expositions of dairying methods in other localities, I wish to preface the report by a few comparisons as to the capabilities of groups of districts visited, the classes of stock found there, and their management, and the natural facilities existing for successfully conducting the dairying industry. The latter heading is embraced in the simple expressions "Soil and Climate." The possession of these together with modern appliances, combined with intelligence, assures success. When these essential features are non-existent, particular care as to the cultivation of suitable grasses, and the keeping of a suitable class of cattle should be observed, also the conservation of nutritious heat-producing foods and fodder, by means of rotation of crops and ensilage, and the planting of tree clumps for purposes of shelter from the rays of the sun in summer, and cold cutting winds in winter. The fourteen places that I have visited with the Travelling Dairy plant, and also those districts visited with the object of lecturing on dairy farming during a period of six months, may be grouped as follows :—

- 1st. Orange, Millthorpe, Blayney, Mount Macquarie, Glen Innes, and Armidale.
- 2nd. Wagga Wagga, Cootamundra, and Wallendbeen.
- 3rd. Yass and Tenterfield.
- 4th. Tamworth, Quirindi, and Muswellbrook.

Without attempting to chemically describe the soils of these districts, I will content myself by referring to them in farmers' language. I have endeavoured to, as nearly as possible, group those particular localities which possess similar features, both as regards soil and climate ; but whilst doing this I do not desire it to be understood that in every particular the resemblance is perfect. For the purposes of this report, however, the similarity exists to a sufficient extent in each case to warrant the course I have taken.

Group 1 contains exceedingly rich soil varying from deep, porous, red volcanic soil of a loamy character, to a heavy and sticky, but very fertile, black soil in patches, principally on the flats. Natural herbage in winter months is very scarce, but the good soil is capable, under careful and systematic cultivation, of producing in abundance all classes of nutritious feed. I may mention here that very good silage is made by a dairy farmer at Millthorpe, who speaks very highly of its merits, and what is successful at Millthorpe should, under similar conditions, be successful in other localities in this group, and therefore others interested in dairying should strive to follow this example.

Group 2. This is a grand pastoral and agricultural country, but suffers from periodical droughts, and, speaking from a dairying standpoint, an unsuitable climate. Soil deep, varying from a sandy loam to a heavier but easy working loam of a chocolate colour. Grows good herbage suitable for dairy cattle. To successfully carry on dairying here creameries should be established, and the cream dealt with at convenient centres, where cool storage could be mechanically provided. In this connection the department would do well to offer a national prize of, say, £50 for the introduction of a refrigerator at a price that would come within the means of dairy factories.

Group 3, although similar in climate, and to a great extent possessing the same natural grasses, is dissimilar in soil in many respects. The district about Tenterfield is sandy with strips of rich alluvial soil on the flats and along the banks of the creeks. Yass, judging from the lime and old formations, appears richer than the soil about Tenterfield. Great varieties of natural herbage are to be found in this group, and in this, as in the foregoing groups, great variety of nutritious natural grasses is to be found, which at once give an indication of the soil and climate of each district, and which are capable of being considerably improved by cultivation, which, moreover, would, in my opinion, be advantageous. The renowned Mitchell grasses, which are still found in some of these groups, are of such value that they should be brought under cultivation. There are also the blue grass, the windmill grass, the star grass, wallaby grass, early spring grass, the sugar grass, meadow-rice grass, Australian millet, umbrella grass, wild sorghum, and a number of the *Panicums*, either or all of which would repay cultivation. Too much stress cannot be laid on the necessity for inducing farmers to cultivate all grasses which are suitable to our varied soil and climate.

Group 4. The districts in this group have but a limited rainfall, soil very rich, varying from very fertile alluvial flats along the banks of the Peel and other rivers, to good undulating country. Quirindi, soil gravelly with rich flats. Great varieties of natural herbage ; this is distinctly pastoral country, although in good seasons heavy crops of cereals are grown. To carry out dairying pursuits properly in this group the natural grasses should be extensively cultivated. Creameries should be erected in all the various centres, and the cream sent to refrigerating rooms to be churned. Refrigerating machinery is so expensive that unless the factories in each district become united for the purpose of having the cream treated at one central depot, the price of the best modern appliances to treat cream properly in the hot districts is almost prohibitive ; but by the various factories in each district uniting it is quite possible that the situation may be grasped, and a first-class article produced.

Detail

## Detail of places visited.

- Orange.** Visited from 18th to 29th July, 1891; 367 gallons of milk supplied during the ten days' operations, yielded 124 lb. of butter and 66 lb. of cheese; an average of 24½ lb. of milk to make 1 lb. of butter, and 9¾ lb. of milk to make 1 lb. of cheese; cattle in low condition; crossbred shorthorns and Ayrshire, artificial feeding; average reading of thermometer during time of conducting operations, 45 degrees; number of pupils who received instruction, four.
- Millthorpe (lecture delivered in this district.)** Visited under Progress Committee auspices from 6th to 15th August, 1891; situated on the Great Western Railway, with an altitude of 3,138 feet above sea-level; 357 gallons of milk supplied during nine days' operations, yielded 112 lb. of butter and 109 lb. of cheese; an average of 22½ lb. of milk to make 1 lb. of butter, and 9¾ lb. of milk to make 1 lb. of cheese; cattle in fair condition; mixed breeds; feeding consisted of green barley and hay; average reading of thermometer, 57 degrees during time of conducting operations; number of pupils who received instruction, 4.
- Blayney (lecture delivered in this district.)** Visited from 17th to 26th August, 1892 (2,841 ft. altitude); operations conducted under the auspices P. and A. Association; 325·8 gallons of milk supplied during ten days' operations, yielded 84 lb. of butter and 104 lb. of cheese; an average of 26½ lb. milk to make 1 lb. of butter, and 10 lb. milk to produce 1 lb. of cheese; cattle in low condition, with calves running with them; feed of cattle consisted of green fodder and hay; breed of cattle, Shorthorn and Ayrshire, crossed with Hereford; average reading of thermometer during time of operations, 52 degrees; number of pupils who received instruction, six.
- Mount Macquarie.** Visited for the purpose of lecturing on dairy farming. All these districts are on the Great Western Railway.
- Wagga Wagga.** Visited from 1st to 10th September, 1891; operations carried on under the auspices of the P. and A. Association during show week; 279·7 gallons of milk supplied during the nine days' exposition, yielded 74 lb. of butter and 87 lb. of cheese; an average of 26½ lb. of milk to make 1 lb. of butter, and 10 lb. of milk to make 1 lb. of cheese; cattle principally Ayrshire, had calves running with them; condition very good; feed consisted of natural grass pasture; average reading of thermometer during operations, 70 degrees; altitude of district above sea-level, 607 feet; situated on the Great Southern Railway 309 miles from Sydney; number of pupils who received instruction, three.
- Cootamundra (lecture delivered in this district.)** Visited from 16th to 23rd September, 1891; operations conducted under the auspices of the P. and A. Association; Cootamundra is on the Great Southern Railway, 253 miles from Sydney; 1,079 feet altitude above sea-level; 376 gallons of milk supplied during nine days' operations, yielded 102 lb. of butter and 99 lb. of cheese; an average of 26½ lb. of milk to make 1 lb. of butter, and 10 lb. of milk to produce 1 lb. of cheese; cattle, principally Jerseys, in fair condition; feed of cattle, natural grass pasture; average reading of thermometer during time of operations 70 degrees; number of pupils who received instruction, five. A lecture was delivered in this district on dairy farming.
- Wallendbeen.** Visited for the purpose of delivering a lecture on dairy farming. Situated on the Southern Railway. Number of miles from Sydney 241; altitude 1,514 feet.
- Queanbeyan.** Visited from 29th September to 2nd October, 1891; Queanbeyan is situated on the Southern Railway, 194 miles from Sydney at an altitude of 1,899 feet above sea-level; operations were conducted under the auspices of the P. and A. Association during the show days, in a suitable building erected for the purpose; 131·9 gallons during four days' exposition yielded 40 lb. of butter and 32 lb. of cheese; an average of 25½ lb. of milk to make 1 lb. of butter, and 10 lb. of milk to produce 1 lb. of cheese; cattle, Shorthorn, in good condition; feeding consisted of natural pasture; average reading of thermometer, 65 degrees; number of pupils who received instruction, none.
- Yass.** Visited from 8th to 17th October, 1891; Yass is situated on the Great Southern Railway, a distance of 187 miles from Sydney at an altitude of 1,657 feet above sea-level; operations were conducted in the show building under the auspices of the P. and A. Association; 590 gallons of milk supplied during the exposition, yielding 190 lb. of butter and 102 lb. of cheese; an average of 25½ lb. of milk to make 1 lb. of butter, and 10 lb. of milk to produce 1 lb. of cheese; cattle, mixed breeds in fair condition, some with calves at foot; feed of cattle, principally natural grass pastures; average reading of thermometer, 65 degrees at time of conducting operations; number of pupils who received instruction, one.
- Tenterfield (lecture delivered in this district.)** Visited from 27th October to 6th November, 1891. Tenterfield is situated on the Great Northern Railway, 479 miles from Sydney, with an altitude of 2,827 feet above sea-level; operations were conducted under the auspices of the P. A. H. and M. Association in the show building; 610·5 gallons of milk supplied during the exposition, yielded 176 lb. of butter and 140 lb. of cheese; average of 27 lb. of milk to make 1 lb. of butter and 10½ lb. of milk to produce 1 lb. of cheese; cattle, mixed breeds and Jerseys, with calves at foot; condition very fair; feed of cattle, natural grass pasture; average reading of thermometer, 64 degrees at time of operations; number of pupils who received instruction, six. A lecture was delivered here on dairy farming.
- Glen Innes (lecture delivered in this district.)** Visited from 10th to 19th November, 1891; Glen Innes is situated on the Great Northern Railway, 429 miles from Sydney, with an altitude of 3,518 feet above sea-level; operations were conducted under the auspices of P. and A. Association in the show building; 646 gallons of milk supplied during the exposition, yielded 176 lb. of butter and 154 lb. of cheese, an average of 28 lb. of milk to make 1 lb. of butter, and 10 lb. of milk to produce 1 lb. of cheese; cattle, mixed breeds in low condition, with calves at foot; feed of cattle consisted of natural grass pasture; average reading of thermometer during the exposition, 65 degrees; number of pupils who received instruction, thirteen, eight of whom passed satisfactory examinations and received certificates. A lecture was delivered here on dairy farming.
- Armidale.** Visited from 23rd November to 2nd December, 1891; Armidale is situated on the Great Northern Railway, 132 miles from Sydney, with an altitude of 3,313 feet above sea-level; 461·9 gallons supplied during exposition, yielded 142 lb. of butter and 62 lb. of cheese, an average of 26 lb. of milk to make 1 lb. of butter, and 10 lb. of milk to produce 1 lb. of cheese; operations were conducted under the auspices of the Pastoral and Agricultural Association, in a suitable building lent for the purpose by a citizen; cattle were principally mixed breeds, with the exception of a few Jerseys, which were in very good condition; no interest was taken by the farmers in this district in the operations, although the butter made during the exposition was sold by public auction as high as 2s. 9d. per lb.; number of pupils who received instruction, three; one of whom received a certificate; average reading of thermometer during exposition, 70 degrees; a lecture was announced for this district, but not a single farmer put in an appearance; as a consequence, the lecture was abandoned until some future date.
- Tamworth. (Lecture delivered in this district.)** Visited from 5th to 16th December, 1891; Tamworth is situated on the Great Northern Railway, a distance of 210 miles from Sydney, with an altitude of 1,246 feet above sea-level; operations were conducted under the auspices of the Pastoral and Agricultural Association, in the Alhambra Skating Rink; 422·8 gallons, supplied during exposition, yielded 100 lb. of butter and 146 lb. of cheese, an average of 27 lb. of milk to make 1 lb. of butter, and 10 lb. of milk to produce 1 lb. of cheese; cattle were in good condition; mixed breeds, shorthorns, Devons, Herefords crossed; food of cattle consisted of natural grasses; average reading of thermometer, 90 degrees during operations; number of pupils who received instruction, twelve; seven of whom passed very satisfactory examinations, and received certificates; a lecture was delivered in this district on dairy-farming.
- Muswellbrook.** Visited from 5th to 9th January, 1892; Muswellbrook is situated on the Great Northern Railway, a distance of 178 miles from Sydney, with an altitude of 475 feet above sea-level; operations were conducted in the show building, under the auspices of the Pastoral and Agricultural Association; 203 gallons of milk, supplied during exposition, yielded 36 lb. of butter and 96 lb. of cheese, an average of 29½ lb. of milk to make 1 lb. of butter, and 10 lb. of milk to produce 1 lb. of cheese; cattle were in good condition, with calves at foot; breed of cattle, shorthorns, Devons, Herefords, and Jerseys; food of cattle consisted of natural pasture; number of pupils who received instruction, four; average reading of thermometer during exposition, 95 degrees.
- Quirindi. (Lecture delivered in this district.)** Visited from 12th to 20th January, 1892; Quirindi is situated on the Great Northern Railway, a distance of 242 miles from Sydney, with an altitude of 1,278 feet above sea-level; operations were conducted under the auspices of a Progress Committee in one of the local halls, which may be considered, under the circumstances, suitable for the purpose in every respect; 590 gallons of milk, supplied during the exposition, yielded 180 lb. of butter and 112 lb. of cheese, an average of 26 lb. of milk to make 1 lb. of butter, and 10 lb. of milk to produce 1 lb. of cheese; cattle were in good condition, some with calves at foot; breed of cattle, mixed breeds; feed of cattle consisted of natural grass pasture; number of pupils received instruction, six; average reading of thermometer during exposition, 86 degrees; a lecture was delivered in this district on dairy-farming.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.  
(RETURN RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 April, 1893.*

*[Laid upon the Table of the House in reply to Questions Nos. 1, 3, and 4, of 15th February, and 13, of 27th April, 1893.]*

Question.

WEDNESDAY, 15 FEBRUARY, 1893.

3. MR. SYDNEY SMITH *asked* THE SECRETARY FOR MINES,—
- (1.) The number of students at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College?
  - (2.) The amount of fees paid by each student?
  - (3.) The cost per head for maintenance, excluding cost of teaching staff.
  - (4.) The value of the students labour on the farm?

Answer.

- (1.) Present enrolment, forty-eight.
- (2.) £25 per annum.
- (3.) The Principal estimates the cost at £24 4s. per annum, which will be much reduced when the farm will be able to supply all necessary provisions. But a Board appointed to inquire into certain matters at the College furnished an estimate based on information supplied from the College books, showing the net cost, after allowing for the value of the students' labour, but including the cost of the teaching staff, at £50 10s. 11d. per annum.
- (4.) £18 9s. per student per annum.

Question.

WEDNESDAY, 15 FEBRUARY, 1893.

4. MR. SYDNEY SMITH *asked* THE SECRETARY FOR MINES,—
- (1.) The exact amount expended on salaries for permanent and temporary officers in the Agricultural Department during 1890, 1891, and 1892?
  - (2.) The amount expended on permanent improvements on Ham Common and other reserves for agricultural purposes?
  - (3.) To what extent have these improvements increased the value of the Government land on which they have been placed?
  - (4.) The amount expended for implements, machinery, and fruit models?
  - (5.) The total amount expended on the operations of the Agricultural Department, excluding Votes to Agricultural Societies for years 1890, 1891, and 1892?
  - (6.) Is it true that the Principal of the Agricultural College estimates that the farm in connection with the College will be self-supporting within a very short period?
  - (7.) Will not the experiments carried out at the College be valuable to the farmers of the whole Colony?
  - (8.) What are the leading lines of experiments being conducted on the College farm?

Answer.

## Answer.

- (1.) 1890, £2,742 16s. 9d. ; 1891, £9,875 2s. 0d. ; 1892, £14,041 14s. 7d.  
 (2.) On Ham Common, £10,914 12s. 10d. Richmond River (two reserves)—Ballina, £175 16s. ; Lismore, £37 10s. ; Wagga Wagga, £463 13s. 6d.  
 (3.) Ham Common by the amount expended, except that £1,656 was expended on a portion of the Common before the land was properly dedicated, and that portion is not now included in the College and farm reserve, consequently that expenditure was lost to the Department. Other reserves to the full value of the money expended.  
 (4.) Implements and machinery at College—scientific instruments and apparatus, fruit models—£3,546 4s. 2d.  
 (5.) 1890, £8,534 15s. 4d. ; 1891, £27,454 12s. 1d. ; 1892, £32,857 3s. 9d. This expenditure would have been largely increased, but when the Minister found that the Department had no title to the land at Ham Common and elsewhere he stopped the expenditure on permanent improvements until the land was properly dedicated.  
 (6.) Yes ; in three years, if the seasons be favourable, and the farm be fully equipped.  
 (7.) Yes.  
 (8.) *Wheat*.—Testing : Quantity of seed per acre ; depth of planting ; value of different manures ; various specifics for the prevention of smut in wheat and other cereals ; various methods of planting, drilling, and broadcast sowing ; rust-resisting varieties for this district ; numerous experiments in connection with rust in wheat ; rape as a fodder plant ; sorghum and millet for ensilage ; flax for seed and fibre ; hemp and jute for fibre ; pulse crops of new kinds ; chicory as a commercial crop ; Mexican dock (Canaigre) for tanning material ; the use of maize-cob pith as food for stock ; numerous grasses and clovers, with other fodder plants for the purpose of improving our pastures ; the making and use of ensilage ; experiments in dishorning ; the advantage of spaying cattle for milking purposes ; the trial of new farm implements, and new dairy appliances ; experiments in connection with the eradication of insect and fungus pests ; experiments with different liquids and powders in the destruction of noxious plants ; tobacco and olive culture ; fruit-drying and canning ; bee culture ; new varieties of fruit-trees and vines ; various methods of pruning and training ; experiments in feeding stock ; experiments with root crops ; to sum up—every experiment that can be thought of to improve the existing condition of the farmer, grazier, dairyman, orchardist, and vinegrower.

## Question.

WEDNESDAY, 15 FEBRUARY, 1893.

## 4. MR. SIDNEY SMITH asked THE SECRETARY FOR MINES,—

- (1.) Will he give full particulars as to the duties and qualifications of the Agricultural Chemist (Mr. Guthrie) ?  
 (2.) The investigations already conducted by that officer, and those now in hand for the benefit of the agriculturists ?  
 (3.) How many agricultural chemists are employed under the Department of Agriculture in America, France, and Germany ?

## Answer.

(1.) *Duties*.—Analyses of soils, manures, and agricultural products, as milks, water, feeding stuffs, wheats, sugar-beets, plants, wines, &c. Answers to inquiries relating to chemical points connected with agriculture. Special reports involving special experimental work, and references on matters of importance. Special investigations into matters of interest connected with chemistry of agriculture extending over longer periods. These are detailed in answers to question 2. The commercial value of the routine analyses, capable of classification, alone amounts to £776 during the past year. These have been appraised by Mr. W. A. Dixon, of the Technical College, and do not include a large number of miscellaneous analyses including plants, &c. *Qualifications*.—Studied chemistry at University College, London, and University of Marburg, Germany, 1877–81. Assistant to Professor of Chemistry, Queen's College, Cork, 1881–88. Lecturer in chemistry of agriculture to Munster Model Farm, Cork, in 1887 and 1888. Assistant in chemical laboratory, Royal School of Mines, London, from 1888 to 1890. Demonstrator in chemistry, University of Sydney, 1890–1892. Examiner in chemistry, Science and Art Department, England, in 1888, 1889, 1890. Examiner in chemistry, Technical College, Sydney, since 1891. Examiner in chemistry, Sydney University, in 1893. Fellow of the Chemical Society of London, in 1887. Possesses letters of recommendation and testimonials from all the gentlemen with whom he has worked in the positions enumerated above, recommending him for the post he now holds ; also letters from Professor Liversidge, Professor David, the Chancellor of the University, Dr. Leibius, &c.

(2.) Investigations conducted and now in hand.—*Conducted* :—Analyses of soils, 70 ; analyses of fertilisers—manures, 38 ; analyses of foods—feeding stuffs, 9 ; analyses of foods—milks, 40 ; analyses of wheats for gluten, 18 ; analyses of beetroots (complete analyses), 18 ; analyses of waters, 5 ; analyses of Darling pea plant ; analyses of the Burrawang nut, and the starch obtained from the same ; also many miscellaneous analyses, such as wine for impurities ; tinned fruit for metallic impurities, &c., &c. Special reports involving both experimental work and special references, including the following :—(a) On gentian bitters, extracted from *Erythraea australis* ; (b) examination into the efficacy of the Babcock machine for estimating the fat in milk, in the interests of the dairy farmers and butter factories ; (c) report on the influence upon vegetation of noxious fumes arising from smelting and chemical works ; (d) methods of estimating the proportion and the quality of gluten in wheat. A number of the above reports and analyses have been published during the year in the *Agricultural Gazette*.

*Now in hand* :—(a) Investigation into the constitution of the supposed poison-plants of New South Wales ; (b) investigation into the composition of the different fruits of the Colony and their ashes ; (c) investigation into the nature of the wines of the Colony ; (d) a large number of soils and manures awaiting analyses.

(3.) *America*.—In head department, colleges, and experimental stations, about 105 ; but the population of America is 62,622,250. *France*.—Eleven professors of agricultural chemistry, and twenty-six at experimental stations ; but the population of France is 38,208,903. *Germany*.—At least six professors of agricultural chemistry, and forty at experimental stations ; but the population of Germany is 49,428,470.

Question.

## Question.

WEDNESDAY, 15 FEBRUARY, 1893.

## 1. MR. SYDNEY SMITH asked THE SECRETARY FOR MINES,—

- (1.) Will he give full particulars as to the duties and qualifications of the Pathologist (Dr. Cobb); the investigations already conducted by that officer; and those now in hand for the benefit of the agricultural community?
- (2.) Is it true that the leading agricultural experts of Australia have on several occasions signified their high appreciation of the value of Dr. Cobb's work, with regard to plant diseases, more especially rust in wheat.
- (3.) What is the estimated loss to the Colony through the ravages of rust in wheat and other plant diseases?
- (4.) What is the loss sustained in England, France, and the United States respectively, through these pests?
- (5.) What per cent. of this loss is preventable through the remedies hitherto discovered, and at what cost?

## Answer.

(1.) *Duties of the Pathologist.*—1. Senior officer of the scientific staff. 2. To advise on scientific matters relating to agriculture. 3. To investigate blight on crops, with a view to their prevention and cure, and to report on the same. 4. To publish such reports for public information, and make his own drawings for the same. 5. To guard the Colony, as far as possible, against the introduction of further pests, such as the peach yellows and other serious pests. 6. To advise and inform inspectors and experts as to the nature of crop pests, and as to the best means of combating the same. 7. To oversee the introduction, distribution, and correct naming of seed wheat. 8. To advise concerning the best special machinery for combating crop pests. 9. To make any necessary difficult microscopic investigations, and to advise and assist in making drawings with the aid of the microscope. 10. To answer all letters of inquiry relating to the diseases of crops.

*Particulars of the Pathologist's Qualifications.*—1. Thirty-three years of age. 2. Has been a successful practical farmer. 3. Head of Grammar School, District No. 3, Spencer, Mass., U.S.A., two years. 4. Received degree, Bachelor of Science, at the head of a class of fifty in the Department of Chemistry, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Mass., U.S.A. 5. Six years Professor of National Science, Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., U.S.A., and at the same time practising as analytical chemist. 6. Received degree, Doctor of Philosophy with honors at University of Jena, Germany. Subjects: Zoology (parasites), Botany (fungi), and Geology. 7. Appointed by British Association for the Advancement of Science to its table at the International Naples Zoological Station. 8. Occupied Professor Haswell's position (Biology, University, Sydney), during his absence in Europe. 9. Author of—Botanical Catalogue of the plants found growing within 30 miles of Amherst; Text Book of Chemistry; Pamphlet on the Parasites of the Arctic Whale and Seal; and of numerous pamphlets on human parasites, free-living nematodes, and various diseases of crops. 10. Has unsolicited testimonials of the very highest character in connection with the above positions.

*Investigations already conducted by the Pathologist (reports mostly published).*—On—1. Root gall. 2. Rust of wheat. 3. Apple-scab. 4. Bitter-rot. 5. Devastating eel-worm. 6. Best manner of applying a spray. 7. Disease of lucerne. 8. Maize for the table. 9. Mouldy core and water core. 10. Pear mite. 11. Tobacco blight. 12. Potato blight. 13. Onion blight. 14. Smut in oats and other cereals. 15. Strawberry diseases. 16. Insect feeding on rust. 17. Cold storage of apples. 18. Take-all. 19. Leaf-curl of peach. 20. New Australian fungi. 21. Mouldy-root of the vine. 22. Apple-canker. 23. Powdery mildew of the apple. 24. Pear-scab. 25. Shot-hole fungus of stone-fruit. 26. Black spot of vine. 27. Tufted-leaf blight of the vine. 28. Powdery mildew of the rose. 29. Cabbage and pumpkin diseases. 30. Machinery for spraying.

*Investigations, &c., in hand by the Pathologist.*—On—1. Wheat rust and about fifty other rusts. 2. On the manner in which worms get into sheep and other stock. 3. Disease of bees. 4. An extensive work dealing in a practical manner with all the crop blights of New South Wales. 5. Collecting information for an exhaustive Bill relative to crop pests. 6. Improving seed wheat. 7. Banana disease of Fiji and northern New South Wales. 8. Diseases of the cane and orange and other citrus fruits. 9. Wet-rot, and other diseases of the potato. 10. Take-all. 11. Maize blight. 12. A new and serious apple-disease. 13. Antiseptic wrappers for fruit when shipped or stored.

(2.) It is true that the leading agricultural experts of Australia have on several occasions signified their high appreciation of Dr. Cobb's work with regard to plant diseases, more especially rust in wheat.

(3.) Estimated Annual Loss through Rust and other Plant Diseases in New South Wales.

Crop.	Value, based on Coghlan, 1892.	Loss due to Disease.
Wheat .....	£1,000,000	10 per cent., £100,000
Maize .....	900,000	4 ,, 36,000
Barley .....	14,000	2 ,, 280
Oats .....	34,000	10 ,, 3,400
Potatoes .....	240,000	10 ,, 24,000
Tobacco .....	12,000	10 ,, 1,200
Sugar-cane .....	110,000	5 ,, 5,500
Hay .....	695,000	3 ,, 20,850
Lucerne .....	137,000	1 ,, 1,370
Vine .....	150,000	10 ,, 15,000
Oranges .....	82,000	5 ,, 4,100
Orchards, £20 per annum .....	332,000	10 ,, 33,200
Orchards, not in bearing, £5 per annum .....	37,000	2 ,, 740
Market gardens, £25 per annum .....	117,900	2 ,, 2,358
Total .....	.....	£247,998

This takes no account of nurseries and numerous minor crops, concerning which no statistics are available, nor of the losses through disease during storage. The

The average annual loss to this Colony through rust in wheat and other similar pests cannot fairly be estimated at less than a quarter of a million sterling. Inasmuch as it requires just as much seed and land, and very nearly as much labour, to produce a diseased crop as a healthy one, this sum must be subtracted from the margin of profit, and represents, practically, an actual cash loss.

(4.) A similar estimate for France gives at least £10,000,000 annual loss, and for England £3,000,000, but this loss is much diminished in those countries by the application of remedies. There are no complete statistics with regard to the United States, but the loss there must be double that in France, and is sufficiently testified to by the immense sum spent annually there on investigations in plant diseases. The sum expended to support the Pathological staff at Washington and at the country stations exceeds £20,000.

(5.) Fully 30 per cent. of this loss is preventable by known means. The cost of preventing is in very many cases nominal, and in no case exceeds one-third of the saving effected.

### Question.

THURSDAY, 27 APRIL, 1893.

13. MR. SYDNEY SMITH *asked* THE SECRETARY FOR MINES,—

(1.) What was the amount voted for each of the years of the existence of the Department of Agriculture, exclusive of Votes to Agricultural Societies—1890, 1891, 1892?

(2.) The amount actually spent of each of these Votes?

(3.) The cost for each of these years for—(a) permanent staff salaries and expenses; (b) temporary office staff salaries and expenses; (c) temporary inspectors' and travelling officers' salaries and expenses; (d) expenses for railways, &c.; (e) scientific instruments, models, and museum specimens; (f) national prizes for agricultural societies, and best farms, orchards, vineyards, &c.?

(4.) Number of reserves for agricultural purposes for each of these years?

(5.) The revenue for 1891 and 1892?

### Answer.

(1.) 1890, £15,000; 1891, £29,900; 1892, £70,100.

(2.) 1890, £8,534 15s. 2d. (for ten months); 1891, £19,955 5s. 5d., inclusive of £2,005 6s. expended by Vine Diseases Board; 1892, £31,180 5s. 4d., inclusive of £2,500 expended by the Vine Diseases Board. The Vote for this year would probably have been exceeded had the College and farm buildings been erected as intended; but when I discovered that the land had not been properly dedicated I stopped the erection of permanent and costly improvements.

(3.)

1890.	1891.	1892.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(a) 1,910 1 2	4,771 9 9	6,130 2 10
(b) 701 19 1	1,083 9 3	1,072 19 10
(c) 568 4 8	945 6 0	3,817 10 0
(d) 554 8 6	830 13 9	1,304 5 0
(e) 2,421 12 10	4,991 12 10	3,729 12 5
(f) 980 0 0	4,180 0 0	2,341 0 0

(4.) 1890, 19; 1891, nil; 1892, nil.

(5.) 1891, £1,777 3s. 9d.; 1892, £1,971 11s. 9d.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.**

(AMENDED RETURN RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 May, 1893.*

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 13, of 27 April, 1893.]

Question.

13. MR. SYDNEY SMITH *asked* THE SECRETARY FOR MINES,—

- (1.) What was the amount voted for each of the years of the existence of the Department of Agriculture, exclusive of Votes to Agricultural Societies—1890, 1891, 1892?
- (2.) The amount actually spent of each of these Votes?
- (3.) The cost for each of these years for—(a) permanent staff salaries and expenses; (b) temporary office staff salaries and expenses; (c) temporary inspectors' and travelling officers' salaries and expenses; (d) expenses for railways, &c.; (e) scientific instruments, models, and museum specimens; (f) national prizes for agricultural societies, and best farms, orchards, vineyards, &c.?
- (4.) Number of reserves for agricultural purposes for each of these years?
- (5.) The revenue for 1891 and 1892?

Answer.

(1.) 1890, £15,000; 1891, £29,900; 1892, £70,100.

(2.) 1890, £8,534 15s. 2d. (for ten months); 1891, £19,955 5s. 5d., inclusive of £2,005 6s. expended by Vine Diseases Board; 1892, £31,180 5s. 4d., inclusive of £2,500 expended by the Vine Diseases Board. The vote for this year would probably have been exceeded had the College and farm buildings been erected as intended; but when I discovered that the land had not been properly dedicated I stopped the erection of permanent and costly improvements.

(3.)

1890.	1891.	1892.
£    s.    d.	£    s.    d.	£    s.    d.
(a) 1,910    1    2	4,771    9    9	6,130    2    10
(b)    701    19    1	1,083    9    3	1,072    19    10
(c)    568    4    8	945    6    0	3,817    10    0
(d)    554    8    6	830    13    9	1,304    5    0
(e)    446    0    1	431    10    11	509    15    4
(f) 1,544    10    8	4,425    3    2	2,712    8    6

(4.) 1890, 19; 1891, nil; 1892, nil.

(5.) 1891, £1,777 3s. 9d.; 1892, £1,971 11s. 9d.





1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**AGRICULTURAL CENTRE OF MOAMA.**

(REPORT BY CHARLES DE LA MOTTE, INSPECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, ON.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 November, 1892.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 19th October, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of the Inspector of Agriculture’s Report upon the agricultural  
“centre of Moama.”

(Mr. Chanter.)

Report on the Chief Agricultural Centres within the Moama radius, visited by C. de la Motte, Inspector of Agriculture, during the week ending the 12th September, 1892.

This district lies on the right bank of the River Murray, in the Murray electorate, embracing the counties of Cadell, Townsend, Denison, and Wakool. The scenery along the river is beautiful, and the soil very fertile, being adapted for the culture of the vine as well as for the growth of cereals, while the geological formation of the above-mentioned counties is composed of tertiary rocks and recent deposits, alternating with extensive areas formed of decomposed trap. The nature of soil is generally a heavy clay with here and there large tracts of sand, having a subsoil of yellow and red clay.

The climate is dry and salubrious, although hotter than in the Albury, Hume, and the Murrumbidgee districts. The climate is hotter, because the cooling influences of proximity to the sea and of elevation are wanting; it is colder because of the more rapid radiation of heat and exposure to cold winds, and dryer, because of the absence of mountain chains to attract clouds—arrest their progress and bring about the precipitation of their moisture. During summer in the shade the temperature has been known to rise to the height of 120° Fahrenheit, while in the winter nights the thermometer has fallen almost to zero. Again while the general character of the climate is that of dryness, it has been varied on the one hand by occasional years of drought during which only a few inches of rain fell, and on the other, by years of excessive rain. The average rainfall in this district during the last 13 years, amounts to 17·5 inches.

The principal cereal grown in the Moama, Mathoura, Tattaila, Moira, Altcar, Ferricoota, Wambo, Wamboota, Tamar, Thyra, and Yarraman districts is wheat, and from very good authorities I learned that not less than 50,000 bags had been sent down the River Murray and up the River Darling, besides great quantities went to Sydney. Mr. George Brook of Moama, and an agent for Mr. Brunker of Sydney, informed me that he had, on behalf of the last-mentioned gentleman, bought the greatest quantity of wheat grown in the above districts, which all found its way to the New South Wales capital. There was, at the time of my visit, stored in the Farmers’ Co-operative stores, at Moama, 20,000 bags waiting for a purchaser, but as only 4s. 1d. was offered the owners declined to sell. Therefore, with the 50,000 bags sold, and 20,000 still on hand, not taking into consideration what had been purchased by Mr. Palmer, the local miller, I found that over 70,000 bags of wheat, principally purple straw, had been grown in these districts.

397—

[870 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £1 14s. 3d.]

The farmers on the Moama side of the river have recently gone into a more systematical mode of culture than formerly. In the Wamboota district I noticed that there were not less than 3,000 acres under the process of fallowing, and in the same district were under crop about 25 per cent. more than last year. The crops in all the above districts are doing remarkably well, and it is my opinion that if nothing befalls its present state of growth, the farmers should have an abundant harvest this season. The grass paddocks were well covered with grass, and the stock during my tour looked fat, strong, and healthy. Nearly two-thirds of the farmers live in good, comfortable homesteads; many of them have formed orchards around their respective dwellings, nor have they neglected the vegetable garden. Upon the whole, I consider the Moama farm-lands with systematic farming equal to any rich agricultural lands and their excellent farming of their Victorian brethren, and I do not think that I in the least exaggerate when I state that the land in the above districts is equal, if not better than that of the Goulburn Valley in the sister colony.

It is very pleasing for me to report that the "one-crop" farmer, at least in this part of the Colony, will soon be a curiosity, worthy of being placed in a museum, where real farmers can gaze at him and wonder how he managed to exist upon the one crop a year, and in what manner he filled up his time, between seeding and harvest. Those who have tried the "one crop" plan know well enough how hard a life it was, and can tell of year after year of constant and almost unremunerated toil, but still the true "farmer" who grows crops the whole year round and who works really no harder, will not be able to make out how the "one crop" man could make hard work of it for 12 months, and yet raise only the one crop.

There are many farmers now in the district mentioned who raise all sorts of cereal crops, fodder crops, fruit crops of many kinds, grapes included, for sale fresh, dried, or preserved, grow vegetables, raise pigs, sheep, cattle, horses, poultry, make butter, cheese, bacon, and many other things which bring in a constant income and keep work going all the year round, but yet they work no harder than the poor old "one crop" farmer. I only hope and sincerely trust that many of our husbandmen in other parts of the Colony will go and do likewise, it would certainly be to their advantage if they copied the Moama farmer.

It must be understood that all the farmers are not good agriculturists, but I have written this report in favour of the majority. I certainly noticed farms on which although the owner had resided there for years, the old log fences still prevailed, their ground or cultivation paddocks were in some places partly, and upon other farms the crops wholly choked with wild oats and dregs, but such farms are, I am glad to state, few and far between.

The husbandman in this part has found, through practical experience, that fallowing is the only method of preserving the land without assistance of manure, and the only means which has enabled him to give to the soil at least a portion of the vital ingredients taken from it, consequently this year many thousands of acres were under the progress of fallowing when I visited the above districts.

The principal farmers in the Moama district are Mr. H. Holschier, of Woomboo; Mr. A. Berryman, of Wambo; Messrs. Denny, Edwards, and Grimeson, of Wamboota; Messrs. Wm. Anderson and John Holschier, of Altcar; Messrs. J. Eddy, A. Holschier, F. Milgate, and George Milgate, of Tattaita; and Mr. Edward Berryman, of Moira. But Messrs. H. Holschier and A. Berryman, of Wambo, are undoubtedly the two best farmers in the district. Their cultivated paddocks were thoroughly free from wild oats and other weeds, their out-houses in good order, the implements in their proper places under cover, clear and ready for use when required, their orchards, vineyards, and vegetable gardens, well looked after—in fact, they may well be termed the model farms of the west.

On the whole, I was thoroughly pleased with the Moama district, and trust that the husbandman here may reap the reward he so well deserves.

CHARLES DE LA MOTTE,  
Inspector of Agriculture.

Woonona, 13th October, 1892.

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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VINE DISEASES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 19.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 December, 1892.*

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JERSEY,  
Governor.

*Message No. 19.*

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to amend the Law relating to Vine Diseases; to prevent the introduction into this Colony, or removal from place to place in this Colony, of diseased grapes or grape-vines, or any insect or other pest, or any other matter or thing which may injuriously affect any grape-vine or vineyard; and to eradicate any disease affecting grapes, grape-vines, or vineyards, to quarantine, and if necessary destroy any grapes, grape-vine, vineyard, package, or implement, to proclaim Vine Districts, to appoint a Central and other Boards, to make assessments and levy rates; and for other purposes incidental thereto.

*Government House,  
Sydney, 26th November, 1892.*

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1892-3.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**VINE DISEASES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.**  
(PETITION FROM CERTAIN ORCHARDISTS AND VINEYARD PROPRIETORS IN THE DISTRICT OF  
LIVERPOOL, AGAINST.)

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*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 15 February, 1893.*

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned orchardists and vineyard proprietors in the district of  
Liverpool,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have at great expense and many years of toil brought their vineyards  
to a mature state and free from disease.

2. That the Government have recently introduced into your Honorable House a Bill to amend the  
Vine Diseases Act.

3. That your Petitioners have carefully considered the said Bill, and believe that its provisions are  
so arbitrary and unjust that if passed into law it would prove ruinous to them.

4. Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the foregoing  
into earnest consideration, with a view to the rejection of the Bill.

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

[*Here follow 32 signatures.*]

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1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MODEL FARMS AT BATHURST,  
ORANGE, MOLONG, AND WELLINGTON.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 May, 1893.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 11th January, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ Copies of all correspondence, reports, minutes, and other documents in  
“ reference to the establishment of Model Farms at Bathurst, Orange,  
“ Molong, and Wellington.”

*[The Order of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, made on the 26th October last, in reference to “ Establishment of Model Farm or Farms in the Western District,” was rescinded, and in lieu thereof the above Order was made.]*

(Dr. Ross.)

MOLONG.

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Dr. Ross, M.P., to the Honorable the Minister for Mines, with minute. 17 June, 1886 .....	1
2. Report by Mr. W. S. Campbell, on the Garra Reserve. 7 September, 1886 .....	2
3. Telegram from Mr. W. S. Campbell to the Under Secretary for Mines, with minutes. 28 July, 1886 .....	3
4. Minute of the Honorable the Minister for Mines, <i>re</i> deputation, with minutes. 29 July, 1886 .....	3
5. Professor Pudney's report on Garra and Bocoble Reserves. 3 December, 1889 .....	3
6. The Under Secretary for Mines to the Under Secretary for Lands, with enclosures and tracing. 27 March, 1890 .....	4
7. Dr. Ross, M.P., to the Honorable the Minister for Mines and Agriculture. 30 July, 1890 .....	5
8. Same to the same. 19 April, 1890 .....	5
9. The Mayor of Molong to the Honorable the Minister for Mines and Agriculture. 27 October, 1890 .....	6
10. Dr. Ross to the Honorable the Minister for Mines and Agriculture. 4 May, 1891 .....	6
11. Mr. Prentice to the Director of Agriculture. 27 April, 1891 .....	7
12. Dr. Ross to the Honorable the Minister for Mines and Agriculture, with enclosure. 10 September, 1891 .....	7
13. Director of Agriculture to Dr. Ross, M.P. 15 September, 1891 .....	7
14. Dr. Ross, M.P., to the Honorable the Minister for Mines and Agriculture, with minutes. 19 January, 1892 .....	8
15. Dr. Ross, M.P., to the Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, with minutes. 28 April, 1892 .....	8
16. Dr. Ross, M.P., to the Honorable the Minister for Mines and Agriculture, with minutes and enclosures. 14 May, 1892 .....	8
16A. Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to Dr. Ross, M.P. 12 May, 1892 .....	9
17. Dr. Ross to the Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, with minutes. 2 July, 1892 .....	9
18. The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to Dr. Ross, M.P. 13 July, 1892 .....	10
19. Dr. Ross, M.P., to the Honorable the Minister for Mines and Agriculture, with minutes. 11 July, 1892 .....	10
20. The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to Dr. Ross, M.P. 18 July, 1892 .....	10

No. 1.

Dr. Ross, M.P., to The Minister for Mines.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 17 June, 1886.

I have the honor to draw your attention to Garra, near Molong, as a most eligible locality for establishing a model farm, as now proposed. I hope, therefore, that you will see that an inspector is sent up to the locality to report on the matter. Mr. M'Ivor, Lecturer to the Agricultural and Technical College, has reported strongly in favour of Garra, where an area of 2,000 acres of a reserve can be obtained. I am sure the matter is one that will meet with your approval.

Yours, &c.,

DR. ROSS.

Mr. Campbell, when he returns.—H.W., 29/6/86. Reported on by my letter of this date.—  
W.S.C., 7/9/86.

927—A

[770 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £59 3s. 1d.]

No. 2.

## No. 2.

## Mr. W. S. Campbell to The Under Secretary for Mines.

## Report on the Garra Reserve, Molong.

Sir,

Department of Mines, 7 September, 1886.

In accordance with the instructions of the Hon. the Minister for Mines, I proceeded to Molong from Orange, and examined the Garra reserve, recommended by Dr. Ross as a site for an experimental farm. I also examined reserves W.R. 599 and R. 272.

W.R. 1,173 (Garra reserve) is situated in the county of Ashburnham, in the parishes of Brymedura and Cumble, on both sides of Mandagery Creek, which is a northern tributary of the Lachlan River. This reserve is distant about 6 miles west of Molong, near the road from Molong to Forbes, and also within a very short distance of the marked and proposed railway line from Molong to Forbes. The land on the reserve has a gentle slope from its eastern and western boundaries to Mandagery Creek. The aspect is northerly and southerly. The soil, a deep loam (sandy loam on the banks of the creek), with good clay subsoil, derived from limestone, granite, and silurian rocks in the neighbourhood, is well adapted for agricultural, horticultural, and pastoral purposes. Limestone, granite, slate, and sandstone can be obtained in the vicinity in any quantity for building and other purposes. The timber on the reserve is chiefly box, of varieties. I beg most respectfully to submit that this reserve will be an admirable locality for an experimental farm and agricultural college or school, and might be conveniently worked in connection with the suggested experimental farms at Orange and Bathurst. It contains an area of about 878 acres, excluding G. Sutton's 40-acre conditional purchase, and some small reserves for school, church, and cemetery.

Reserve 1,173, notified 22nd December, 1879, was originally notified on the 9th January, 1874, as W.R. 408. On the 12th November, 1875, Edward Brookes was granted a pre-emptive lease (undefined) of 600 acres, which included the western portion of the reserve, which does not appear to have been known at the time. Brookes applied under the Land Act of 1884 to convert this pre-lease into a conditional purchase lease for five years, with right of purchase. This was granted by the Local Land Board. I am under the impression that the Land Board considered that the pre-lease made before 1,173 was notified was legal, and was not aware of the existence of water reserve 408 at the time the pre-lease was made. Brookes, however, I was informed by Dr. Ross, is willing to give up this lease, if he is allowed compensation for improvements, which consist of clearing and rough fencing.

The magnificent district in the vicinity of Garra appears to be highly suitable for mixed farming, especially for wheat and sheep-lucerne, and vegetables of all kinds appear to grow admirably, as do a great variety of fruits. Early potatoes are said to succeed well, but not the late. Mangels grow well, but the young plants are liable to be attacked by a grub, which destroys them. Maize is said to yield about 30 bushels to the acre, but a grub also destroys the young plants. Melons and pumpkins are said to grow with extraordinary luxuriance. In the Molong district the system of farming appears to be no better than that adopted in any of the other western districts I have visited. Shallow ploughing is the rule; in fact, I doubt whether such a thing as deep or subsoil ploughing has ever been heard of. The last season was the driest known for years, but as much as 18 bushels of wheat per acre was obtained near Garra. The wheat is said to be of excellent quality, very little bran, plump, and of good weight. A bushel sent to the Colonial Exhibition, now being held in London, weighed as much as 67 lb. Sheep succeed well throughout the district, and the farmers, or a great many of them, keep a flock of sheep in connection with their farms. The last statistics show that there are no less than 327,114 sheep in the electorate.

The area of the Molong electorate is about 1,780 square miles, and according to the Registrar-General's statistics for 1885 the area under cultivation was 28,692 $\frac{3}{4}$  acres. Of this, 27,076 $\frac{3}{4}$  acres was freehold and 1,616 acres leasehold. The various crops and average yields per acre were as follows:—

Wheat,	20,337 acres, for grain ; average, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per acre.
"	3,868 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, for hay; average, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. per acre.
Maize,	832 acres, for grain; average, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.
Barley,	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, for grain; average, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.
"	6 acres, for hay; average, 20 cwt. per acre.
Oats,	304 acres 2 roods, for grain; average, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.
"	1,837 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, for hay; average, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. per acre.
Rye,	10 acres 2 roods, for grain; average, 6 bushels per acre.
Potatoes,	268 acres; average 2 tons 3 cwt. per acre.
Tobacco,	5 acres 1 rood; average 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. per acre.
Grasses,	for hay, 18 acres; average, 1 ton 1 cwt. per acre.
Vineyards,	13 acres.
Gardens, orchards, and other crops,	702 acres.

A very large portion of the area said to be under cultivation is not half cultivated. It is impossible to cultivate it for the standing timber, which is not removed. The trees are ringbarked and killed, and removed by degrees. Meanwhile, crops or half crops are obtained. I was informed that, although the Molong district has suffered from droughts for some years, eighteen crops have been obtained during the last twenty years. There is little or no dairying carried on. Some of the farmers make butter for local demand, and excellent butter is made. I saw localities near Molong on the alluvial flats which would be well suited for dairy purposes. In addition to reserve 1,173, I beg to suggest the Bocoble reserve No. 599, which embraces water reserve No. 1,515, be set apart for agricultural purposes. It is distant about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from Garra reserve. The soil is not nearly so good as that of Garra, but it will be of considerable value for stock purposes. It is well watered and of easy access.

I beg most respectfully to be permitted to add that the more I travel through the Colony investigating the farming, the more convinced I am of the necessity that exists for the establishment of some means to enable those persons who have settled on the land to acquire some knowledge of the best methods of developing the resources of their districts; some knowledge of the most important national industry, agriculture; and no better method can be adopted than by practically instructing them in the different districts through the proposed demonstrating and experimental farms. By means of these the most suitable articles to produce in the several districts can be determined, and the best and most economical methods



methods of producing them, and at the least injury to the soil, can be explained. I have no doubt that in time these farms will be self-supporting, and pay good interest directly and indirectly on the outlay necessary in connection with them.

The genius of progress is not confined to men of education alone, or wealth alone. It would be a fatal mistake to suppose that the poorest peasant may not be the author of as great improvements in his art as the philosopher. When he has become acquainted with the mode of deducing principles from observations it will be just as possible for the peasant as the philosopher, by the force of common sense and reflection, to convert the most useless and neglected forms of matter into sources of wealth. *Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas.* Happy is the farmer who understands the reasons of his operations.

I have, &c.,

WALTER SCOTT CAMPBELL.

Tracing herewith, showing the reserves referred to, also tables of rainfall.

TABLE of Rainfall, Molong District.

Reporter.	Station.	Year.	Rainfall.	Average.	Remarks.
Mr. Russell .....	Molong .....	1885	22·41	22·41	Per year.
MacCallum Bros. ....	Cumble.....	1883	23·63	} 22·21	„
		1884	19·98		
		1885	23·03		
		1886	14·80		
„ „ .....	Brymedura .....	1883	19·53	14·80	7 months.
		1884	17·06	} 19·57	Per year.
		1885	22·12		
		1886	11·06		
				11·06	7 months.

### No. 3.

Telegram from Mr. W. S. Campbell to The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Orange, 28 July, 1886.

ARRIVED at Orange last night; will start for Molong Saturday morning.

WALTER SCOTT CAMPBELL.

Has pass been corrected and sent to Mr. Campbell?—H.W., 28/7/86. No further action necessary.—H.W., 30/7/86.

### No. 4.

Minister for Mines, *re* Deputation.

Department of Mines, 29 July, 1886.

A DEPUTATION, consisting of Messrs. Thomas (Mayor of Parkes), Black (Mayor of Molong), Wynne, Millar, Rubie, and M'Ghee, introduced by Dr. Ross, M.P., waited upon the Honorable James Fletcher, Secretary for Mines, this day, in reference to the proposal to establish model farms in the various agricultural districts in the Colony, and pointed out the suitability of land in the Molong district for the purpose in question. Dr. Ross urged that an officer be sent to examine a block of land 2,000 acres in extent at Garra, near Molong, which the deputation considered in every way suitable for the requirements of a model farm, being well watered and the property of the Crown, consequently its appropriation to the purpose named would be a matter of no expense.

The Minister stated that Mr. Campbell, the officer who had been commissioned to visit and report on the various agricultural districts in the Colony, should include Molong in his tour in the western districts.

J.F., 30/7/86.

Has Mr. Campbell been informed; if not, inform him at once.—H.W., 30/7/86. A telegram was received yesterday from Mr. Campbell, stating that he intended visiting Molong on Saturday.—W.J.C., 30/7/86. Seen.—H.W., 30/7/86.

### No. 5.

Part of Professor Pudney's Report.

To the Honorable Sydney Smith, M.P., Minister for Mines, Sydney, N.S.W.,—

Sir,

Molong, 3 December, 1889.

I have the honor, in sending in my report, as instructed by you, on sites near Molong, Orange, and Bathurst, to advise you to have full inquiries made concerning the Garra and Bocoble reserves, and to prevent any more alienation in any way of any land from either reserve, especially with regard to a portion of the fine Garra lands, which may be taken away unless stayed in time and at once.

These two reserves can, I think, be secured for our agricultural education scheme, at the least cost and friction of feeling between any community and your Department. As soon as possible they should be securely fenced, post and 7-wire, and judicious scrubbing and ringbarking also attended to in the first instance with grubbing. The boundaries would require careful and immediate attention to preserve from encroachment; the land would then acquire immediate value for any purpose.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT L. PUDNEY, M.R.A.C., F.H.A.S.

Report

## Report on Garra and Bocoble Reserves.

In accordance with your instructions, I visited this district to-day, and without delay inspected the reserves previously visited by W. S. Campbell, of your Department, about three years ago. Molong township and railway station is situated 216 miles almost due west of Sydney, on a branch line from Orange running north-west. Height above the sea, 1,736 feet; rainfall average for years 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1888, 29.29 inches; geological formation, limestone and Devonian sandstones. Molong district possesses two very valuable and suitable reserves known as the Garra water reserve and Bocoble water reserve, both invaluable to each other.

Garra reserve No. 1,173, area between 800 and 900 acres of fine agricultural land, which slopes both ways in a gentle incline to the Mandagery Creek, which runs through the reserve, and from which a fine water supply could be obtained by a good weir. The soil is chiefly a warm red loam from decomposition of the limestone, and varying to a lighter sandy loam and clay, all of first-class quality. The timber comprises yellow and grey box, ironbark, and so-called red-gum, small in quantity, and no under scrubs.

Bocoble reserve, water reserve No. 599, area about 1,246 acres, comprises a fortunate variety of valuable agricultural ground, and capable of growing splendid wheat and other crops; also warm dry hills, and undulating land, most suitable for sheep. The Bocoble Creek runs right through the property, thus giving easy means for water supply at a little expense by forming dams, whence a permanent quantity could be secured. The soil varies from the rocky rises of a coarse sandstone to rich, red, warm loam, a reddish clay, and a white sandy loam, with ironstone gravel intermixed, and all of a fertile nature. The timber is comparatively light in quantity, comprising ironbark, grey and yellow box, red-gum, and also the Murray pine on the rocky rises, on which alone there is any scrub. Also, the pine will be very useful for rough shed building and fences, and also a large proportion of the other timber will come in for fencing and other purposes. Native grasses look very well on the reserve. I have no hesitation in endorsing the recommendation of Mr. Campbell's—that the Garra reserve be one of the sites chosen for an experimental farm, with, perhaps, an agricultural college attached eventually; but the Bocoble reserve must be also combined with it, and, perhaps, some other, in order that mixed farming may be properly carried on, which system of the most economical and judicious culture of fields, stock, fruit, dairying, &c., is essential to the success of Australian agriculture, and is to be profitably carried out if farmers know how, and will also try their best themselves. I am convinced that these reserves offer every facility for demonstrating this, from my observation of the splendid wheat and oat crops, grass, and thrifty fruit trees of various descriptions; even maize and potatoes, also lucerne, can be easily grown to advantage, and I find the Railway Commissioners have reduced freightage, to enable farmers to easily compete with Victorian produce. This district being essentially a wheat-growing area, farmers should have the earliest opportunity of obtaining a knowledge of the cheapest method of production and the renovation of their lands, and also ensilage-making, dairying, &c., rotation of crops, together with the opportunity of inspecting improved machinery, as stump-jumping ploughs, so essential for timber country, and others of various descriptions. Also the simplest and most suitable examples of dairies and other farm buildings, &c., which can be made of different materials most available for the settler. These two reserves, Garra and Bocoble, are distant only about 7 or 8 miles from Molong railway-station, and almost abutting on the fine metalled road to Forbes, being distant from each other about 3 miles, the road named above passing between them. Good building-stone is plentiful, timber and water also at little expense. Rainfall is good, also healthy site at Garra; houses and churches adjoining reserve; clearing slight; land in block not scattered. Plentiful supply of good limestone can be obtained.

R.L.P.

## No. 6.

## The Under Secretary for Mines to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

27 March, 1890.

I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, to request that you will move the Secretary for Lands to cancel the reserves at present covering the land mentioned below, and shown in pink tint on the attached tracings; and also the reserves—if no longer required—covering the land shown by blue tint on tracing marked "E"; and, therefore, dedicate under the 104th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, those lands to the use and general purposes of this Department; and, further, to notify "the use and general purposes of the Department of Agriculture" a public purpose.

Distinguishing letter on tracing.	Approximate area.	County.	Parish.
	acres.		
A	1,040	Ashburnham .....	Brymedura, and Cumble.
A	1,590	" .....	Brymedura.
B	2,640	Sandon .....	Salisbury and Harnham.
C	2,620	Harden .....	Cootamundry.
D	420	Argyle .....	Bredalbane.
E	910	Clarence .....	Great Marlow.
E	(shown by pink tint.) 130	" .....	"
F	(shown by blue tint.) 870	White .....	Turrawan.

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

[Enclosure.]

## [Enclosures.]

## DESCRIPTIONS.

## Molong District.

*Re* land proposed to be used for agricultural purposes, tinted green on tracing. Position—Parish of Brymedura, county of Ashburnham. Area—1,342 acres. Owner—The Crown, under the following reserves:—Water reserve 3,784, notified 6th August, 1887, 982 acres; water reserve 4,015, notified 10th August, 1887, 360 acres. Possession of this land may be obtained by the cancellation of these reserves, the notification of agriculture as a “Public Purpose,” and the re-notification of the land as a “Reserve from Sale and License” for the purpose. Compensation—None is involved. Administrative work, *re* reserves, comes under the Department of Lands. This land should be reserved for agricultural purposes.

S. SMITH.

Letter with tracing to Department of Lands, requesting dedication of 1,590 acres.—A.R., 27/3/90.

## Molong.

*Re* land proposed to be used for agricultural purposes (edged by red on tracing). Position—Parishes of Brymedura and Cumble, county of Ashburnham. Area—900 acres (approximate). Owners—Forty acres (portion 3-1, parish Brymedura), 15 acres approximate, dedicated in several lots for school, church, and cemetery purposes. Five acres 2 roods 33 perches reserved from sale as reserve 10, 13th October, 1885. Three hundred and ninety-five acres, parish of Cumble, held under lease. Eight hundred and forty acres held by the Crown under the following reserve, subject to the lease over 395 acres, water reserve 1,173, notified 22nd December, 1879. Possession of the land may be obtained by cancelling water reserve 1,173 and part of converted pre-lease 2,618, Molong, notifying agriculture a “Public Purpose,” and then re-notifying the land as a reserve from “Sale, Lease, and License,” for agricultural purposes. Compensation will be required for the improvements, if any, upon the 395 acres, embraced by converted pre-lease 2,618. Administrative work, *re* reserves, comes under the Department of Lands. Letter with the tracing to Department of Lands, requesting dedication of 1,040 acres.—A.R., 27/3/90.

See Appendix A.

## No. 7.

## Dr. Ross, M.P., to The Minister for Mines and Agriculture.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 30 July, 1890.

To-day I left with Mr. Anderson, the Director of Agriculture, a sample of oranges grown in the district of Molong, and I wish you would kindly look at it. It will, I think, convince you that the climate of Molong is an exceptionally good fruit-growing district, besides the growth of all kinds of cereals. I do hope you will not forget the reserve at Garra as a suitable place for a model farm—one of the best sites in the Colony.

Yours, &amp;c.,

DR. ANDREW ROSS.

Seen.—S. SMITH, 31/7/90.

Noted.—H.C.L.A., 4/8/90.

## No. 8.

## Dr. Ross, M.P., to The Minister for Mines and Agriculture.

Dear Sir,

Molong, 17 April, 1890.

It is, I understand, your intention to establish model farms in the most eligible and favourable districts throughout the Colony, and also agricultural colleges.

Having, in early life, been reared on a farm, and therefore practically acquainted with the nature of the work pertaining to such often vexatious and uncertain occupation, I take the liberty of placing the following few remarks bearing on this all important question for your favourable consideration.

The subject and future success of agriculture (based on scientific principles) in these colonies depends entirely on the course now proposed to be adopted to establish these long-delayed and valuable institutions for the collection and establishment of solid, practical information, and the dissemination of reliable agricultural knowledge pertaining to agriculture carried on in a semi-tropical country. “As you now sow, so shall you reap,” and, therefore, if a bad beginning and foundation is now made, it will only tend to increase the difficulties hereafter. It behoves you, therefore, to do nothing rashly, and with the aid of your excellent officer and Director of this Department, you will do well to study future as well the present aspect of the question, which may tend to puzzle, if not to warp and mislead your decision in carrying out the true principles pertaining to these two schools, and sources of deriving or acquiring agricultural knowledge.

I scout the idea of proposing to establish several agricultural colleges in inland towns in the interior. Three, I understand, are proposed—one north, south, and west, and one perhaps for Sydney, which will make four. The thing is a perfect absurdity, and will be attended by an enormous unnecessary expense, and in place of aiding the cause, it will simply, in my belief, tend to break down the system in the very threshold of its inception and existence. What is wanted is the establishment of one central agricultural college in Sydney, where better facilities would be afforded students following their studies under trained practical professors and laboratory, and where students so enrolled could carry out a curriculum of study. The Colony is not sufficiently advanced to support three or four colleges, but should be established in the interior in the future as occasion required. The thing in my idea is a farce, if not absurdity, to think of establishing such a college, say, as proposed, in Albury, Goulburn, Newcastle, Bathurst, &c., and would be most expensive, and would, I feel certain, result in a failure. One in Sydney is enough to start with. The same objection cannot be raised against the establishment of model farms in the most eligible localities and centres of farming population, because it would then afford students, say, who had spent six or twelve months at college, to go on these farms for six or twelve months to acquire a thorough knowledge of the practical working of farming in all its diversified branches. By this means a system would be established that could bring forth good fruit, and then encourage the young men of the occasion to take up and follow the occupation, and thus become successful farmers. At college their education would be more rudimentary and theoretical than practical; the practice would be obtained on the model farms by residence, if desired, where the student could manually follow the work, from planting to reaping, &c. In the selection of a model farm for the western district (four is enough, viz., Sydney and suburbs, one south, one north, and one west) I unhesitatingly say that the district of

Molong

Molong is admirably adapted for one of these model farms, from its excellent climate—rainfall 35 inches, temperature all the year round moderate—good soil—deep rich loam, limestone country, mountain and table lands, the best site for wheat growing. For this purpose two reserves can be obtained at Garra, 6 miles from Molong, consisting of 2,000 and 650 acres, in every way fitted for such a model farm, and through which the proposed railway, Molong to Parkes and Forbes, will pass. A model farm, therefore, has every advantage to make it a practical success. Average yield of wheat from 17 to 40 bushels per acre. The land, besides, is in the hands of the Crown, and therefore can be obtained at once without expense of purchasing. It is a rare thing that crops ever fail in Molong district. The land is composed chiefly of white and yellow box timber, the ashes of which are the best of all fertilizers. The road to market is fairly good. Molong district stands pre-eminently at the top of the tree as a wheat-growing and agricultural locality, from its rich soil, mild climate, limestone formation. Mild climate, rainfall good, and fair seasons, nearness to a central settled population, and good access to the outer world for produce by the proposed line of railway, advantages that should not be lost sight of in choosing a site of a model farm in the west. Wheat here, as a rule, when sown early, is seldom affected by rust or blight. My experience of the district, extending over thirty-three years, justifies me in placing these facts before your notice in helping you to arrive at a conclusion in your decision on this all important, but sad to say, neglected matter. In deciding, then, on the selection of a model farm in the west, I hope the claim of the excellent district of Garra will not be overlooked; aye, and what is more, it is a first-class fruit district, of all sorts—apples, cherries, grapes luxuriant, &c.—also vegetables. Hoping these few and hurriedly-written lines will at your hands meet with favourable consideration, and be submitted to your excellent officer, the Director of Agriculture, for his information and guidance in arriving at a speedy decision. The season is advancing for farming operations, and now is the time to decide and begin operations, otherwise delay will simply impede the matter for an additional twelve months. With best wishes for the success of an agricultural college and model farms that will redound to the future welfare and prosperity of New South Wales.

Yours, &c.,

ANDREW ROSS, M.D.

Garra is situated on Garra Creek, where there is plentiful supply of water. Take up the reserves at once, and see that steps are taken to secure the land. At this model farm you can carry on experiments to test the rust-proof wheat.—A. R.

Seen.—S. SMITH, 21/4/90.

#### No. 9.

#### The Mayor of Molong to The Minister for Mines and Agriculture.

Forwarding resolutions *re* establishing model farms at Garra, in Molong district. Presented by Dr. Ross and strongly recommended to the Minister's favourable consideration.

Sir,

Town Hall, Molong, 27 October, 1890.

Herewith I have the honor to submit the following resolutions, which were carried at a public meeting held in the Town Hall at Molong, the 27th day of October, for favourable consideration:—

*Resolution 1.*—Proposed by Mr. Wren, J.P., seconded by Mr. Tempest, J.P., "That, in the opinion of the meeting, it is desirable, in the interest of the agricultural industry of Molong and Colony in general, that the Government be advised to establish a model farm on the reserve at Garra, as being the most eligible site for the whole district." Carried unanimously.

*Resolution 2.*—Proposed by John Black, J.P., seconded by Alderman Windred, "That the foregoing resolution be submitted to the Minister for Agriculture through Dr. Ross, the Member for the district." Carried unanimously.

I am pleased to say that the district of Molong is one pre-eminently adapted for the establishment of a model farm, the climate, rainfall, and soil being in every way favourable for such a purpose. The model farm site suggested being situated on the railway from Molong to Parkes, and therefore within easy access to railway communication.

I have, &c.,

H. S. M. BETTS,

Mayor.

Acknowledge.—H.C.L.A., 29/10/90. For the Minister's consideration.—29/10/90. Acknowledged.—30/10/90. Seen.—S. SMITH, 30/10/90. Send acknowledgment to Dr. Ross.—3/11/90. Acknowledged.—3/11/90.

#### No. 10.

#### Dr. Ross, M.P., to The Minister for Mines and Agriculture.

Dear Sir,

Molong, 4 May, 1891.

Mr. Prentice (of the Agricultural Department) was here during the week and inspected the reserve at Garra, and I am pleased to say that he is in every way delighted with it. No locality in the western district could be selected for a model farm under the Government regime, and I am not surprised at the favourable opinion formed of it by Mr. Prentice. This is the fourth authority on such matters that has been up from Sydney to report on the Garra reserve as a suitable site for a model farm, viz. :—Mr. McIvor, a very high authority; 2nd, Mr. Mackay, from Technical College; 3rd, Mr. Campbell; 4th, Mr. Prentice, and all speak in the highest term of the locality for such a purpose. Under these circumstances you can have no difficulty in arriving at a conclusion in the selection of a suitable site for a model farm in the west. You must bear in mind that the reserve at Garra is all Government land, and, therefore, you have nothing to pay for the land. The area is about 2,600 acres in all, so you have a good scope of land to work on. I refer you to my previous correspondence on this matter for fuller information. You can have no doubt or difficulty in selecting the Garra district as the site for the model farm in the face of the four reports you have received from these four gentlemen, and all reliable authorities. It is time the matter was settled one way or the other, and I hope soon to hear the result of your decision.

Yours, &c.,

DR. ROSS.

No. 11.

## No. 11.

## Mr. Prentice to The Director of Agriculture.

Report on Garra Reserve.

Sir,

Meranburn, 27 April, 1891.

I have the honor to inform you that in accordance with your instructions, I have to-day inspected the Government reserve at Garra, near Molong. It contains an area of about 800 acres of excellent land of a fairly undulating nature. The Garra Creek runs through the reserve, and offers great facilities for economical and successful irrigation, and with this properly applied a farm started here could not but be a commercial success. I think there is no doubt from the splendid specimens of fruit I saw that were grown on adjoining farms that any kind of English fruit could be grown here in profusion; part of the reserve would be valuable wheat land. The soil varies from sandy to very rich loam, and most of the land has a topsoil of about 4 inches of rich organic matter. The labour of clearing would be very slight, and could, I should say, be done all over the reserve at a cost of about 12s. per acre. The timber is principally yellow gum and apple-tree. The road from Molong to Meranburn is close to the reserve, which would be an advantage in carting produce from the farm.

The average rainfall is 33 inches 49 points, and the site has an elevation of 1,600 feet above the level of the sea.

There is evidently a considerable amount of interest exhibited throughout the district, as I was accompanied, on the occasion of my visit, by Dr. Ross, M.P. for the district, and Messrs. Griffiths, Ruby, Fleeting, Glasson, Barton, and several others; many of whom afforded me valuable information respecting the average of crops of cereal being grown per acre, and I found that 30 bushels of wheat per acre were formerly obtained before the ground was worn out by continuous wheat cropping. There are two very nice sunny slopes in the eastern portion of this reserve eminently adapted for orchards.

The climate is warm in summer, being sometimes up to 95 degrees; it is rather cold in winter, but not so much so as to kill orange trees, some of which I saw looking very healthy.

I have, &amp;c.,

GEORGE S. PRENTICE.

When Mr. Prentice was at Molong lecturing, I instructed him to look at Garra reserve, thinking that his independent views might be of interest, taken together with Mr. Pudney's report.—H.C.L.A. Submitted, 8/5/91. The Minister seen.—S. SMITH, 11/5/91.

## No. 12.

## Dr. Ross, M.P., to The Minister for Mines and Agriculture.

Dear Sir,

Parliament House, 10 September, 1891.

Enclosed find resolutions framed at a public meeting held at Garra, urging on the Government to select Garra as a most suitable position for a model farm. None better in New South Wales, and one I can honestly and strongly recommend.

Hoping the matter will receive favourable consideration. Kindly send an answer to Mr. Carroll, through me if needed.

Yours, &amp;c.,

DR. ROSS.

Seen.—S. SMITH, 11/9/91. Send acknowledgment to Dr. Ross.—A.P., 14/9/91. Ackd., 15/9/91. Put with papers, 15/9/91.

[Enclosure.]

From W. C. Carroll to Dr. Ross, M.P.,—

Dear Sir,

Garra, 9 September, 1891.

At a representative meeting held at Garra, on the 8th day of September last, the Chairman instructed me, as Secretary, to acquaint you of the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

“That, in the opinion of this meeting, the Government model farm for the western district should be placed on the Garra reserve, for the following reasons:—

- 1st. It is the centre of a large farming district.
- 2nd. The climate of the district is such that all cereals can be grown to perfection, as well as any kind of vegetables, and also fruits of all kinds.
- 3rd. It is Government property, and would, therefore, obviate the necessity of purchasing land at a high valuation, and so save the money of the country.
- 4th. The land on the reserve alluded to is virgin soil.”

I have also been instructed to add that a petition in support of the above will be forwarded to you by Mr. Griffith, of Garra, and I also respectfully solicit your hearty co-operation in the matter.

Yours, &amp;c.,

W. CARROLL.

## No. 13.

## The Director of Agriculture to Dr. Ross, M.P.

Sir,

15 September, 1891.

I am directed by the Minister for Agriculture to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, enclosing a communication from Mr. W. Carroll, urging the establishment of an experimental farm on the Garra reserve, and to say that the Minister is in possession of all necessary information about the different sites for the western experimental farm, and will give the whole matter his best consideration.

I have, &amp;c.,

H. C. L. ANDERSON,  
Director of Agriculture.

## No. 14.

Dr. Ross, M.P., to The Minister for Mines and Agriculture.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 19 January, 1892.

A decision having been arrived at by your predecessor to establish a model farm in the north and south, it is also time, I think, that some decision should be arrived at to establish a model farm in the west. The claim of Molong, at Garra, has been put forward as a most eligible site for a model farm, it being all vacant Crown lands, and surrounded by every facility for conducting the farms in a proper manner.

The site, too, has also been recommended by several of the best authorities of your Department, and the best authorities in agriculture, viz., Mr. McIvor, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Prentice. I feel sure that the Director of Agriculture, viz., Mr. Anderson, will also tell you that the Garra site is one in every way adapted for a model farm, and, therefore, I would be glad if you will, at an early date, be able to decide on this important matter, as residents in my district are anxious to know your decision on the matter. Awaiting, I hope, an early reply.

Yours, &amp;c.,

ANDREW ROSS, M.D.

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The Director.—How does this matter stand?—H. W., 20/1/92.

Reserves at Bathurst, Orange, Molong, and Wellington have been inspected and reported on by different officers at various periods during the past five years. The late Minister left a minute, not dealt with by Cabinet, indicating his preference for Bathurst as the centre to be chosen. What seems needed now is a comprehensive report, dealing with the four sites mutually compared, the respective advantages and disadvantages being carefully noted and contrasted. No such comparison has yet been attempted, as no one man has inspected all the sites. If the Minister deem it desirable—taking it for granted that there must be an experimental farm in the western district—I shall be happy to furnish such a report as soon as practicable.—H.C.L.A., 3/2/92. The Under Secretary.

Submitted.—H. W., 3/2/92. I shall deal with this matter during recess.—T.M.S., 4/2/92. Re-submitted.—H.C.L.A., 8/4/92.

## No. 15.

Dr. Ross, M.P., to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Dear Sir,

Molong, 28 April, 1892.

Will you kindly inform me what decision (if any) the Minister has arrived at in regard to establishing a model farm at Garra, in Molong district. He promised to see to the matter during the recess, but I have yet heard nothing since about the matter, and my constituents are anxious to know what has been done.

Yours, &amp;c.,

Dr. ROSS,  
Molong.

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Has anything been done in this matter?—H. W., 30/4/92. The Director. All papers relating to sites for an experimental farm in the western district have been submitted for Minister's consideration.—H.C.L.A., 2/5/92. Submitted, in connection with previous papers.—H. W., 4/5/92. Circular letter, re Bathurst site selected, 12/5/92.

## No. 16.

Dr. Ross, M.P., to The Minister for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

Molong, 14 May, 1892.

I was somewhat surprised to learn the other day that you had decided to establish a model farm at Bathurst (on what, I am informed, is a waterless, hilly country), but nothing has been said about the site at Garra, near Molong. I cannot refrain from expressing my disappointment at this decision, after having been led to believe that the claim of the site at Garra would not be overlooked—a site that has been recommended by the highest authorities in agriculture, viz., Mr. McIvor, Mr. Mackay, of Technical College, Mr. Campbell, and officers in your Department, even to the Director of Agriculture. It was also contemplated to establish two model farms in the western district, viz., at Bathurst and at Garra, but I am disappointed that the latter has evidently been left out in the cold.

The order and proceedings will show that over and over again I have taken the trouble to try and elicit some definite answer to this question, but always put off on the score that the matter would be dealt with during the recess, and your decision has at last been given in favour of Bathurst. Of that I have nothing to complain, but it is apparent to me, as it must be to the public, that you lost no time in letting your colleague, Mr. F. B. Suttor, know, while you did not do me the common courtesy of informing me of your decision, although I had repeatedly, both in and out of Parliament, asked for it. Treatment like this at the hands of a Minister of the Crown is not very complimentary to myself, or a representative of the people, and especially of an important agricultural district.

I had, I think, as much right to receive a reply from you as Mr. Suttor, and I won't go about the bush to hide my intention, for as soon as Parliament meets I will make it my business to get the fullest possible information on this public affair.

I have nothing to gain by holding a seat in Parliament, but as long as I have the honor to occupy that position I shall take every opportunity of demanding fair play and justice on behalf of my constituents.

I have to direct your attention to the enclosed leading article which appears in the *Molong Express*, on this very question, of this date, and which I feel sure has the approval of every unbiassed intelligent resident in the district.

It is not yet, however, too late to reconsider the question of establishing an additional model farm at Garra—one of the most eligible sites that can be obtained in the Colony for that purpose, being near to the railway line, and centrally situated to a large number of thriving inland townships and agricultural population.

population. The whole of the land belongs to the Crown, and, being a reserve, there is no difficulty in obtaining the land free from any expense. The creek runs right through the centre of the land, and therefore there is a plentiful supply of water for irrigation or any other purpose. The fact is, it is impossible to select a more eligible site for a model farm in the Colony.

Yours, &c.,  
ANDREW ROSS, M.D.

There have been a large number of sites reported upon favourably, but it is not possible to establish farms on all of them. A start will be made as soon as possible on a limited number, and then, in all probability, the number of such farms will be from time to time increased, and in that way other sites than those at present approved will be selected. A letter was sent to Dr. Ross, M.P., on or about the 13th instant, informing him the site of Bathurst had been approved.—H.W., 23/5/92.

Submitted. Seen.—T.M.S.

[Enclosure.]

THE MODEL FARM.

Extract from the *Molong Express and Western Districts Advertiser*, Saturday, 14th May, 1892.

FROM a letter, which we reprint in another column, from the *Bathurst Free Press*, and addressed to the Secretary of the Bathurst A., H., and P. Association, by the Hon. F. B. Suttor, it will be seen that the model farm for the Western district is to be located at Bathurst. From the letter in question it will be seen that Mr. Suttor, while no doubt writing as the Member for Bathurst, also makes reference to his position as a colleague of the Minister who has decided upon the respective merits and claims of the two places. This is unfortunate for Mr. Suttor, because while those who know him in his private life are aware that he would be the last one to descend to anything shady or underhand, those who are not acquainted with him will at once jump to the conclusion, however unjust, that some secret and occult influence has been at work. No one can blame Mr. Suttor for doing the best he can for his electorate, and, as a matter of fact, he would be unfaithful to his trusts if he neglected their interests; but at the same time, it is as we have already said, unfortunate that one of his own colleagues should have decided in favour of Bathurst. No doubt in deciding this question Mr. Slattery, as Minister for Agriculture, has been guided by representations made to him by certain interested parties, and it would be interesting to see the correspondence and hear a phonographic record of every verbal message in the matter, because we feel fully convinced that Mr. Slattery had no personal knowledge of the respective merits of the various sites suggested. We are not so bigotted as to say that no other site could come within coo-ee of the Garra reserve, near Molong; but this we do assert that if it rested between Garra and Bathurst, and the question were decided strictly on its merits, the site selected at Bathurst would not be looked at. At Garra there is a fine stretch of virgin soil, almost as level as a bowling green, with a permanent supply of water, and situated in the centre of one of the best (if not the best) wheat-producing districts in the Colony, with an average yield that ranks about second or third in the Colony. The site selected at Bathurst is within the town boundary, hilly, far removed from a permanent water supply for farming purposes, soil comparatively poor in quality (although containing some small patches of fair soil), and the average yield of the Bathurst district, far below the average, not only of the Molong district, but many other districts in the Colony, the comparative unsuitability of the Bathurst district for farming being fully shown at the late Bathurst Exhibition. The suitability of the site selected may be well imagined when it is stated that it forms part of the approaches to what are known under the suggestive name of the Bald Hills—a barren cluster of hills very much resembling the Pinnacle Hill, between Molong and the Gamboola paddocks. This is the spot that has been selected for the model farm, and its claims as a suitable site have been looked upon as far superior to the claims of the Garra reserve and other sites that have been suggested in other places. By no stretch of imagination can it be looked upon as either suitable or central, and it is to be hoped that either Dr. Ross or one of the Members for Orange or Wellington will take action as soon as the House meets, and move for the production of all papers connected with this matter, and so make public the name of the person or persons who brought about such an absurd decision. We do not say that Molong should have had it at all hazards, nor do we say that Bathurst's claims should not be considered at all; but what we do maintain is that the site selected should never have been considered for a moment while better were available and under recommendation. As for Molong, the model farm has been lost through nothing else but supineness and want of combined action, and perhaps this loss will now arouse the people of this district from their listlessness and want of energy in matters that vitally concern their well-being.

No. 16A.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to Dr. Ross, M.P.

Experimental Farm and Agricultural School for the Western District.

Sir,

Department of Agriculture, Sydney, 12 May, 1892.

I have the honor to inform you that the Minister has had under final consideration the respective sites in the western district, brought under notice as being suitable for the purposes of an Experimental Farm and Agricultural School, and to intimate that he has decided to establish the institution at Bathurst.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

No. 17.

Dr. Ross, M.P., to The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Dear Sir,

Molong, 2 July, 1892.

Kindly inform me if the Minister of Agriculture has yet reconsidered the question of establishing a model farm at Garra, near Molong—the site being upon Crown lands, and no outlay to obtain the land for the purpose. It was the intention of the Department to establish two model farms for the west, and, therefore, I hope the splendid site offered at Garra will not be overlooked, it being very favourably situated, and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the Parkes and Forbes railway line now under course of construction.

Kindly submit the matter to the Minister, and inform me of the result and his decision, as a large number of farmers in the district are anxiously awaiting to know the decision arrived at.

Yours, &c.,

DR. ROSS,

Molong.

Dr. Ross, M.P., may be perhaps informed that the site referred to will be duly considered with others when the time arrives for selecting additional sites. Submitted.—H.W., 4/7/92. Approved.—T.M.S., 9/7/92. Dr. Ross informed, 13/7/92.

## No. 18.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to Dr. Ross, M.P.

Sir,

Department of Mines and Agriculture, 13 July, 1892.

I am directed by the Minister to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst., and with reference to your communication regarding the establishment of an experimental farm at Garra, near Molong, to say that the reserve referred to will be duly considered with others when the time arrives for selecting additional sites for this purpose

I have, &amp;c,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

## No. 19.

Dr. Ross, M.P., to The Minister for Mines and Agriculture.

Dear Sir,

Molong, 11 July, 1892.

I am anxiously waiting to hear your decision *re* establishing a model farm at Garra, near Molong, the most suitable and eligible place in the Colony, good land, well watered, and excellent climate, the whole of the area being Crown lands. I have always been led to believe that it was the intention of establishing two model farms for the western district, and that Garra in all probability would be one of the places selected.

Awaiting your answer on this important subject. Your Director of Agriculture knows the land and locality, and I am sure will recommend it

Yours, &amp;c,

DR ROSS,

Molong.

Inform Dr. Ross that it is not intended to establish another model farm at present, but, as soon as it is proposed, his recommendation in favour of Garra will receive every consideration.—T M.S., 13/7/92. Dr. Ross informed, 18/7/92.

## No. 20.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to Dr. Ross, M.P.

Sir,

18 July, 1892.

I am directed by the Minister to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 11th instant, and in answer to your inquiries, to say that it is not intended to establish another model farm at present, but as soon as it is proposed, your recommendation in favour of the Garra reserve will receive every consideration.

I have, &amp;c,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

## ORANGE.

## SCHEDULE.

NO.		PAGE.
1.	T. Dalton, M P, to the Minister for Mines and Agriculture 15 July, 1886	10
2.	The Secretary to the Premier to the Minister for Mines and Agriculture. 4 August, 1886	11
3.	W. S. Campbell to the Under Secretary for Mines 6 September, 1886	11
4.	R. L. Pudney, M R A C, &c, to the Minister for Mines and Agriculture 4 December, 1889	13
5.	Office memorandum 9 April, 1890	14
6.	Thomas Dalton, M P, to the Minister for Mines and Agriculture 24 April, 1890	14
7.	Same to same 25 April, 1890	14
8.	The Director of Agriculture to H. W. Newman, M P 15 September, 1891	15
9.	H. W. Newman, M P, to the Minister for Mines and Agriculture 11 September, 1891	15
10.	J. Torpy, M P, to the Minister for Mines and Agriculture 13 July, 1892	15
11.	The Director of Agriculture to Jas. Torpy, M P 16 July, 1892	16
12.	The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to Jas. Torpy, M P 25 July, 1892	16
13.	Office memorandum. 24 October, 1892	16
14.	Deputation to Minister for Mines and Agriculture 26 October, 1892	16
15.	Deputation to Minister for Mines and Agriculture 28 October, 1892	16
16.	Jas. Torpy, M P, to Minister for Mines and Agriculture 28 October, 1892	18
17.	Jas. Torpy, M P, to Minister for Mines and Agriculture 31 October, 1892	18
18.	C. de la Motte (Inspector of Agriculture) to the Director of Agriculture. 4 January, 1893	19
19.	C. de la Motte (Inspector of Agriculture) to the Director of Agriculture, with tracing. 4 January, 1893	20

## No. 1.

Thos. Dalton, Esq., M.P., to The Minister for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

Sydney, 15 July, 1886.

In view of the Government having (as I understand), decided to establish model farms in all agricultural centres throughout the Colony, I desire to bring under your notice the fact that Orange is the premier farming district of the west, it is the oldest, and has been for many years recognised as possessing every advantage in points of position, climate, soil, and agricultural population. I consider it my duty, as one of the representatives of the district, and in the public interest, to suggest, for your information, the choice of a site on the temporary or permanent common adjacent to the town of Orange.

The



The soil is unequalled by any other in the district, possessing every constituent required for the growth of cereals and root crops, which can be verified on inspection. You will understand that as the land is public property, and unapproached in excellence by any other land in the west, I suggest that a portion from these commons be resumed for the purpose of a model farm, as marked in plans of the district (A and B) submitted herewith. I would first bring under your notice the 50 acres granted to the Orange Agricultural and Pastoral Society (edged in blue on map A), but now resumed by the Crown, and at present being cut up for sale in suburban lots by the Government. I think it would be advisable to have the inspector go there at once, and if approved by him as a suitable site, to prevent any further action being taken by the Government for the sale of this property. Then again (as shown on plan B) anywhere on the temporary common could be chosen, but I think that a site on the permanent common, fronting Gosling's Creek, would be found more suitable. The Pastoral and Agricultural Society's land is only about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile distant from the town boundary of Orange; the temporary common is 1 mile, and the permanent common from 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant. It is immaterial which point is selected, my chief concern being to have the farm situated in such a position as to benefit, educationally, the largest number of the community; and on consideration, I feel sure that no more suitable or central position could be found for the purpose than those I have indicated.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS DALTON, M.P.

Inform Mr. Dalton, M.P., that an officer will inspect the sites at the beginning of next week.—H.W., 16/7/86. Informed.—19/7/86. Mr. W. S. Campbell, B.C., 20/7/86. G.H., A.U.S.

### No. 2.

#### The Secretary to The Premier to The Minister for Mines.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 4 August, 1886.

I have the honor, by direction of the Premier, to inform you that when at Orange on Monday last, 2nd instant, a deputation introduced by Mr. T. Dalton, M.P., waited upon him with reference to the establishment of a model farm in the neighbourhood of that town, and as to paving and walling up the open creek running through Robinson's Park. Very strong representations were made as to the unhealthy character of the creek, which it was stated acted as the main sewer of the town. I enclose newspaper report of the deputation.

I have, &c.,

R. SCARLETT,

Secretary to the Premier.

Inform that an officer has already visited the Richmond River district, that he is at present in the western district, and that he probably visited Orange about the date on which the deputation waited upon the Premier. That after the western district, he will visit the Clarence River and New England districts, and then it is proposed to select from the sites referred to in the reports those which, in the opinion of the Government, are most suitable for the establishment of model or experimental farms in various parts of the Colony, and in the selection the claims of the Orange district will not be overlooked.—H.W., 6/8/86. Submitted. Approved.—J.F., 7/8/86. Informed, 10/8/86.

[Enclosure.]

EXTRACT from *Sydney Morning Herald*, 3rd August, 1886.

#### REPORT OF ORANGE DEPUTATION.

IMMEDIATELY afterwards the same deputation was introduced by Mr. Dalton, M.L.A., to Sir Patrick Jennings, who was welcomed by the council to Orange. The deputation brought several matters under his notice, the first being with reference to the establishment of a model farm near the town of Orange. It was urged that Orange being the centre of a large agricultural district, and possessing good land, with much variety of soil, was especially fitted to be the site of a model farm.

Sir Patrick Jennings said that it was a reproach to the Colony that it did not produce enough breadstuffs to meet its own consumption, and, in order to stimulate the public thought and action in this direction, he had pointed out the necessity for education and exertion. Model farms were not always a success, but that he thought was not so much the fault of the farms themselves as bad management and careless selection of locality. In the Orange district there was a diversity of circumstances, which would point it out as an exceedingly good district for the establishment of such a farm. Its altitude, climate, and soil, and also its central position and the fact of a railway going through, made it present more advantages than any other place he knew of.

\* \* \* \* \*

### No. 3.

#### Mr. W. S. Campbell to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Department of Mines, 6 September, 1886.

In accordance with the instructions of the Honorable the Minister for Mines, I proceeded, on the 27th July, from Bathurst to Orange, and examined the areas suggested, and offered for sale to the Government as sites for an experimental farm; and also the areas on the temporary and permanent commons, suggested for the same purpose, and have the honor most respectfully to report that, having carefully examined these areas, I am of opinion that the most suitable farm for the purpose is that known as "Chapman's farm," recommended to the consideration of the Government by the Millthorpe Farmers' Union. The particulars of this farm are well and correctly given in the secretary's (Mr. Goodman's) letter. The improvements are for the most part substantial, and are of considerable value, and the price asked, considering the improvements, the proximity of the land to a railway station and village, and the very large proportion of unquestionably good land, the price asked is reasonable. That portion of the farm adjoining the village of Spring Hill might be sold (about 50 to 100 acres), without injury to the farm, as town allotments, and I believe it would realise a very large sum of money. The village contains an area only of between 60 and 70 acres, and all the allotments have been alienated. Of the areas suggested on the commons, that on the permanent is altogether unsuited for farming purposes, consisting almost entirely of a mass of basaltic rock, but I think that sufficient good land could be obtained on the temporary common

common for all the purposes of a farm, and an everlasting supply of good water can be obtained. The land is flat and undulating, intersected by very stony ridges, with red basaltic soil, and light-coloured schist. A considerable portion of the red soil is very stony. The timber consists of "apple" and "gum," and is of little or no value except for shade and shelter, and hence the advantage of the stony ridges in this district—the timber on them is not removed.

In the event of the Government not entertaining the offer of "Chapman's farm," I most respectfully beg to recommend that the whole of the temporary common of Orange be set apart for the purpose of an experimental farm. I may state that the common appears at present to be a waste and a nursery for "black thistles," and also sweet-briar, which is becoming a great pest to the district. I was informed that the fees paid for grazing purposes amount to the sum of about £25, sufficient to pay the secretary's salary. The electorate of Orange contains an area of about 1,780 square miles, and of this, in 1885, according to the Registrar-General's last statistics, 27,911 acres were under cultivation (22,783½ freehold and 5,127½ leasehold), and this area was cropped as follows:—

Wheat, for grain ... ..	12,974½ acres ;	average yield, 13½ bushels per acre.
Do for hay ... ..	2,845 "	15 cwt. "
Maize ... ..	228½ "	14 bushels "
Barley, for grain ... ..	46 "	" "
Do for hay ... ..	55 acres 2 roods	20 cwt. "
Oats, for grain ... ..	1,133 acres 1 rood	16¾ bushels "
Do for hay ... ..	6,936 "	15 cwt. "
Rye, for grain ... ..	46 "	" "
Millet ... ..	32 "	" "
Potatoes ... ..	2,386 acres 2 roods	2 tons 1¼ cwt. "
Tobacco ... ..	7 "	43 cwt. "
Sown grasses, for hay ... ..	162 "	11½ " "
Vineyards ... ..	10¼ "	" "
Garden and orchards ... ..	353½ "	" "

During the same year two of the best farmers in the district—one at Milltorpe and the other at Spring Hill—produced respectively 18½ bushels and 21 bushels of wheat to the acre; and in 1882, a very favourable year for wheat, the one obtained 23 bushels, and the other 30½ bushels, to the acre.

It will be observed from the above table that the farmers here, as in the Bathurst district, depend chiefly on wheat (for grain and hay), and oats for hay, but here they cultivate potatoes considerably for a rotation; and on many farms potatoes succeed fairly well; accounts of very large yields were given me, but I am under the impression that from 2 to 6 tons an acre will be a fair average. I was informed that the best year known for wheat was 1883, when it rained continuously for about six weeks during October, November, and the beginning of December. One farmer gave me his return as 25 bushels 35 lb. (not including tailings), and the price received was 5s. per bushel, and the return of another was 30¼ bushels. Some of the straw of that year was held over and sold this year (1886). In 1884, the yield dropped to 17 bushels 45 lb., in one case (price obtained 3s. 11d.), and 22½ bushels in the other. As a rule the farmers do not keep accurate accounts of their returns or of any transactions on their farms, but the above two may be relied upon. I may add that in 1886, the price obtained by one farmer for his wheat was 11s. per bushel, and in 1886 the price was 4s. 11d. per bushel. His average yield for the last twenty years has been 19 bushels 49 lb. per acre, and the average price obtained was 4s. 11½d. per bushel. Wheat in the field is at times so foul with wild oat, under careless farming, that it has to be cut for hay, and I was informed that this is the reason why so much hay is now grown in the district. Heavy crops of oats, (seed) have been obtained at times, but the seasons are said to be too dry, as a rule, for this grain, and the land is foul with the "wild oat." English barley has succeeded well; as much as 50 bushels of a good sample has been obtained per acre, but there is no market for it as there is no malt made in the district. Some endeavours were made to float a company at Orange to build a malt-kiln, but for some reasons it was allowed to drop. The climate is said to be too dry for beans. Some varieties of peas appear to succeed well but for caterpillars, which at times destroy the pods.

Chicory grows well, and large crops, as much as 7 tons per acre, have been produced, but the labour of washing the roots for market prevents its being very profitable, especially to farmers who depend on their own labour. Mangels and beetroot succeed well, but they are difficult to grow in consequence of most of the farms through neglect having become so foul with weeds. I have no doubt that under an improved system of agriculture many of these plants could be profitably grown. I could not ascertain that draining or subsoil ploughing had ever been attempted on even the best farms. I was informed that many years ago "new land" would yield six or eight good crops; but that the "new land" put under cultivation now will not yield more than three good crops.

In many localities in this district I believe irrigation could be carried out without much difficulty, as many of the creeks are constantly flowing, but I could not ascertain that it had ever been attempted. Artificial grasses, cotsfoot, prairie, rye, and all the other clovers succeed very well. I found red clover seeding well. Fruits of temperate and cold climates succeed admirably, so well, that at times there is no local market, but at the best of times the profit appears to be made by the "middleman." A fruit manufactory should succeed well at Orange. Some of the apples and pears that were exhibited at the London Colonial Exhibition, and presented to the Queen, were grown in this district. Apples and pears keep well through the winter. I saw some very fine specimens, which would realise £1 per case in the Sydney markets. A very large number of trees are being planted this year. In fact, the nurseryman cannot supply enough to meet the demand. The birds, especially the parrots, play great havoc amongst the fruit, so much so that one grower is considering the advisability of covering his trees with galvanised wire netting. This would, however, be a rather costly undertaking. Raspberries succeed well, and should be very profitable to grow. In Lilydale, in Victoria, many selectors grow nothing else, and the profits are very large. The fruit is sent to Melbourne, and made there into jam.

Gooseberries also succeed well, and cherries grow to an immense size, as do all varieties of plums. Fruit-growing will, I believe, be a most profitable industry in this district, especially as there appears to be good reason to suppose that a large trade will be established between the colonies and Great Britain and other European countries.

Some

Some of the best, if not the best, farms in the district are to be seen at Spring Hill and Millthorpe, and these are owned and worked by intelligent, energetic, and hard-working farmers, who have attended to their business, and have consequently prospered. It was a great pleasure to see these farms—good, comfortable homesteads, with every domestic convenience, excellent barns, stables, and fences; gates in good order near orchards and flower-gardens, and yards and out-building clean and tidy, and here also are to be seen some of the most improved labour-saving appliances. One of these industrious and intelligent farmers informed me that in 1863 he had, by hard work, saved £25, just sufficient to select 100 acres, where his comfortable house now stands, but for several years after this he was unable to clear his land or make improvements. At last he made a start, and is now a comparatively wealthy man.

Others also, who have exercised common sense, and attended to their work, have invariably succeeded in making comfortable homes, although many have started with little or no capital. One informed me, "I have always had to work hard, and can do almost all kinds of labour belonging to a farm, for I find if a man succeeds in farming he must turn his hand to all sorts of work, even carpenters', bricklayers', or stonemasons', or painters'; he must tackle all, for mechanics' labour is too high in this country for the farmer. This is one reason you do not see better homesteads on the farms. If farmers were paid equal to other classes they could employ mechanics and all the rest of the unemployed in the country; but farmers, generally speaking, start without capital and without experience, and this is a great drawback to them."

All the farmers I have spoken to on the subject are exceedingly anxious to see an experimental farm established in the district, and are fully alive to the advantage to be derived from one.

The climate, soil and conditions under which farming is carried out on the table-lands of the Orange district are quite different to those of Bathurst and Molong, and I think it will be advisable to establish farms in each of these districts. They can easily be worked in conjunction with one another, owing to the railway communication and the differences of seasons.

The farming in these three districts is, with some few exceptions, equally wasteful; even some of the very best farmers are working in the dark, and might improve their farms greatly if they could see how to take advantage of improved systems of farming, and be guided by scientific principles.

Some few farmers in the Orange district keep sheep on their farms, and find great benefit from them, but they are difficult to keep within the present miserable log fences which are generally in use in this district (owing to the difficulty of burning the timber). A farmer informed me, "Now my experience and opinion is, that good, large-framed, coarse-wool sheep would be the most profitable stock a farmer could keep if he could trust them out in the paddocks without shepherding. I had the cross-bred Lincoln and Merino, three times out of four, drop me two lambs each, and I had fat mutton all the year round for the use of the house; but since the hares have become so plentiful about here, and so many persons are keeping dogs to hunt them, that I had such losses by the dogs, that I had to give up keeping sheep; the dogs would get at them in the daytime in consequence of people taking dogs along the road. Few persons keep these dogs tied up at night. The Dog Act requires amending, and a great tax should be put on dogs, and people be compelled to keep them under control, or tied up at home."

There is no doubt that this man is quite correct; the hares and dogs are a terrible nuisance, not only in this but in all the western districts I have been through. It is useless to plant fruit-trees without protecting them against the hares.

Insect pests are said to be a very great nuisance and cause of loss, and it is through that the dry seasons have been favourable to them.

Red rust does not appear to any extent in the district, but precautions are necessary against smut. The wheat has to be "pickled" before sowing; bluestone is used for the pickle.

I believe the smut or some other fungus is destroying a very useful grass known locally as "Coss's grass," said to have been introduced by a man named Coss; being an annual, it was not above ground during my visit, but specimens will be sent to me with the "smut" for investigation.

The "old land" in the district appears to be very foul with weeds, the worst one "sweet-briar," sorrel, wild oat, and black and variegated thistle, also sedgely grass; and it is almost impossible to grow some crops in consequence of these. Refuse lime can be easily obtained at Blayney, and this could be applied to the sorrel with good effect if water slacked on the ground.

I understand that a manufactory for superphosphate of lime is likely to be established at Blayney; if so, the farmers should take advantage of it, as it is far superior to bone-dust, but they should insist on a guarantee being given as to the percentage of phosphate and nitrogen in the matter sold.

Very little dairying is carried on in the district in consequence of the long winters. I was informed that good pastures for milking cows can only be obtained for about three or four months in the year.

I have, &c.,

WALTER SCOTT CAMPBELL.

#### No. 4.

R. Pudney, Esq., M.R.A.C., F.H.A.S., &c., to The Minister for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

Orange, 4 December, 1889.

In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to report upon the temporary common of Orange, as a mentioned site for an experimental farm, and just give a few data and my opinion concerning it. Town of Orange, distant from Sydney 192 miles, almost due west; the common about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile distant; height above the sea, 2,843 feet; rainfall average for last eighteen years, 36.56 inches; geological series, volcanic and trap (basalt). The Orange district does not possess any suitable reserve to my knowledge after much inquiry, in your Department, and locally at Orange. The temporary and permanent common is close to the town, and much valued by the inhabitants for grazing purposes, for which it is almost entirely rented. The flats are small, irregular, and swamp at parts in wet weather, and intrusive ridges and outcrops of basalt appear on every rise. The herbage is naturally good, and, combined with fine rainfall, naturally make it much valued by the inhabitants.

The

The fine water reservoir is in one portion, and I would not advise you to attempt to resume it, either for our agricultural education scheme, or to try and make a better use of it than its present purpose. We must not have too many of these demonstrating or special model farms scattered about, and the one near Molong, at Garra, would serve the district well, as suitable for the products and stock that are best adapted for the districts of Molong, Orange, and Bathurst.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT L. PUDNEY, M.R.A.C., F.H.A.S., Etc.

Station.	Year.	Temperature.		Rainfall.	Average temperature.		Average rainfall.
		Max.	Min.		Max.	Min.	
Orange .....	1880 .....	65·9	41·9	Inches. 30·98	65·41	44·1	Inches. 29·471
	1881 .....	65·0	44·5	32·22			
	1882 .....	66·4	46·2	30·78			
	1883 .....	64·1	43·3	28·42			
	1884 .....	65·4	44·5	23·94			
	1885 .....	65·7	44·2	30·49			

### No. 5.

#### Office Memorandum.

*Re* land proposed to be used for agricultural purposes; position, county of Bathurst, parish of Orange; area, 180 acres and 220 acres (approx.); owner, the Crown, under the following dedication and reserves:—Part of Orange temporary common, notified 1st March, 1867, 180 acres; part of Orange permanent common, dedicated 2nd October, 1868, 220 acres; part of Orange population area, proclaimed 14th July, 1885, 400 acres.

POSSESSION of these two pieces of land may be obtained by the cancellation of the parts mentioned of the above dedication and reserves, the notification of agriculture as a public purpose, and the renotification of the land as reserve from "sale and lease generally" for that purpose.

Compensation may be required for improvements on permanent common only.

Administrative work, *re* reserves, &c., comes under Department of Lands. The reserves should not be cancelled.

S. SMITH.

Letter to Department of Lands requesting that the permanent and temporary commons be not cancelled.—A.R., 9/4/90. Reply, *vide* Miscellaneous 90-1,891, that request has been noted in District Surveyor's Office, Orange, 15/7/90.

### No. 6.

T. Dalton, Esq., M.P., to The Minister for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

Sydney, 24 April, 1890.

Understanding that a gentleman from the Department of Agriculture is now in the west, with a view to reporting upon a suitable site for the establishment of a model farm, I have the honor to request that you will kindly ask him to extend his visit as far as the district of Orange, which, as you are aware, is the centre of a very large agricultural community, as both the soil and climate there are especially suitable for the growth of cereals and fruits. During a former Administration a gentleman visited the district and was in communication with Mr. Chapman, of Spring Hill. I am, however, quite willing to base the claim of Orange for the establishment of an Agricultural College upon the opinion of any Government expert. If the gentleman who is to make the report will call upon the Mayor of Orange and Mr. Chapman, as well as the Police Magistrate (Mr. Lane), they will give him all the information necessary for him to obtain, and I would again ask that before any locality is decided upon that the district of Orange may be inspected.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS DALTON.

### No. 7.

T. Dalton, Esq., M.P., to The Minister for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

Sydney, 25 April, 1890.

Referring to my letter of yesterday, upon the subject of the proposed model farm, I now desire to direct your attention to the enclosed application upon the same subject, from the Borough Council of Orange. You will observe that they state that they consider that the district of Orange should also be inspected, as they are confident that more suitable land can be obtained there than in the district of Bathurst.

"They would also point out that Orange possesses a very large common, a great portion of which is very suitable for such a farm, and they do not doubt that the townspeople would freely surrender it for that purpose, and thereby save the Government the heavy cost of purchase of private lands."

Trusting to receive a favourable reply,

I have, &c.,

THOMAS DALTON.

Seen.—S. SMITH. Place with other papers.—S.S. Acknowledge to Mr. Dalton the common has been inspected and a report on it is now before the Minister.—H.C.L.A., 12/5/90. Informed, 13/5/90.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

Borough Council, Orange, to T. Dalton, Esq., M.L.A.

Dear Sir,

Town Hall, Orange, 23 April, 1890.

I am directed by the Municipal Council of Orange to request that you will be good enough to write to the Minister for Agriculture, and bring under his notice the suitability of the district of Orange for the establishment of a model farm.

The Municipal Council are informed that an inspection of lands round Bathurst has lately been made by an officer of the Department, and they consider that the district of Orange should also be inspected, as they are confident that more suitable land can be obtained here.

They would also point out that Orange possesses a very large common, a great portion of which is very suitable for such a farm, and they do not doubt but that the townspeople would freely surrender it for that purpose, and thereby save the Government the heavy cost of purchase of private lands. The Municipal Council, therefore, respectfully ask that you will bring their claims under notice of the Minister at an early date. A similar request has been sent to your colleague, Mr. J. Torpy, M.L.A.

I am, &amp;c.,

THOMAS W. REEVES,  
Council Clerk.

No. 8.

The Director of Agriculture to Mr. H. W. Newman, M.P.

Sir,

15 September, 1891.

I am directed by the Minister for Agriculture to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., enclosing a communication from Mr. P. Flanagan, urging the establishment of an experimental farm on the Orange Common, and to say that the Minister is in full possession of all necessary information about the different sites for the western experimental farm, and will give the whole matter his best consideration.

I have, &amp;c.,

H. C. L. ANDERSON,  
Director of Agriculture.

No. 9.

H. W. Newman, Esq., M.P., to The Minister for Agriculture.

Honorable and dear Sir,

"Hotel Metropole," Sydney, 11 September, 1891.

Referring to the question I asked in the House the other night in reference to the Orange Common, I have been making further inquiries, and respectfully submit from the replies to hand you have either been misled or misinformed on the matter, and, as the Orange district may perhaps suffer in consequence, venture to draw your attention to my friend, Mr. Flanagan's, letter of the 9th, and hope before you finally decide against Orange you will cause further inquiry as to the suitability of Orange for a model farm, and also the Orange Common, which we are perfectly willing to hand over for that purpose.

Anticipating a favourable reply,

I am, &amp;c.,

H. W. NEWMAN.

Seen,—A report has already been obtained.—S.S.

Inform Mr. Newman that the Minister is in possession of all necessary information about the different sites of the western experimental farm, and will give the whole matter his best consideration.—H.C.L.A., 15/9/91.

Informed, 15/9/91. Circular *re* selection of Bathurst site sent to Messrs. Torpy and Newman, M's.P., and Council Clerk, 12/5/92.

[Enclosure.]

Dear Newman,

Orange, 9 September, 1891.

I do not remember whether Mr. Anderson said that the gentleman who came from the Agricultural Department said that the common was suitable or not, but I am sure Mr. A. told myself and Mr. Warboys that it was reported to the Minister that the principal citizens were opposed to giving up the common on any consideration, and that, therefore, it was useless to entertain the question of the common at all for a model farm. Now, it is undoubtedly untrue that any objection ever was raised to the common being taken for a model farm—in fact, the people would only be too glad to give the common up for such a purpose. And when one comes to consider all the circumstances, the climate, the character of the soil, the fact of this being the centre of the largest agricultural area in the Colony, it is rather surprising that the matter has not been settled long ago. If there is any place in the Colony where a model farm could be made to pay it is here, and you know that no matter what may be produced on a model farm, unless the management can show that it is paying all their efforts as an example to farmers are simply waste time. The one great thing is to show that improved methods pay. If that cannot be shown, then, what is the advantage sinking 30s. and producing 20s. in such a life and death struggle as farming is at present? The whole thing would only be food for ridicule as much as anything else. It is true that scientific farming would give farmers many useful hints which would pay them and would not pay those who would have to employ labour at every turn; but then that would not justify the establishment of model farms. Only the fact that scientific farming would pay as an industry would entitle any Government to go to the expense of establishing model farms. I spent three years after leaving college attending lectures at an institution in Dublin, and my opinion is that if the Government could show the combined industries of farming and grazing would pay, it would do far more good in this Colony than farming alone. I notice Sir H. Parkes laid upon the Table the maps of which I spoke to you in my last. I wish you could get me one. You see Barton's idea of protection is just as I told you mine was during the election. I also see that the Queensland Prime Minister has given expression to the same idea. I see old Brigam Torpy is in favour of divorce. Don't touch it; it's a beastly subject, and not calculated to raise any member who votes for it. No news of any consequence.

H. W. Newman, Esq., M.P.

Yours, &amp;c.,

P. FLANAGAN.

No. 10.

J. Torpy, Esq., M.P., Orange, to The Minister for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

Orange, 13 July, 1892.

A number of farmers and other residents of the district and town of Orange have requested me to ask you to establish, somewhere near Orange, an experimental farm. They for some time past were quite sanguine that a model farm would have been located in the vicinity of the town, and were greatly disappointed when it transpired that Bathurst had the preference. I need not inform you that the land round Orange is as good for agricultural purposes as any in New South Wales, and is as thickly settled upon as any part of the country taken up for agricultural purposes. Some of the finest wheat, oats, and hay are grown here, a crop seldom failing, owing to our ample and regular rainfall. I may add that all

the

the English fruits thrive here well, and are equal, in size and quality to the best of the Tasmanian or Californian fruit. A site for an experimental farm would cost the Government nothing, as a piece of land could be resumed from the temporary town common perfectly suited for the purpose. There is a piece of land marked B on the plan (tinted blue) I am sending herewith, of 508 acres, admirably suited for a site for an experimental farm. It is close to Orange, and adjoining the railway, and is in every respect adapted for cultivation. Cereals, fruit, and vegetables would grow well upon it. Very little clearing would be required, as most of the heavy timber has been removed for firewood. The establishment of an experimental farm near Orange would be so great a boon that I trust you will see your way to grant it.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES TORPY.

See Appendix B.

I am sending plan. The piece marked B, 508 acres, is the temporary common.—J.T.

Perhaps a reply may be sent to Mr. Torpy in the same terms as to Dr. Ross, *re* his application for an experimental farm at Molong.—H.C.L.A., 20/7/92. The Under Secretary. Submitted.—G.E.H., 22/7/92. Approved.—T.M.S., 22/7/92. Mr. Torpy, M.P., informed, 25/7/92.

#### No. 11.

The Director of Agriculture to J. Torpy, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

16 July, 1892.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, addressed to the Minister, recommending a site near Orange for the establishment of an experimental farm.

I have, &c.,

H. C. L. ANDERSON,

Director of Agriculture.

#### No. 12.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to J. Torpy, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

25 July, 1892.

I am directed by the Minister to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, and in answer to your representations to say that it is not intended to establish another model farm at present, but as soon as it is proposed your recommendation in favour of the temporary common site near Orange will receive every consideration.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

#### No. 13.

Office Memorandum.

Experimental Farm, Orange.

THE Hon. Thos. Dalton, Esq., M.L.C., wishes the Minister to receive him as a deputation on Wednesday next, at noon, *re* setting apart (say) 100 acres of the temporary common at Orange as an experimental farm. Mr. Dalton would be glad if Mr. Inspector de la Motte can be present.—H.W., 24/10/92.

Yes. Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock noon.—T.M.S., 24/10/92. Will the Director be good enough to instruct Mr. de la Motte to be present if he is within easy reach of Sydney.—H.W., 24/10/92. Inspector de la Motte instructed.—H. C. L. ANDERSON. A.P., 24/10/92. The Under Secretary.

#### No. 14.

Deputation.

On Wednesday, 26th October, 1892, at noon, asked for by the Hon. Thos. Dalton, M.L.C.

*Subject*:—Proposal to set apart 100 acres of the Orange temporary common as an experimental farm.

Papers herewith.

Minister's decision:—Adjourned to Friday at noon.

#### No. 15.

Deputation.

On Friday, 28th October, 1892, at noon, asked for by the Hon. Thos. Dalton, M.L.C.

*Subject*:—Proposal to set apart 100 acres of the Orange temporary common as an experimental farm.

Papers herewith.

DEPUTATION received by the Hon. T. M. Slattery, Esq., Minister for Mines and Agriculture, 28th October, 1892. Introduced by J. Torpy, Esq., M.P. for Orange.

*Subject*:—Experimental farm at Orange.

Present:—The Hon. T. Dalton, Esq., M.L.C.; J. Torpy, Esq., M.L.A. for Orange.

*Mr. J. Torpy, M.P.*: I may state that my colleague, Mr. Newman, would have joined this deputation to-day, but on account of urgent business he had to start away for Orange this morning. At the same time he is quite in accord with the application. I have already had some communication with you by letter and verbally in reference to the application of the people of Orange for an experimental farm.

I wish to point out that we do not want a model farm, but an experimental farm, and we think that we have singularly and specially-considered claims for this experimental farm. The strength of our case is, that the Government would not be compelled to purchase land for use, as we have fortunately a piece of land known as the temporary town common, which is, from a geographical point of view, almost perfectly situated. This land is just 1 mile from Orange. It is on the main Western Railway, going in one direction to Bourke, and the other to the metropolis. The main Western Railway crosses through this piece of land. In addition to that the Molong Railway junctions at this particular part. So really this piece of land is in the angle where the Molong Railway joins the Great Western Railway, showing that for the purpose of sending the produce away, and receiving seed, it is perfectly situated. It is in the centre of our chief agricultural land. It is also close to the rich districts of Milthorpe, Springfield, the Forest, Blayney, and Carcoar. It is situated in the centre of all these places. For years the residents have been agitating for this experimental farm. They have applied to previous Ministers, and they have never been refused, but they never succeeded in getting any direct action taken; but as a matter of fact, the previous applicants wanted the Government to purchase a piece of land that was the chief trouble, but recently finding that they could not induce the Government to purchase the necessary land, they determined to apply for a portion of this temporary common. It consists of fine chocolate soil, and it is admirably suited for the cultivation of every kind of cereal, and the best of English fruits. Several experts from your department have pointed out strongly to us that the Orange farmers are certainly backward in scientific farming, and they really want certain instructions. Another thing, I know that one of the arguments put forth why we should not have an experimental farm is the proximity of Orange to Bathurst. It is 42 miles from Bathurst, but Orange is 700 feet higher than Bathurst, so that the class of cereals grown in Orange varies to those grown in Bathurst, which has a different climate and different soil. I do think that in addition to the services already rendered to Orange by your department, of which the people are perfectly conscious, because we have received visits from your officers (the Inspectors of Agriculture) which have done good service to the place. They have instructed the people how to compete with the different pests, and they have taught them a great deal, and the people recognise the important services rendered by the department. But there is intense anxiety about this experimental farm. It would cost very little. It is quite a distinct thing from a model farm, and I think the claim of the Orange community is exceedingly strong. We do not press this question with the idea of getting anything expensive, but we really do think that the arguments are so strong and the facilities so great, that we trust you will give this matter very full consideration. Sometime ago we had one of your officers up there, and I, always anxious to do what I can for the district, drove the officer, Mr. de la Motte, around the district. I showed him the site, and, of course, without in any way committing himself, he expressed the most favourable opinion of this site. The soil is admirably situated for growing cereals and fruits. I do think that you will be able to see that this is not at all an application which is made in a light way. It is really a solid local want, of which every man in the community is deeply interested. They have been agitating now for this experimental farm some years, in fact, they originally wanted a model farm, but they would be content now with an experimental farm.

*The Hon. T. Dalton, M.L.C.:* I can add very little to what Mr. Torpy has said, but I can corroborate what he says with regard to the people of Orange. They have always been agitating for a model farm, but they have now decided, owing to the fact that a model farm is to be established at Bathurst, to ask for an experimental farm. The people of Orange will never cease agitating until they have this experimental farm, and as has been pointed out to you, the locality where the experimental farm would be situated is on the Great Western line, within 1 mile of Orange, and at the junction of the line now running to Molong, and at the present time in course of construction to Parkes. If an experimental farm is established there the travellers going out east and west will see the crops growing, and see what is being done, and as Mr. Torpy pointed out the farmers of Orange are certainly deficient in knowledge with regard to high-class farming, the farming is carried on in a very crude manner. The object of the people at the present time in agitating for this experimental farm is to teach the farmers how to cultivate the land, in order to grow the different cereals, and what is best to grow. The experimental farm at Bathurst will not meet the case at all. It will not be sufficient for the Orange people, simply because the soil is different, the climate is different, and they can produce productions at Orange which cannot be produced at Bathurst. Therefore, if these people are to be considered at all—and considered they must be, some day or another—it is only a question whether it will be considered at the present time. They never will stop agitating until they get that experimental farm. It has been pointed out by Mr. Torpy that it will cost the department nothing whatever at the present time. All you have to do is resume 100 acres of land.

*Mr. Torpy, M.P.:* Or perhaps 200 acres.

*The Hon. T. Dalton, M.L.C.:* They will be satisfied, I think, with 100 acres, from what I can learn from Mr. De La Motte, and he also tells me that in the course of four or five years the farm will be self-supporting and leave a profit under proper management. I have already pointed out to you that the place where the people want the farm is situated at the junction of the Molong and Great Western lines, and people living along those lines will come to receive instructions by seeing how the farm is carried on. The soil and climate at Molong and Orange is very nearly similar; I think a little warmer at Molong. Both are basaltic, as well as limestone countries. The people of Orange, we think, are entitled to some consideration. If favours are going to be distributed at all, I do not know of any other part of the Colony where people are more entitled to this means of education which they ask for than the people of Orange.

*The Hon. T. M. Slattery, Minister for Mines and Agriculture:* Gentlemen, as you see, I have a large bundle of papers before me, and this particular bundle refers to the question of an experimental farm at Orange; and I may tell you that I have similar large bundles of papers relating to the question of experimental farms for various districts, north, south, and west, and one of the difficulties in coming to a conclusion or prompt decision about the question of the establishment of experimental farms is really the question of what I may term conflicting claims. I am anxious, while I am Minister here, not to give a favour to any district. What I am anxious to do is to do what is right between all the districts, and, as these experimental farms must be established in various portions of the Colony, to have them established in such centres of various portions of the Colony as will not be taken into consideration at all with regard to the locality, but taken into consideration with regard to the general benefit of the community. Now,

in regard to this question of an experimental farm for Orange, my friend Mr. Torpy has certainly not been idle about the matter. I suppose he has spoken to me no less than twenty times about this matter. I have correspondence from Mr. Torpy, also from Mr. Newman, about this very same question. This question was first raised as far back as July, 1886, by Mr. Dalton himself, when he was one of the members representing Orange in the Legislative Assembly. In consequence of the representations then made, a gentleman who is very expert in matters of this kind, Mr. Walter Scott Campbell, and who is one of the high officers in the Department of Mines, was sent to report upon the question of the establishment of an experimental farm at Orange.

*The Hon. T. Dalton, M.L.C.:* "A model farm."

*The Minister:* It may have been a model farm because both questions are raised in his report. I may read to you the report to show in exactly what position Orange stands. It does not require any favour at the hands of the Minister or Government, because the report of Mr. Campbell, who is a very competent authority, states "The climate, soil, and conditions under which farming is carried out on the table-land of the Orange district are quite different to those of Bathurst and Molong, and I think it will be advisable to establish farms in each of these districts. They can easily be worked in conjunction with one another owing to the railway communication and the difference in seasons. The farming in these three districts is, with some few exceptions, equally wasteful, even some of the very best farmers are working in the dark, and might improve their farms greatly if they could see how to take advantage of improved systems of farming, and be guided by scientific principles." So, in 1886, Mr. Campbell stated in his report exactly what you and Mr. Torpy said to-day. I may say that I am very glad to hear such excellent reports on all hands on the work done by the Inspectors of Agriculture. I have heard from all parts of the country that the inspectors have rendered great services in giving advice to farmers. I know from facts on all hands that the farmers in the country acknowledge the great work rendered to the farming interest, by these visits of the inspectors, and it is gratifying to me to-day, to hear as Minister, from you Mr. Dalton and Mr. Torpy, expressions of the same opinion.

I may say that this question of the establishment of model farms will very soon have to be decided upon. It must be done, it is part and parcel of the scheme of agricultural education, and we have to proceed naturally enough with caution, because I do not want to make any mistake. I fully recognise the importance of the district of Orange. I know the district well myself. I know it is one of the richest districts in the Colony; and I can only say to you, to-day, gentlemen, exactly what I said in July last to Mr. Torpy. I directed that a letter be sent to Mr. Torpy, informing him that it was not then intended to establish another model farm at present, but as soon as it is proposed, the recommendation in favour of the site near Orange will receive every consideration. All I can say is this, that with regard to this question of an experimental farm for Orange, the report of Mr. Campbell is in favour of it, and I shall call on Mr. de la Motte, not in any way that I think it necessary to confirm Mr. Campbell's opinion, but merely because so many years have elapsed since a report was obtained. I shall ask Mr. de la Motte to furnish me with a report which I shall put with the papers, and as far as I can see Orange is certainly entitled to the very greatest consideration when this question has to be decided. I would not, until I have all the papers relating to the various other districts that have applied, make any promise, and I am sure that you, gentlemen, who are experienced in public life would not expect me to do so until I have all the papers from the various districts before me. Having them all before me, and getting the best advice I possibly can from the scientific officers connected with the Department of Agriculture, I shall come to a conclusion, and I may say that, when I do come to a conclusion, I shall come to it, I hope, conscientiously without attempting, or desiring to attempt to favour any particular locality in the Colony.

#### No. 16.

J. Torpy, Esq., M.P., to The Minister for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

Sydney, 28 October, 1892.

Referring to previous correspondence regarding the proposal that an experimental farm should be established at Orange, I beg respectfully to point out that the people of that district have been agitating for this farm for a great number of years, and have made repeated representations to previous Ministries as well as to the present Government upon the subject.

The inhabitants of Orange feel very forcibly that they have a particularly strong claim for this experimental farm, and they further desire it to be pointed out that the land suggested to be used, and which is especially well adapted for the purpose, is a portion of the temporary common at Orange, and could therefore be resumed without expense to the Government. The location of the land is also greatly in favour of the proposal, it being situated at the intersection of the Western and Molong lines of railway, and on the border of the high road to the chief agricultural district, embracing Springhill, Millthorpe, Blayney, Carcoar, and Forest. The farm would also be in full view of all travellers over the Western line. It would be distant about 1 mile from the town of Orange, and produce could be easily conveyed either eastward or westward by means of a railway siding on the farm itself. Relying upon your giving this application your most favourable consideration.

I have, &c.,

JAMES TORPY.

Place with papers *re* deputation.—H.W., 2/11/92.  
Minister.—H.W., 13/1/93.

Submitted for the information of the

Señ.—T.M.S., 14/1/93.

#### No. 17.

J. Torpy, Esq., M.P., to The Minister for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

Athenæum Club, Sydney, 31 October, 1892.

I will feel much obliged if you can let me have to-day a copy of the notes taken of the proceedings of the deputation on Friday, *re* the experimental farm for Orange, as I want to publish them in full in the *Western Advocate*, Orange. If I got them to-day I could have them inserted in the next issue of the paper.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES TORPY.

May be supplied.—G.H. (A.U.S.), 31/10/92.  
31/10/92.

Yes.—T.M.S., 31/10/92.

Sent to Mr. Torpy,



## Mr. C. de la Motte to The Director, Department of Agriculture.

Report of the Orange Common, with a view of establishing an Experimental Farm there.

Sir,

Woonona, 4 January, 1893.

On the 28th October last I was, by the Honorable the Minister for Mines and Agriculture, Plan A. instructed to furnish a report of the Orange Common, with a view to have an experimental farm of 100 acres established in the neighbourhood of the town of Orange, I now have the honor, through you, to lay the above-mentioned report before the Honorable the Minister.

I may add that the reason the report has not been drawn up ere this was that I preferred to wait until I again visited the district, so that I could thoroughly inspect the common and the surrounding district, thereby enabling me to conscientiously recommend to the Minister that the district warranted the establishment of an experimental farm. Acting upon this, I, in company with the Mayor of Orange (Mr. Tanner), visited and inspected, on the 22nd December ultimo, the permanent as well as the temporary common, of the Orange Permanent Common, visited and inspected by Charles de la Motte, Inspector of Agriculture, on the 22nd December, 1892, with a view to have a 100-acre experimental farm established in the above-mentioned district, as suggested by the deputation that waited on the Honorable the Minister for Mines and Agriculture on the 28th October, 1892.

The town of Orange, situated 192 miles north-west of Sydney, and some distance from the left bank of the Macquarie River, is a rising town in the centre of a fine agricultural and mining district, being about 2,843 feet above the sea-level. But the proposed experimental farm (as marked red on the accompanied plan) being 170 feet higher than the town; the altitude would, therefore, be 3,013 feet, and a distance of 3 miles from Orange in a southerly direction, but only three-quarters of a mile from the Bloomfield railway-platform. The 100 acres suggested by me for experimental purposes forms a part of the permanent common, which contains 508 acres, dedicated the 2nd October, 1868, and situated in the county of Bathurst, parish of Orange. The aspect of this portion of the common being north and east. It is bounded on the north by Brandy's Creek; south by Gosling Creek; east by Cadiangullong Road; and west by Mr. M. Lyster's conditional purchase. The soil near the Gosling Creek and Mr. Lyster's conditional purchase is a rich reddish chocolate loam, of volcanic origin, more or less stiff, varying from 1 to 14 feet in depth, which is highly adapted for fruit-trees, judging from adjacent orchards; while the soil towards the Cadiangullong Road and Brandy's Creek is different in character, besides varied in colour and texture. It is a strong black alluvial soil with a grey-yellowish subsoil, and should be excellent for wheat, barley, rye, hemp, flax, and any other cereals the climate may allow of; also, for root crops. Possibly it would be the better if some of the silica from the hilly land, which would tend to stiffen the straw for wheat. The chocolate soil would, no doubt, after a while, require manure to keep it in top condition if used for grain, and also to improve their texture for holding moisture, as the quality in that respect is low.

The land, which is undulated, is lightly timbered with white and yellow box. Of large trees there are, comparatively speaking, few, the principal being saplings. A good many old stumps and dry logs are on the ground; the latter would assist in burning off the timber when grubbed, as the green timber will be of little or no use for fencing purposes. I, however, learn from the Mayor (Mr. Tanner) that stringy-bark posts and rails could be had for £4 and £3 per 100 respectively, delivered at Bloomfield railway platform.

As I have already pointed out, there are two creeks, viz., the Gosling and Brandy's, which contain good permanent water—the former creek supplies the town of Orange. The reservoir into which this creek is running forms one of the largest natural water supplies in the Colony. The reservoir, being only half a mile from the suggested farm. The climate is, by reason of its elevation, colder than that of the other sections of the Colony. The mean annual temperature is 55 degrees, the mean summer maximum is 83 degrees; the mean winter minimum, 27 degrees; and the range of the thermometer between these points, 56 degrees. As regards humidity, it holds a position between the coast and the plains being drier than one and moister than the other. The mean annual fall of rain amounts to 30 inches, while the average number of wet days may be put down at 114. Some portion of the differences in this district is, doubtless, occasioned by the presence of the mountain chain which, though never rising to the level of perpetual congelation, is, during certain seasons, covered with snow, although not for a very long period. In winter the temperature frequently falls below zero, and ice is then very common, but the frost is generally of short duration, as the power of the mid-day sun is sufficient to produce a thaw. Altogether the climate closely resembles that of the south of England, though, from the fact that the rain falls more rapidly and less constantly, the excessive humidity of the English climate is not experienced. The fruits, grain, and vegetables can be cultivated to great perfection in the Orange district.

Although I am aware it is the intention of the Government to establish a model farm at Bathurst, I do not hesitate, after my inspection of the Orange district on this and other occasions, to strongly recommend that an experimental farm of 100 acres, as requested by the deputation, be granted to this district, while my reasons for recommending same are as follows:—

1. The elevation between Bathurst and the suggested farm at Orange differs greatly, the last-mentioned district being not less than 860 feet above Bathurst, which alone will make a considerable difference from an agricultural point of view.

2. That the soils in the neighbourhood of Bathurst are of a totally different character, and vary considerably in colour and texture.

3. That the majority of farmers would, in the Orange district, gain much knowledge from such a farm, as a visit to it would convince them that cereals, root, and leguminous plants, not omitting fruits hitherto foreign in this locality, could, in a climate like theirs, be grown with advantage to themselves and benefit to the country.

4. That seeing is believing, and that more good would be derived from a single visit than from half a dozen lectures. Farmers, as a rule, being prejudiced towards theory.

5. That not only Orange would derive good from such a farm as suggested, but districts like Spring Hill, Millthorpe, Blayney, Nacton, Shaw, Mount Macquarie, Cudal, Bowen Park, Trajerie, Mount Canobalas, and many others would derive an unlimited benefit from it. Besides, the districts are nearly all within 3,000 feet above sea level.

6. That in districts like the above mentioned, with a climate equal, if not superior, to that of South England, ought to be further advanced than they are, and only through want of knowledge in tilling the soil for plants at present foreign to their respective districts debars the farmer here to cope with the other countries.

Trusting my reasons for recommending the Orange district with a view to having an experimental farm established there will meet with your approval.

I have, &c.,  
CHARLES DE LA MOTTE,  
Inspector of Agriculture.

No. 19.

Mr. C. de la Motte to The Director of Agriculture.

Woonona, 4 January, 1893.

See Appendix C I HAVE by to-day's post forwarded report, together with a plan of the proposed experimental farm near Orange, as instructed by the Honorable the Minister.

CHARLES DE LA MOTTE.

Attach previous reports. Submitted.—H.C.L.A., 6/1/93. The Under Secretary. In submitting this report, I venture to suggest that the area is very small for a farm, and that there might be some difficulty about obtaining a title to the land for that purpose.—H.W., 17/1/93.

WELLINGTON.

NO.	SCHEDULE.	PAGE.
1.	Mr. I. W. Toynton to the Minister for Mines and Agriculture. 23 May, 1890 .....	20
2.	Mr. I. W. Toynton to the Hon. the Premier, with minutes. 14 June, 1890 .....	20
3.	Mr. D. A. Ferguson, M.P., to the Under Secretary for Mines, with minutes. 30 June, 1890.....	21
4.	Deputation to Minister for Mines and Agriculture. 11 July, 1890.....	21
5.	Mr. M. C. O'Halloran to Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, with minutes. 25 November, 1890 .....	22
6.	The Director of Agriculture to Mr. M. C. O'Halloran. 2 December, 1890 .....	22
7.	Mr. I. W. Toynton to the Director of Agriculture. 20 December, 1890 .....	22
8.	Mr. A. A. Dunnicliff to the Director of Agriculture. 18 March, 1891 .....	23
9.	Mr. A. A. Dunnicliff to the Director of Agriculture. 18 March, 1891.....	23
10.	Mr. G. S. Prentice to the Director of Agriculture. 23 April, 1891 .....	24
11.	Mr. G. S. Prentice to the Director of Agriculture. 23 April, 1891 .....	24
12.	The Director of Agriculture to Mr. T. H. York, M.P. 21 October, 1891 .....	25

No. 1.

Mr. I. W. Toynton to The Minister for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

Comobella, 23 May, 1890.

I wrote to you, saying that I would acquaint you with a suitable piece of land for College Farm. There is a piece of land adjoining me, a reserve of over 2,400 acres, all good land. There is about 5 or 6 acres of limestone on it. There is one place on the same land which holds water well below my dam; rich chocolate soil, some of it is a little brown. I can show you another place about 4 miles away from my place, good land, in Mr. James Rodd's resumed area; it would be better to recompense him, and take the land from both squatters. The same land would have been selected years ago, owing for being reserved to suit the squatter, and if you send any person to me with a note from you wishing to show them the land, I would only be too glad to oblige you, but do not mention my name—although I do not care for them, for I am independent of either of them. I have grown apricots a quarter of a pound in weight; dessert apples 1½ lb. in weight. I believe it would be a grand place to grow grapes.

I have, &c.,

ISAAC W. TOYNTON.

P.S.—Anything you wish to know write to me, and if it is in my power to let you know I will. Such land as I recommend to you is scarce.

For report.—S.S., 27/5/90.

No. 2.

Mr. I. W. Toynton to The Premier.

Sir,

Comobella, 14 June, 1890.

I think it my duty to acquaint you of a suitable piece of land for a College Farm, and would be, if properly carried out, one of the most interesting industries New South Wales could be possessed of. There is a reserve adjoining me over 2,400 acres, all rich chocolate soil, about 5 or 6 acres of limestone on it. There is one good place for to make a tank, and will hold water well, and I can lay you on to another place larger, very good, 4 or 5 miles further away, which has been locked up to suit the squatter's pockets. This incoming week I mean to send you a sample of purple-straw wheat for you and also other professional wheat-growers to judge. I defy competition against the world, which is a big word to say. I have grown dessert apples over 1½ lb., apricots a quarter lb., egg plum a quarter lb., Italian

Italian red peach 1 lb. in weight. I shall also send you some of the grasses, and after I send you the samples you will not forget to send a person to me to inspect this land. No frost, good climate, not too hot nor too cold.

Hoping this will meet with your approval. Hoping you are recovering as fast as can be expected, for if we have not the pleasure of seeing you we have the pleasure of reading the reports.

I remain, &c.,

I. W. TOYNTON,  
Comobella Post Office.

P.S.—If you approve of an inspection of this land after I have sent you the samples, send the person to me. I live 1 mile from Comobella Post Office; and not to make it known to anyone before seeing me. I expect a reply to say that you have received this note.

Refer to Mines. The Under Secretary for Mines. C.W. (P.U.S.), B.C., 17/6/90. Acknowledged, 19/6/90. Place with other proposed sites.—H.C.L.A., 26/6/90.

### No. 3.

D. A. Ferguson, Esq., M.P., to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Wellington, 30 June, 1890.

I have the honor to inquire if the Minister for Mines will make it convenient to receive a deputation from Wellington on the subject of the proposed model farms on Friday next, 4th July, at 11 o'clock a.m.

Will you kindly wire your reply, as I have to confer with the deputation on the subject.

I have, &c.,

DAVID A. FERGUSON,  
Member for Wellington.

Will the time named suit the Minister.—H.W., 1/7/90. Submitted. I will receive deputation on Friday, 11th July, 1890.—S.S., 1/7/90. Telegram, 1/7/90.

### No. 4.

#### Deputation.

DEPUTATION on Friday, 11th July, 1890, at noon—asked for by Mr. D. A. Ferguson, M.P., in reference to the establishment of a model farm in Wellington District.

*Present*:—Mr. Ferguson, M.P., Messrs. O'Halloran, Barton, Ireland, Aaron, and others.

MR. FERGUSON, M.P., in introducing the deputation, said that the application for the establishment of a model farm at Wellington, was entitled to much consideration on account of the enormous resources of the district.

Mr. O'Halloran said he thought the deputation would be able to show to the Minister's satisfaction the great claims the Wellington District had for the establishment of an experimental farm.

He pointed out that Wellington was the centre of a very large farming population, distinct in soil and climate from the surrounding towns, and it would be the most suitable site in the Western District.

The residents of the district depended more upon farming pursuits than in any district in the Colony. At present the farmers supply all the surrounding towns with produce, and with a scientific method of farming, such as they could learn at an experimental farm, they could compete with any district in the Colony.

There was Government land in Wellington District, at Jawbone, about 4 or 5 miles from the town. The soil was very good of a basaltic formation, and there was water in abundance for irrigation works.

He pointed out it would perhaps be more advisable to purchase a farm in full operation with buildings and everything else complete, than to reclaim the bush land. Fruit thrived wonderfully in the district, some of the farmers fed their pigs on grapes, and everything pointed to the possibility of very successful experiments being made with the view of increasing the number of products.

There were 346,650 acres occupied by freeholders, and 341,597 acres leasehold in the district. Wheat averaged 18.98 bushels per acre, maize produced enormous yields and a large quantity of butter was made. All that was required to advance the industries, was the establishing of the farm, and he hoped the Minister would give the question his most earnest consideration.

Mr. Barton stated that he could fully indorse Mr. O'Halloran's remarks. The Government had exhibited great earnestness in the matter of choosing sites for experimental farms, and more interest had been taken in the matter during the last few months than ever. The Wellington people depended almost entirely on the soil, which, no doubt, was very fertile, but required a more scientific method of cultivation. The inhabitants are mostly natives, and being to some degree isolated, have never had an opportunity of learning how to cultivate their land profitably. A model farm in the district would have a wide field for development. The climate is somewhat drier than that in most agricultural districts, and this, he thought was one reason that established the claims of Wellington for the establishment of an experimental farm. Orange and some of the surrounding districts did not suffer from droughts to one-half the extent that Wellington did, and for this reason they should endeavour to find out what kinds of plants, &c., would stand the climate. He was certain that sufficient evidence could be brought to show what a strong claim they had upon the consideration of the Government.

Mr. Ireland, who represented the ratepayers of Wellington, said that the farmers in the district were greatly in need of assistance in the way of a model farm.

Mr. Aaron wished to draw attention to the vast capabilities of the Wellington district. Even with the rude method of cultivating the soil adopted for the last thirty-six years enormous crops of hay, potatoes,

potatoes, and maize had been grown. Fruit grew in abundance. The country was limestone, and in places there is rich alluvial soil to a depth of 20 feet. Wellington occupies a central position, and the farmers could send their produce all over the Colony, and even to Melbourne. He considered that Wellington was the most suitable district in the Colony for the establishment of a model farm.

The Honorable Sydney Smith, in reply, said that he was fully aware of the strong claims of the Wellington district for the establishment of an experimental farm, but the Government had to exercise extreme caution in the selection of sites. He was desirous to fix upon sites in places where a farm would be of benefit to the majority of inhabitants. He hardly thought it would be necessary to inform them that the claims of Wellington would receive his most earnest consideration. The sites had not been selected yet, and he intended to have all the information and statistics submitted to him before finally deciding upon any site. At present he could promise nothing, but could assure them their district would not be overlooked.

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No. 5.

Mr. M. C. O'Halloran to The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

Wellington, 25 November, 1890.

Many months ago a deputation from here, introduced by the Member for Wellington, waited on the Minister for Mines and Agriculture in reference to a model farm for this town and district.

The deputation, of which I was the spokesman and secretary, was favourably received, and the Minister promised to have a report compiled of the claims of the place as soon as possible; since that time nothing further has been done in the matter, as far as we know, and I therefore respectfully request your kind attention to and completion of the promise made by the Minister at the time referred to.

I have, &c.,

M. C. O'HALLORAN,  
Times Office, Wellington.

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Acknowledge. The whole matter of choice of suitable sites for the first few experimental farms is now engaging the attention of the Minister, and the claims of Wellington will not be overlooked.—H.C.L.A., 1/12/90.

Letter written, 2/12/90.

Mr. Dunnicliff, who is about to visit Wellington on other departmental business, will please arrange to inspect the site herein referred to and furnish a report upon the soil and its capabilities. No doubt Mr. O'Halloran will arrange to accompany Mr. Dunnicliff to the place if called upon.—H. C. L. ANDERSON (*per* A.P.), 10/12/90.

See report of 18/3/91.

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No. 6.

The Director of Agriculture to M. C. O'Halloran, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Agriculture, Sydney, 2 December, 1890.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, with reference to the establishment of an experimental farm in the district of Wellington, and in reply beg to inform you that the whole matter of the choice of suitable sites for the first few of these farms is now engaging the attention of the Minister, and may add that the claims of your district will not be overlooked.

I have, &c.,

H. C. L. ANDERSON.

Director.

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No. 7.

Mr. I. W. Toynton to The Director of Agriculture.

Sir,

Comobella, 20 December, 1890.

Mr. Dunnicliff visited my place last Monday, unexpected, and I hope whenever anything of the sort happens again for the benefit of the people and the district time will not be so precious with the inspectors, for it is a question of great importance to many in some centres and the product of the district.

It grieves me to make the remark that Wellington has not been made better known on account of its silent Members—I will not say dummies. I only wish you had visited the Wellington district this time twelve months back, under favourable season. I showed Mr. Dunnicliff the reserve that I recommended as a suitable piece of land for a model farm. I took a maddock with me and a shovel, and showed him the surface soil and subsoil in two different places, but I would have been better pleased if he had taken a sample from three different places to convince everyone of the fertility of the soil and its adaptability. I was anxious to show Mr. Dunnicliff One-tree Hill, and in approaching it Mr. Dunnicliff asked me if I thought this was a massive stone hill. I said, "Yes." Mr. Dunnicliff made no reply. I was under the impression that he was a geologist. He was surprised to see such a view from the top of it—further than the eye could discern. He ought to have been provided with a powerful telescope or magnifying glass. I must tell you that I do not believe that One-tree Hill is a massive hill. The stone that is on it lays on its flat, and this hill has been higher than it is at present. My opinion is that it has been formed by volcanic eruptions. My opinion is that if there was a shaft sunk down from the top of this hill 40 or 60 feet the sinking would be through loose stones and soil, and then you might sink up to 200 feet with an odd boulder, and then I would just as soon think one would come on to sandstone, basalt, or granite. I have a reason for saying so. Wonders never cease. I gave Mr. Dunnicliff a sample of surface soil and subsoil. I am afraid it is too dry and friable for a summer crop. I would recommend the reserve where I showed Mr. Dunnicliff. I would recommend in preference, and I would be better pleased if there had been three samples of surface soil and subsoil tested in comparison with other places that have been inspected and samples been taken for testing to know their qualities and capabilities for the

the benefit of every person. This reserve is well known by every person that knows its fertility in producing such abundance of grass per acre, and constantly under pasturage, which is plain proof of its fertility or the amount of virtue which it contains—a decided proof—surrounded by and intersected with granite ridges and limestone reef; and I hope my wishes will be fulfilled before any place is decided upon as a model farm.

I remain, &c.,

ISAAC W. TOYNTON.

Acknowledged, 24/12/90. Circular sent *re* selection of Bathurst site, 13/5/92.

### No. 8.

Mr. A. A. Dunnicliff to The Director of Agriculture.

Report on proposed Site for Model Farm at Wellington.

Sir,

18 March, 1891.

In accordance with your instructions, I took steps, when at Wellington, to inspect the site suggested by the local Agricultural Society, as suitable for a proposed model farm or experimental station for that portion of the Colony.

On the 13th December, 1890, I went to the reserve known as "Jawbone," No. 171, recreation reserve, parish of Nanima, about 5 miles beyond the town of Wellington.

"Jawbone" is approached by a bush road, which was in good passable order at the time of my visit, and contains an area of about 2,000 acres, as per map attached, nearly all being open forest country, of fine grazing quality, with a good proportion of good arable lands, suitable, apparently, for the cultivation of all the usual farm and orchard crops in abundance.

The land is comparatively level surface, and occasionally slightly undulating, with a splendid site, marked "A" on map, for necessary buildings, vineyard, &c., having a commanding oversight of much of the surrounding country, a matter which is of considerable value in the practical working of a large establishment.

The samples of soils Nos. 1 and 2 are taken from near this portion of the reserve at the spot marked 1 and 2, and are a fair average of that locality.

Again, around the place marked "B" is a splendid piece of country, fit for any description of high-class culture, or, indeed, any work. The samples of soils Nos. 3 and 4 are taken from this flat, through which a blind creek runs at times.

Adjoining and below this, towards the west, could be made, at a small outlay, an immense dam for the conservation of storm-waters, and which would not only be available for the watering of live stock, but also useful for an irrigation demonstration on a small scale if desired.

There does not appear to be any creek or permanent running water on this reserve, but I was informed by several persons that water could always be obtained anywhere in that locality at a few feet below the surface, and there are many places naturally suitable for inexpensive dams.

This reserve, "Jawbone," has one great advantage over either of the other sites suggested in the very large area obtainable if desired, for contiguous to this property are several blocks held under annual lease from the Government, any of which, I was informed by the representative of the lessees, they would be willing to surrender any time if the Minister should require the land for such a public purpose, and hence here could be exhibited the working of each of the great interests of this portion of the Colony, viz., the vigneron, the orchardist, the arable farmer, sheep farming and grazing, both dry working, and some little irrigation.

Of the great value to the Colony of an experimental station being located in such a position as Wellington, combining so many advantages, naturally, I suppose, it is beyond my province to speak, beyond saying I was very favourably impressed on this point.

I have, &c.,

A. A. DUNNICLIFF.

### No. 9.

Mr. A. A. Dunnicliff to The Director of Agriculture.

Report on Sites suggested for a Model Farm at Wellington.

Sir,

18 March, 1891.

I have the honor to state that, in accordance with instructions received, I inspected the reserves Nos. 148, 214, 180, and several others, on which I submit my report as to their suitability or otherwise for the purposes of a model farm or experimental station, as follows:—

Reserve No. 148.—This reserve (outlined blue on the map herewith), which lies to the east of the "caves."

Reserve No. 214 is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of the town of Wellington, and contains about 200 acres of undulating, open forest land, on which, as indicated on map, the limestone rocks crop out at the north-western portion. The remainder is red land, as shown by soils, samples 5 and 6, which are taken from the centre of the block, and show the average quality.

The main road from Wellington to Molong runs through this piece, as dotted on the map. The telegraph line also runs through in a more direct manner. I could find no permanent water on the place, but there is a blind creek on the eastern side of the Molong Road, which runs a little after rains. However, I was informed, plenty of water could be got readily by sinking at shallow depths. At its north-west extremity it has a small frontage to the Bell River, where good water is always available. Taken alone, I was not favourably impressed with this as a site for a model farm, but if taken in conjunction with, and supplementary to reserve No. 180, to which it might be joined by taking a portion of the southern part of the "caves" reserve No. 214, it might then be of service.

Reserve No. 180, outlined in red on accompanying map, is a very nice piece of land, sloping from the limestone hill of the "caves" reserve, on its eastern side, to the Bell River on its west, to which river it has a frontage of over half a mile. It contains 160 acres, and of this area probably 130 acres (or more) could easily go into cultivation. The soil varies much for such a small piece, from chocolate loam

loam to almost sand, but that would be an advantage rather than otherwise for an experimental station for which purpose this piece seems otherwise well suited. The soils, samples 7 and 8, which may be taken as representatives, are taken from about the spot marked 7 and 8 on the map.

All farm, garden, and orchard crops would thrive here, whilst the gentle gradient of the land, the free porosity of the soil, combined with the genial climate of Wellington, and the abundance of water available in the Bell River, stamps this as an excellent place to exhibit the advantages of irrigation for the people of that portion of the Colony.

Should this area of 160 acres be deemed insufficient for this interesting work, I was privately informed that the lots to the south of this portion, Nos. 92 and 95, also having river frontages, and containing 50 acres and 160 acres respectively, could be obtained very reasonably, and, as before suggested, reserve 148 and portion of reserve 214 might be annexed. An objection may be raised to this reserve 180, inasmuch as it was in 1880 dedicated for public recreation as a "race-course," for which purpose it has never been used, but I was assured by several prominent townsmen (sporting men) that the public would make no objection to its being resumed for the purposes contemplated, and that they could readily obtain a suitable portion nearer the town.

As requested, I also inspected all those lands marked by a waving red line on the map, but found nothing there worthy of further notice.

I have, &c.,

A. A. DUNNICLIFF.

#### No. 10.

Mr. G. S. Prentice to The Director of Agriculture.

Sir,

Wellington, 23 April, 1891.

I have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with your instructions, I have to-day inspected the reserves Nos. 180, 214, 148.

No. 180, area 160 acres, is a piece of fairly good agricultural land, 110 acres of which could be easily worked with the plough; it has good frontage to the Bell River, and is well situated for successful irrigation. The character of soil is very variable, grading from rich chocolate loam to sand. I think all kinds of English fruits would do well here, and oranges might be tried with, I think, fair chance of success.

This block is not so heavily timbered as the other blocks, and would probably be cleared at a cost of 35s. per acre.

No. 148, area about 200 acres. This block is heavily timbered, and would cost at least £2 15s. for clearing. The land is of an undulating nature, and it is of rather a rough description towards the north-west portion, where limestone boulders spread over some areas. The soil is rich chocolate, and in those parts of the block where there are no rocks the land would be easily worked, and should prove very productive. The road to Wellington to Molong runs through this block dividing it into almost equal parts. Water could be obtained on this block by sinking to about 40 feet.

No. 214, area 94 acres; of good rich land with considerable depth of black loam, the ground is slightly undulating, and is well adapted for the successful establishment of experimental farming. This block is slightly timbered, and could be cleared at a cost not exceeding 30s. per acre; it could be economically irrigated from the Bell River. There might be some difficulty in getting possession of this block, as it was given to the district for a recreation ground or race-course some years ago. I was told that some objection might be raised to this land being resumed as an experimental farm. These blocks are about 1,100 feet above the level of the sea.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE S. PRENTICE.

#### No. 11.

Mr. G. S. Prentice to The Director of Agriculture.

Sir,

Wellington, 23 April, 1891.

I have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with your instructions, I inspected a reserve known in this district as "Jawbone."

This piece of land has an area of nearly 2,000 acres, as will be seen by the accompanying map, it is about 1,200 feet above the level of the sea, and is situated 5 miles from the town of Wellington. The road to this reserve is not particularly good, being little more than a bush track, which looks as if it would be very boggy in wet weather.

The timber is principally white gum, yellow gum, and apple-tree, and as it is very thick, the clearing would be a considerable item, and could not be done under £3 per acre on an average.

The soil is reddish loam, with limestone subsoil in some parts of the reserve, in other parts a dark-coloured loam of several feet in depth is found. There are three capital sunny slopes very suitable for fruit-growing, otherwise the ground is fairly level. There are a very large number of shafts sunk in various parts of the reserve of different depths, all contained water. These shafts would cost a good deal to fill in, and would be some time before they settled down firm enough for ploughing to be properly done.

There is no permanent water on this reserve; it would, therefore, be necessary to obtain it by entirely artificial means, either boring or digging dams. There is a position between two slopes on the western side of the reserve, where a large dam could be constructed, but it would necessarily be a costly operation to make the break sufficiently substantial to withstand so large a volume of water as would collect during heavy rains.

This is good healthy sheep country, and would grow cereals and fruits of all kinds in profusion. The farming industry generally is in a very backward condition and education in this direction, is much needed in the district. The clearing and other operations that would be necessary to convert this reserve into a commercially successful farm would be a costly undertaking.

Mr. F. D. Morrah, who is manager of "Nanina," kindly drove me round the boundaries of the reserve.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE S. PRENTICE.

Circular, *re* selection of Bathurst site, sent to Mr. York, M.P., 13/5/92.

## No. 12.

The Director of Agriculture to T. H. York, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Agriculture, Sydney, 21 October, 1891.

With reference to the selection of a site in the Western District for the purposes of an experimental farm, the Minister desires me to say that, in response to frequent representations as to the suitability of a site near Wellington, an officer was sent to inspect the land, and furnish a report as to its adaptability for the desired purposes, and the matter is receiving the Minister's best attention.

I have, &amp;c,

H. C. L. ANDERSON,

Director.

## BATHURST.

## SCHEDULE.

NO.		PAGE.
1.	W. S. Campbell to the Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, with enclosures. 31 August, 1886 ...	25
1A.	J. W. Little to the Minister for Mines, with enclosure. 19 August, 1886 . . . . .	28
2.	R. L. Pudney, M.R.A.C., F.H.A.S., to the Minister for Mines and Agriculture, with plan. 5 December, 1889	28
3.	Office Memorandum (by Director of Agriculture). 26 July, 1890	29
4.	Principal, Agricultural College, to the Director of Agriculture. 19 May, 1891	29
5.	Principal, Agricultural College, to the Director of Agriculture. 19 May, 1891	30
6.	J. G. Thompson to the Minister for Mines and Agriculture. 24 May, 1891	30
7.	Minute by Minister for Mines and Agriculture (Hon. S. Smith). 1 June, 1891	30
8.	The Director of Agriculture to Secretary, P. A. and H. Association, Bathurst. 3 June, 1891. . . . .	31
9.	The Mayor of Bathurst to the Director of Agriculture, with enclosure. 5 June, 1891	31
10.	Hon. Secretary P. A. and H. Association, Bathurst, to the Director of Agriculture. 5 June, 1891	31
11.	Office Memorandum (by Director of Agriculture). 7 June, 1891	32
12.	Gazette Notice No. 548. 21 August, 1891	32
13.	The Director of Agriculture to the Under Secretary for Lands. 31 August, 1891	32
14.	The Crown Solicitor to the Under Secretary for Lands. 4 September, 1891	33
15.	The Director of Agriculture to the Under Secretary for Lands. 15 October, 1891	33
16.	The Director of Agriculture to the Under Secretary for Lands, and minutes. 15 October, 1891	33
17.	The Under Secretary for Lands to the Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, with tracings. 2 November, 1891	34
18.	Mr. Surveyor C. Thurnburn to the District Surveyor, Orange, with minutes. 2 May, 1892	34
19.	The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to the Hon. F. B. Suttor, M.P. 10 May, 1892	35
20.	The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to the Mayor of Bathurst. 13 May, 1892	35
21.	The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to Wm. Kite 13 May, 1892	35
22.	The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to the Under Secretary for Lands. 16 May, 1892	35
23.	The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to the Under Secretary for Lands, with three enclosures. 16 May, 1892	35
24.	Office Memorandum (list of sites for model farm attached). 16 May, 1892	36
25.	Macintosh & Co., to the Under Secretary for Lands. 17 May, 1892	37
26.	Borough Council, Bathurst, to the Under Secretary for Lands. 19 May, 1892	37
27.	Borough Council, Bathurst, to the Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture. 19 May, 1892	37
28.	Office Memorandum by the Under Secretary for Lands and minutes 25 May, 1892	37
29.	The Hon. F. Suttor, M.P., to the Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, with minutes and enclosure. 22 June, 1892	38
30.	The Director of Agriculture to the Hon. F. B. Suttor, M.P. 23 June, 1892	38
31.	The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to the Under Secretary for Lands. 23 June, 1892	38
32.	The Under Secretary for Lands to the Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, with minutes. 5 July, 1892	38
33.	The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to W. Kite. 12 July, 1892	39
34.	The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to the Under Secretary for Lands. 12 July, 1892	39
35.	Macintosh & Co. to the Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, and minutes. 19 July, 1892	39
36.	The District Surveyor, Orange, to Mr. Licensed Surveyor Lee, with minutes. 23 July, 1892	39
36A.	The Under Secretary for Lands to District Surveyor, Orange 21 July, 1892	40
37.	The Under Secretary for Lands to the Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture. 21 July, 1892	40
38.	The District Surveyor, Orange, to Mr. Licensed Surveyor Lee. 2 August, 1892	40
39.	The District Surveyor, Orange, to the Under Secretary for Lands, with tracing. 10 August, 1892	40
40.	The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to the Under Secretary for Lands. 11 August, 1892	41
41.	The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to the Under Secretary for Lands, with minutes. 11 August, 1892	41
42.	The Under Secretary for Lands to the Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, and enclosure. 5 September, 1892	42
43.	The Director of Agriculture to the Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture. 6 October, 1892	42
44.	The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to the Crown Solicitor. 14 October, 1892	43
45.	The Under Secretary for Lands to the Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture. 17 October, 1892	43
46.	The Crown Solicitor to the Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, with enclosure. 17 October, 1892	43
47.	The Crown Solicitor to the Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, with minutes. 12 December, 1892	45
48.	The Crown Solicitor to the Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, with minutes 23 December, 1892	46
49.	The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to the Hon. F. B. Suttor, M.P. 21 January, 1893	46

## No. 1.

Mr. W. S. Campbell to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Department of Mines, 31 August, 1886.

In accordance with personal instructions from the Hon. the Minister for Mines, I proceeded to Bathurst on the evening of the 21st July, for the purpose of making inquiries as to the advisability of establishing an experimental farm in the vicinity, and I have the honor most respectfully to report that the establishment of such a farm will prove of vast importance and value, not only to the farmers and landowners of the district, but will be of the greatest benefit to their children; and I take this opportunity of most respectfully submitting that the elementary principles of agriculture might be taught in the Public Schools throughout the Colony; and the children be prepared in some measure to take advantage of any agricultural schools or colleges, which the Government may hereafter consider it

advisable to establish. Many of the most progressive farmers of the district are fully alive to the advantages to be gained from a knowledge of modern scientific farming, and will gladly welcome anything that will assist them in gaining that knowledge. The present system of farming which obtains here may be described briefly as one of spoliation, as I shall presently endeavour to explain.

The Bathurst district may be considered as the area within the electoral district of East and West Macquarie, and may be said to contain an area of about 1,720 square miles. Within this area, according to the Registrar-General's statistics for 1885, 47,851 acres (about 74 square miles) are under cultivation; 16,607 acres freehold; and 31,244 acres leasehold. The various crops were as follows:—

Wheat for grain	...	...	12,858	acres.	Average	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	bushels per acre.
"  hay	...	...	11,826 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	9	cwt.
Maize	...	...	883 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels per acre.
Barley (for grain)	...	...	114 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	"	14	"
"  (for hay)	...	...	356	"	"	9	cwt. per acre.
Oats (for grain)	...	...	1,077	"	"	17	bushels per acre.
"  (for hay)	...	...	18,429 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	"	9	cwt.
Rye (for grain)	...	...	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	11	bushels per acre.
Potatoes	...	...	552 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	3	tons 1 cwt. per acre.
Tobacco	...	...	110 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	cwt. per acre.
Sown grasses (for hay)	...	...	299	"	"	1	ton 6 cwt. per acre.
Gardens, orchards, &c.	...	...	575 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"		

It will be observed from this return that the chief crops depended on are wheat for grain, and oats for hay. These two crops are grown year after year on the same land, and all the grain, straw, and hay is sold off the farms without any equivalent being returned in the shape of manure. No green crops are ploughed in, or other steps taken to maintain the fertility of the soil, or render available "locked up" soil constituents of plants, and, consequently, there is a perceptible annual decrease of produce from the old farms. If grain only was sold, and the straw returned to, or even burned on the land, the exhaustion would not be nearly so great. The total quantity of grain from a field, removing less of the mineral constituents of plants from the soil than the straw. Oaten hay, sold off the farm, is exceedingly exhausting to the soil. The same kind of crops grown year after year causes the land to become foul with weeds, and insect pests, and one reason why green crop manuring is so beneficial is that it cleans the land, besides many important reasons, which it is not necessary to mention here. I could not discover that any system of rotation of crops had been practised, nor that draining or subsoil ploughing had been attempted. The average depth of ploughing is about 4 inches only, and this for wheat, the roots of which will penetrate to a great depth, if the sub-soil is free and open when the plants are enabled to resist severe droughts. Draining is not only a means of getting rid of water from swampy land, but is also a means of conserving water from evaporation in dry districts. In this district the evaporating power of the atmosphere must be more than double the rainfall, which, for the last six years, has not exceeded 21.79 inches. One inch of rain on an acre of land is equal to 101 $\frac{1}{2}$  tons of water, and, as the minimum rainfall during the last six years was 19.53 inches, sufficient water could have been conserved in the soil during the driest year to meet all the requirements of the crops had subsoiling and draining been practised, whereas they suffered severely. It will be observed in the Registrar-General's statistics given previously that, of the area under cultivation, the leasehold is nearly double that of freehold, and, as there are no covenants in the leases to require the maintenance of the fertility of the soil, the whole object of the lessees apparently is to obtain the largest crops possible in the shortest time at the expense of the soil. When the land is "worked out" the farms are given up. It may be as well to mention that this apparently worked-out soil might easily be restored to its original fertility by skilful farming at no very great cost; and one other important matter I beg leave to invite attention to, one either not generally known or considered of importance by those who keep flocks of sheep. "It is well known to those acquainted with agricultural chemistry that sheep take from the land on which they graze a large amount of potash, which, after circulating in the blood, is excreted from the skin with the sweat. . . . It is found that 1,000 lb. of raw wool yields from 140 to 160 lb. of sudorate of potash (smut), equal to from 70 to 90 lb. of pure carbonate and 5 to 6 lb. of sulphate of potash and chloride of potassium. It may, however, be mentioned that Lawes and Gilbert estimate that 1,000 lb. of common raw wool contains about 40 lb. of potash, or 58.7 lb. of carbonate. Taking this latter estimate as the basis of our calculation, and assuming 1,000 sheep to yield 5,000 lb. of raw wool per annum, we find that the pastures lose in the course of two years no less than 400 lb. of potash, in addition to the other mineral matters required to produce bone, flesh, blood, &c." The homesteads on many of the farms are of a very poor description, and the shelter for stock is wretched. There are few or no gardens, fruit-trees, shelter-trees, or household comforts or conveniences on the bleak Bathurst plains. The want of shelter-trees to break the force of the cold winter and hot summer winds is striking. Little or no attention appears to have been given of late years to fruit-growing. I have no doubt that many varieties of fruit could be profitably cultivated, such as apples, pears, plums, nuts, raspberries, strawberries, &c. I was informed that peaches used to succeed admirably, but of late years a blight attacks the trees, and no crops are now obtained.

The soil around Bathurst, disintegrated granite and silurian rocks, appears to be shallow in many places, but the alluvial flats on the banks of the Macquarie and its tributaries are deep and extremely fertile, and here might be raised, with a little care, enormous crops of various kinds. Lucerne has been grown on these flats, and appears to thrive well. Here also are several Chinese vegetable gardens, where are raised all the vegetables for the city and a large portion of the district. In one of these gardens an irrigating pump and a steam-engine have been erected, the water being obtained from the river. I was greatly surprised to see the enormous quantity of valuable manure from stables, street sweepings, &c., allowed to go to waste, also apparently the whole of the nightsoil from the city of Bathurst. There are hundreds, if not thousands, of loads deposited on an area set apart in the park, at the head of one of the small tributaries of the Macquarie, near the race-course, whence a great portion of it must be washed into the river. The population of Bathurst is said to be about 10,000 inhabitants; the value, therefore, of the nightsoil lost, according to calculations made by Sir John Lawes and Dr. Cameron, must be between £3,000 and £4,000 per annum. I cannot form an estimate of the value of the stable manure and street sweepings wasted annually, but it must be very considerable. As many farms adjoin the city boundaries,

and



and considering that all this manure may be had for nothing, it seems surprising that the farmers do not avail themselves of it. Again, with regard to bones, I was informed that there is a bone-dust manufactory near the city, and that the greater part, if not all, the dust was exported to New Zealand, this must mean another considerable loss to the district. This bone-dust is not of the best description for a general manure, for I believe the manufacturer makes glue. He must, therefore, extract all the nitrogen from the bones. One thousand pounds of good bone-dust should contain from 35 to 38 lb. of nitrogen. One ton of good bone-dust contains about as much nitrogen as  $8\frac{1}{2}$  tons of fresh stable manure, and as much phosphoric acid as 110 tons of fresh stable manure. But 1 ton of manure contains more potash than 5 tons of bone-dust. (During last year 3,756 tons of bone-dust, worth about £18,000, was exported from Sydney for other colonies.) Many of the farmers are becoming alive to the importance of having good labour-saving machinery. Double-furrow ploughs are common in the district, as well as improved reapers and binders, &c.

I beg most respectfully to invite attention to the "sweet briar," which has become a great pest in the district, and will become a still greater, owing to the difficulty of eradicating it. It is to be found in great abundance on the alluvial flats, where it has taken entire possession of the land in many places. Sorrell and thistles, black and variegated, are to be found in abundance, especially sorrell, which has apparently overrun the district, owing, probably, to neglect. I could not ascertain that dairying is carried on by anyone as a special occupation, beyond a few milk dairies for the supply of milk to the city. Butter is made to a small extent on some of the farms, but is, I believe, very difficult to obtain at times. I beg most respectfully to recommend as a site for an experimental farm the race-course, which contains an area of  $19\frac{3}{4}$  acres 2 roods, and as much of the adjoining "park," tinted pink on the accompanying tracing, as can be obtained from the City Council.

The trustees of the race-course are willing to hand over the land they hold to the Government for the sum of £2,800 (*see* enclosed letter). The improvements, with the exception of the fencing and about 70 or 80 acres of clearing, are of little or no value to a farm. The land within the area shown in pink is, I think, characteristic of that around Bathurst. Some portions are inferior, especially to the west and south of the race-course. On the remainder will be found some very fair soil. Water can be conserved without difficulty, and there is a lagoon, which could be deepened and improved without much expense, and made capable of holding sufficient water for the requirements of a farm. The night-soil which I alluded to previously can be utilised, and the benefits resulting from its application will be demonstrated. Red rust or other fungus pests do not appear to cause any damage to the white straw crops in this district, except on rare occasions, in consequence, probably, of the dryness of the atmosphere.

It may, perhaps, be as well for me to mention that the infertility of soils caused by the continuous cropping of one kind of plants is due, not to the complete exhaustion of the soil constituents of plants, but to the exhaustion of one or more of those immediately available. Thorough cultivation, under-ramming, and tillage, must be resorted to in order to unlock the plant food, which may be present in the soil in abundance in an unavailable form. In conclusion, I most respectfully beg to submit that I am under the impression that many of the farms are too large for the capital employed on them. If the farms were worked on sound principles, and the labour employed on a large one was expended on one half or a quarter the size, probably more produce would be obtained. From want of capital, also, many of the farmers are compelled to sell their produce at disadvantageous times, whereas those who can afford to hold are enabled to take advantage of better markets.

And I also beg most respectfully to submit that I have come to the conclusion that, leaving aside the modern labour-saving appliances which are employed for farming purposes, the system of farming which obtains in the Bathurst district, and also many other districts in this Colony, is, judging from the writings of Xenophon, Cato, Pleney, Columella, and other old writers on agriculture, inferior to that adopted by the ancient Greeks and Romans.

I have, &c.,  
WALTER SCOTT CAMPBELL.

[Enclosures.]

I BEG most respectfully to submit the following quotations which bear directly on the subject of the exhaustion of soil, one from Columella, a Latin writer, who lived nearly 2,000 years ago; and the other from Liebig, one of the most renowned agricultural chemists of this century:—

"It is not, therefore, from weariness, as many have believed, nor from old age, but indeed from our own slothfulness, that our cultivated lands don't so bountifully answer our expectations as formerly, for we might receive a great product if the earth were refreshed and cherished with frequent seasonable, and moderate stercoration."—Columella, Chap. I, Book II.

"A practical agriculturalist, Albrecht Block, is reported to have said: 'A farmer to sell and permanently alienate only that portion of the produce of his farm which has been supplied by the atmosphere—a field from which something is permanently taken away cannot possibly increase, or even continue equal in productive power.' The axiom thus enunciated is simply a natural law. In this opinion of this truly experimental man, to whom future agriculture will surely raise a monument, is at once expressed the whole foundation and groundwork of rational farming, and all this knowledge that the science of nature can teach the practical farmer. . . . In the produce of his field the farmer sells, in reality, his land; he sells in his crops certain elements of the atmosphere that are constantly being replaced from that inexhaustible store, and certain constituents of the soil, that are his property, and which have served to form out of the atmospheric elements the body of the plant, of which they, themselves, also constitute component parts. In altogether alienating the crops of his fields he deprives the land of the conditions for their reproduction. . . . Every system of farming based on the spoliation of the land leads to poverty."—Liebig.

Dear Sir,

In reference to our conversation as to the Bathurst Race-course being taken for the purposes of the model farm, I may mention the trustees will be quite willing for the Government to resume the land for that purpose, provided they are relieved from the responsibility of the debt incurred by them in connection with the improvements, &c., thereon. The debt is now £2,800, or thereabouts.

Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM KITE,  
(For self and co. trustees).

Walter Campbell, Esq.

Bathurst, 27 July, 1886.

## Mr. J. W. Little to The Minister for Mines.

Sir,

Bimbenang, Glanmire, 19 August, 1886.

I do myself the honor of addressing you with reference to establishing a model farm at Bathurst, and herewith enclose a letter of mine which appeared in the *Western Independent*, a Bathurst journal, to which I would invite your very kind attention. Understanding that it is the intention of the Government that the proposed model farm should embrace agricultural, horticultural, pastoral, and, I should hope, other important industries; and as each department will require to be under the management of persons qualified for their various duties, I have much pleasure in offering my humble services to take charge of the horticultural department; and in doing so, I may inform you that I am well known in the western district as a horticulturist, as a contributor to the press of articles on horticulture, of which I shall be most happy to forward you testimonials from journalists. I may also inform you that I am personally known to the following gentlemen:—By E. Combes, Esq., C.M.G.; Hon. W. H. Suttor, M.L.C.; Hon. F. B. Suttor, Postmaster-General; George Campbell, Esq., J.P., late Member for Carcoar; Sydney Smith, Esq., M.L.A., and I could name many others of my acquaintance. The other day, when in Bathurst I had a discussion with Mr. Jacob Knight, President of the Bathurst Farmers' Union, and Mr. E. P. Marks, the secretary, about a model farm, as well as having talked the matter over with some of our leading farmers, and, to a man, all seem quite anxious that the new school for industries should be established at Bathurst—the oldest, the largest, and most important town out of Sydney, with its splendid climate, its varied soils, its surroundings of agricultural, horticultural, pastoral, and many other important industries, all of which point conclusively to its strong claim for having the model farm. I notice that Orange claims it to be there—quite a different climate, soils not so varied as Bathurst, atmospherical influences more severe, evaporation quite different from that of Bathurst, and certainly not nearly, in my humble opinion, possessed of the many advantages which Bathurst has, for the experimental work of a model farm. I shall be happy to have your kind advice in the matter.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. W. LITTLE.

[Enclosure.]

## SUMMARY OF MODEL FARM BY J. W. LITTLE, Esq.

We want the model farm to be situate near a town embracing a variety of soils for experimental work. We want agricultural, horticultural, and pastoral taught on the farm. We want to show what can be done by cultivation proper of the various soils, and in order to carry out properly and profitably the work to be undertaken, it will be necessary and most essential to the future success and prosperity of the whole thing to have plenty of manure at hand and a good command of water for irrigation. I will assume that we have found a suitable spot, containing at least three classes of soils, viz., rich alluvial deposits, medium red soil, and sandy and clay soils interspersed, and having all of these, we can assay upon all of them, taking so much just as it stands naturally, and see how we can get on without artificial work. Then take so much and experiment upon it with manure (various), irrigating it well and carefully, and afterwards contrasting the products obtained from such soils under such treatment. Then we shall be in a position to gather from actual results practicable, reliable instructions how to cultivate to advantage our poor soils. Not only this, but we want to arrive at what can be grown in the district profitably, for we must, you know, not lose sight of the "almighty dollar," without which the boats will not sail through the ocean of life properly. And in order to carry out so very important a feature in our programme it will be necessary to experiment with an immense number of things to find out what will do and what will not do. We want the land, we want the manure, and we want the water. We want seeds and plants of all sorts of things, and what is of very great consequence to obtain complete mastery of the various subjects, we want first-class managers in all branches of the establishment, men who thoroughly understand their business, and who shall be well qualified to teach the pupils who may attend this proposed School of Industry. We believe that under proper management our model farm will, when once fairly established, prove self-supporting and profitable. I am quite prepared to point out how the whole thing can be made to pay handsomely, and shall conclude this brief summary by recommending Bathurst as a most desirable locality for our model farm, situated as it is amidst agricultural, horticultural, and pastoral industries, and having suitable soils for the grand new school of these industries.

## No. 2.

## Mr. R. L. Pudney, M.R.A.C., F.H.A.S., to The Minister for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

Bathurst, 5 December, 1889.

I have the honor to enclose, with others, this brief report on the site mentioned by Mr. W. S. Campbell as possibly available for one of the demonstrating farms so much needed. This was the old race-course reserve, situated almost in the centre of the town park or common, about 1 mile distant from the town; height above sea level, 2,153 feet; rainfall average for last thirty-one years, 23.6 inches; geological series, granite, diorite, and quartz drift and gravel. This only reserve near Bathurst would contain about 800 acres, including the race-course and a portion freshly fenced off by the corporation, each area being about 200 acres in extent. The race-course (193½ acres), is fenced in by a rail and paling fence, very rickety, and about twenty years down. It contains a dilapidated grandstand, saddling paddock, stretches of old fencing, and small gate-keeper's cottage, outside value £200 in my opinion. There is also a shallow dam and small shed besides. The soil is a coarse sandy loam, gravel, and sandy loam, and of a very medium quality, although growing trees very well. The outside land is nearly all very-hilly, and with scrubby timber and poor grass. There is a serious overdraft on the race-course portion, for which the trustees are apparently responsible, and this, combined with the great inevitable opposition likely to follow or to secure any portion for our agricultural education purpose suitable to ourselves, make it at present unadvisable to recommend this site to you, although otherwise fairly suitable, and in a district very much needing advanced farming in practical and easily accomplished methods.

I have, &amp;c.,

ROBERT L. PUDNEY, M.R.A.C., F.H.A.S.

See Appendix D.

## No. 3.

## Minute by Director of Agriculture.

*Re* Land proposed to be used for Agricultural Purposes.

26 July, 1890.

POSITION—County of Bathurst, parish of Bathurst. Area—800 acres (approximate). Owner—The Crown, under the following reserve and dedications:—Part of population area proclaimed 20th March, 1885; area, 800 acres (approximate). Part of park for town pasturage and common, dedicated 10th January, 1865; area, 800 acres (approximate). The race-course dedicated 27th July, 1863, 193 acres 2 roods.

Possession of the land can be obtained by cancelling the necessary parts of the population area, and the park, and the whole of the race-course, and then reserving or dedicating the land for agricultural purposes.

Administrative work *re* reserves, &c., comes under the Department of Lands.  
Compensation may be required for improvements.

Seen.—S.S.

## No. 4.

## Mr. J. L. Thompson to The Director of Agriculture.

Report upon the Bathurst Farm Sites.

19 May, 1891.

Sir,

In obedience to instructions received on Friday last, the 15th instant, I have inspected several sites proposed for the establishment of an experimental and educational farm in the vicinity of Bathurst, and have now the honor to report thereon for the information and consideration of the Honorable the Minister for Agriculture.

*Race-course.*

The residents of Bathurst interested in the advancement of agriculture, being of opinion that there is not sufficient commonage of good land available for educational agriculture purposes, have arranged with the trustees of the racing club, to offer to the Department for the sum of £2,000, the racecourse comprising about 190 acres of good agricultural land, with a paling fence all round, and a grandstand, the whole having cost £4,000. The improvements, however, are not of much value for other than their present use. The land is of exceptional fertility, being capable of growing all products suitable for the district. There is a permanent water supply on the course. The land is nearly all cleared and immediate operations in the way of tillage could be commenced. Adjoining the race-course there are about 400 acres of available common fairly suited for tillage, and another 700 acres of good grazing land extending towards the Bald Hills. The country here is said to be very fattening, and it is estimated that 1,000 sheep or their equivalent in other stock could be fattened thereon.

Although the land mentioned, including the race-course is not so compact as I would have wished, for what may one day be a model farm site—taking into consideration the central position of Bathurst—the number of its inhabitants (said to be 12,000), and the difficulty of obtaining land suitable for the purpose, without purchasing private property, I am fully of opinion that the Minister could not do better than fall in with the wishes of the people in establishing an experimental and educational institution on the site proposed. Although I saw some well kept and well-cultivated farms, the majority were in a most wretched condition. The fences, homesteads, &c., being sadly out of repair, and devoid of all home comforts, such as fruit, vegetables, or a nice flower garden; nor has any provision been made for a permanent supply of succulent food for cattle in times of scarcity.

*Water Supply.*

There are several permanent springs on the reserve capable of being opened up, and ensuring a good supply. Large quantities of water rush down the ravines from the higher lands; this could be impounded at several points by damming the creek, thus securing sufficient water for all the requirements of the place, enough to carry out experiments in irrigation, and for the growth of esculent vegetables. The water from the town supply can be laid on to the proposed site of the college buildings. Nature has provided a magnificent and picturesque site for these, viz., on a bald low hill south of the town, and within quarter of a mile of St. Stanislaus' College, where upwards of eighty boys, from 12 to 16 years of age, are now being educated. This site is not more than a mile from the post-office, and commands a magnificent view of the town and surrounding country. The farm buildings would be erected in a more central position in the vicinity of the race-course.

*Manuring.*

One important consideration in connection with this site should not be lost sight of, *i.e.*, the manurial value of the night-soil from a town of 12,000 people. The pan system prevails. The night-soil is now taken to a part of the common, put into trenches, and mixed with dry mould. This forms a most valuable fertilising compost, and its manurial action can hardly be over estimated. According to Lawes and Cameron, the night-soil, from a manurial point of view, in a town of 10,000 inhabitants may be valued at between £3,000 and £4,000 per annum, whilst in thus dealing with the voidances of households it is claimed that we have fulfilled all sanitary, commercial, and agricultural conditions. The corporation are prepared to enter into an agreement to supply the proposed farm with the whole of the night-soil from the town free of all cost.

*Characteristics of the Soil.*

The soil varies from a darkish loam on the flats and margins of the creeks to a rich chocolate-coloured soil on the higher lands, resting on a clay subsoil of considerable depth. The general underlying formation being basalt and granite (with diorite).

*Clearing.*

The common carries at present a stunted growth of gum and box trees, which have sprung from the stumps of imperfectly cleared land. The country having been in former times heavily timbered, it would cost from 25s. to 30s. per acre to clear the land, and make it fit for the plough, but the firewood obtained would recoup more than half the cost expended in clearing.

The

*The Dockairne Site.*

This comprises an area of 400 acres of fine fertile land, 7 miles from Bathurst, the property of William Kite, Esq. It is mostly alluvial soil, well fenced into convenient-sized paddocks, and has all been under cultivation. If required for educational purposes, Mr. Kite will accept £12 per acre for it. The land is, doubtless, well worth the money, but I do not think the Minister would sanction the purchase of a site when Crown lands can be obtained.

*The Westbourne Site.*

This site, formerly the residence of the late Joseph West, Esq., is situated on the O'Connell Road, 9 miles from Bathurst. It comprises an area of 800 acres, now the property of the Honorable E. Webb. It is a compact estate. The land is not so fertile as that of the Dockairne site, but is well adapted for an experimental farm. Mr. Webb considers he is making a great concession in offering this land for educational purposes at £8 per acre.

I did not go into particulars regarding either the Dockairne or the Westbourne sites, as I consider it unlikely that the Government would pay a high price to any individual for private lands.

Conclusion.—I consider that the establishment of an experimental farm in the Bathurst district would be productive of great good. There is a large population in the town, and it is the centre of a very important agricultural district. Magnificent wheat can be produced, as well as all other cereals, in addition to pulse crops, fruits, and vines, whilst dairying can be carried on all the year round, by making use of ensilage. The more I see of New South Wales, the more I am impressed with its wonderful capabilities as to soil, climate, and productions, and it reflects seriously on the state of agriculture in the Colony generally, when, according to statistics published in the *Agricultural Gazette* of New South Wales, Vol. I, part 1, p. 148, "The excess of imports in agricultural products over exports during 1889 reached no less a sum than £4,472,565, and this for products nearly all of which can be grown to perfection within the Colony.

I have, &c.,

J. L. THOMPSON.

## No. 5.

Telegram from J. L. Thompson, Principal, Agricultural College, to The Director of Agriculture.

19 May, 1891.

HAVE been very busy since return. Report on Bathurst site posted to-night.

J. L. THOMPSON,

Richmond College.

## No. 6.

Mr. J. G. Thompson to The Minister for Mines and Agriculture.

My dear Mr. Smith,

The Mayor and Aldermen and the Committee of the Agricultural Society will meet you at the Town Hall on Saturday morning next at 10 o'clock. I think we shall be able to make proposals that will meet with your approval. I think we will be able to make the visit of the travelling dairy very interesting. With kind regards,

Bathurst, 24 May, 1891.

Yours, &c.,

J. G. THOMPSON.

## No. 7.

Minute by The Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

*Re* Site for an Experimental Farm and Agricultural Farm in the Western District.

1 June, 1891.

As indicated in my previous minute dealing with the establishment of experimental farms and agricultural schools in the more important districts or regions of the Colony, and on glancing at the necessity for having one of these in the western district there can be no doubt that the large district extending from the Blue Mountains out to the Great Western Plains as far as Dubbo, and even on to Bourke—which has been such a source of wealth to the Colony from the earliest days of settlement in the matter of pastoral industry—is now awakening to the great value of agriculture, as calculated to give a larger return per acre for the excellent soil and climatic conditions of this district. All thinking persons in the district are agreed that agriculture must gradually take up the ground which is now left uncleared and devoted to the uses of comparatively few sheep, and that many new and more profitable industries can be started. I have found great difficulty in choosing the site for such a farm or school that would meet the different conditions which I have laid down for myself.

1st. The land should be in the hands of the Government and available for the purpose indicated.

2nd. It should be in a convenient situation, in fairly close proximity to some large centre of population, and so situated that it could be visited by large numbers of those who would use it for instructional purposes.

3rd. The land should be suitable by reason of the character of its soil, having a fair variety of different kinds, some rich enough to ensure a fair prospect of commercial success and other parts being so poor as to indicate the need of the best scientific treatment. I find that there are plenty of reserves available in some parts of this district, but most of them situated in such remote portions as to be comparatively of little value for educational purposes at the present time. I instructed Principal Thompson, therefore, to make inquiries as to all available and suitable sites around Bathurst, and to make a full report upon the most eligible. He reports that there is a piece of land fairly suitable for the purpose of an experimental farm, situated at the back of the race-course, about a mile from the city of Bathurst. It has been reserved as a common for the people, and contains about 400 acres of fair soil. The people in their anxiety to have an experimental farm in their midst, are willing to surrender this common

common together with some poor hilly country adjoining it, which would be of little practical use for agriculture. Adjoining this common is an area of 193 acres, which is used as a race-course. This has been cleared, and is fenced, having buildings suitable for race purposes erected upon it. The trustees have signified their willingness to surrender this land for the purpose of the Department on payment of the sum of £2,000 to relieve them in part of the liability now existing on the property, and incurred in making these improvements, they themselves being willing to discharge the remainder of the liability.

Having regard, therefore, to all the circumstances of the case, I am of opinion that the site should be chosen somewhere in the vicinity of Bathurst—a city of 12,000 inhabitants surrounded by large tracts of agricultural land, and a magnificent centre of railway communication. The great success of the local Agricultural Society at Bathurst, whose show is attended by from 12,000 to 16,000 people every year, indicates very clearly the value of Bathurst as a central position, and the progressive spirit of the surrounding farmers.

Its rich soil and satisfactory climate are evidenced by the valuable fattening properties of the grasses and native plants which have produced such splendid results in the pastoral industry.

Unfortunately, agriculture is not conducted on such scientific lines as it might be, and no one is more anxious for instruction and improvement than the farmers themselves. It seems to me, in view of the offer of the race-course and common, advisable to inquire into the terms on which this land is held by the trustees, as also into the question of the value of the improvements in buildings, clearing and fencing on this particular piece of land, and its suitability for the purpose of an experimental farm and school of agriculture.

S. SMITH.

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No. 8.

The Director of Agriculture to The Secretary, P., A., and H. Association, Bathurst.

[Private and Confidential.]

Dear Sir,

3 June, 1891.

Referring to the contemplated establishment of an experimental farm at Bathurst, and the offer of the trustees of the race-course and of the local common to surrender these piece of land to the Department for the purpose, I shall be glad if you will kindly make judicious inquiries as to whether there are any difficulties in the way of the Department's obtaining possession; either legal or otherwise.

I have, &c.,

H. C. L. ANDERSON,  
Director of Agriculture.

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No. 9.

The Mayor of Bathurst to The Director of Agriculture.

Dear Sir,

Town Hall, 5 June, 1891.

With reference to your letter of the 3rd instant, addressed to W. G. Thompson, Esq., Secretary, P., A., and H. Association, asking whether there would be any difficulty in the way of your Department's obtaining possession of the town common for the purpose of a model farm, I have pleasure in forwarding for your information the following copy of a resolution passed by the Council of this borough, who are trustees of the Common, viz., that this Council raise no objection to the Government resuming for the purpose of an agriculture college and farm any portion of the reserve on the south-west and west side of Bathurst race-course. I also enclose a letter from one of the trustees of the race-course, stating upon what terms the trustees are willing to surrender the deed of trust to the Government for the same purpose.

I have, &c.,

FRANCIS CRAGO,  
Mayor.

[Enclosure.]

Dear Sir,

Kelso, 12 May, 1891.

In answer to your communication of the 11th instant, *re* race-course, I, as trustee, and on behalf of the guarantors, for the debt resting upon it, will take £2,000, and hand over the trust deed to the Government, should they require the race-course for a model farm.

I have, &c.,

W. G. Thompson, Esq., Hon. Sec., Bathurst A., H., and P. Association.

WILLIAM KITE.

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No. 10.

The Hon. Secretary Bathurst Agricultural, Horticultural, and Pastoral Association, to  
The Director of Agriculture.

My dear Sir,

Bathurst, 5 June, 1891.

Upon the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, asking me to make judicious inquiries as to whether there are any difficulties in the way of your Department obtaining possession of the race-course and local common, I placed myself in communication with the Mayor and Aldermen and trustees of the race-course, and the unanimous opinion is that there is no difficulty (legal or otherwise) in the way of your obtaining immediate possession. The Mayor promised to write you by this day's post, and to enclose a letter which I received from the trustees of the race-course, and a resolution passed by the Council upon this subject. I may add that there is a very unanimous feeling on the part of the Bathurst people to assist the Government to establish the farm here.

Yours, &c.,

W. G. THOMPSON,  
Hon. Sec., A., H., and P. Assoc.

Submitted.—H.C.L.A., 8/6/91.

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No. 11.

## No. 11.

## Minute by The Director of Agriculture.

Bathurst Park and Permanent Common—Abstract of actions taken on this land.

7 July, 1891.

ON 30th April, 1864, in response to a request from the Bathurst Municipal Council, the Secretary for Lands decided that 762 acres of the park reserve—exclusive of 193½ acres set apart for the race-course, but originally part of the same park—should be handed over to the corporation in trust as a permanent common. On the 10th January, 1865, the Bathurst Park was dedicated for commonage and public recreation by notification in the *Government Gazette*. On 22nd March, 1865, the permanent common was included in the abstract laid before Parliament, but the corporation had not yet been appointed trustees. Consequently, on the 6th December, 1866, the Executive Council approved of the permanent common—area about 450 acres—being vested in the Municipal Council of Bathurst, under the 29th clause of the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861. Apparently, this decision was not notified in the *Government Gazette* until November, 1871. No deed has, however, been issued. On the 28th January, 1890, the District Surveyor at Orange, in reporting on an application by the Justice Department for an area of 17 acres 2 roods 10 perches for a reservoir for the gaol, supported the application to take this area from the park and common, and stated that no expenditure had yet been incurred for the improvement of the common. The Bathurst Municipal Council were then asked, as trustees, to state if they had any objection to this land being revoked. On the 15th August, 1890, they objected, and it was then submitted to the Minister for Lands by the Under Secretary “that this objection would form no insuperable bar to the taking of the land for the purpose required,” and the Justice Department were asked to state if the requirements of the case were such as to justify the over-ruling of the objections urged by the trustees, and the resumption of the land required for the park. However, on the 10th October, 1890, all objections were withdrawn by the Council. Steps are now being taken by the Lands Department to revoke, under 105th section of the Crown Lands Act, this part of the park, and to dedicate it, under 104th section of the same Act, to the Justice Department.

## Bathurst Temporary Common—Abstract of actions taken.

ON 30th April, 1864, in response to a request from the Bathurst Council, the Secretary for Lands approved that two portions of land at Bathurst, containing 147 and 376 acres respectively, should be placed in the hands of the Bathurst Municipal Council as a temporary common, to be resumed as the Government should see fit. On 6th December, 1866, the Executive Council approved of the temporary common being placed in charge of the Municipal Council, and this reservation for temporary common was made public by notification in the *Government Gazette* of 18th December, 1866. A small area of the temporary common was revoked on 13th October, 1884.

## Bathurst Race-course—Abstract of action taken.

THIS area of 193½ acres was originally part of the 762 acres which formed the Bathurst Park reserve. On the 30th December, 1864, the Secretary for Lands decided that the reserve for race-course should be placed in the hands of trustees, whom Mr. W. H. Suttor, M.L.A., was asked to name. On 29th September, 1864, this land was dedicated for public recreation—race-course, cricket-ground, &c.—and deed granted to Messrs. J. M’Phillamy, W. Kite, and J. de Clouett, upon trust, it being provided in the grant that “the Governor may resume and take possession of all or any part of the said land not hereinbefore reserved,” and if the land, or any part thereof, is not used for the purposes for which it was dedicated it shall become forfeited, and revert to the Crown.

## No. 12.

## Gazette Notice.

Proposed Resumption of part of Common and Recreation Reserve at Bathurst.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 21 August, 1891.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that, in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of that part of the land at Bathurst, dedicated 10th January, 1865, for permanent commonage and public recreation, within the boundaries of measured portion 160 of 17 acres 2 roods 10 perches, parish of Bathurst, county of Bathurst—as shown on plan catalogued B. 3,347-2,009, with a view to the reservation of that area for Gaol reservoir.

[Ms. 91-6,458 Dep.]

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

## No. 13.

The Director of Agriculture to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Experimental Farm and Agricultural School site for Western District.

Sir,

31 August, 1891.

The site which it is considered would be likely to be most suitable for the above purposes is the race-course at Bathurst (comprising an area of 193 acres 2 roods), in addition to about 400 acres on the land surrounding the race-course, known as the “park,” which it is understood has been dedicated to the local municipal council for commonage and public recreation. The race-course is vested in trustees, and was originally part of the park. The trustees of the race-course are willing, for a consideration of £2,000, to give up possession. The Bathurst Council also will not raise any objection to the resumption of a portion of the park for the purpose of a model farm. As a preliminary to the final determination of where the site is to be, I am directed by the Minister for Agriculture to inquire what steps would have to be taken to secure the land to this Department.

I have, &amp;c.,

H. C. L. ANDERSON,  
Director of Agriculture.

No. 14.

## No. 14.

## The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 4 September, 1891.

I have the honor to return herewith the papers No. as in margin, and to state that the proposed resumption of Moree Park and re-dedication of part thereof as a cricket-ground, does not come within the terms of 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884. Mis. Dept. 91-6,742.

The only power under which the resumption could be made is that contained in the words: "That it is expedient, in the public interest, to resume the whole of the land."

This power, it will be observed, does not extend to a resumption of a portion thereof.

The suggested proposal is, *pro formâ*, to resume the whole, but in the same breath, as it were, it is proposed that part of the land is to be re-dedicated to the same purpose as those upon which the whole is now held.

To attempt to do this would be to extend the provisions of the 105th section in a way not justified by law.

I have, &amp;c.,

R.S.

(For JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor).

Submitted, as to whether this opinion is to govern action in this and all similar cases, or whether (in view of the great importance of the matter) it should not be supported by the opinion of counsel.—J.O.D., 14/9/91. Special.—R.H.D., 14/9/91. Apparently the proposed resumption and re-dedication of a portion of the park as a cricket ground would be *ultra vires*, and cannot, therefore, be carried into effect. The only course to make the ground available for cricket, would be for the trustees to grant an annual license to the club. There may, however, be some other Crown land available for the purpose to the appropriation of which there may be no objection. Perhaps the District Surveyor might be asked for a report.—W.H., 14/9/91. Approved.—J.N.B., 15/9/91.

## No. 15.

## The Director of Agriculture to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

15 October, 1891.

I have the honor to invite your attention to my letter of the 31st August last on the subject of the site for the experimental farm and agricultural school in the western district. The Minister for Agriculture is anxious to receive the information asked for, and would feel much obliged if a reply to the above communication could be furnished as soon as possible. I have the honor to enclose a copy of the letter referred to.

I have, &amp;c.,

H. C. L. ANDERSON,

Director of Agriculture.

## No. 16.

## The Director of Agriculture to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Department of Agriculture, Sydney, 15 October, 1891.

I have the honor to invite your attention to my letter of the 31st August last on the subject of the site for experimental farm and agricultural school in the western district. The Minister for Agriculture is anxious to receive the information asked for, and would feel much obliged if a reply to the above communication could be furnished as soon as possible. I have the honor to enclose a copy of the letter referred to.

I have, &amp;c.,

H. C. L. ANDERSON,

Director of Agriculture

(Per A.P.).

The Department of Agriculture is desirous of acquiring the Bathurst race-course 193½ acres, and 400 acres of the dedicated commonage and public recreation reserve of 762 acres (which is under the control of the Borough Council) as a site for experimental farm and agricultural school, and ask for information as to how the area mentioned can be acquired for that purpose. With regard to the race-course, it could be re-dedicated as desired under section 105 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, but it is stated that the trustees require a sum of £2,000 as consideration for giving up possession thereof. In a similar case, however, that of the re-dedication of Biggs Square, Liverpool, for railway purposes, the principle of allowing compensation in changing the purpose of a dedication was not favourably viewed by this Department, and it was decided to let the Department requiring it resume under the Public Works Act. As regards the 400 acres of the dedicated common and recreation ground, a difficulty presents itself in the recent advising of the Crown Solicitor to the effect that "resumption of a part" in such cases would be illegal. Viewing the latter difficulty and the case of Biggs Square, Liverpool, as a precedent, in cases where it is proposed to compensate public trusts for deprivation of the estate vested therein, it would appear that the Department of Agriculture should acquire the land required by resumption under the Acquisition Act of Public Works Act. It is, however, suggested that a report should be first obtained respecting the effect of such a disposition of the land upon public interests coming within the province of this Department. A proposal to dedicate 17 acres 2 roods 10 perches of the common and recreation ground as a gaol reservoir is at present blocked by the legal difficulty before mentioned. It will perhaps be sufficient to inform the Mines Department that the proposed action cannot be taken under the Crown Lands Act, but may perhaps be carried out under the Lands for Public Acquisition Act in conjunction with the Public Works Act.—J.A., 26/10/91.

R.H.D., 27/10/91. F.H.W., 28/10/91. May be so informed.—W.H., 28/10/91. Under Secretary, Mines, informed (m), 2/11/91.

## [Enclosure.]

Experimental Farm and Agricultural School Site for Western District.

Sir,

Department of Agriculture, Sydney, 31 August, 1891.

The site which it is considered would be likely to be most suitable for the above purposes is the race-course at Bathurst (comprising an area of 193 acres 2 roods), in addition to about 400 acres of land surrounding the race-course known as the park, which, it is understood, has been dedicated to the local municipal council for commonage and public recreation.

The race-course is vested in trustees, and was originally part of the park. The trustees of the race-course are willing for a consideration of £2,000 to give up possession. The Bathurst Council also will not raise any objection to the resumption of a portion of the park for the purposes of a model farm.

As a preliminary to the final determination of where the site is to be, I am directed by the Minister for Agriculture to inquire what steps would have to be taken to secure the land to this Department.

I have, &amp;c.,

H. C. L. ANDERSON,

Director.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

## No. 17.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 2 November, 1891.

See Appendix E

With reference to your letter of the 15th ultimo, No. 3,666, relative to the acquisition of the Bathurst race-course, and 400 acres of the dedicated commonage and recreation reserve as a site for experimental farm and agricultural school, I have the honor to inform you that the proposed action cannot be taken under the Crown Lands Acts, but may perhaps be carried out under the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, in conjunction with the Public Works Act.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary.

## No. 18.

Mr. Surveyor C. Thurburn, Bathurst, to The District Surveyor, Orange.

Survey of strip of land to be dedicated as an addition to the park, in the City of Bathurst, parish of Bathurst, county of Bathurst. Instruction to me, No. 92-1, of 11th January, 1892.

Sir,

Bathurst, 2 May, 1892.

With reference to the survey of the strip of land between Vittoria-street, as now defined, and the "Park," in the City of Bathurst, parish of Bathurst, county of Bathurst, to be dedicated as an addition to the "Park," I have the honor to request that date be furnished me as to the position of the original north boundary of the park, and also what number is to be used in marking the corners of the land.

Since the park was first dedicated, several alterations have been made, viz., by the excision of lands required for gaol purposes and reservoir, the direction of the road to Blayney; and I would suggest that perhaps it would be desirable to make a complete survey of the reserve as it now exists on the ground, with provision for road to Poor Man's Hollow, and along the southern side of the race-course, instead of merely measuring the small strip for an addition to "Park."

I have, &amp;c.,

CHAS. THURBURN.

It would appear from inquiry that the "Park," although dedicated, has never been surveyed, and as roads have not been sufficiently provided for, and those charted are incorrectly shown, it would appear a favourable opportunity to have complete survey effected, action for cancellation and rededication to follow.—H. A. CROUCH, D.S., 10/5/92. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Submitted for approval.

## [Enclosures.]

Extract 91-5,370, Department.

PLEASE quote plan for proposed dedication of recreation ground. Mr. M'Lean.—W.H.S. (pro J.O.D.), 9/12/91.

There does not appear to be any survey of the area referred to. It embraces a vacant strip of land between the position of Vittoria-street, as originally designed, and the recently altered position of that street.—R.M., 15/12/91. Miscellaneous Branch.

Referred for survey. The District Surveyor, Orange, for survey —J.O.D. (for the U.S.), B.C., 22/12/91. Forwarded to Mr. Surveyor Thurburn, B.C. 92-1.—A. DARE (pro D.S.), 4/1/92. Returned to the District Surveyor with my memo. of 2/5/92.—CHAS. THURBURN, Surveyor.

Extract from Miscellaneous 90-9,073.

FROM the District Surveyor at Orange to the Under Secretary for Lands, 30/6/90. Proposed alteration of design, City of Bathurst, No. 90-104.

\* \* \* \* \*

The altered position of Vittoria-street will leave a vacant area of about 6 acres 1 rood 24 perches, adjoining the "Park," it is proposed to dedicate this area as an "addition to the park," and a description defining it is enclosed.—H. A. CROUCH, D.S.

Submitted for approval.—J.O.D., 19/6/90. R.H.D. (for the U.S.) Approved.—J.N.B., 23/6/90. Gazetted, 27/6/90. Land agent and Chainman (with tracing), 27/6/90. Ministerial Branch, with a view to advertisement in local newspapers.—J.O.D., 1/7/90. Authority issued in Bathurst *National Advocate*, on 5th July, 1890; *Free Press*, 2nd August, 1890; *Times*, 3rd September, 1890.—W.H., 3/7/90.

\* \* \* \* \*

For dedication for public recreation—6 acres 1 rood 4 perches.

Description for dedication for public recreation as an addition to the "Park," City of Bathurst.

COUNTY of Bathurst, parish of Bathurst, City of Bathurst, area about 6 acres 1 rood 24 perches. The Crown lands between the south-western side of Vittoria-street, as shown on the original design, and the south-eastern side of Vittoria-street, as shown on the present design. Commencing on the east boundary of Colonel William Stewart's 9,600 acres, and extending thence in a general south-easterly direction to the north-west boundary of portion 154, extension to gaol site, dedicated 2nd March, 1889. Misc. 9.

No. 19.



35

No. 19.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to The Minister for Public Instruction.

Sir,

10 May, 1892.

I am desired by the Hon. the Minister for Mines and Agriculture to inform you, with reference to the establishment of a model farm and agricultural school in the western district, that after carefully considering the merits of the respective sites brought under the notice of the Department, he has decided to establish the institution at Bathurst, upon land adjacent to the town, known as the "Race-course" and the "Park." The former comprising an area of 193 acres 2 roods, and is vested in trustees of the park, which is dedicated to the Bathurst Municipal Council for commonage and public recreation purposes. About 400 acres surrounding the race-course will be acquired. The trustees of the race-course will be at once communicated with to effect an early completion of the transfer of the land to this Department. After this is done it is the Minister's intention to commence operations in preparing the site as soon as possible.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

No. 20.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to The Mayor, Bathurst.

Sir,

13 May, 1892.

The Minister having provisionally decided to establish an experimental farm and agricultural school at Bathurst, I have the honor to state that the site selected embraces about 400 acres of the land vested under the Municipal Council for commonage and recreation purposes, and known as the "Park," together with the land vested in trustees, comprising an area of 193 acres 2 roods, and known as the "Race-course." It is understood that the Council raises no objection to forfeiting the abovenamed area of the park land, and it is, therefore, desired that steps shall be taken by those concerned to effect, as soon as possible, the transference to this Department of the required land. From preliminary inquiries made as to the procedure to be adopted, I find that the Council will require to intimate to the Minister for Lands that no objection is raised to the re-dedication of the land to this Department for the purpose set forth.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

No. 21.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to W. Kite, Esq., Kelso.

Sir,

13 May, 1892.

The Minister having provisionally decided to establish an experimental farm and agricultural school at Bathurst, desires that steps shall be taken by those concerned to effect, as soon as possible, the transference to this Department of the required land. The site selected for the establishment of this institution embraces a portion of the land vested in the Municipal Council for commonage and recreation purposes, and known as the "Park," together with the land vested in trustees, comprising an area of 193 acres 2 roods, and known as the "Race-course." In your capacity as trustee of the race-course I beg to intimate to you that the Minister is prepared to pay the sum of £2,000 on completion of the transfer to this Department of the trustees' title, land, and improvements. From preliminary inquiries made as to the procedure to be adopted, I find that the trustees will require to surrender the deeds to the Minister for Lands, and send an intimation to the same source that this Department will apply for re-dedication of the land for the purposes of an agricultural school and experimental farm.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

No. 22.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to the Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

16 May, 1892.

The Minister having provisionally decided to establish an experimental farm and agricultural school at Bathurst, I have the honor to make application for the re-dedication to this Department for the purpose set forth of the lands hereinafter mentioned, viz. :—The race-course, comprising an area of 193½ acres, vested in Messrs. J. McPhillamy, W. Kite, and J. de Clouett, as trustees; and about 400 acres of the land vested in the Municipal Council for commonage and recreation purposes, and known as the "Park."

I enclose copies of the communications made to Mr. W. Kite, trustee for the race-course, and the Mayor of Bathurst, indicating the procedure to be followed by them to effect the transfer of the land and other property to the Department.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

No. 23.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Department of Agriculture, Sydney, 16 May, 1892.

The Minister having provisionally decided to establish an experimental farm and agricultural school at Bathurst, I have the honor to make application for the re-dedication to this Department for the purposes set forth, of the lands hereinafter mentioned, viz. :—

The race-course, comprising an area of 193½ acres, vested in Messrs. J. McPhillamy, W. Kite, and J. de Clouett as trustees, and about 400 acres of the land vested in the Bathurst Municipal Council for commonage and recreation purposes, and known as the "Park."

I

I enclose copies of the communications made to Mr. W. Kite (trustee for the race-course) and the Mayor of Bathurst, indicating the procedure to be followed by them to effect the transfer of the land and other property to the Department.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

[Enclosures.]

Sir,

Department of Agriculture, Sydney, 13 May, 1892.

The Minister having provisionally decided to establish an experimental farm and agricultural school at Bathurst, I have the honor to state that the site selected embraces about 400 acres of the land vested under the Municipal Council for commonage and recreation purposes, and known as the "Park," together with the land vested in trustees, comprising an area of 193½ acres, and known as the "Race course."

It is understood that the Council raises no objection to forfeiting the abovenamed area of the park land, and it is, therefore, desired that steps should be taken by those concerned to effect, as soon as possible, the transference to this Department of the required land.

From preliminary inquiries made as to the procedure to be adopted, I find that the Council will require to intimate to the Minister for Lands that no objection is raised to the re-dedication of the land to this Department for the purposes set forth.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

The Mayor, Bathurst.

Sir,

Department of Agriculture, Sydney, 13 May, 1892.

The Minister having provisionally decided to establish an experimental farm and agricultural school at Bathurst, desires that steps shall be taken by those concerned to effect, as soon as possible, the transference to this Department of the required land.

The site selected for the establishment of this institution embraces a portion of the land vested in the Municipal Council for commonage and recreation purposes, and known as the "Park," together with the land vested in the trustees, comprising an area of 193 acres 2 roods, and known as the "Race-course."

In your capacity as trustee of the race-course, I beg to intimate to you that the Minister is prepared to pay the sum of £2,000 on completion of the transfer to this Department of the trustees' title, land, and improvements.

From the preliminary inquiries made as to the procedure to be adopted, I find that the trustees will require to surrender the deeds to the Minister for Lands, and send an intimation to the same source that this Department will apply for the re-dedication of the land for the purposes of an agricultural school and experimental farm.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Mr. Wm. Kite, Kelso.

### No. 24. Office Memorandum.

ALL papers in connection with selection of site for experimental farm in western district herewith submitted.—H.C.L.A., 12/4/92.

The Under Secretary,—After a careful consideration of all the papers relating to model farm sites in the western district, I think the most suitable for the purpose the race-course at Bathurst, comprising an area of 193 acres 2 roods in addition to about 400 acres, known as the park, which seems to be vested in the Municipal Council of Bathurst, as trustees. As the race-course authorities and the Municipal Council are agreeable to hand same over on the conditions mentioned in the papers, steps may be at once taken for the purpose of obtaining their lands referred to, in order that the model farm may be established at Bathurst as soon as possible. As a number of applications were received from other districts, I think that letters should be sent in each instance, informing the writers that Bathurst has been selected.—T.M.S., 7/5/92.

Hon. F. B. Suttor, Mr. Kite, Municipal Council, Members of Legislature, informed on various dates from 10th to 14th May, 1892—A.P. Now write Lands Department as indicated. Letter to Lands, 16/5/92.

#### Model Farm Sites, Western District.

No of Papers	Site Recommended.	Approximate Area.	Government or Private Property.	Remarks.
90-2,561	Nepean .....	Acres.		
91-7,938	Bathurst .....	593	Part private and re-creation reserve.	Reported on by Mr. J. L. Thompson.
91-2,678	" (Dockarrn) .....	400	Private .....	" "
91-2,678	" (Westbourne) .. ..	800	" .....	" "
90-2,370	" .....	800	Government .....	Mr. Pudney.
92-2,797	Gulgong .....	900	" .....	Mr. Prentice.
90-4,955	Mudgee .....	270	" .....	Mr. Dunnichiff.
91-2,724	" .....	1,500	" .....	" "
90-2,119	Blayney .....	717	Private.	" "
92-492	Orange .....	650	" .....	" "
91-6,622	" .....	400	Government .....	Mr. Pudney.
92-409	Garra (near Molong) . . .	800	" .....	Messrs. Prentice, Pudney, and Campbell.
90-466	Molong .....	1,342	" .....	Reported on by Mr. Pudley.
90-466	" .....	900	" .....	" "
90-4,855	Forbes .....	1,700	" .....	" "
90-2,519	Tichbourne, near Parkes .. ..	1,000	" .....	" "
91-6,569	Alectown, near Forbes .....	1,000	Private.	" "
91-2,479	Wellington (Jawbone) .. ..	2,000	Government .....	Mr. G. S. Prentice.
91-2,478	" (Reserve No. 180) .. ..	160	" .....	" "
91-2,478	" (Reserve No. 148) .. ..	200	" .....	" "
91-2,478	" (Reserve No 214) .. ..	94	" .....	" "
90-1,512	Comobella .. ..	2,400	" .....	" "
91-2,811	Dubbo .. ..	"	" .....	" "
91-6,919	Bourke .. ..	"	" .....	" "
91-1,055	Cobar .. ..	"	" .....	" "
91-1,055	Brevarrina .. ..	"	" .....	" "
91-1,055	Walgett .. ..	"	" .....	" "
91-7,377	Collarenebri .. ..	6,000	" .....	" "
90-2,842	Coonabarabran .. ..	"	" .....	" "

37

No. 25.

Messrs. McIntosh &amp; Co. to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Bathurst, 17 May, 1892.

At the request of Mr. William Kite, of Bathurst, we have the honor to bring under your notice the following facts, and to request that you will be pleased to give the matter your favourable consideration.

By Crown grant, dated the 16th day of December, 1864, 193 acres and 2 roods of land at Bathurst were granted to Messrs. John M'Phillamy, William Kite, and John de Clouett, all of Bathurst, upon trust as a race-course, and for any other public amusement.

Mr. William Kite is now sole surviving trustee—Messrs. John M'Phillamy and John de Clouett both being dead.

Mr. Kite has just received a letter from the Under Secretary for Mines, informing him that the Minister has provisionally decided to establish an experimental farm and agricultural school at Bathurst, and has selected as a site for the establishment of this institution, with other lands, the abovementioned race-course, and intimating that the Minister was prepared to pay £2,000 on completion of the transfer to that Department of the trustees' title to land and improvements.

It is suggested that the trustee will require to surrender the deed to the Minister for Lands, and request that the Department of Agriculture will apply for a re-dedication of the land for the purposes of an agricultural school and experimental farm.

We have in our possession the deed of grant before mentioned, and shall be obliged by your intimating to us what course is proposed to be adopted with a view to carrying into effect the proposition of the Department of Agriculture. Awaiting your early and favourable reply,

We have, &amp;c.,

M. McINTOSH &amp; CO.

No. 26.

The Borough Council, Bathurst, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Town Hall, Bathurst, 19 May, 1892.

The Minister for Mines and Agriculture having intimated that he has decided to establish an experimental farm and agricultural school at Bathurst, and that the site selected embraces about 400 acres of the land vested in this Council for commonage and recreation purposes, and known as the "Park," I am directed to inform you that this Council raises no objection to the re-dedication to the Department of Agriculture of the area mentioned for the purposes of an experimental farm.

I have, &amp;c.,

D. F. VENESS,

Town Clerk.

No. 27.

The Borough Council, Bathurst, to The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

Town Hall, Bathurst, 19 May, 1892.

I have the honor, by direction, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, No. 91-7,938, and, in reply, to inform you that an intimation has been forwarded to the Under Secretary for Lands, to the effect that this Council raises no objection to the re-dedication to the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of an experimental farm of 400 acres of land, being portion of reserve vested in this Council for commonage and recreation purposes.

I have, &amp;c.,

D. F. VENESS,

Town Clerk.

No. 28.

Office Memorandum.

Bathurst Park and Common (Joint Dedication).

Department of Lands, Sydney, 25 May, 1892.

An area of 762 acres was dedicated for public recreation and commonage, 10th January, 1865, and placed under the control of the Borough Council of Bathurst without a deed. There are now three proposals respecting the land before the Department.

The first proposal is for resumption of 15 acres of the land for Government reservoir, under section 105 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884. This has been gazetted, and duly laid before Parliament, but can proceed no further in view of legal advice, that "resumption of 'part' of a dedication is not authorised by section 105, except in cases of exchange."

The second proposal is from Department of Mines and Agriculture, who apply for 400 acres of the land for experimental farm and agricultural school, in addition to the present dedicated race-course site of 193½ acres, the Minister for Mines, &c., having intimated to the surviving trustee of the race-course that £2,000 will be paid for the latter site and buildings, &c., upon acquisition.

The third proposal is from the District Surveyor, who finds that no survey of the park and common has ever been made, and recommends that survey be now carried out, and the land resumed and re-dedicated. It would appear advisable that a report should first be obtained from the District Surveyor on the proposal made by the Department of Mines and Agriculture, when the respective sites could be determined (if any be approved of), the survey then carried out, and resumption and appropriation of the land completed as may be decided upon. It is understood by Department of Mines and Agriculture that the Borough Council, as trustees of the park and common, are agreeable to the proposal made by that Department (the Council has since stated that they will raise no objection—see 92-2,238, enclosed); and a letter from

from the trustee of the race-course (W. Kite), asking what procedure is necessary to carry out the proposal, indicates his concurrence therewith. Submitted that, in the first instance, a report be obtained from the District Surveyor. J.A., 25/5/92.

R.H.D., 26/5/92. For approval of course proposed.—W.H., 27/5/92. Last paragraph approved.—H.C., 30/5/92. The District Surveyor, Orange, for report.—J.A., B.C., Lands, 2/6/92. Returned with my report of 10th August, 92—152.—H. A. CROUCH, D.S.

## No. 29.

The Honorable F. B. Suttor, M.P., to The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Dear Sir, Chief Secretary's Office, New South Wales, 22 June, 1892.

In forwarding the enclosed letter from the Borough Council at Bathurst, in reference to the desirableness of the preliminary work at the model farm being soon proceeded with, I desire to say that I shall be very glad if the Council's representations are favourably considered by the Minister and early authority given for the proposed work to be put in hand.

Yours, &c.,  
F. B. SUTTOR.

Ask Lands Dept. whether the deeds have been surrendered.—H.W., 23/6/92. Letter to Lands, 23/6/92.

Inform the Hon. Mr. Suttor, M.P., that the Lands Dept. have been asked to dedicate the land for an experimental farm as soon as the present titles have been cleared away, and a reminder has been sent this day.—H.W., 23/6/92. Hon. F. B. Suttor, 23/6/92.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction, to respectfully request that you will be good enough to urge the Minister for Mines to proceed with the clearing and grubbing of the land, and such preliminary work as may be deemed necessary in connection with the model farm. I am to point out that the present would be an exceptionally good time to proceed with the above works, there being a large number of men out of employment. Hoping that this matter will receive early and favourable consideration.

Town Hall, Bathurst, 20 June, 1892.

I have, &c.,  
D. F. VENESS,  
Council Clerk.

The Hon. F. B. Suttor, M.P.

## No. 30.

The Director of Agriculture to The Honorable F. B. Suttor, M.P., Acting Chief Secretary.

Sir,

23 June, 1892.

In answer to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing a communication from the Municipal Council of Bathurst, urging that the preliminary work in connection with the establishment of a model farm on the site adjacent to that town may be soon proceeded with, I have the honor to inform you that the Lands Department has been asked to dedicate the land for an experimental farm as soon as the present titles have been cleared away, and a reminder in the matter has been sent this day.

I have, &c.,  
H. C. L. ANDERSON,  
Director of Agriculture.

## No. 31.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

23 June, 1892.

In connection with my letter of the 16th ultimo, requesting that 193½ acres of land at Bathurst, known as the "Race-course," and about 400 acres of the common and recreation reserve, known as the "Park," may be re-dedicated to this Department for the purpose of an experimental farm and agricultural school. I have the honor to inform you that the Bathurst Council has intimated that a communication has been sent to you to the effect that no objection is raised to the re-dedication to this Department of the 400 acres above mentioned. Mr. Kite has not, however, sent any reply with regard to the race-course land. I have the honor, therefore, to inquire if Mr. Kite has surrendered the deeds relating to that property, and in what position the whole matter at present stands.

I have, &c.,  
HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.

## No. 32.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

5 July, 1892.

Referring to your letter of the 23rd ultimo (No. 92-3,745), asking if Mr. Kite has surrendered the deed of the Bathurst race-course, the dedication of which, together with about 400 acres of the recreation reserve, known as the "Park," has been applied for by your Department as an experimental farm and agricultural school, and also asking how the whole matter stands. I have the honor to inform you that the deed has not been surrendered, and that the papers in the case are at present under reference to the District Surveyor for report.

I have, &c.,  
WM. HOUSTON,  
Under Secretary  
(Per R.H.D.).

Mr. Kite may be asked to expedite the surrender of the deeds of the race-course, and the Lands Department may be asked to expedite their action.—H.W., 8/7/92. Submitted. Approved.—T.M.S., 9/7/92. Letter to Lands Department, 12/7/92. Mr. Kite, 12/7/92.

No. 33.

39

No. 33.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to W. Kite, Esq.

Sir, 217, Macquarie-street, 12 July, 1892.  
 Permit me to remind you of my letter of the 13th May last, with reference to the establishment of an experimental farm at Bathurst, and to ask that you will kindly expedite the surrender of the deeds of the land known as the "Race-course."

I have, &c.,  
 HARRIE WOOD,  
 Under Secretary.

No. 34.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, 12 July, 1892.  
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant (No. 92-3,745), and to ask that you will kindly expedite action with regard to the re-dedication of the areas at Bathurst required by this Department for the purpose of an experimental farm.

I have, &c.,  
 HARRIE WOOD,  
 Under Secretary.

No. 35.

Messrs. McIntosh &amp; Co. to The Under Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

Sir, Bathurst, 19 July, 1892.  
 Mr. William Kite has just handed us your favour of the 12th instant, with instructions to reply.

We have now the honor to inform you that on receipt of your letter of the 13th May last, which was also handed us by Mr. Kite, we wrote to the Under Secretary for Lands informing him that we had the deed of grant, and saying that we should feel obliged by his intimating to us what course was proposed to be adopted with a view to carrying into effect the proposition of the Department of Agriculture, but to this letter we have received no reply.

We have now forwarded to our agents in Sydney, Messrs. Curtis and Barry, of 167, King-street, solicitors, the deed of grant, with instructions to furnish all necessary information.

We have, &c.,  
 McINTOSH & CO.

Re-submit end of month, or when reply is received from the Lands Department.—G.E.H. (for U.S.), 21/7/92. Re-submitted. The only communication from the Lands Department since 12th July is the enclosed formal acknowledgment of this Department's letter of that date.—H.C.L.A., 2/8/92. The Under Secretary. A copy of this letter may be sent to the Under Secretary for Lands, with a request that action may be expedited.—H.W., 10/8/92. Letter to Lands Department, 11/8/92.

No. 36.

The District Surveyor at Orange to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor W. H. Lee.

Model Farm at Bathurst.

23 July, 1892.

APPLICATION has been made that about 400 acres of "the Park" at Bathurst, in addition to the race-course, should be devoted to the purposes of an experimental farm and agricultural school.

From inquiries made, I think the area should be located on the western side of the road to Blayney, but, in order to enable me to report fully, I would request Mr. Lee to inspect and make the following tracings and connections:—

1. To traverse the Blayney Road from the town boundary to the east boundary of Steward's 9,406 acres, and nearest section corner, race-course enclosure and portion 160. Traverses to be made on southern side of the road, 150 links wide, with lines chosen and marks left, so that if required they may hereafter be permanently adopted as part of boundary. Metalling to be followed as centre line.
2. Connection to be made to rifle range and positions of targets and 600 or 800 yards, giving point shown.
3. Traverse to be made of road or roads, which should be reserved to the quarries and Poor Man's Hollow and any other track through the portion of the park south of Blayney Road, reservation of which may appear to be called for.
4. Rough traverses of these tracks will be sufficient, with positions for roads designed.
5. Any other improvements to be fixed. Traverses and information to be shown on tracing forwarded herewith. This tracing being taken from original plan, it is probable that discrepancies will appear, but Mr. Lee will understand that at this stage it is simply regarded as a diagram.

In report Mr. Lee will be good enough to explain his views as regards necessary roads. He will consider whether it would be desirable to reserve a strip along the east boundary of Steward's 9,406 acres, and he might suggest boundaries on tracing for the farm.

Payment, as per special service, not to exceed one and two-third days in field and one day in office.

H. A. CROUCH,  
 District Surveyor.

Returned with my letter, No. 92-52, of 9th August.—W. H. LEE, Licensed Surveyor.

No. 36A.

## No. 36A.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The District Surveyor, Orange.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 21 July, 1892.

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to expedite your action on papers numbered Ms. 92-3,691, relating to site for experimental farm and school at Bathurst, forwarded to your address on the 3rd June, 1892. I have also to inform you that the Department of Agriculture represent this to be an urgent matter.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary

(Per J.D.).

Replied to by my memo. of 10th August, 1892.—H. A. CROUCH.

## No. 37.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary for Mines, &amp;c.

Sir,

21 July, 1892.

In reference to your letter of the 12th instant on the subject mentioned hereunder, I have the honor to inform you that the case is under reference to the District Surveyor at Orange, whose attention has been invited thereto.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary.

*Subject*:—Respecting re-dedication of areas at Bathurst for experimental farms and agricultural school.

## No. 38.

The District Surveyor at Orange to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor W. H. Lee.

*Re* Model Farm at Bathurst.

2 August, 1892.

In connection to previous instructions, a helio. is enclosed for information from tracing with Mr. Thurburu's report on road to quarries, which he proposes should pass along the western boundaries of portions 131-134.

Consideration should be given as to the necessity for reserving road shown as "from farms," near north-west corner of portion 104; thence to proceed road along south-east site of race-course enclosure; road northerly from portion 131, or along northern boundaries of portions 131, 132, and north-west boundary of portion 124; and road from north-west corner of portion 124 to William-street, through the park.

Provided public requirements can be satisfactorily met, it would appear desirable to concentrate traffic as much as possible. In this connection the Mayor might, with advantage, be consulted.

A road, 1 or 1½ chains wide, should be continued along boundaries of adjoining portions in extension of Havannah-street.

As the race-course enclosure will be done away with, if suitable, a more direct line—William-street, through the corner of that enclosure—might be proposed.

H. A. CROUCH,

District Surveyor.

Returned, with my letter, No. 92-52, of 9th August.—W. H. LEE, Licensed Surveyor.

## No. 39.

The District Surveyor at Orange to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Model Farm at Bathurst.

Orange, 10 August, 1892.

In connection with your instructions of the 2nd June last, No. 92-103, relative to land required for experimental farm and school at Bathurst, being part of the "Park" dedicated for commonage and public recreation, I have the honor to report, from inquiries made, I found it was desired that the model farm should include the "Race-course" of 193½ acres, and about 400 acres of adjoining land, but that the actual location of the latter area had not been considered.

2. To assist in determination, instructions were issued to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Lee to fix improvements, to traverse roads necessary for reservation, and to suggest a suitable position.

3. His report, No. 92-52, and tracing are enclosed, and on the latter is shown by red edging an area of about 677 acres, exclusively of a road, which he suggests might be adopted. It would, however, appear to me to be more desirable that the western boundary should be restricted to a line north from north-west corner of portion 104, as shown by pencil hatching on tracing, by which hilly interior country would be excised, and a more suitable area for connecting the temporary common and the balance of the "Park" would be retained. I think, also, that a slight deviation in proposed reserved road to junction with road between portions 32 and 124 merits further consideration.

4. It has, I understand, been stated by officers of the Department that drives and walks will be laid out in connection with the experimental farm, which will be available for public use and enjoyment, and as the residents are, I understand, unanimously in favour of the step, no objection appears in that score to the change of dedication.

5. I have the honor, therefore, to recommend a reference to the Under Secretary for Mines for an expression of an opinion as to the area herein suggested, and that if approved instructions be conveyed to me for the survey of it.

*See Appendix G.*

By this proposal the total area for resumption would be 516 acres, exclusively of roads (about). The area asked for being 593½ acres.

6. Also for the survey of an area, as shown by green dotted lines, for rifle range; and,  
 7. For survey of balance of park, exclusive of existing appropriations, with a view to the cancellation of the present dedication, and the rededication of the three areas for experimental farm, rifle range, and public recreation respectively.

I have, &c.,

H. A. CROUCH,

District Surveyor.

Please supply copy of tracing of proposed site for Mines and Agricultural Department.—J.A., 16/9/92. Mr. Shaw. Urgent. Tracing herewith.—A.S., 24/8/92.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

Bathurst, 9 August, 1892.

I have the honor to transmit herewith tracing showing preliminary survey in connection with proposed resumption of part of the park at Bathurst, for the purpose of a model farm, surveyed by me, on the 8th August, 1892, in accordance with instructions contained in your memo., No. 92-39, dated 23rd July, and further memo. of the 2nd August, and to report as follows:—

(1.) It will be seen that considerable discrepancies appear between my survey and the tracing taken from the town map.

(2.) I have indicated by red border on tracing the area I would recommend for model farm, containing (roughly) about 677 acres, exclusive of road. If this be in excess of the area deemed suitable for the purpose, I would recommend, as an alternative north-east boundary, a production of the north-east boundary of the race-course enclosure, which would leave about 83 acres adjoining Lost-street as a recreation reserve in a very suitable position for the use of the townspeople.

(3.) I have indicated by red lines the roads necessary for reservation through the model farm. A road northerly from 131 does not appear to me to be now required. The Council originally intended to form and metal roads to the quarries and night-soil pits, and desired this road so that it might answer both purposes. The necessity of a road to the night-soil pits will cease when the model farm is established, and the slight saving in the distance will not compensate them for the heavy expense of bridging over the creek shown on tracing. The Council, therefore, is willing that the road to the quarries shall run southly from William-street to portion 124, and thence along boundary of portions 124, 132, and 131. The grades along this road being equally good, and a bridge having been erected over the creek. This road will in any case be required for access to farm.

If the two creeks shown on tracing were bridged over, the road from Steward's boundary north-east to the race-course fence, and thence along road formed by the Council, might be dispensed with, and traffic diverted along south boundary of model farm. Unless this be done, I would recommend the reservation of a road 1 chain wide, as shown on tracing. I consider that a chain road should be left along east boundary of Steward's 9,406-acre grant.

(4.) The soil along the western portion of proposed model farm appears to me inferior, being very sandy, and would not retain moisture in a dry season.

I have, &c.,

W. H. LEE,

Licensed Surveyor.

Forwarded to the Under Secretary for Lands with my memo. of the 10th August, 1892.—H. A. CROUCH, D. S. Tracing enclosed, No. 5,940. The District Surveyor, Orange.

#### No. 40.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

11 August, 1892.

The following is a copy of a letter received from Mr. William Kite's solicitors respecting the rededication of areas at Bathurst for experimental farm and agricultural school purposes. [Copy of letter given below.]

#### No. 41.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Department of Agriculture, Sydney, 11 August, 1892.

The following is a copy of a letter received from Mr. William Kite's solicitors respecting the rededication of areas at Bathurst for experimental farm and agricultural school purposes:—

19 July, 1892.

Mr. William Kite has just handed us your favour of the 12th July, with instructions to reply. We have now the honor to inform you that on receipt of your letter of 13th May last, which was also handed us by Mr. Kite, we wrote to the Under Secretary for Lands, informing him that we had the deed of grant, and saying that we should feel obliged by his intimating to us what course was proposed to be adopted, with a view to the carrying into effect the proposition of the Department of Agriculture, but to this letter we have received no reply. We have now forwarded to our agents in Sydney, Messrs. Curtis and Barry, of 167, King-street, solicitors, the deed of grant, with instructions to furnish all necessary information.

We have, &c.,

J. McINTOSH & CO.,

Bathurst.

Permit me to request that you will be good enough to expedite action in the matter, so as to enable this Department to obtain possession of the land as early as possible.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Proposed experimental farm and agricultural school, Bathurst. The enclosed tracing may be sent to Department of Mines and Agriculture, with a view to consideration of the site suggested by the District Surveyor on 92-5,940.—J.A., 25/8/92.

The papers may be forwarded to the Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.—R.H.D., 25/8/92. Yes.—W.H., 26/8/92. The Under Secretary for Mines, B.C. Lands.—J.A., 29/8/92.

So far as I can see, the right of the trustees of the race-course have not yet surrendered. If I am correct in this, I would suggest that it might be done at once, so that no further delay need occur after the boundaries of the whole area required for the experimental farm have been settled. The Director may be asked to inspect as proposed by the District Surveyor and report thereon.—H.W., 14/9/92.

Submitted. Approved.—T.M.S., 14/9/92.

The Director. Report herewith, No. 92-9,622. I am informed that there is no necessity for the trustees to surrender their rights in the course, as the Lands Department will take the necessary steps when the plan has been approved to secure the land, either under the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 or under the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act.—H.C.L.A., 6/10/92.

As there is a sum of £2,000 to be paid to the surviving trustee of the race-course, I think it would be proper to ask the Crown Solicitor to advise how such trustee should be divested of his rights, and how the land required for an experimental farm and school should be vested in this Department.—H.W., 10/10/92.

Submitted. Approved.—T.M.S., 11/10/92. Letter to Crown Solicitor, 14/10/92.

No. 42.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

My Dear Wood,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 5 September, 1892.

I send you promised list of experimental farm sites. This list includes all that we know of.

Yours, &c.,

W. HOUSTON.

What has been done in regard to the papers sent to this Department?—H.W., 6/9/92.

Bathurst papers received last week, contain the Surveyor's plan of proposed boundaries, roads, &c. and I shall proceed to Bathurst as soon as possible to inspect the site before giving my views of the matter. Queanbeyan—there is no proposal to establish an experimental farm here. Uralla—a proposition has been made as to the appointment of a manager. Papers still with the Under Secretary.—H.C.L.A., 8/9/92.

The Under Secretary,—Let me see the papers *re* Bathurst, please.—H.W., 12/9/92.

[Enclosure.]

Office Memorandum.—Experimental Farms.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 5 September, 1892.

BATHURST.—Papers (92-6,026, Misc. Dept.) sent to Mines Department, 29th August, 1892.

Queanbeyan.—Papers (92-2,964, Misc. Indv.) sent to Mines Department, 30th June, 1892.

Richmond River (parish of Tuckombil, county of Rous), two areas of 384 and 456 acres have been reserved. Dedication has been approved, but the District Surveyor has since suggested that 10 acres be excised from the 384 acres for future requirements (Public School, Post Office, School of Arts, &c.) The papers (92-5,059, Misc. Dept.) were sent to the District Surveyor on the 19th July last, for measurement of the land, on completion of which dedication will be proceeded with.

Wagga Wagga, North.—One thousand nine hundred and ninety-four acres. Case included in abstract of dedications now about to be laid before Parliament.

J.A.

For the information of the Under Secretary for Mines.—W.H., B.C., 5/9/92.

No. 43.

The Director of Agriculture to The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Minute Paper.

Proposed site for Experimental Farm at Bathurst.

Department of Agriculture, Sydney, 6 October, 1892.

ON Saturday last, in company with Mr. Licensed-Surveyor W. H. Lee, I visited the race-course and park at Bathurst, which it is proposed to resume and dedicate for the purpose of an experimental farm and agricultural school.

I went over the whole of the ground, as shown in Mr. Lee's plan, and thoroughly examined the boundaries and means of access, the different kinds of soil, and the proposed roads.

I am of opinion that the area as suggested by Mr. Lee in his report, and shown in the plan with the pink edging, will be most suitable for the purposes of the Department.

The whole area, as shown by Mr. Lee, is computed to be 677 acres, without roads, but it is to be noted that a very large proportion of this land is of the poorest quality, and it is very much intersected with water-courses, which will seriously reduce the area of land immediately available for agricultural purposes.

This land is, however, fairly typical of many thousands of acres of the soil on the surrounding hills, extending 15 miles out of Bathurst in every direction. As the farms in the surrounding district have been thoroughly worked out by the wretched system of farming prevailing, immense good will be done by some scientific teaching in the best methods for conserving and restoring the fertility of the soil.

With regard to the suggestion of the District Surveyor, that a piece of the land on the western boundary might be reserved for the temporary common, I would point out that this land is exceedingly poor and very hilly, and would, therefore, be of no value as a common. It would certainly be of little value to the farm, except for the sake of the herbage for lambs and sheep in wet seasons.

The road which is shown by Mr. Lee as traversing the common from the south-west corner to its junction with the other road in the south-east may, I think, be dispensed with, as an excellent road could be provided round the boundaries of the common with an expenditure of a small amount for two bridges over the creeks indicated. Mr. Lee, in his report, has himself suggested that this road might be dispensed with. As it is at the present time in a very bad condition, it will be little loss to the few people who use it.

I therefore recommend:—

- 1st. That the plan shown by Mr. Surveyor Lee with pink edging be accepted by this Department.
- 2nd. That the road passing through the common from the south-west corner, shown on the plan, be dispensed with.
- 3rd. That the Public Works Department be asked to form the necessary roads round the western and southern boundaries of the common, in order to obviate the necessity for this road, as shown.
- 4th. That the Lands Department be requested to have this land surveyed and resumed, under the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, as early possible.

I



I may mention that the Municipal Council of Bathurst seem to have the hearty support of the people in their action in surrendering this common for the use of this Department, as sufficient provision can be made for reserves and parks outside the boundaries of the portion allotted to us.

H.C.L.A.,

Director of Agriculture.

Submitted.—H.W., 10/10/92.

No. 44.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

Department of Agriculture, Sydney, 14 October, 1892.

In connection with the determination of this Department to establish at Bathurst an experimental farm and agricultural school, land has been chosen in the vicinity of that city which comprises 400 or 500 acres, vested in the City Council (as trustees) for commonage and recreation purposes, and, in addition, an area of about 193 acres 2 roods, known as the race-course, which originally formed part of the area for commonage and public recreation. The race-course is vested in trustees, one only of whom is surviving, and he, in view of improvements made to the land, requires a consideration of £2,000 before giving up possession.

The object of this communication is to ascertain how such a trustee should be divested of his rights, and how land required for an experimental farm and agricultural school should be vested in this Department.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

No. 45.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 17 October, 1892.

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to return to this Department, as soon as possible, papers 92-6,026, Dept., relating to site for experimental farm and school at Bathurst, which were forwarded to you on the 29th August, 1892.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary

(Per J.A.)

Unless the Crown Solicitor desires to see the papers in connection with my letter they may be returned to the Lands Department.—H.W., 14/10/92.

No. 46.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 17 October, 1892.

I have the honor to return herewith the papers relating to the proposed resumption of land at Bathurst for an experimental farm and agricultural school, which land is said to comprise some 400 or 500 acres vested in the City Council as trustees for "commonage and recreation purposes," and also an area of about 193 acres 2 roods, known as the race-course, which originally formed part of the area for "Commonage and public recreation."

(2.) It is stated that the race-course is vested in trustees (one of whom is surviving), who requires a consideration of £2,000 before giving up possession, and I am asked to say how such trustee should be divested of his rights, and how the land required for an experimental farm and agricultural school should be vested in this Department.

(3.) Before I can express any opinion at all on the matter it will be necessary to have definite information as to the mode in which this dedication was made. At present I do not understand how land can be dedicated for "common and recreation purposes." It is now well known that a common is one thing and that a recreation-ground is another and totally different thing, so that it seems unlikely that any land should have been dedicated indiscriminately for these two different purposes.

(4.) From a hurried perusal of the papers, I notice that it is stated that the land was dedicated on the 10th January, 1865, and placed under the control of the Borough Council without a deed. Amongst the papers there is the draft of a deed purporting to be a grant for the purposes of a race-course, cricket-ground, &c., but I cannot ascertain whether this deed was ever completed.

(5.) It will be necessary that the *Gazette* notice or notices of dedication, and also the copies of any deeds that may have issued dealing with this land, should be sent with the papers.

I have, &c.,

ERNEST N. SMITH,

Crown Solicitor.

Will the Under Secretary for Lands be good enough to cause the information required by the Crown Solicitor to be supplied as speedily as possible.—H.W., B.C., 17/10/92.

The race-course at Bathurst was dedicated under section 5 of the Crown Lands Act of 1861. A copy of the notice is enclosed herewith marked "A." Copy of the deed issued in that case is also enclosed—Enclosure "B." The "common" was also dedicated under section 5 of the Act cited, *vide* copy of notice marked "C," the purposes being specified as "Permanent Common and Public Recreation." The Borough Council were appointed trustees, as per copy of notice, "D," but no deed has issued. The draft deed referred to by the Crown Solicitor in paragraph 4 of his letter—that of the race-course. The trustees of the race-course were not gazetted. The papers may be returned to the Crown Solicitor with the above information.—J.A., 27/10/92.

Under Secretary for Lands, 31/10/92. The Under Secretary for Mines.—R.H.D. (for the U.S.) The Crown Solicitor.—H.W., B.C., 2/11/92. The Crown Solicitor, 3/11/92—(92-764).

[Enclosure.]

## [Enclosures.]

(A.)

Dedication of Race-course at Bathurst.—Notice in *Government Gazette*, of 4th August, 1863, No. 151, page 1703.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 27 July, 1863.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to dedicate the Crown lands herein described to the several public purposes mentioned in connection therewith, an abstract of such intended dedication having been duly laid before Parliament, in accordance with the 5th section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Schedule of lands authorised to be dedicated to religious and other public purposes, in accordance with the 5th section of the Act 25 Victoria No. 1:—Town or place, Bathurst; county of Bathurst; locality, adjoining the town of Bathurst; to what purpose appropriated, race-course; area, 193 acres 2 roods.

(B.)

S. 64-2.—New South Wales.—Grant for the purposes of public recreation.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:—

WHEREAS our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Sir John Young, Baronet, Knight Commander of our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of our Colony of New South Wales, with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Colony, hath determined that it is desirable for the public interest that the land hereinafter described shall be dedicated for purposes of public recreation, and shall be granted unto John McPhillamy, William Kite, and John de Clouett, all residing in the district of Bathurst, Esquires, their heirs and assigns, upon the trusts, with the powers and subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned: Now, know ye, that we of our especial grace with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Colony, and in consideration of the quit-rent hereinafter reserved, have granted, and for us, our heirs, and successors, do hereby grant unto the said John McPhillamy, William Kite, and John de Clouett, and their heirs, all that piece or parcel of land in our said Colony, containing by admeasurement 190 acres 2 roods, be the same more or less, situate in the county of Bathurst, parish of Bathurst, at Bathurst: Commencing at a point bearing south 30 degrees 16 minutes west, and distance 4 chains and 92 links from the western corner of allotment 10 of section 122; and bounded thence on the north-east by a line bearing south 30 degrees east 43 chains; on the south-east by a line bearing west 30 degrees south 45 chains; on the south-west by a line bearing north 30 degrees west 43 chains; and on the north-west by a line bearing east 30 degrees north 45 chains, to the point of commencement; with all the rights and appurtenances thereto belonging, to hold unto the said John McPhillamy, William Kite, and John de Clouett, their heirs and assigns for ever, yielding and paying yearly therefor to us, our heirs and successors, yearly and every year the quit-rent of one peppercorn on demand, subject to the conditions, reservations, and provisos hereafter mentioned, and upon and for the trusts, interests, and purposes hereinafter declared of and concerning the said lands—that is to say, upon trust, in their discretion to permit and suffer the said land, or any part thereof, to be used by such persons, clubs, or associations, at such times, and upon such terms and conditions as the said John McPhillamy, William Kite, and John de Clouett, or any other trustee of the said land appointed as hereinafter provided, shall think fit and proper for any of the purposes hereinafter described, that is to say:—Firstly, as a race-course, upon which horse races may be run under the direction of any club or association now existing, or which may hereafter be formed, for the purpose of horse-racing; secondly, as a training ground for the purpose of training horses intended to race; thirdly, as a cricket ground or place at, and upon which, the game of cricket may be played; fourthly, and for any other public amusement or purpose which His Excellency the Governor of the said Colony for the time being, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, may from time to time declare to be a public amusement or purpose for which the said lands, or any part thereof, shall or may be used. Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that it shall or may be lawful for the trustees for the time being of the said lands, for any of the purposes aforesaid, to make all, any, or every such rule and regulations for the use of the said lands, or any part thereof, and to vary or alter the same from time to time as they may think fit for any of the purposes aforesaid. Provided always, and we do hereby declare that when and so often as the said John McPhillamy, William Kite, and John de Clouett, or any trustee or trustees to be appointed by virtue hereof, shall die, resign, cease to reside in the Colony of New South Wales, or become incapable of acting in the trusts hereby created, it shall be lawful for the Governor for the time being of our said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time, by writing under his hand, to name and appoint a new trustee or trustees in the place and stead of any trustee or trustees so dying, resigning, ceasing to reside in our said Colony of New South Wales, or becoming incapable of acting in the said trusts, and thereupon the said lands shall be conveyed and assured by the surviving or continuing trustee or trustees, or by the heirs of the last surviving trustee, their or his heirs or assigns upon the trusts and for the interests and purposes hereinbefore created and declared of and concerning the said lands. And we do hereby reserve unto us, our heirs and successors, all such parts and so much of the said land as may hereafter be required for public roads or ways in, over, or through the same to be set out by the Governor for the time being of our said Colony, or some person by him authorised in that respect, and also all stone and gravel, all indigenous timber, and all other materials the produce of the said land, which may be required at any time or times hereafter for the construction and repair of roads, ways, and bridges for naval purposes and for public works, together with the right of taking and removing the same, and also all minerals, with full and free liberty and power to search for, dig, and take away the same; and also the right of full and free ingress, egress, and regress into, out of, and upon the said land for the several purposes aforesaid. And we do further reserve unto us, our heirs and successors, full power for us or them, for the Governor for the time being of our said Colony to resume and take possession of all or any part of the said land not hereinafter reserved which may be required at any time or times hereafter for any public purpose whatsoever. Provided always and these presents are upon the express condition that if the said land hereinafter described, or any part thereof, shall be used for any other purpose than is hereinbefore provided or declared in and by the said trusts, the said trusts shall cease, and the said land shall be forfeited and reverts unto us, our heirs and successors, and these presents and every matter and thing herein contained shall cease and determine and become absolutely void to all intents and purposes, and it shall be lawful for us, our heirs and successors, by our Governor for the time being of our said Colony, or some person by him or authorised in that behalf, to re-enter upon the said land, or any part thereof, and the said grantees, their heirs and assigns, and all occupiers thereof therefrom wholly to remove.

In testimony whereof we have caused this our grant to be sealed with the seal of our said Colony.

Witness our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Sir John Young, Baronet, Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of our Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this 16th day of December, in the 28th year of our reign, and in the year of our Lord 1864.

[L.s.] JOHN YOUNG.

(C.)

Dedication of Recreation Ground and Common at Bathurst.—Copy of notice in *Government Gazette*, 10th January, 1865, No. 6, page 69.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 10 January, 1865.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to dedicate the Crownlands hereunder described to the several public purposes mentioned in connection therewith, an abstract of such intended dedication having been duly laid before Parliament, in accordance with the 5th section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861."

J. BOWIE WILSON.

Abstract of Crown lands authorised to be dedicated to religious and public purposes, in accordance with the 5th section of Act 25 Victoria No. 1:—County, Bathurst; locality, parish of Bathurst, at Bathurst; area, 762 acres; to what purpose dedicated, permanent common and public recreation.

(D.)

(D.)

Appointment of Borough Council as Trustees of Common.—Copy. Notice in *Government Gazette* of 7th November, 1871, No. 268, page 2,541.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 7 November, 1871.  
It is hereby notified for public information that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Borough Council of Bathurst as trustees of the land at Bathurst, which has been set apart for permanent commonage.

J. BOWIE WILSON.

N. 68-5,165.

## No. 47.

## The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 12 December, 1892.

I have the honor to return herewith the papers numbered as in margin, relating to the proposed resumption of land at Bathurst for an experimental farm and agricultural school, which have been sent to me (with the further information asked for in my letter of 17th October last), for advice as to how the land required can be vested in the Department of Agriculture. 9938, 18/10/92.

The land required consists of (1) 193 acres 2 roods, known as the "race-course"; and (2), some 400 or 500 acres, part of a larger area of 762 acres, vested in the Municipal Council of Bathurst.

It now appears that the 193 acres 2 roods were dedicated as a racecourse by *Gazette* notice of 4th August, 1863, and by deed dated the 16th December, 1864, were granted to John M'Phillamy, William Kite, and John de Clouett, as trustees upon trust, to permit the same to be used as a race-course or training-ground, or as a cricket-ground, or for any other public amusement.

The 762 acres were, by *Gazette* notice of the 10th January, 1865, dedicated "for a permanent common and public recreation," and by *Gazette* notice of the 7th November, 1871, His Excellency approved of the appointment of the Borough Council of Bathurst as trustees of the land at Bathurst which had been set apart for "permanent commonage."

No deed of grant has issued in respect of the 763 acres. Both these dedications purport to have been made under the 56th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861.

It is very difficult to see what is the exact legal effect of the second dedication, namely, for commonage and public recreation, but for present purposes, perhaps, it is not necessary to consider and decide this question.

The question is, whether these dedications can be revoked, and the lands specified rededicated for other purposes, viz., an experimental farm and agricultural school.

By section 105 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, power is given to the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to revoke any dedication, and to make a new dedication, in any one or more of the following cases:—

- (1.) In case the Governor shall be of opinion that the purposes for which any dedication was made have failed wholly or in part.
- (2.) Where there is any doubt or uncertainty as to such purposes.
- (3.) Where the trusts annexed to any land dedicated have failed, or cannot reasonably be carried out.
- (4.) Where it is expedient in the public interest to resume the whole of the land so dedicated, or to make an exchange of any portion of such land for other land of equivalent value to be dedicated on similar trusts or for like purposes.

In any of the events above mentioned the Governor may direct a notice under the hand of the Minister (*i.e.*, the Minister for Lands), to be published in the *Gazette*, setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with the dedication, and a copy of such notice is to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament within ten days of the publication of the *Gazette*.

If Parliament should not, within one month, declare by resolution that it does not assent to the proposals set forth in such notice, then the Governor may direct such proposals to be carried out, and for that purpose may, by proclamation in the *Gazette*, revoke the dedication, and make a new dedication, and issue such grants as the circumstances of the case require.

From the evidence before me, I am unable to say whether it can be shown that any one of the cases mentioned in the section has occurred so as to enable the revocation and new dedication to be made under that section.

In dealing with the matter I think it would be as well to revoke the dedication of the whole 762 acres, and not merely that portion which is now required for the school, and dedicate the balance of the 762 acres, after deducting the area required for the school, either as a common, or for public recreation, or partly for one and partly for the other purpose.

I think, with regard to this dedication of the 762 acres, there is sufficient doubt or uncertainty as to what the purposes as now declared really are to bring it within case No. 2 above mentioned.

I have, &amp;c.,

ERNEST N. SMITH,  
Crown Solicitor.

The action herein advised will need to be carried out by the Department of Lands, but I presume that Department will require from us evidence that, at any rate as regards the race-course, the dedication has failed. Will the Director who has inspected this land say if he can produce any, and what evidence?—H.W., 13/12/92.

I am not aware of any evidence that the purposes for which the dedication was made have failed either wholly or in part. There is a Bathurst Turf Club (Mr. W. Kite, President), which had a race meeting on November 9th last. It is also used as a training-ground.—H.C.L.A., 16/12/92. The Under Secretary.

Will the Crown Solicitor please say whether, in view of the above facts, it is possible to proceed in so far as the race-course is concerned?—H.W., 19/12/92. B.C., Crown Solicitor, 19/12/92.

## No. 48.

## The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 23 December, 1892.

12,215.

I have the honor to return herewith the papers numbered as in margin, relating to the proposed resumption of land at Bathurst for an experimental farm and agricultural school, which have been sent to me for advice as to whether, in view of the facts stated in the minute of the Director of Agriculture on my letter of the 12th instant, it is possible to proceed with the proposed resumption in so far as the race-course is concerned.

It is stated in the minute referred to that the Director is not "aware of any evidence that the purposes for which the dedication was made have failed wholly or in part." There is a Bathurst Turf Club, which had a race meeting on the 9th November last. It is also used as a training-ground.

In view of these facts, I do not think that there is any ground at present for a recommendation to His Excellency the Governor to revoke the dedication of this race-course, under section 105 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, referred to in my letter of the 12th instant.

The sole trustee, I understand, is willing to consent, but I do not see that that in any way helps the matter. So long as the dedication exists the land must be used for the purposes and held upon the trusts declared and upon no other, and the only way to revoke the dedication is, as already pointed out by me, under section 105 of the Act, and this power only arises on the happening of one or more specified events, not one of which it can at present be shown has happened.

I have, &amp;c.,

ERNEST N. SMITH,

Crown Solicitor.

Submitted.—H.W., 18/1/93. Seen. A copy of this letter had better be sent to the Hon. F. B. Suttor.—T.M.S., 18/1/93. Hon. F. B. Suttor, 21/1/93.

## No. 49.

## The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to The Minister for Public Instruction.

Sir,

Department of Agriculture, Sydney, 21 January, 1893.

Some years ago you communicated with the Minister for Mines and Agriculture requesting that the dedication of the land chosen at Bathurst as a site for an experimental farm might be proceeded with and operations commenced as speedily as possible.

There have been legal difficulties in the way, and I have now the honor, by direction of the Minister, to forward for your information the opinion of the Crown Solicitor in the matter.

The land required consists of (1) 193 acres 2 roods, known as the "race-course," some 400 or 500 acres, part of a larger one, of 762 acres, vested in the Municipal Council of Bathurst.

It now appears that the 193 acres 2 roods were dedicated as a race-course by *Gazette* notice of 4th August, 1863, and by deed dated the 16th December, 1864, were granted to John McPhillamy, William Kite, and John de Clouett, as trustees upon trust, to permit the same to be used as a race-course or training-ground, or as a cricket-ground, or for any other public amusement.

The 762 acres were by *Gazette* notice of the 10th January, 1865, dedicated "For a permanent common and public recreation," and by *Gazette* notice of the 7th November, 1871, His Excellency approved of the appointment of the Borough Council of Bathurst as trustees of the land at Bathurst, which had been set apart for "permanent commonage."

No deed of grant has issued in respect of the 763 acres. Both these dedications purport to have been made under the 5th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

The question is whether these dedications can be revoked, the lands specificaly rededicated for other purposes, viz. :—An experimental farm and agricultural school.

By section 105 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, power is given to the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to revoke any dedication, and to make a new dedication in any one or more of the following cases :—

1. In case the Governor shall be of opinion that the purposes for which any dedication was made have failed wholly, or in part.
2. Where there is any doubt or uncertainty as to such purposes.
3. Where the trusts annexed to any land dedicated have failed or cannot reasonably be carried out.
4. Where it is expedient in the public interest to resume the whole of the land so dedicated, or to make an exchange of any portion of such land for other land of equivalent value to be dedicated on similar trusts, or for like purposes.

From the evidence before me, I am unable to say whether it can be shown that any one of the cases mentioned in the section has occurred so as to enable the revocation and new dedication to be made under that section.

A reply having been forwarded to the Crown Solicitor with regard to the race-course, that the Department is not aware of any evidence that the purposes for which the dedication was made have failed wholly or in part; that there is a Bathurst Turf Club, which had a race meeting on the 9th November last; and that the race-course is also used as a training-ground, the Crown Solicitor further advises :—

In view of these facts I do not think that there is any ground at present for a recommendation to His Excellency the Governor to revoke the dedication of this race-course, under section 105 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, referred to in my letter of the 12th instant.

The sole trustee, I understand, is willing to consent, but I do not see that that in any way helps the matter. So long as the dedication exists the land must be used for the purposes, and held under the trusts declared and upon no other, and the only way to revoke the dedication is under section 105 of the Act, and this power only arises on the happening of one or more specified events, not one of which it can at present be shown has happened.

I have, &amp;c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

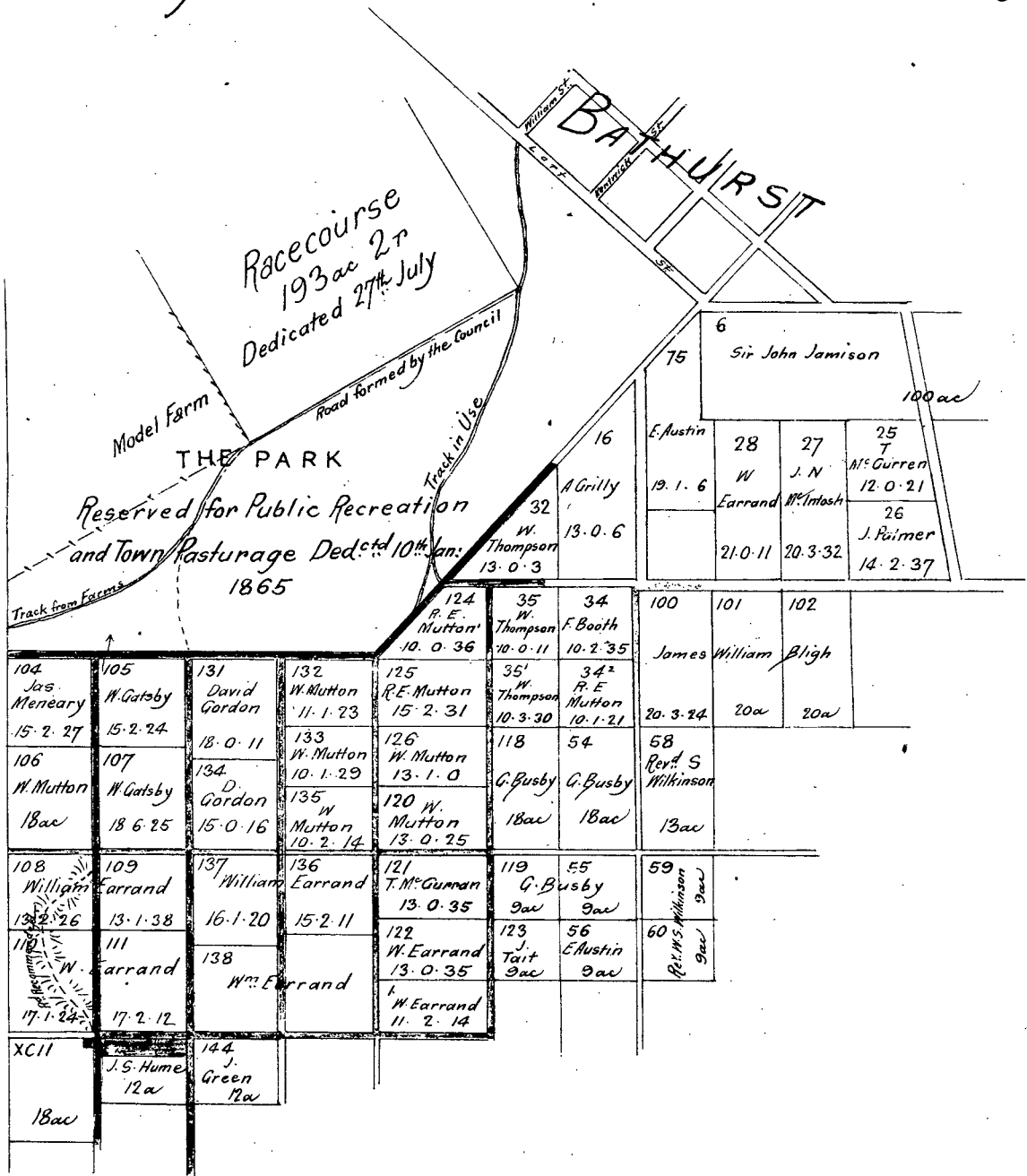
[Seven plans.]

# - Sketch -

Shewing the Road Applied for by the Bathurst Municipal Council from Portion XCII -

- to Bathurst

County of Bathurst - Parish of Bathurst - Land Dist. of Bathurst - Land B<sup>d</sup>. Dist. Orange

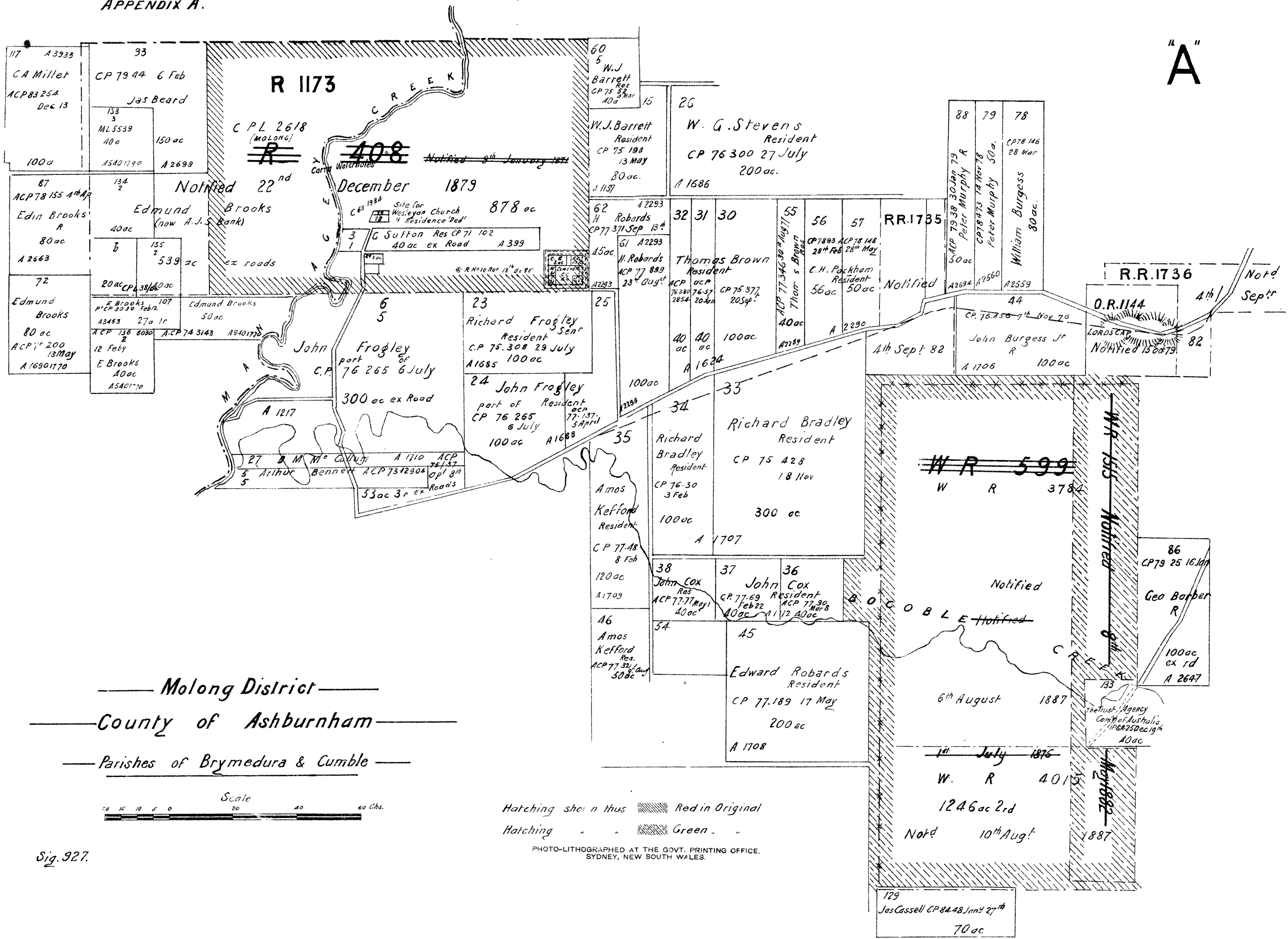


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Chas. Thurburn Sur:

APPENDIX A.

"A"



Molong District

County of Ashburnham

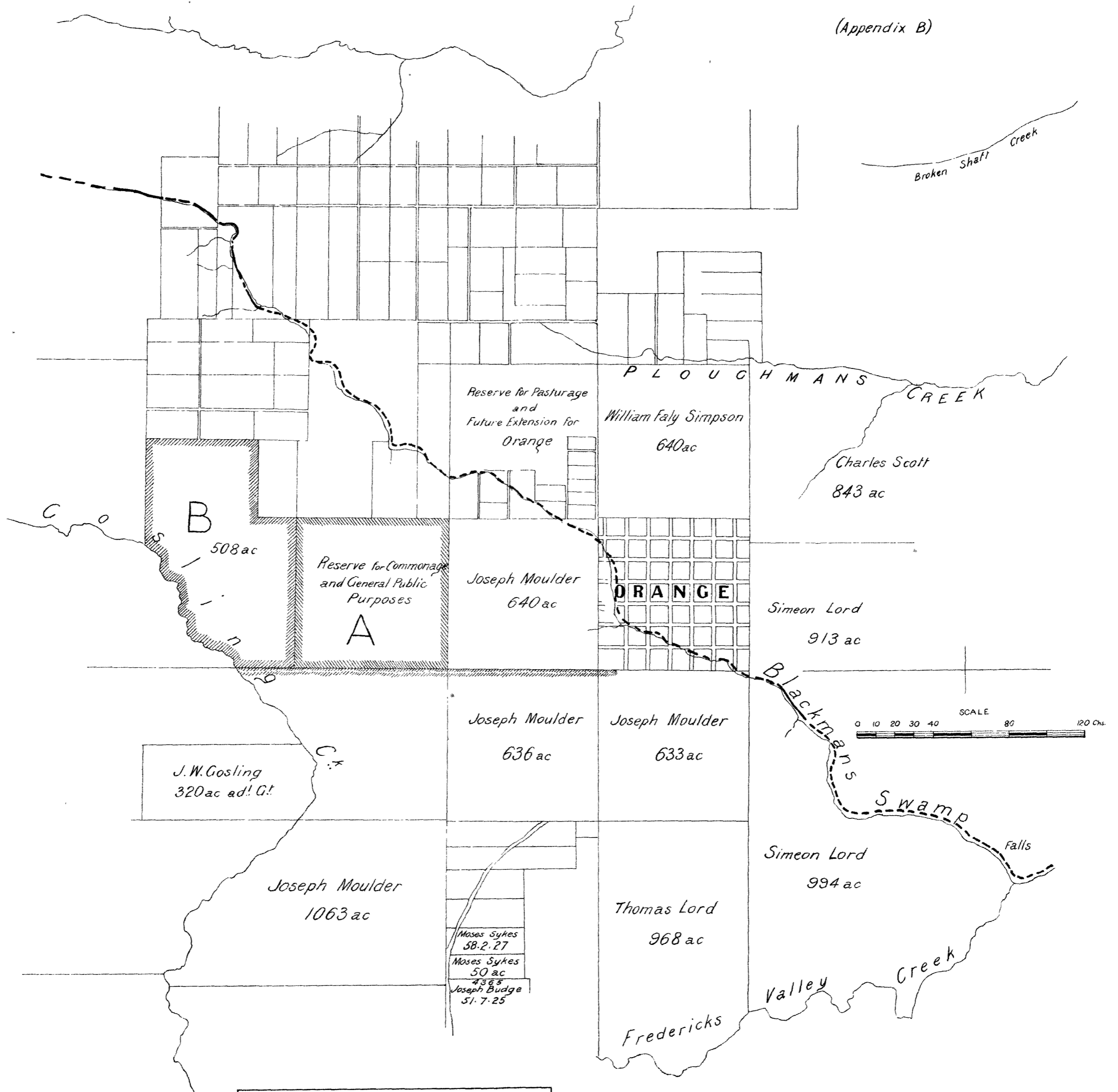
Parishes of Brymedura & Cumble





Hatching shown thus Red in Original  
 Hatching " " Green


PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sig. 927.



Hatching shown thus  Red in original.

H . . .  Blue . . .

H . . .  Green . . .

(Sig 927).

1892-3.

—  
**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**  
**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

—  
**AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE.**  
(PARTICULARS RESPECTING.)

—  
*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 June, 1893.*  
—

[*Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 13, of 31st May, 1893.*]

—  
**Question.**

(13.) *Agricultural Gazette*:—DR. ROSS asked THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

- (1.) The cost of publishing the New South Wales *Agricultural Gazette* annually?
- (2.) The number of copies published monthly, and the cost of the same?
- (3.) The number of copies delivered free?
- (4.) The number of subscribers or the number of copies sold monthly, and the amount received for the same?

**Answer.**

1. The cost of publishing for the year 1892 (inclusive of index) was £1,146 16s. 8d.
2. The number of copies published monthly, and cost of same is as follows:—January, 1892, 4,000 copies, £93 5s.; February, 1892, 4,000 copies, £64 15s. 8d.; March, 1892, 4,000 copies, £85 11s.; April, 1892, 4,000 copies, £94 2s. 3d.; May, 1892, 4,000 copies, £76 3s. 4d.; June, 1892, 4,000 copies, £78 15s. 9d.; July, 1892, 5,000 copies, £84 11s. 5d.; August, 1892, 4,500 copies, £102 15s. 6d.; September, 1892, 4,500 copies, £123 3s. 11d.; October, 1892, 4,500 copies, £114 9s.; November, 1892, 4,500 copies, £101 6s. 9d.; December, 1892, 4,500 copies, £99 14s. 3d.; Index, 1892, 4,500 copies, £28 2s. 10d.; total. £1,146 16s. 8d.
3. Three thousand copies of each monthly issue, from January to June inclusive, and 4,000 copies from July to December, 1892, inclusive, were supplied to the Agricultural Department for free distribution.
4. The number of subscribers is sixty-three, at 10s. each per annum—£31 10s.; and the number of copies sold per annum to casual purchasers is, approximately, 400 at 1s. each—£20.





1892-3.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
30 *May*, 1893.

---

SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

---

1893.

1892-3.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 89. TUESDAY, 18 APRIL, 1893.

6. AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS BILL :—The Order of the Day having been read,—Mr. Bowes moved, “That” this Bill be now read a second time.

Debate ensued.

Mr. Copeland moved, That the Question be amended by the omission of all the words after the word “That,” with a view to the insertion in their place of the words “the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for consideration and report.”

“(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Bowes, Mr. Bruncker, Dr. Cullen, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. Scobie, Mr. Young, Mr. Garrard, Mr. McFarlane, and the Mover.”

Question proposed,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Question.  
Debate continued.

*Point of Order* :—Mr. Neild requested Mr. Speaker’s ruling as to whether the Bill related to trade, and should have been introduced in a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Speaker said that, in his opinion, the Bill did not relate to trade, and had therefore be properly introduced.

Question put,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Question,—and Division called for,—but there not being Tellers on the part of the *Ayes*, no Division could be had, and Mr. Speaker declared the Question to have been passed in the *negative*.

Question,—That the words proposed to be inserted in place of the words omitted be so inserted,—put and passed.

Question then,—

(1.) That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for consideration and report.

(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Bowes, Mr. Bruncker, Dr. Cullen, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. Scobie, Mr. Young, Mr. Garrard, Mr. McFarlane, and the Mover,—put and passed.

VOTES No. 108. TUESDAY, 30 MAY, 1893.

11. AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS BILL :—Mr. Bowes, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 18th April, 1893, together with a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee.  
Ordered to be printed.

\* \* \* \* \*

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings .....	2
Report .....	3
Proceedings of the Committee .....	4
Schedule of Amendments .....	6
List of Witnesses.....	6
Minutes of Evidence .....	7

1892-3.

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**AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS BILL.**

---

**REPORT.**

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred on 18th April, 1893, the "*Agricultural Holdings Bill*,"— beg to report to your Honorable House :—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the list\* (whose \*See List, p. 4 evidence will be found appended hereto), and carefully considered the Bill referred, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain amendments.

That grave doubts exist in the minds of certain members of the Committee as to whether the Bill should not be made permissive; but your Committee, after deliberation, decided that the matter should be left for the consideration of the House.

Your Committee, now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

*No. 2 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 26 May, 1893.*

J. W. BOWES,  
Chairman.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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WEDNESDAY, 19 APRIL, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Bowes,		Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Copeland,		Dr. Cullen,
	Mr. Young.	

Mr. Bowes called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.Printed copies of the Bill *referred* before the Committee.

Committee deliberated.

*Resolved*,—That P. H. Morton, Esq., M.P.; be requested to give evidence next meeting.[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at *Two* o'clock.]

---

TUESDAY, 25 APRIL, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Bowes in the Chair.

Mr. Copeland,		Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Ewing,		Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Scobie,		Mr. Young.

Phillip Henry Morton (*a Member of the Legislative Assembly*), sworn and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Gavin Thomson Carmichael called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Thursday next, at *Two* o'clock.]

---

THURSDAY, 27 APRIL, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Bowes in the Chair.

Dr. Cullen,		Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Garrard,		Mr. Scobie.

Henry Croaker called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

George Henry Stephens called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Donald Kennedy called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

The Clerk submitted the following claims for witnesses expenses:—G. T. Carmichael, £3 9s.; H. Croaker, £3 15s.; G. H. Stephens, £3 9s. 6d.; D. Kennedy, £6 4s. 6d.

Claims considered and passed.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next at *Two* o'clock.]

---

TUESDAY, 2 MAY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Bowes in the Chair.

Mr. Ewing,		Mr. Garrard,
	Mr. Scobie.	

George Bishop called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

The Clerk submitted a claim from G. Bishop for £3 15s., witnesses expenses.

Claim considered and passed.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next at *Two* o'clock.]

---

TUESDAY, 9 MAY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Bowes in the Chair.

Mr. Henry Clarke,		Mr. Garrard,
	Mr. Scobie.	

Thomas Charles Worboys called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

*Ordered*,—That Mr. W. C. Kelk be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

The Clerk submitted claim from T. C. Worboys for £5, witnesses expenses.

Claim considered and passed.

[Adjourned till Thursday next, at *Two* o'clock.]

---

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 11 MAY, 1893.

The meeting called for this day postponed by order of the Chairman.

TUESDAY, 16 MAY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Bowes in the Chair.  
Mr. Ewing, | Mr. Scobie.

William Coates Kelk called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

The Clerk submitted claim from W. C. Kelk for £4 0s. 6d., witnesses expenses.

Claim considered, and passed.

[Adjourned till Thursday next, at *Two* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 18 MAY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Bowes in the Chair.  
Mr. Henry Clarke, | Mr. Ewing,  
Mr. McFarlane, | Mr. Scobie.

Bill considered.

Clause 1 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.

Clause 2 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.

Clause 3 read, considered, and postponed.

Clause 4 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.

Clause 5 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.

Clause 6 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.

Clause 7 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.

Clause 8 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.

Clause 9 read, and *agreed* to.

Clause 10 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.

Clauses 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 read, and *agreed* to.

Clause 24 read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.

Clauses 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 read, and *agreed* to.

Clause 31 read, and omitted.

Clause 32 read, and *agreed* to.

Postponed clause 3 further considered, and *agreed* to.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at *Two* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 23 MAY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Bowes, | Mr. Henry Clarke.

[In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.]

FRIDAY, 26 MAY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Bowes in the Chair.  
Mr. Henry Clarke, | Mr. Ewing.

Bill further considered.

Schedule read, amended,\* and *agreed* to.

Preamble read and *agreed* to.

Title read, and *agreed* to.

Chairman to report the Bill with amendments to the House.

\*See Schedule of Amendments.

\*See Schedule of Amendments.

## SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

Page 1, clause	1, line	6.	<i>Omit "1891" insert "1893"</i>
" 1, "	1, "	7.	<i>Omit "ninety-one" insert "ninety-three"</i>
" 1, "	2, "	13.	<i>After "landlord" insert "As to the purposes for which it is used by the tenant, being either wholly agricultural or wholly pastoral, or in part agricultural, and as to the residue pastoral, but not in any case less in area than five acres."</i>
" 1, "	2, "	14.	<i>After "any" insert "such"</i>
" 1, "	2, "	17.	<i>After "of" insert "any such"</i>
" 1, "	2, "	22.	<i>After "of" insert "any such"</i>
" 2, "	2, "	6.	<i>After "in" insert "any such"</i>
" 2, "	4, "	17.	<i>Omit "improvement" insert "improvements"</i>
" 2, "	4.		<i>Add at end of clause,—</i>

And the landlord may within one month from the giving of such notice, deliver to the tenant a dissent in writing to such intended improvements, and require the matter in difference to be referred to arbitration, and thereupon a reference may be had in manner provided by the Act—

- (1.) If the referees or umpire shall determine that the improvements specified in the tenant's notice, or some of them, will increase the value of the holding to an incoming tenant and be suitable and desirable to the holding, they shall make an award accordingly, and the tenant shall be entitled to compensation for the improvements which he shall make in accordance with such award.
- (2.) If the referees or umpire shall determine that such improvements, or some of them, will not increase the value of the holding to an incoming tenant, and are unsuitable and undesirable improvements to the holding, the tenant shall not, if he executes any improvements which have been disallowed, be entitled to any compensation therefor.

Page 2, clause 6, line	23.	<i>After "after" insert "such award, or where there is no such reference as in clause 4 provided, then within one month after"</i>
" 2, "	7, "	32. <i>After "notice" insert "or award"</i>
" 2, "	7, "	34. <i>Omit "improvement" insert "improvements"</i>
" 2, "	8, "	44. <i>After "covenant" insert "contract"</i>
" 3, "	10, "	2. <i>Omit "one month" insert "two months"</i>
" 3, "	10, "	6. <i>Omit "fourteen days" insert "one month"</i>
" 5, "	24, lines 3 to 13.	<i>Omit from "on" to end of sub-section (III)"</i>
" 6, "	31.	<i>Omit clause 31.</i>
" 6, Schedule, line	43.	<i>Omit "First"</i>

## LIST OF WITNESSES.

	PAGE.
Bishop, G. ....	24
Carmichael, G. T. ....	16
Croaker, H. ....	16
Kelk, W. C. ....	30
Kennedy, D. ....	22
Morton, P. H., M.L.A. ....	7
Stephens, G. H. ....	19
Worboys, T. C. ....	27

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS BILL.

TUESDAY, 25 APRIL, 1893.

Present:—

MR. BOWES,		MR. SCOBIE,
MR. HENRY CLARKE,		MR. EWING,
MR. COPELAND,		MR. GARRARD,
	MR. YOUNG.	

J. W. BOWES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Philip Henry Morton, Esq., M.P., called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are a Member of the Legislative Assembly? Yes.
2. Have you read the Bill now before this Committee? Yes; I have looked through it very carefully.
3. I believe you have some knowledge, gained, not from practical experience, but from other sources with regard to the working of a similar measure in Great Britain? Yes.
4. And you are prepared to give the Committee some information as to the carrying out of principles such as those embodied in this Bill? Yes; under the conditions of agriculture in a new country.
5. Perhaps it would be more convenient if, in the first place, you placed your views before the Committee in the form of a statement? In considering this question one is led a good deal to form his opinions according to what he would like to have. By that I mean that one man may look at it from the point of view of the landlord, and another may look at it from the point of view of the tenant. But having been for some years closely connected with landlords and tenants, and viewing this question more in the light of a middleman, I think I am able to arrive at what is a fair thing in the interests of both, and it is more on those lines that I shall make a statement to the Committee rather than as one closely concerned in the landlord side of the question. One has to start from a certain basis before he can go on to formulate any views as to the position the tenant should occupy in relation to the landlord, and in this case that basis is whether a tenant farmer is a labourer or a partner in the concern. I consider that a tenant when he takes land becomes at once a partner with the landlord. The landlord finds him the land, and the tenant agrees to do certain things, and I hold that if he performs those conditions which are incorporated in his lease, any improvements over and above what he is so bound to carry out are his property—that is to say, he puts into the concern so much more capital which represents a larger value given to the land. It is only on these lines that I could give an idea as to what I think is a fair thing to put in a Bill by which to define more clearly the tenant's right. At present a great deal of hardship exists in the case, not only of the tenant, but also of the landlord. I say this from my own knowledge, being connected with one of the largest estates in the Colony, on which there are, or there were, before the late sales, 350 tenants. I found in connection with the management of that estate that the tenants were selling a great many of their so-called rights which they had no power to sell; and of course they were selling certain rights—so-called rights—which we, who favour tenant right, look upon as their just rights. The selling of these so-called rights was a great hardship to the incoming tenant who purchased, and who afterwards found that he had purchased something which the outgoing tenant had no right to sell. You will see the hardship upon the second tenant—the buying tenant—who comes in and finds that not only has he to pay, at the end of his time, an increased rent, but an increased rent upon the value of the permanent improvements which he had already bought. Therefore, some doubt exists in the first place as to what are

P. H. Morton,  
Esq., M.P.  
25 April, 1893.



P. H. Morton,  
Esq., M.P.  
25 April, 1893.

are tenants' rights. The fact that a large number of tenants in this country are selling what they have no right to sell does a great deal of harm in the commercial world, and I think we should consider what are the rights that the tenant should be allowed to sell, and provide, by means of machinery, in this or some other Bill, the way in which the tenant is to obtain those rights, and afterwards transfer them to some other person. On the estate with which I have been connected for a number of years—the Berry Estate—the tenants have been getting very large good-wills, because they have enjoyed the privilege of holding land under very low rentals. Some of them have been selling out their good-will, there being no rights defined, which was based on the difference between a fair rental for the land and what they were paying. That has been looked upon as their good-will—a capitalised amount arrived at by finding out what is the true yearly rental value of the land, and the yearly rent they were paying.

6. *Mr. Young.*] Even when they had no lease? Yes. Few of the tenants until lately have had a lease. They have been yearly tenants, and some of them have been receiving as much as £1,200 for the good-will for one year.

7. There was a sort of implied idea that they would be allowed to go on? Yes; that was before Mr. Berry died. A few of the rents were raised, and some of the tenants obtained as much as £1,200. The outgoing tenant obtained this money, which did not represent the value of the improvements that were put upon the land, and the incoming tenant, when he had to pay a fair rent upon the land, found himself in difficulties, and throughout the whole of the district, even to this day, people are in trouble through having bought good-wills. If we could remove that trouble, and at once arrive at what a tenant has a right to sell, we would do good to the tenant, and encourage him to make improvements that he would not otherwise make. By a Bill like the present we should at once remove a great danger to the commercial life of these districts where there are a large number of tenants. The outgoing tenant on selling out leaves the district, and takes the money with him, and the incoming tenant is in an unfortunate position, because he has had, in many cases, to borrow money to buy the good-will. My idea of what the tenant should be allowed is this: Although it has not always been the custom on the estate to which I refer, still of late there has been a recognition that where a man has a lease he has a right to sell what permanent improvements he placed upon the land over and above those he agreed to make under the terms of his lease. I think that is a fair thing, and if we could make that plain the great danger to which a man is subjected by buying what is of no value and a great deal of the damage that is done to commercial life would be obviated, and men who now do not care to improve other people's land would be encouraged to do so. In this way I believe a benefit will accrue to the State generally as well as to the tenant, while I cannot see that any injury would be done to the land-holding class, because at present there is a large amount of neglect—perhaps not exactly neglect but there is a large amount of work which is not done on a farm that would be done, and thus at the termination of the lease the land would be of greater value to the landlord, the tenant who is leaving would get the value of the permanent improvements beyond those which he had agreed to make, and the State would be benefited also. It would give a larger amount of employment throughout the Colony and it would transfer what is now a doubt into a certainty. Of course what we have to guard against is blackmailing by tenants who do not wish to remain upon the land, but who wish to get improvements made—men who being labourers—and we have a great many of such men on farms—would do labourers work and neglect the proper farm work, and then ask the landlords to pay them for the work they did. They would neglect the proper farm work and only go in for improvements such as fencing and draining for which they were better fitted. I see there is a provision in clause 8 to this effect:—

But a landlord shall not be entitled to have taken into account against compensation any waste or breach by the tenant in relation to a matter of husbandry or cultivation committed or permitted more than two years before the determination of the tenancy.

That would have to be very carefully gone into, in order to see that the landlord could take from the amount of compensation granted for permanent improvements, an amount represented by neglect on the part of the tenant to carry out any improvements which he should have made under his lease. Unfortunately, in this country the majority of our farmers are not real agriculturists. Many of them are labourers who, if they got compensation for improvements, would improve the holdings in the manner I have described, instead of carrying out proper farming improvements for which they would get no compensation.

8. *Chairman.*] I have drafted an amendment which I propose to introduce into the Bill which may perhaps meet the objection you have just referred to. The purport of it is that the landlord and tenant shall make an arrangement before the improvements are carried out, that those improvements are in the interests of the holdings, and if the arbitrators consent to that course being taken it will immediately get rid of the difficulty; the amendment I intend to propose will be inserted at the end of clause 4? That requires careful consideration, because the majority of our tenant farmers in this country I do not think are agriculturists. Take for instance a brickmaker who has taken a farm. He would be able to build a brick house or a barn, or some other improvement of that character much cheaper than he could get it built. While he was engaged in that work he would be neglecting the proper improvements necessary for the working of the farm. At the end of the time he might claim compensation from the landlord for his own work in carrying out improvements, while all the time he was so employed he was neglecting to work the farm in a husbandlike manner. These things should be considered because though such a tenant may make a certain living off the land he would make a greater amount of money from his own labour as an artisan on the farm.

9. *Mr. Young.*] It is provided somewhere in the Bill that the value of the improvement is only its value to the incoming tenant? Quite so; and the improvements of the kind to which I have referred would of course be of value to the incoming tenant. But from the value of these improvements it would be necessary to deduct the amount represented by the neglect on the part of the outgoing tenant of specified improvements on the farm. I think that for want of a true definition of what are tenants' rights a great many farm lands are neglected and large quantities of land on farms are lying waste. Under present conditions the more a man improves a farm as a rule the higher will be his rent at the termination of his lease, especially where he improves his farm over and above what he has agreed to do in his lease. Tenant farmers at the present day will, as a rule, do no more than they are bound to do under their lease. A great many of them, unfortunately for the landlord, do not do as much as they agree to do; but if you give those who have leases the right to the permanent improvements over and above what they agree to make

make it will be a great deal better for the tenant, and for the landlord also, I believe, in the long run. The value of the land I think can be fairly divided into three parts—first its value as handed over by the landlord to the tenant; then there is the unearned increment which can never go from the land, but can only be touched by the State; and the third value is that given to the land by the tenant who, I think, should have a right to part of that value. I think the schedule of the Bill ought to be considered carefully, because a great many persons will agree as to what compensation should be paid for in general way, but might find great fault with the schedule which I think is one of the chief parts of the Bill. A great many people will at once admit that if a man builds a house or drains the land after his landlord has declined to do the work he has a right to the value to the improvements at the termination of his lease. But it is a question whether the tenant should be paid for repairs. Repairs are very often consequent upon neglect, and the question to consider would be whether the arbitrators should go into the whole question of neglect. If a tenant has neglected his farm and allowed his houses and fences to go to ruin, it would be very unfair to the landlord that he should lose the value that should be placed upon these. Therefore, I think the schedule is one of the most important parts of the Bill. There are one or two other points. All notices, either from the landlord to the tenant, or from the tenant to the landlord, should be in writing. At present it is not the rule between landlord and tenant that everything should be in writing. I think a provision of this kind should be adopted, so that when matters go before the court it should not have to depend upon men's words. Then, again, there is an omission in the Bill with regard to the power of the arbitrators to call witnesses. If they have not the power which a Court has to call witnesses it would be very hard to prove these claims, because the landlord, if he wishes to evade them, will object to his manager or overseer giving evidence, and on the other hand, the tenant will not encourage his servants to give evidence against him. In this respect the arbitrators should have more power than is given them in the Bill. I think an amendment is required in clause 3, by the insertion of these words: "other than any improvement made under agreement in lease"—that is to say, no compensation shall be awarded for any improvements that a tenant has agreed to make. Of course, the more improvements a tenant agrees to make the lower his rent is, and he also should be considered in this Bill. In regard to clause 9, which begins—"Where an incoming tenant has paid to an outgoing tenant"—I think these words should be added—"with the consent, in writing, of his landlord." There are many tenants who, for faults of their own, are turned off the land, and it would not be right that an outgoing tenant should be allowed to sell to an objectionable tenant. If you admit that a tenant has a right to sell, you should provide that he should only sell to a person whom the landlord, or in all cases of disagreement the arbitrators, would like to have upon the land in his place. Then, I think, that the landlord should have a prior right to buy the improvements in all cases at the termination of the lease, so that if he wished to take the land into his own hands, he would have the right to do so, rather than be compelled to accept a tenant whether he was a good or a bad one. It should be provided that no tenant should put unnecessary improvements upon the land. Tenants, like other people, are sometimes faddists, and will place improvements on the land that are only experimental, and of no real value to the property. Then, again, in sub-section 9 of clause 12, there is an omission. Where an umpire fails or refuses to act, the Court or the arbitrators should have power to appoint somebody in his place; because these are all matters of dispute, and if people on one side or the other wish to get out of paying a just claim, they will try to appoint a man as umpire whom they know will refuse to act, and so have the matter hung up. There is a provision of the kind to which I refer in the English Act. Another point that requires careful consideration is whether the Bill should apply to yearly tenancies, and whether it should apply to improvements made after notice to quit has been given. These are not allowed in the English Act, and generally speaking, should not be included in this Bill. Certainly not; the Bill should apply generally to the cases of tenants at will, and one question is important in regard to tenants, what time is to be disallowed to the tenant after he has made improvements. At the present time many landlords would willingly carry out improvements, but they cannot find the money, and consequently the farms are lying waste; and tenants have to live in miserable houses simply because the landlords have not the money. But if they had these rights, which are always transferable, many of the tenants could obtain loans which would enable them to build houses, if the landlords were unable to build for them.

10. *Chairman.*] In regard to compensation, that would be given according to the value of the improvements when the arbitrators gave their award. But, of course, the longer those improvements remained in use by the tenant the more they would depreciate in value; so that, I think, that is matter which will rectify itself? Yes. I may mention that in my experience I have found that the idle and indolent tenant feels the most secure. I have noticed that on large estates the hard working man who improves his land the most, fears the most, especially where he is under lease, I have known men to say that they would not improve their farms but would leave them idle, because then no one else would want them. So that the present condition of things as between landlord and tenant encourages idleness and indolence, and on the other hand there is a great amount of uncertainty, especially in regard to the better farms and the better tenants who work their land, and whose land is always wanted by some outside person.

11. I understand that as far as the principles of the Bill are concerned, giving compensation for improvements to tenants, you agree with them? Certainly, with proper safeguards, and with provisions for counter claims for neglect of proper husbandry,

12. Those are matters merely of detail? No; they are vital principles which should be incorporated in the Bill. You might have an Agricultural Holdings Bill which would give everything to the tenant, but I think the landlord should have a counter claim for damages done to the property through neglect.

13. Have you anything else to suggest? There is a provision in Section 59 of the English Agricultural Holdings Act, 1883, which I think should be adopted. It is as follows:—

Subject as in this section mentioned, a tenant shall not be entitled to compensation in respect of any improvements begun by him, if he holds from year to year within one year before he quits his holding, or at any time after he has given or received final notice to quit, and, if he holds as a lessee, within one year before the expiration of his lease.

14. *Mr. Copeland.*] Do you think there is any real scarcity of land in a country like this;—scarcity of land which could be obtained under lease? I do not think so. I think there is no scarcity.

15. You are still administering the Berry Estate—or your father is? No. It is administered by the trustees, with the assistance of my father, a brother of one of the trustees, and myself.

16. Are the trustees now giving leases? Yes.

17. For what tenure? Ten years is the highest in the case of farm leases, but generally speaking seven years.

P. H. Morton,  
Esq., M.P.  
25 April, 1893.

- P. H. Morton, Esq., M.P.  
25 April, 1893.
18. Would it not be possible for tenants to obtain longer leases than ten years? Not in that estate, I think, because the trustees have to carry out certain conditions under the will; they must not lock the land up.
19. The Berry estate is an exceptional case then? Yes.
20. Speaking generally from your knowledge of the country, is it not a fact that there is plenty of land all over the Colony that can be obtained under lease with a good long tenure? Yes; and at a fair rent both from private owners and from the Crown.
21. Would it not obviate all these difficulties if what are termed improvement leases were granted—give a man a lease of sufficiently long tenure and let him carry out what improvements he thought it would pay him to make, so that he would have the advantage of them during the currency of his lease; would not that obviate all this difficulty? It would obviate it if he did not want to sell out. In this respect it has been brought under my notice that a great danger is done to commercial life by the present conditions.
22. You mean if he did not want to sell out his lease before it expired? Quite so. The difficulty is to get over the trouble that comes about through people selling out before their time and impoverishing the incoming tenant, and where the right to sell is not recognised by the landlord. I do not think this right to sell is recognised by one landlord in ten. It is productive of much danger to commercial life.
23. But if the tenant had a lease for a certain tenure and one of the provisions of that lease was that he should have the right to transfer, would he not then be able to obtain an equivalent premium from the purchaser for what the lease was worth generally, without specifying so much for this improvement and so much for that? Certainly he would; but the tendency is to get as much money as possible by the seller who very often sells to an incoming tenant in a misleading manner.
24. But would the purchaser not want to see the lease before he bought so that he would know what he was buying? Not in the majority of cases. Unfortunately for us, and for the whole community—speaking of a community consisting largely of tenants—the incoming tenant always shows great neglect. He buys a tenancy, and then finds he is in difficulties.
25. But would it not be more difficult for a purchaser of a lease to get at the facts by valuing this improvement and that improvement than it would be for him to go on the land, see a farm which was improved to a certain extent, and say, “Now this lease has so many years to run, it will pay me to give so much for the balance of the term”—would not that be a simpler way? It would be simpler and much easier, I admit, because, suppose a tenant is paying 10s. an acre and has improved the land up to 15s. an acre, the incoming tenant will see at once that the land is worth 15s., and he will pay 5s. an acre extra for the number of years still to run. That is much the easier way.
26. The way I suggest? Exactly; but they do not do that.
27. In general terms, do you not think it is desirable for the State to interfere as little as possible with land transactions; that it should give every man perfect freedom to buy and sell and lease land just as he likes, without coddling him or making provisions, because every provision makes a difficulty? Yes; I am strongly of opinion that there is too much interference with people's dealings in business. But the interference I advocate in this matter is only to try and define what is a custom and recognised as a right.
28. I understand that in the Berry Estate they had no leases until recently? No; the whole difficulty has arisen because their terms were so easy.
29. The Berry Estate is exceptional? Yes; and my evidence might not apply to other estates.
30. You would not think it desirable to make a general enactment based on exceptional circumstances such as have occurred in the Berry Estate? Oh, no. But as there was a demand for legislation in the North of Ireland, where custom was first made into law, and as this legislation settled disputes there and also in England and in Scotland, I cannot see why in this country, where we have a great number of tenants, and they are increasing every year, we should not have some court to say what are the tenants' rights and what is the value of them.
31. But would you require a court—would you require a definition of tenant right—if the general custom was to have a lease for so many years and let the tenant put on the land what improvements he thought would pay him, and at the end of the lease go out of occupation and out of possession of the improvements? No; I do not think there would be any need for this legislation if the landlords would give long leases and allow the tenant who makes the improvements to sell for what he can get from the incoming tenant.
32. Do you think there would be any difficulty in tenants getting possession of land with long leases in different parts of the country? Yes; I think there is a difficulty. It is a hard thing for tenants to get long leases. I have been on most of the rivers from the Bellinger down to the Moruya district, and the tendency in all the places I have been is not to give long leases.
33. What is the general tenure of the leases on the rivers to which you have referred? I think in most cases about seven and ten years.
34. I suppose you would not consider that sufficiently long to warrant a man in spending very much? I do not think it is sufficiently long to warrant him in doing what he ought to do to the land.
35. What might be termed permanent improvements? Yes; permanent improvements, such as drainage with flood gates, valuable buildings, the plantation of orchards and trees for the sheltering of stock and all such improvements.
36. I suppose you are aware that in many parts of the country you can purchase private land to-day cheaper than the price at which you can select land from the Government? Yes. You can buy good land right out for less than is paid per acre per year in some of the coast districts for land convenient to railway communication with Sydney.
37. In looking over the schedule, would you think it necessary to include any other form of improvement? No; I am not in favour of leaving in the word “repair” because repair as a rule is consequent upon neglect. The schedule includes “drainage of land,” which I suppose would include reclamation and flood gates, “erection, repair, or enlargement of buildings” and “making and repairs of fences.” I would leave out the words “repair” and “repairs.”
38. Speaking in general terms, do I understand that your opinion is that it would be preferable that the tenant should have what is known as an improvement lease—that is, that he should have a tenure for a number of years and make all the improvements he thinks it will pay him to make, having in consideration that at the end of the lease he would have to abandon those improvements without compensation? Certainly, if the lease is long enough.

39. What do you think would be a fair and reasonable period? I should say, from fifteen to twenty years. That is double the term of the leases now. Unfortunately in most of our districts there is an immense loss—as in dairying for instance—from want of shelter. People have gone through the country right and left, and have cut down every tree they could get at. The return from dairying would be 25 per cent. more if the stock were made warmer, especially as they do not house them at nights. If you give time to the tenants to get some return after putting down plantations of trees, and shrubs, and hedges, and all that sort of things, then I believe the return to them would be fully 25 per cent. more on account of their being able to keep the cattle warmer in winter. Therefore I think the leases should be sufficiently long to enable such improvements to be made.

40. In reference to the provision in clause 12 as to appraising the value of land, do you not think it would be a simpler method to have these improvements valued by the Local Land Boards? Of course one answers that question by considering who are the members of the Land Board in the district with which he is familiar. Speaking with regard to my own district I should certainly answer "Yes," but in the case of other districts in which I have been, I should say "No," because I know of Land Boards consisting of a Government official who is a land officer, a man who has a grocer's shop, and another man who knows nothing about land. In the district I represent the chairman is a well-known man, and the other two members of the Board are men who have been farmers and selectors. In that case, I should say it would be much better to use the services of the Local Land Board.

41. But do you think it would be cheaper and more expeditious to refer cases of that kind to the Local Land Board? Yes, I think it would be better, and I think it would be juster, because, as a rule, where two umpires are appointed, each side appoints a man who they think will favour them, and there is a conflict of opinion. But I believe from what I know that the members of the Land Board in most places are very competent men, and would do the work satisfactorily in this case as they do in all others.

42. Do you not think that the power vested in a tenant to effect improvements should be limited. Suppose one man went on improving and another man went on improving, would there not be a danger that in the course of a little while the improvements, the right to which would vest in the tenant, would ultimately assume a greater value than the value of the land? It might be so if they went on improving, but I do not think there is any danger of that from what I know of tenants.

43. If the value of the improvements always vest in the tenant and is a transferable commodity it might come to that position—that one man would spend £100 or £200, and the next man coming in would spend £100 or £200, and the farm might be over-improved? I do not think that would be the case where the landlord or the arbitrators have to agree, and where you strictly define what the improvements are to be. In England the improvements in some cases have been such as to destroy the value of the land. A gentleman out here who has land at home, informed me that he had been called upon to pay almost more than the land was worth for the tenant's right. The Committee will see by the schedule to the English Act where all the money goes. The first schedule to that Act is as follows:—Part I.—Improvements to which consent of landlord is required. (1.) Erection or enlargement of buildings. (2.) Formation of silos. (3.) Laying down of permanent pasture. (4.) Making and planting of osier beds. (5.) Making of water meadows or works of irrigation. (6.) Making of gardens. (7.) Making or improving of roads or bridges. (8.) Making or improving of water-courses, ponds, wells, or reservoirs, or of works for the application of water power or for supply of water for agricultural or domestic purposes. (9.) Making of fences. (10.) Planting of hops. (11.) Planting of orchards or fruit bushes. (12.) Reclaiming of waste land. (13.) Warping of land. (14.) Embankment and sluices against floods. Part II.—Improvement in respect of which notice to landlord is required. (15.) Drainage. Part III.—Improvements to which consent of landlord is not required. (16.) Boning of land with undissolved bones. (17.) Chalking of land. (18.) Clay-burning. (19.) Claying of land. (20.) Liming of land. (21.) Marling of land. (22.) Application to land of purchased artificial or other purchased manure. (23.) Consumption on the holding by cattle, sheep, or pigs of cake or other feeding stuff not produced on the holding. The great danger is that by adding so much to the schedule and giving everything that is put on to the land to the tenant, you would destroy the value of the land to the owner, leaving nothing but the first value, which might deteriorate with a fall in the price of land, while the value of the improvements would remain. Take a case like this: A tenant has a lease for ten years, and in the first year he puts a drain through a swamp. He immediately begins to derive extensive benefit from the draining of the swamp—clover springs up perhaps, or he cultivates it. Throughout the whole of his lease, with the exception perhaps of the first year, he would get a very great advantage from the labour thus bestowed on the swamp. You would, at the end of the year, give that man compensation or value for cutting the drain, notwithstanding the fact that his rent had been fixed and that he had to pay no increased rent by reason of the greater value given to the land by the cutting of the drain, though the land might have doubled in value by the expenditure of so much capital.

44. He would immediately get advantage from his labour in cutting the drain, and do you think it would be proper for him, at the end of the lease, to claim compensation from the landlord for having cut the drain? No; I do not think so. I think the arbitrators would see that he had got the value back. Under this Bill there would be no trouble in finding out the compensation to be paid in such cases.

45. The same with ringbarking and scrubbing? That is looked upon as one of the things the tenant always has to do, and there is never any proposal to compensate him for that.

46. Ringbarking and scrubbing would not come under this Bill? No; I may mention that in leases a clause is generally inserted that where the land is increased in value by a drain—that is, when the landlord takes it in hand—the tenant has to pay the increased rental. In any well managed estate a clause would be put into the lease to say that when it is proved to the landlord, or when he finds out, that it will pay him to drain the land, then he may drain it and charge the tenant the increased rent. There would be such a clause in any lease given by a thoughtful manager or landlord.

47. Do you not think that when a lease expired there would be a great deal of difficulty in appraising the value to the incoming tenant of buildings such as barns and stables? No; I do not think so. Those connected with estates have to value buildings almost every day.

48. What would be the length of life you would give to a brick building, say, or to a fence? You would have to find out by judging. You can at once arrive at what the value of a building is to the incoming tenant. It may be of no value at all to him, although it is worth hundreds of pounds, and the same with a fence. Fences are erected all over some farms—sometimes simply for the use of the tenant—which should

P. H. Morton,  
Esq., M.P.  
25 April, 1893.

P. H. Morton, should never have been put there. You could not give compensation in such a case. You would have to consider each item separately, according to its value of the incoming tenant.

Esq., M.P.

5 April, 1893.

49. Assuming that the lease has expired, under this Bill the tenant would still be able to claim the value of his improvements from the incoming tenant;—if the old tenant did not obtain a renewal, the incoming tenant would have to pay him the value of his improvements, appraised according to their value, to the incoming tenant? Yes.

50. But suppose the landlord said, "Now, A, your lease has expired; I am going to charge a higher rent to B." Of course, it is supposed that B would know what rent the landlord required, and then it would be a question whether it would pay B to give the landlord his increased rent and pay A for his improvements as well. Suppose the landlord said, "Well, notwithstanding that, I insist upon an increased rent of 50 or 100 per cent." Then there might not be any tenant who could afford to pay this increased rent and at the same time pay the outgoing tenant for his improvements? This would happen—the landlord would not get a tenant at that exorbitant rent. No one would take the land at a rent which was too high, and the landlord would then in return for, what I call, his greediness, have to pay the outgoing tenant.

51. He might not do that at all. He might say, "This farm has now got into working order; it is nicely improved, and I do not think I will have another tenant; I think I will farm it myself; or if anybody wants to rent it from me they must pay £1 an acre, or twice as much as the previous tenant paid." The landlord demands an exorbitant rent; he cannot get a tenant, and, therefore the outgoing tenant cannot get compensation for his improvements and the land is not let at all? The outgoing tenant gets compensation from the landlord. I think you will find, according to the Bill, that this claim for compensation lies against the land where there is no incoming tenant. The provision is contained in clause 3. In clause 10 there is a peculiar error which has been copied from the English Act. The clause provides that the tenant shall give notice in writing to the landlord "of his intention to make a claim for compensation." It should be "claiming compensation." As the clause now stands the notice would have to be in these words: "I hereby give you notice that I intend to make a claim and now claim." This is unnecessarily long.

52. *Mr. Young.*] Do you think from your knowledge of what has taken place that a Bill of this kind is necessary, or, at any rate, advisable, in the interests of the whole country? I think that a Bill like this, the rights of the landlord being carefully considered, would do good, because, as I have pointed out before, a great deal of commercial trouble has arisen by tenants selling what they thought were their rights, but which afterwards proved to be the property of the landlords. The Bill would clear up a doubt in such cases.

53. Do you not think that it should be left between the buyer and seller, as in every other case? It is not so left in every other case.

54. In every other case the well-known principle of law, *caveat emptor*, comes in, that the buyer should be satisfied as to what he buys. Does not that apply in this as well as in other matters? Yes; but there are customs which overrule all legal maxims.

55. But I understand you to say, quite independently of that, a very much stronger reason is this—that you think greater improvements would be put on the farms? Certainly, that is the greatest point of all, better farming would be done, and more labour would be employed.

56. And you think that the production of the agricultural districts would be greatly increased? It would be immensely increased if the tenants felt safer.

57. Do you think it should apply to every tenancy or would it not be wise to limit it to tenancies that have two or three years to run? I do not think it would be wise to apply it to every tenancy.

58. For instance yearly tenancies should be kept out of a Bill of this kind? I think we should adopt a provision in clause 59 of the English Act as follows:—

A tenant shall not be entitled to compensation in respect of any improvements begun by him, if he holds from year to year, within one year before he quits his holding, or at any time after he has given or received final notice to quit, and if he holds as a lessee, within one year before the expiration of his lease.

59. Do you think that would cover it? I think that is a fair thing.

60. In the South Australian Act tenancies of twenty-one years duration are excepted, the idea being that in a long lease of that kind the tenant would make his improvements and get the value of his improvements before the close of his tenancy—do you think that would be wise? I think that is a fair thing. In the case of a long lease there would not be the same anxiety after having more improvements carried out than were necessary for agricultural work.

61. As a matter of fact a lease of twenty-one years is in the nature of an improving lease? Quite so.

62. And the tenant naturally puts his improvements on at such a time that he will be able to get the value from them without a money value at the end of his lease? He will do all that he wants to do in the first few years.

63. You said, with reference to clause 8, that you thought the landlord should be able to claim compensation for a matter of breach before the two years. Do you think that is wide enough in favour of the landlord? I do not consider it enough. If a man breaks his contract at any time during his tenancy any damage done should be taken from the amount awarded to him at the expiration of his tenancy.

64. That would be quite right if the landlord had no other right or claim. But has he not at any time a right to bring his tenant to book for not carrying out his agreement? Yes; a landlord can apply to the Court to have the lease annulled for breach of agreement.

65. Having that right, do you not think it would be unwise to allow him to go back for such a length of time as two years to bring up against his tenant as a matter of breach what the landlord had in his power to compel the tenant to carry out long before. Do you not think there should be some sort of statute of limitations in the matter? It might be unnecessary to put it in this Bill. If a clause were put in limiting it to two years there would be no danger.

66. You think it would be wise to leave that limit in the Bill. I do not think it would make much difference one way or the other.

67. *Mr. Ewing.*] This is an attempt to define the tenant's right and the owner's right, is it not? No; I do not think there is any attempt to define the owner's right.

68. You pointed out in part of your evidence that there were various rights. It is an attempt to define these rights? Quite so.

69. That is your strong point? My strong point is that it is an attempt to define the rights of the tenant and to encourage agriculture. That is what the attempt is—to encourage better agriculture. P. H. Morton, Esq., M.P.

70. In your experience have attempts of that kind been satisfactory in the past—attempts to define the tenant's right by law? I think a great many difficulties have been settled. 25 April, 1893.

71. Do you remember that Lord Dufferin said that it was like two men in a bed; you could not tell which the bed belonged to until at last one kicked the other out? I do not think the analogy holds good, because in this case you have a man leasing land to another man, and the two not occupying at the same time.

72. Following Mr. Copeland's inquiry, it appears to me that the tenant may be very likely to kick the landlord out. Take a case of this kind, and your experience will tell you it is a correct one. Suppose a man clears, scrubs, and drains his land and makes other necessary improvements, and by the time he gets his crop in he has spent £10 or £12 an acre on his land. At a time like this you could buy land in that condition at £8 or £10 an acre. Would not the tenant's right, which he would claim as compensation upon that, be greater than the fee simple of the land? No; there would be no claim in such a case. The landlord would not give up his land to a tenant unless he agreed to do that work, and, therefore, there would be no claim.

73. Would not a landlord who, generally speaking, knows what he is doing, contract himself out of this Bill altogether? No, I do not think he would, because a great number of landlords admit that improvements ought to be done on the farms—permanent improvements which they are not able to do—and a great many of them look to the tenant to carry those improvements out, and recognise by custom what we wish to make law.

74. Presuming a tenant wants a man's land, the landlord will only let that land go on terms that are satisfactory to himself; therefore, he will make a certain lease to his tenant that will be satisfactory to the landlord. If the tenant wants the land he will have to accept those terms? The great power still remains in the landlord's hands. Suppose this Bill were passed with amendments, which we think necessary, a landlord can put in all these things as conditions to be carried out, and there will be nothing left.

75. You hold definite opinions with regard to this because of your experience in connection with the Berry Estate? Quite so.

76. Do you not think it was the slipshod way that things were done in the Berry Estate that created these difficulties to a great extent? I do not think so. I do not think your adjectives are correct. I would say the kind way, and not the slipshod way, because the person who owned that estate recognised that the tenants had done an immense amount of labour, in the first place, in bending their backs and clearing the soil, and he left them there for the length of his time. It was a matter of kindness and consideration.

77. In other words, the tenants were in possession, and the men who bought their rights imagined they could have the same terms? It was a speculation on an old man's life—that is what it was.

78. That is a special case, therefore? Yes, and when it came to an end and the speculation ceased those who had bought a few years previously found they had paid too much.

79. You said an idle and indolent man was better off than an industrious man? I said that an idle and indolent man if he could make a living felt more comfortable than a hardworking man, because the farm of the hardworking man would be desired by outsiders. The latter was, therefore, always conscious that there were people desirous of getting his land. In that way I think the present state of affairs discourages industry.

80. Could not the landlord improve the farm? If he goes and works it himself.

81. If he improves the land and makes it productive he will get a higher rent? I think these things are in the tenants' own hands, it cannot be done by the landlords. The idleness consists in allowing a tree if it falls down to remain there without burning it off, and in allowing ferns and tussocks to grow.

82. Do you not think there will always be trouble between the landlord and tenant? There will be unless the law is altered and human nature alters. But I do not think there need be trouble between landlord and tenant. We should look upon the matter as one of partnership.

83. Being reasonable men? Yes.

84. Do you think it is better as a general principle to allow men to settle their difference, the landlord directly with the tenant, or to allow them to seek their remedy in a court of law—which is the better way? I could not say. We have never yet seen them have the opportunity to settle their troubles in a court of law, and we cannot know what that would bring about.

85. *Mr. Scobie.*] Do you think that a Bill of this kind should apply to existing leases? Certainly not, for this reason that a great number of farmers are now under rent and under agreements that would be altogether altered by this Bill. I think it should apply to all agreements entered into after the commencement of the Act. I think it would be unfair to the landlords, who in many cases have given lands without written agreements—there are hundreds of cases where there has been an understanding between the two parties—if the Bill were to apply to such cases.

86. Under present conditions is not the length of lease very often given in compensation for improvements that might be made upon the land? The length of lease is given, and at a lower rent than, perhaps, the land would bring without those conditions.

87. And in a Bill of this kind should there not be some clause requiring a very clear statement of the condition of the farm when the lease was entered upon, otherwise at the end of the ten years it would be difficult to say what the improvements were? Quite so. It would be very hard for the people who settled the dispute to arrive at what the improvements were if they did not know the condition of the farm. It would also be very difficult for them to deduct what the landlord claimed on the ground of neglect if they did not know what the farm was like when the tenant went into occupation.

88. Then you think that in a Bill of this kind it would be necessary to have a clause inserted making it compulsory to state the condition of the holding when the lease was entered upon? That would be to state the value of the permanent improvements. As the claim is only for permanent improvements you would have to state what the value of the permanent improvements were when the tenant entered upon the lease.

89. What I mean is that it should be shown what was the exact position of the holding when the tenant took possession of it, so that his improvements might be ascertained at the end of the lease? Yes; or that

P. H. Morton, Esq., M.P.  
25 April, 1893.

that it should be shown what parts of the farm could be improved by making permanent improvements. For instance, if there were 30 acres (say) of swamp land, that would have to be stated, because that land could be improved, or it should be stated what was the condition of the houses which could be improved, and so on.

90. You have had considerable experience with tenants;—have you found a strong desire on the part of tenants, when they become possessed of means to leave their tenancy, and take up a freehold elsewhere? Certainly. Their greatest anxiety is to obtain the farm as a freehold. In every case where they have had the opportunity they have done so.

91. I understood you to say that the goodwill of the farms on the estate with which you are connected have been sold by the tenants to a large amount. Is that for the improvements put on the land or the increased value upon the small rental at which the tenants entered upon the land? It generally includes both. It is not recognised. It is done between one tenant and the other without the knowledge or sanction of the landlord. But it is generally brought about by the fact that rents are low and they put improvements on the land, both.

92. *Mr. Young.*] I do not suppose that would be the case on any other estate? Of course I may be looking at the matter in a different light to others.

93. *Mr. Scobie.*] Do you think that the landlord, in a Bill of this kind, should not have a voice in the nature of the improvements? Certainly. Care should be taken that the landlord should give his consent.

94. Do you find anything in the Bill to that effect? Yes; that is one of the chief points in the Bill. I should object to the whole thing unless the landlord gave his consent, or the arbitrators.

95. You say that a great deal of the land on these farms is not cultivated? Yes; a great deal of it. There is a great deal of waste and neglect.

96. To what cause do you attribute that? The chief cause is indolence—the nature of man. He does not like to work; he simply makes enough to pay his rent and live upon. Another reason is that they do not like improving land especially when the lease is near its termination, because they know they will have to pay an increased rent on their own work. The first reason is indolence, and the next is that they do not like to improve another man's land for his benefit. The result is that the land lies waste.

97. Have you not noticed that the large amount necessary to raise crops and house them, and the great failures that occur very often after the best attempts are used, are the causes why people give up agriculture as not payable? That has not come to my knowledge—it may be the case in other parts of the Colony. Most of the farmers in the district with which I am connected are dairy farmers.

98. In your district dairying is followed more than agriculture? Quite so. It has superseded agriculture—maize growing—altogether.

99. With reference to the item "Drainage of land" in the First Schedule of the Bill, do you understand that to mean surface drainage or under-drainage, or both? I would take it as a general term which would include the making of clay lands better by under-drainage, or the cutting of drains in swamp lands, or the putting up of embankments along salt water places, or a flood-gate to keep the water out and so on.

100. You are aware that in the case of most of these drainage schemes, they are carried out on a large scale—that is to say, in draining hollow lands and lagoons, a number of people would be employed? Not generally. There are many cases in which one hollow piece of land or a swamp will have to be drained on one farm. There are other cases where the work is carried out on a large scale and where a union is formed. But in most instances the drainage would apply to small swamps on a farm.

101. I suppose you would understand, from your experience, that a good deal of under-drainage or pipe drainage would take place by tenants? Very little would take place except on small areas of land, and I think such cases would be excluded from this Bill—I refer to gardens and market gardens, and places of that kind. They are excluded from the Bill.

102. I think you said, in answer to a question, that you approved generally of clause 5? Quite so. The provisions of the Act could be put aside by the landlord and tenant agreeing.

103. And is there not a possibility of a landlord injuring a tenant by putting on improvements for him, or a tenant injuring a landlord by requiring improvements—that is, for instance, where the landlord is very short of means. He would be able to charge 5 per cent., but if he were short of means he might have to pay 8 or 9 per cent.? But he is not compelled to make the improvements; he may refuse to do so if he has no money. It really means that the tenant makes the improvements, and at the end of the lease the landlord has to pay for them, less the depreciation.

104. *Mr. Garrard.*] Suppose the tenant has got his money at 10 per cent., the landlord might have got it at 5 per cent.? Under this Bill the landlord has a right to refuse to put them up.

105. I understand that your opinion as to the necessity for legislation of this kind is mainly on the ground of the loose way in which leases are at present drawn? Yes; that is one reason.

106. If leases were properly drawn and the conditions fully and properly stated, there would be very little necessity for a measure of this kind? It would do away with the necessity in a great measure; but then men would not be encouraged to work their farms.

107. Do you think this Bill should only be applicable to leases of short duration—seven or ten years? It is applicable to all, but I do not think there is the same necessity in the case of a long lease where the tenant would be able to make sufficient to pay him back for the money he has laid out on another person's land, which he was not compelled to lay out.

108. I understand you object to the word "repairs" being included in the First Schedule. You think that is usually embraced in the ordinary covenant to keep in good repair and should be met in that way? Yes; because the word "enlargement" is put in, which would give a tenant who had entered upon a farm with a bad building the right to ask the landlord to enlarge his house or his barn.

109. Therefore, compensation for repairs should not be included in the provisions of this Bill? No; unless you put in a provision that where the repairs are consequent upon neglect by the claimant no compensation shall be granted.

110. Consequent upon the neglect of some prior tenant? No; consequent upon the neglect of the tenant claiming compensation. If there is a line of fencing for instance, and the tenant allows it to fall down. It was a good fence, but now it has become neglected. It would be unfair that the landlord should have to pay for a new line of fence when the old one could have been kept in repair.

111. Suppose a bush-fire or a flood destroys a fence, or a house, upon whom would you cast the responsibility of re-erecting it? I think, that in case of burning of fences landlord and tenant should contribute equally. In case of fire the landlord generally makes an allowance.

## ON THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS BILL.

112. There is nothing in the Bill to meet a case where fences are burnt down and crops are destroyed;— P. H. Morton, Esq., M.P. 25 April, 1893.  
is such a provision usually inserted in properly drawn leases? No; not in reference to the destruction of crops. Where a tenant is not to blame I think it is proper for the landlord to pay half the cost of erecting fences destroyed by fire, if the lease is a short one.
113. Would you leave that to be expressed in the general terms of the lease, or would you include it in the provisions of this Bill? I think I would leave it to the general terms of the lease.
114. *Mr. H. Clarke.*] Do you consider, from your experience, that a Bill of this kind is absolutely necessary? It would, at present, only benefit tenants in two or three places. I do not think it would be of much benefit to tenants on the northern rivers.
115. Do you not think that the ordinary agreements between landlord and tenant, by lease or otherwise, limiting the tenant to make certain repairs and improvements, the lease being either a short or a long lease—the longer the lease of course the more improvements he would make, and the shorter the lease the less improvements he would make;—do you think that would not work as well as to make provision by legislation? I do not think it would encourage a good manner of agriculture as well as an Act giving them compensation at the termination of the lease.
116. I see that this Bill is only intended to apply to the drainage of land, the erection, repair, or enlargement of buildings, and the making and repair of fencing. I suppose you are aware that in a good many districts of the Colony—take, for instance, the southern districts south of Shoalhaven—there is very little land to drain; it is mostly hilly country? Yes.
117. Of course the drainage would not apply there—it would only apply where there was hollow and swamp land? It would apply to every river from the Shoalhaven River up to the Richmond River.
118. I mean south? South of that I know nothing about; but I do not think it would, because the country there is hilly.
119. In the southern districts south of Shoalhaven as far as Ulladulla, with the exception of a few places the country is nearly all hilly? The first item in the Schedule—"Drainage of land"—would not apply to any land south of the Shoalhaven River.
120. Do you know if there is much land south of the Shoalhaven on lease? I do not know anything about any of the land south of the Ulladulla district.
121. This Bill then, would apply more to agricultural farms than to dairy farms? No; I do not say that. The chief thing is the erection of farm-houses, and that applies to dairy farms as well as to agriculture.
122. With reference to the repairs of fencing, is it not usual, when a lease is given to the tenant, to stipulate that he shall keep them in repair, reasonable wear and tear excepted? Certainly.
123. And also buildings and everything of that kind? Yes. That is why I do not agree with the word "repairs" being put in. It is one of the conditions to which the tenant agrees—to keep the houses and fences in repair.
124. This Bill will, of course, not apply to anything not mentioned in the Schedule? No.
125. *Chairman.*] What is about the average size of the holdings in the Berry Estate? They run from 50 to 300 acres. I daresay the average is 70 acres.
126. You said just now that you did not think a Bill of this kind would apply so much to tenants on the northern rivers? From what I know of the northern rivers I do not think the tenants had the goodwills to sell, and the first object I had was to clear up the commercial part of the trouble caused by tenants selling out something which it was afterwards found did an injury to the buyer. In the northern rivers, and especially on the Macleay, rents are so high that people are not so ready to buy.
127. I suppose the system of selling the goodwill of farms has been more extensively practised on the Hunter River than in any other part of the Colony, although the rents there are very much higher than in any other part? I do not know much about that.
128. I understood from what you said that one good effect that this Bill would have would be to create long leases which do not exist at present? Yes; I believe that if this Bill were passed, landlords would give longer leases and bind the tenants to do all the improvements that a tenant ought to do on his farm. Clause 5 of the Bill would not then apply to those leases.
129. *Mr. Garrard.*] The landlords would either contract themselves out of the Act by specifying stipulations in their leases or by giving long leases? Quite so.
130. *Chairman.*] If a measure somewhat on similar lines to this Bill were passed, do you think anything would be done in the way of giving longer leases? That is a question I could hardly answer. I do not know enough of the landlords generally throughout the Colony to say whether they would or not.
131. You think that if a Bill like this were passed it would lead to longer leases being given by landlords? It would have the effect of making the landlords consider their position, and by giving longer leases to compel the tenants to carry out all the improvements necessary. But in case the landlord would not consider the tenants position, it would give the latter the right to claim compensation for improvements over and above what they had agreed to carry out.
132. With regard to the Schedule, you do not think it necessary to include any improvements besides those enumerated? No; except with regard to drainage. It should include all matters appertaining to drainage, such, for instance, as the erection of flood-gates and embankments to keep out salt water. As I said before, I should like to see the word "repairs" struck out, because as a rule, repairs are consequent upon neglect.
133. *Mr. Ewing.*] Why do you leave out of consideration the clearing of land? Because that is one of the conditions upon which the tenant takes the land. That is the first condition. When you first let a man a farm it is on condition that he clears it.
134. Therefore, with regard to clearing that is outside? The condition is very often put in in lieu of rent.
135. You put the clearing in, because it is of special importance? It is of first importance.
136. And if you thought these other things were of importance you would put them in the lease too? Certainly; but you never have to do clearing twice. You have to build a house twice, and you have to fence and to drain land twice.
137. *Mr. Young.*] You would not be inclined to put in a clause such as they have in the South Australian Act, prohibiting parties from contracting themselves out of the Act? Certainly not; because I think people should be free to make what contracts they choose.



Mr. Gavin Thomson Carmichael called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. G. T.  
Carmichael.  
25 April, 1893.

138. *Chairman.*] What are you? I am a wine-maker living at Porphyry, Williams River.
139. Have you had an opportunity of reading the Bill before this Committee entitled a Bill amending the law relating to agricultural holdings? Yes.
140. You, therefore, understand the principles of the Bill—to alter the conditions of landlord and tenant with regard to agricultural holdings? Yes.
141. Particularly to allow compensation to tenants for improvements placed upon their land during their occupancy; do you approve of the principles of the Bill; do you think it would be a good thing for the Colony generally, and farmers in particular? If legislation is required I approve of the principles of the Bill on the whole. There are some details I do not quite approve of.
142. I am talking now about the general principles? Yes.
143. And you think a Bill of this kind carried into law would be the means of improving the position of the tenants, and also of benefiting the landlord? I have not seen the Bill until to-day, and have hardly had time to give it sufficient consideration.
144. You said “if legislation is required”; what did you mean? I was not aware that legislation had been asked for by either the tenants or the landlords.
145. Have you had much experience as a landlord? Not very much; I have had a little.
146. Do you know anything about the working of a similar Act in England, Ireland, or Scotland? No.
147. You are aware that an Act on lines similar to those in this Bill has been in force in Great Britain for some years? I am not familiar with it.
148. Do you think that allowing compensation to tenant farmers would be the means of increasing the production of the farms and would lead to a higher state of culture? I could not say.
149. Have you really given this matter serious consideration with regard to the working of a measure of this kind? I have not, because I knew nothing about it until to-day, and had not seen the Bill.
150. But I mean generally as to the effect of a law of this kind? I know that in many cases compensation has been given by landlords to tenants. That has been a mutual arrangement.
151. It is provided in this Bill that if landlord and tenant make an arrangement with regard to compensation for improvements, they will be outside the Act? So far as I have given any consideration to it, it appears to me that the matter could be arranged between the contracting parties without legislation. A tenant entering upon a holding is aware of the conditions upon which he enters.
152. Do you think a tenant would put any improvements upon his holding if he did not know that at the expiration of his tenancy he would receive compensation from his landlord for the improvements he had placed on the land? No; not under a short lease.
153. Therefore, the effect of a Bill of this kind allowing compensation would be in other words to give fixity of tenure to some extent, and by encouraging the tenant to put improvements on his holdings make the land more productive? Yes; I think it would.
154. *Mr. Ewing.*] What do you regard as a short lease and a long lease\*? There are yearly leases and leases for three, five, and ten years. I should think that anything under five years was a short lease.
155. And anything over five years would be a long lease—that is your definition? That is what I should consider.
156. *Mr. Young.*] Have you been either a landlord or a tenant;—do you speak from personal experience? I have been a landlord and I have had the management of trust estates.
157. *Mr. Scobie.*] As a matter of fact you have had large experience in the management of trust farms in the Bolwarra Estate? Yes.
158. Did you ever find any serious hitch there with the tenants with reference to improvements? Not to any extent. At the time the estate was sold we had some differences about allowances.
159. As soon as the tenants had a chance of buying those properties they bought and became themselves the owners? Yes.
160. Do you think that the making of a lot of laws with regard to compulsory payments by the landlord to the tenant for buildings put up and for the drainage of land and so on, would be preferable to arrangements by mutual agreement between the tenant and the landlord? I do not think so. My view is that mutual arrangement between the parties would effect all that is required.

THURSDAY, 27 APRIL, 1893.

Present:—

MR. CULLEN,  
MR. GARRARD,

MR. SCOBIE,  
MR. EWING.

J. W. BOWES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Henry Croaker called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. H.  
Croaker.  
27 April, 1893.

161. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? At Woodville.
162. You have had long experience in connection with farming, I believe? Yes.
163. How long have you been farming? Since I left school. I have been on a farm all my life.
164. Do you know a good deal as to the relations existing between landlord and tenant? Yes; a little. I have been connected with agriculture for a good many years.
165. Have you read the Bill before this Committee providing for compensation to tenant farmers for improvements? No; I have not seen it.
166. The Bill is for the purpose of allowing compensation to tenant farmers for improvements they may carry out;—do you think legislation of that kind would be beneficial both to the tenant and to the landlord? I think it could be made so.
167. Have you any knowledge with regard to the working of a similar Act in Great Britain? No.
168. From your knowledge of farming, have you found that tenant farmers have received encouragement, as a rule, from landlords in the way of erecting improvements upon their holdings? I know of some farmers

\*NOTE (on revision):—In my answer, I did not mean to imply that a lease for five years would be of sufficient length to induce a tenant to make substantial improvements without a guarantee for compensation.

farmers who make considerable concessions to tenants for improvements. That has been the custom of late years in the case of properties in which I am connected, and properties near me. A kind of understanding is arrived at between the tenants and the landlords; but I do not think that the custom is general.

Mr. H.  
Croaker.

27 April, 1892.

169. *Dr. Cullen.*] That is at the time of getting the lease? Yes.

170. *Chairman.*] In the part of the Colony with which you are acquainted, is it customary to grant short leases or long leases? Short leases prevail. A man takes a lease of a farm for twelve months, and his tenancy will generally extend over a period of perhaps ten, fifteen, or twenty years. He does not get a renewal of the lease. The lease is taken for granted year after year.

171. *Dr. Cullen.*] Is a written lease usual in such a case for the first year? Yes.

172. And then they work on the same system from year to year? Yes.

173. *Chairman.*] As a matter of fact the tenant has no security in his lease—he may get notice to quit at any time? It would depend upon the terms of the lease. Occasionally, if a man wishes to put up certain improvements he will ask perhaps for a lease of five or ten years. A man may hold a farm for ten years on the terms originally agreed upon in the yearly lease.

174. *Dr. Cullen.*] If he wishes to make improvements he would ask for a lease? Yes; he would either ask for some concession from his landlord, or for a lease which would, in a measure, compensate him.

175. *Chairman.*] Where tenants have resided for some length of time on an agricultural holding, and have put improvements upon the land, is it customary for the landlord to raise the rent after the improvements have been effected? I have heard of such cases, but only by hearsay.

176. If a tenant had some security that he would get compensation for improvements placed upon his holding, do you think it would be an encouragement to tenants to farm on a better system than is the case at the present time? Yes; I think it would.

177. It would virtually increase the value of the holding, not only to the tenant, but also to the landlord? Yes; if the improvements were legitimate. That would have to be determined.

178. The improvements mentioned in the schedule of this Bill are: "Drainage of the land; erection, repair, or enlargement of buildings; making and repairs of fences." I suppose those improvements would pretty well cover all that would be required? Yes; I think so. Drainage of land, I suppose, would include protection by embankments. That is sometimes a very necessary improvement.

179. That would have to be an addition to the Schedule which only provides for the drainage of swampy and hollow land. I think, as far as the drainage of land is concerned, that is a work which should be undertaken by the landlord, the rent to be fixed accordingly.

180. I understand you have had experience as a landlord as well as a tenant? Yes, for some years.

181. You are one of the trustees for a large agricultural farm? I am acting as agent for an agricultural estate.

182. So that you are in a position to give reliable information not only from the tenant's standpoint, but also from the landlord's standpoint? I think so.

183. *Dr. Cullen.*] Has your experience been confined to one district? Yes; a portion of the Upper Hunter.

184. Whereabouts? Just above the confluence of the Paterson, about 5 miles up the Paterson from its junction with the Hunter.

185. That would be near Hinton? About Hinton—between Hinton and the Paterson township, perhaps midway. Dunmore Bridge goes on to the property.

186. That is level rich farming land alongside the river? Yes.

187. What is the average size of the holdings there? Between 20 and 30 acres.

188. They raise hay and crop a good deal, do they not? The principal productions consist of hay, grain, potatoes, and crops of that kind. Dairying is coming a little to the front now, but not on these rich parts.

189. Back on the grass lands, off the alluvial? Yes.

190. Is there much of that land held by leasehold tenants? On the banks of the Paterson the greater portion of the land is held by tenants on leasehold.

191. And your experience there is that they usually have yearly leases, but that men sometimes take a lease for a longer period when they wish to improve the land—when they wish to build or fence? Yes. I do not know that that is a general rule, but there are cases where a tenant farmer wishing to make improvements applies for a longer lease which, in a measure, would reimburse him for his outlay on the improvements. It could scarcely be expected that a man holding only a yearly lease would make many improvements.

192. Have you heard of any cases where a man has not been able to get a longer lease when he wished to make improvements? No; I do not know of such cases. I have heard of some, but I cannot speak from my experience.

193. Practically, it is a matter of agreement between the landlord and tenant at the beginning of a lease if it is intended on either side, that any expense will be incurred in improving? Yes; generally it is.

194. In some places there are very long leases, and renewal of leases—that is to say, a man is entitled to hold for a number of years, and then he is entitled to get his lease renewed on making a certain payment. In a case like that he has not so much chance of agreeing with his landlord, because if the landlord is not a liberal man he will refuse to renew the lease if the tenant wants him to make terms so as to allow him to improve the land. In that case there is a great deal of hardship. Do you know of any cases of that kind in your experience? I know of cases where a man has held a farm for a number of years and has improved it, and when there was a wish on his part to renew the lease the rent has been raised. I know of a case or two of that kind, but the custom cannot be said to be general.

195. In that case there was, of course, no agreement that the tenant should have the right of renewal, or else the landlord could not have refused it? No; I could not say there was a right of renewal.

196. Do you know whether in the case referred to the man had a written lease? No; I do not know.

197. You think that in the case of the lands in the district with which you are familiar, improvements would be made by constructing embankments to prevent the flood waters from washing the land away? There are improvements of that kind needed, and that was why I thought they would be included in the Schedule of the Bill.

198. But could that description of work be done by a small holder;—would it not be useless for a small holder to protect his bank unless his neighbours above him, and perhaps below him, did the same?

- Mr. H. Croaker. Exactly. I have before my mind a case where the owners of estates might very well protect the land in that way, numbering in the aggregate perhaps thirty or forty farms.
- 27 April, 1893. 199. If they united they could protect the land? Yes.
200. But it would not be much help to enable a farmer to do it at his own expense, and charge it to the landlord unless it was done generally? No; not unless it was done generally.
201. Has there been much drainage done on farms in New South Wales in your experience? All the low lands I know of in my district are drained in a manner, but most of them are drained independently of the tenants. The landlords undertake to drain them.
202. And what are the farm-buildings like in that district;—are they, generally speaking, sufficient for the purpose, or are they inferior? On tenant holdings generally, I think, there has been an improvement of later years.
203. And in the matter of fencing? In an agricultural district like that fences are not of much concern.
204. It would be rather in places where cattle are kept that fencing would be of importance? Yes. In the district to which I have been referring the farms are separated by an imaginary boundary line, and fences are not much required.
205. Then, I suppose, in the district of which you have had experience the great improvement that would be of use, and which has not yet been dealt with, is protection from the flood waters? The principal improvements the tenant would carry out would be in the shape of buildings.
206. What I mean is, what is there the greatest need for at the present time;—I think I understood you to say that the building were already showing some improvement? Yes.
207. *Mr. Ewing.*] Have you heard this Bill discussed? No.
208. Is there any great demand for a Bill of this kind? There has been a promise of a Bill of this kind. It has been held before the electors in our district for a number of years, and has been looked forward to with a great deal of anxiety.
209. What is your electoral district? Morpeth.
210. And the people there have been looking for a Bill of this kind? They have been expecting a Bill of this character for some time.
211. Is there a general feeling among the people of Morpeth that it would be a wise thing to legislate in this direction? Yes; I think there is.
212. And they believe good results would follow? Yes.
213. Upon what is their belief that a Bill is necessary based? They think it is necessary to avoid friction between landlord and tenant. At the present time, if a tenant wants certain buildings, unless he can make arrangements with the landlord he has to do without them.
214. Is there much friction? Not that I know of personally.
215. Do the landlords and tenants, as a rule, get on fairly well? Yes; in our neighbourhood, I think I may say so.
216. I am referring to your neighbourhood, because you say definitely that the Morpeth people want this Bill; I want to know why they want it, and I ask you if the tenants are suffering any injustice from the landlords;—do they think they are suffering any injustice from the landlords? I think some tenants do.
217. What proportion of them would there be? That would be hard for me to say.
218. Do you think any great number of the tenants believe that they are suffering an injustice? A considerable number, I should think.
219. You believe that in the Morpeth district there are a considerable number of tenants who cannot agree with their landlords? Who would agree better, I think, under a Bill of this kind.
220. You mean, that they are not able to make arrangements with their landlords that are satisfactory to themselves? I think so.
221. Do you think that tenants are a little unreasonable? That has not been my experience.
222. You think that, as a rule, the tenants are reasonable, and the landlords are unreasonable? I think the tenants are not unreasonable.
223. You think it is possible for the State to step in and prevent any further friction between the two parties? I think a measure of this kind would be a benefit to both parties.
224. You understand that it embodies compulsory arbitration—that the landlord and tenant must agree to the terms approved of by the arbitrators, and must agree to the arbitrators in the first instance? My attention was called a little while ago to the fact that improvements might be made under an arrangement entered into previously.
225. Still, the Bill provides for compulsory arbitration and the enforcement of the award; suppose you are a landlord and I am a tenant; I want to put on certain improvements, and you say you cannot afford to do anything of the kind; it does not suit you; we should have to go before the Court provided by the Bill, and the Court would say whether you should agree to my terms or not, and *vice versa*;—is that satisfactory? Does not the Bill provide in the first place that before improvements are put up they must be reckoned as necessary? It would be manifestly hard that improvements should be made on a holding that were not needed by a landlord.
226. Have you looked at the case in this way: Suppose a person took a heavily timbered piece of land on the bank of the Paterson. By the time he had it cleared, and the fences and buildings put up, it would be highly improbable that he would be able to sell the whole property for the value of the improvements; you have no doubt there would be many instances of that kind? Not in my district. The land there has all been cleared.
227. You can understand that after a man had gone to the cost of clearing, fencing, draining, and building a house, if he had to sell in these depressed times, the value of the improvements would be more than the value of the land? I would not like to say “Yes” to that. My experience has been that most of those brush farms are let on specific clearing leases.
228. *Dr. Cullen.*] And then, of course, the tenant gets something in return for his improvements; he gets the land at a lower rent, or perhaps free of rent altogether, for the first few years? In the case of properties like those just described, a clearing lease would be taken, perhaps for seven years, or a longer period free of rent, or pretty well free of rent, and at the end of the time when the land was cleared the rent would begin at perhaps a moderate figure.
229. *Mr. Ewing.*] Have you had any knowledge of properties on which the value of the improvements, if paid for, would be more than the value of the whole place if it were sold? I have not.
230. *Mr. Scobie.*] Tenants, as a rule, do not put up such costly buildings? No.

Mr.  
H. Croaker,  
27 April, 1893.

231. *Dr. Cullen.*] In your district the land was all cleared long ago? Yes.
232. *Mr. Ewing.*] You say then, that, as far as your experience goes in the Morpeth district, this Bill is looked for? Yes.
233. Because there is friction between the two parties? There is some friction.
234. Generally speaking, if two people disagree, would it not be better for them to deal with each other directly, and come to terms, than to endeavour to do so by the intervention of the law? Yes; I think that method would be better.
235. But you doubt whether it is possible? No; I do not doubt it. Personally, if I had a grievance, I should much prefer to deal directly with the other party.
236. *Dr. Cullen.*] The principle of this Bill is that where the parties have not made an agreement with themselves, the tenant has the right to carry out what improvements he thinks fit, subject to approval by the tribunal to be appointed, and then the value of the improvements is assessed by arbitrators, subject to appeal to the District Court. That may lead to a good deal of legal work. Then the District Court can make the expenses in certain cases a charge upon the property. Do you think the difficulty of getting agreements at the present time is sufficient to call for legal intervention of that sort? I should say no.
237. *Mr. Ewing.*] If this Bill were passed, and the landlord recognised danger from it, would he not make special agreements with his tenant, and so contract himself out of the Act? I think it would lead to that.
238. And suppose he could not make agreements with his tenants, what would happen;—suppose the tenant refused to sign the lease which the landlord offered, what would happen? It would be offered to another tenant, probably.
239. If the landlord and tenant do not agree at present, what happens is that the tenant goes? Yes.
240. If the landlord and tenant were brought together, and the landlord, knowing such a Bill as this was in existence, offered a lease on certain terms to the tenant, and the tenant did not sign it, what would happen? The same thing, I suppose.
241. *Dr. Cullen.*] I suppose if there was much demand for land in the district, and the tenant refused to sign the lease, the landlord would have no difficulty in getting another tenant; but otherwise, he would probably moderate his terms. Practically it would depend upon the demand there was for land in that particular district? Yes.
242. *Mr. Scobie.*] The improvements specified in the schedule of the Bill, are these, "Drainage of land; erection, repair or enlargement of buildings; making and repairs of fences." As far as the property with which you are connected is concerned, what do you find is the great want in regard to improvements? The drainage of land is very fair, the buildings are very fair, and the fencing is very fair. I should say the drainage of land is the most important matter, and the one that wants looking after.
243. In regard to the drainage of land, do you find that at present the cost falls very unequally on the parties interested? On the property with which I am connected the drainage has been undertaken by the landlord only.
244. I believe there is an Act in force providing for the drainage of land? Yes; by trusts or unions.
245. Looking at clause 5, do you think the condition of affairs there stated would be superior to the conditions proposed in the Bill generally? Not having read the Bill, I should think that if the landlord and tenant agree as to the terms of compensation, that is all that is wanted.
246. *Mr. Ewing.*] Are the farmers in your district fairly well off? Taking the district, embracing a large area, I think they may be said to be fairly well off.
247. Speaking generally, do they hold their farms on such terms as would enable them to make a fair living? There are freehold farmers and tenant farmers. The tenant farmers I do not think are very well off.
248. *Dr. Cullen.*] What is the prevailing rate of rent;—what rents have you yourself paid? The rents paid range from £2 upwards. In my immediate neighbourhood the rents are from £2 to £3 per acre for agricultural land.
249. What is the highest you know of? £5 an acre is paid for land near Maitland.
250. Could you tell us the name of the tenant? Mr. Long, of West Maitland.
251. Is his place near the town? Within the municipality—almost near the town.
252. To what use does he put the land? He grows vegetables, principally for sale in the town.
253. *Mr. Scobie.*] When the seasons are dry, the tenant farmers on the estate with which you are connected are pretty well off? Yes.
254. But for the last four years the seasons have been very wet, and they have sustained losses from overflows of water? That is so.
255. *Chairman.*] I understood you to say that there had been almost a demand for a Bill of this kind;—has that demand existed for a great many years, and not simply within the last three or four years? Yes; for many years.
256. I think you said that the houses and other improvements on the farms had improved within the last two or three years? Yes; within the last few years there has been a general improvement in the buildings.
257. Is there not room for great improvement in this respect;—are there not many dilapidated sheds and buildings which cannot be improved, because the landlord will give no encouragement to the tenant to carry out improvements? The improvements have been better of late years, because the tenants have made arrangements with the landlords to be enabled to carry out improvements.
258. If a Bill providing for compensation for improvements were carried into law, would it not lead to great improvements being carried out, and to more beneficial working on the farms? I think it would.
259. *Dr. Cullen.*] What would be the usual rent of dairy farms in your neighbourhood? Dairying is only just coming into vogue there.

Mr. George Henry Stephens called in, sworn, and examined:—

260. *Chairman.*] You reside at Phoenix Park, near Morpeth? Yes.
261. How long have you been residing there? Forty years.
262. And during that time you have been engaged in farming pursuits? Yes.
263. As a tenant or as a landlord? Both.

Mr. G. H.  
Stephens.  
27 April, 1893.

- Mr. G. H. Stephens.
- 27 April, 1893.
264. Then you have had some experience of the wants of landlords as well as of the wants of tenants? Yes.
265. Have you read the Bill before this Committee? Yes; but I have not gone into it very carefully.
266. You understand pretty well the principles embodied in the Bill in regard to compensation for improvements to tenant farmers? Yes.
267. Do you know of your own knowledge whether such a Bill as this has been asked for for any time in the district with which you are acquainted? Yes; a Bill of this kind has been needed for a long time.
268. Not of recent years only? No; for a long time.
269. Has any Bill of this kind been promised to the people of that district? Yes; years ago Sir Robert Wisdom promised to bring forward a Bill, but we heard no more of it.
270. As a matter of fact, a Bill of this kind was promised by Sir Robert Wisdom and others at different times? Yes; I do not know about any others, but I know Sir Robert Wisdom promised.
271. What are the conditions that exist between landlord and tenant;—are there any difficulties with regard to the tenancies; do they get along smoothly, or is there any friction? Most of the friction is with regard to the improvements. If a tenant improves his tenancy he receives no compensation unless there has been an agreement with the landlord beforehand.
272. What is the general effect upon the agricultural holdings owing to this want of compensation for improvements? The tenants will not improve. If they do so it is a sort of risk, and they get no compensation in the end. I know of one instance in which a person with whom I am well acquainted improved his holding to the extent of about £500. Since the last flood the owner wants the holding, and he gives the tenant notice to leave, and he has to leave without a farthing of compensation for his improvements.
273. Are there any leases, as a rule, made between landlord and tenant for any term? A few; but most of the tenancies in the Hunter River district are yearly tenancies.
274. Under those yearly leases a tenant may be called upon to leave his holdings at any time? Yes; with six months' notice.
275. And all the improvements he has placed upon the land go to the landlord? Yes.
276. Do you know of any cases where the rates have been increased to the tenant after he has placed improvements on the land? No; I cannot say I do.
277. From your practical knowledge, and your large experience of the wants of farmers, do you think a Bill of this kind would benefit them? Yes; to a certain extent. There is a clause in the Bill providing that the tenant may make improvements after he has given the landlord notice. I do not think that would apply in the case of a yearly tenant. In such a case, if the tenant carried out the improvements in opposition to the landlord, the landlord could give him six months' notice, and turn him out of the farm.
278. You refer to clause 6, which provides that if the landlord refuses to carry out the improvements the tenant may do so himself? Yes; I think that is where the hardship would come in. A tenant with a lease could afford to act in opposition to the landlord, but a yearly tenant could not.
279. Do you think it would be an improvement in the Bill if a clause were inserted providing that an understanding might be arrived at before the improvements were carried out? Yes; but there are many cases where the tenant wishes to make improvement, and the landlord will not agree to it.
280. A matter of that kind would be left to the arbitrators, and not to the landlord and the tenant; they would have to abide by the decisions of the arbitrators as to whether the improvements were necessary or not;—do you think, if the Bill went on those lines, it would be beneficial? Yes; I think it would.
281. Do you think legislation of this kind would tend to create a higher class of farming? Yes, I think so; but I could not say for certain.
282. If a man knew that he would get compensation for improvements he would enter upon his farming operations with greater zeal? Yes; I think so.
283. *Mr. Ewing.*] You mentioned a case to the Chairman just now about a landlord requiring his farm upon which a tenant had placed about £500 worth of improvements, and you say the tenant had to give it up at once? Yes.
284. Did the tenant have a lease in that case? It was only a yearly tenancy.
285. Do you think he was a very wise man? No; I am sorry to say there are a great many who act in the same way in the Hunter district.
286. Suppose he had gone to the landlord before putting on the £500 worth of improvements, and had asked him for a lease for three or four years, on condition that he effected the improvements, would he have got the lease? No; they will not give leases up in that part. They just tell you to make what improvements will suit yourself. If you want a permanent improvement, the majority of the landlords will not even allow you anything for it.
287. Do the tenant farmers do pretty well there as a rule? Yes; when they get a fair season.
288. I suppose if they did not do fairly well they would leave the district? I suppose they would.
289. And notwithstanding the hardships between them and the landlords they still remain? Well, they remain. They are in a fix at the present time. They must remain—they cannot get away.
290. What rents are paid there, as a rule? From £2 up to £3 10s. per acre.
291. In your opinion, should it be made imperative upon all landlords and tenants to come under this Bill? Yes; I think so.
292. What is your reason for thinking so? If the Bill did become law it would not prevent the landlord and tenant from coming to any agreement they thought proper.
293. And, therefore, it does not go quite far enough? No.
294. *Mr. Scobie.*] You are aware that sometimes a lease is given for ten years, or for a number of years, as compensation for improvements that may be made during the term? Yes.
295. A long lease is given to enable the tenant to put up his improvements, and to get the full benefit of them before the expiration of the lease? Yes.
296. Do you think that this Bill should apply to existing leases, or only to leases made after it comes into force? I do not think it should apply to existing leases.
297. There is not much fencing in the district in which you live? No—hardly any.
298. The improvements that are mostly required are houses and sheds? Yes.
299. Most of the buildings that are put up are of timber? Yes.
300. And they would deteriorate a good deal in the course of ten or twelve years? Yes; twenty years at all events.

301. You referred to landlords who would not give a lease for more than one year;—are they landlords who have a number of farms, or do they own a farm here and there? They are mostly landlords who have a number of farms. I have been a tenant for forty years on the farm I now occupy, and I have been a yearly tenant during the whole of that time.

Mr. G. H. Stephens.

27 April, 1893.

302. Was the landlord who took the farm from the tenant who had spent £500 upon improvements one of the large land-owners? Yes; he owns some half-dozen farms.

303. Have you found that those who do well on the land are more inclined to leave than those who do not, being desirous of getting a freehold of their own? Yes.

304. *Chairman.*] If provisions such as those embodied in this Bill were enforced, do you think that those who leave the farms would not be induced to stay longer under more liberal conditions? Yes; they would be able to put up buildings that would suit them, and be more comfortable. In my own case I could certainly put up a better house than the one I have, but I do not wish to build a house upon another man's land.

305. *Mr. Scobie.*] Looking at clause 5, do you think it is impossible to get arrangements of that kind with landlords generally? I am very doubtful. Landlords will not agree to improvements sometimes. A tenant wants a shed of certain dimensions, and the landlord will not have such a thing on the place.

306. If this Bill were passed into law, providing for compensation for improvements, might not a tenant put improvements on the land that would be more costly than the value of the land itself, and would not the landlord in some cases be unable to bear the burden imposed upon him in that way? Yes; I think so.

307. Might not a person engaged in trade in the town lease a piece of agricultural land and build a house upon it that would be altogether out of keeping with the requirements of a farm, and which could not be let for farming purposes afterwards? There is a possibility of that being done.

308. *Chairman.*] Do you not think it would be rather a remote possibility? Yes.

309. Do you think that if an amendment were made in the Bill, by which the arbitrators could arrange before the improvements were carried out as to the value of those improvements to the holding, it would be a good arrangement? Yes; it would be.

310. If the landlord and the tenant decided to call in arbitrators, and the tenant stated what improvements he would require, and the arbitrators decided that the improvements should be carried out as being a desirable addition to the holding; or, on the other hand, if they decided that they were not of any value to the holding,—do you think that would cover the difficulty mentioned by Mr. Scobie? Yes, it might; but I think the tenant would rather go on as he is than go to the bother of appointing arbitrators.

311. Not that he would fear the award? No.

312. *Mr. Scobie.*] Suppose that in the district of which you have been speaking improvements were put up in connection with the production of hay, which is the principal product there at the present time, and dairying were afterwards adopted, the money expended on those improvements would be comparatively misspent? Yes; they would not be required for dairying purposes.

313. *Mr. Ewing.*] Do you think that as long as there are landlords and tenants there will be friction and quarrels? Very likely so.

314. Could you not solve this difficulty by getting rid of the landlords altogether? That is a difficult job. There is one thing I have often thought of, and which, I think, could be carried out. The tenant should be allowed to remove his buildings at the end of his term, or the landlord should pay him compensation for them. I think that plan could be carried out mutually.

315. If the landlord did not want the buildings you would let the tenant remove them, and if the landlord wanted them you would let him buy them? Yes.

316. Do you think a short Bill to that effect would be sufficient? I think it would, so far as our district is concerned—applied to movable improvements.

317. Primarily, the trouble in your district is in connection with buildings and things of that kind? Yes. I have spoken to a great many on the subject, and they are of opinion that what I have suggested would meet the case, at any rate so far as our district is concerned.

318. As far as the people of the Morpeth electorate are concerned, if they had a short Bill permitting the tenant either to remove his building or sell it to the landlord, or enabling the landlord to buy it, or permit it to be removed, you think that would meet the whole case? I think it would. Mr. Scobie spoke about dairying. I know a case in which a party is taking some five or six farms and putting them into a dairy. If he were called upon to pay compensation for the whole of the buildings on those farms it would be a great hardship for him; whereas, if he said to the tenant, "they are of no use to me, you can take them," there would be no hardship at all.

319. *Mr. Scobie.*] At the present time any improvements made by the tenant that are not fixed to the soil can be removed by him? Yes; but all the improvements are not fixed.

320. If the plan you suggest were adopted would it not involve very great waste of property, because the buildings after they were pulled down would diminish in value? Yes; but there would be no hardship to the landlord, because the buildings would be worth more standing on the ground, even if he took them, than they would be to the tenant if they were pulled down. So that the tenant could take no advantage of the landlord.

321. But they would not be anything like the value? They would not be the value to the tenant; but I have spoken to a good many and they would be satisfied with that.

322. *Chairman.*] They would be satisfied merely because it is an improvement on the present system? Yes.

323. Still you think it would be better if a Bill of this kind were carried making compensation for improvement compulsory, but failing that you would like the other system carried out? Yes; I would.

324. *Mr. Ewing.*] What, in your opinion, would be the real result of this Bill? It would be hard for me to say.

325. Do you think one result would be more careful leases? Yes; very likely.

326. Might another result be more stringent terms in those leases? Yes; that might be so also. But if the plan I suggest were carried out it would be fair to both parties.

327. Your suggestion that the landlord should have the right of purchase and that the tenant should have the right of removal? Yes; it would do away with the necessity for arbitrators and everything of that sort. The landlord would only have to say, "I do not want the property," and the tenant would remove it, and if the landlord wanted it he must agree to the tenant's terms.

328.

Mr. G. H. Stephens.  
27 April, 1893.

328. Have you thought of this aspect of the case; a tenant has a building worth £400, and he wants to sell it for that amount; the landlord says, "I will give you £200 for it"; the tenant knows perfectly well that if he pulls it down it will not be worth £200 to him; in that way could not the landlord blackmail the tenant to the extent of £200? I do not think so.

329. Could not that case be met by having the value of the building decided by arbitration? Yes; but according to the plan I suggest, the tenant would have no occasion to go to the landlord at all. If he wanted a certain building he would put it up without consulting the landlord, and at the end of his term he could either remove it or get compensation for it.

330. *Mr. Scobie.*] I suppose the result would be that the tenant would only put up improvements that he could easily remove? Yes.

331. *Chairman.*] The method you suggest, of course, would not only apply to such improvements as the drainage of land? No; it would only apply to movable improvements.

332. Where compensation was allowed for improvements, would not the drainage of land be one of the principal items? Yes, perhaps so; but at present drainage is a matter of agreement between the landlord and the tenant.

333. Do you think there is anything which should be added to the schedule under the head of improvements? No; I do not think so.

Mr. Donald Kennedy called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. D. Kennedy.  
28 April, 1893.

334. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? At Ulladulla.

335. Have you been residing there long? About twenty-three years.

336. What is your occupation? Dairy farmer.

337. How long have you been engaged in farming generally? About thirty-five years.

338. Have you had an opportunity of reading the Agricultural Holdings Bill which is under consideration by this Committee? Yes.

339. Do you know anything about the principles of the Bill or of the working of a similar measure in the old country? Yes.

340. Have you had any experience of the working of the Act at home? I was rather young when I left Scotland, but still I understand the provisions of the law pretty well.

341. How does the Act operate in Scotland? I do not think such an Act was in force in Scotland when I left.

342. Then, as a matter of fact, you know nothing personally with regard to the operations in Great Britain of the principle of compensation for improvements? No; not personally.

343. Are you a tenant farmer or a landlord? I am both. I am a tenant and a landlord.

344. Having read the Bill, and knowing something about its principles, do you think the principle of allowing compensation for improvements to tenant farmers would be a good one in the interests of farmers? Yes; I have always thought so. Ever since I have had any experience in the matter I have always thought it would be a good thing for both landlord and tenant, and also for the community at large. 345. Perhaps you would like to make a statement of your views on the question to the Committee? I do not know that I can throw much light on the matter. I have read the Bill carefully, and I have given the question a great deal of consideration. Some of the provisions, I think, require one or two slight alterations, but, on the whole, I thoroughly agree with them. Ever since I have had any experience in farming I have held the opinion that such a law would be beneficial to both landlord and tenant. You will easily understand that the more progressive the tenant is the more he is handicapped at the end of his lease by making improvements, because at the end of his lease he is liable to be rated on his own improvements. Unless his landlord is a very benevolent man the tenant is liable to be charged at the end of his term for the improvements he himself has made by being called upon to pay an increased rent. If he does not give the increased rent, tenders may be called for his holding and somebody else will get it at his expense. The incoming tenant could afford to give a few shillings an acre more, because he would be banking his money while the other man had spent his money upon the improvements. On the other hand, I know of farms which have been let at 18s. an acre to a good tenant; the next tenant coming after him has allowed the fences and buildings to become dilapidated, and inferior grasses to be introduced, the consequence being that at the end of his term the landlord could only get 12s. an acre for the land. Therefore the present system in such a case is injurious to the landlord himself, where he does not encourage compensation for improvements. In the case of the property just referred to the landlord took possession of it again, and expended money upon it, and now it is worth £1 an acre. If the tenant made similar improvements why should he not get the increased value which the landlord gets when he makes the improvements?

346. The increased value caused by the improvements? Yes; compensation should be given only upon the value of the improvements at the expiration of the term—the value they would be to the incoming tenant and the landlord; but it should by no means be given according to the expenditure by the tenant.

347. Are you aware that that is provided for in the Bill—that compensation should be given according to the value of the improvements at the end of the lease? I fancy the Bill is not sufficiently explicit on that point. I have had a very long experience, and I thoroughly endorse the principle of compensation for improvements with the restrictions provided in this Bill. I do not think a tenant should be paid for all improvements he thinks proper to make if they are of no use at the end of his lease; but if the improvements he has made tend to increase the leasing rental of the land, then he should be paid for them. I think a slight alteration might be made in clause 6. It says:—

If no such agreement shall be come to within one month after the notice shall have been given, the landlord may, unless the notice is previously withdrawn, undertake to execute the improvement himself, and may execute the same accordingly in any reasonable and proper manner he shall think fit.

That leaves a loop-hole. If the landlord and tenant are at variance the landlord may effect certain improvements, "as he may think fit," which might be utterly useless to the tenant.

348. If the matter were settled before the improvements were carried out, would it get over the difficulty—if, for instance, the landlord and tenant arranged as to the kind of improvements that would be placed upon the land before the improvements were started? Yes; but supposing they did not arrange?

349. Do you think an amendment should be included in the Bill providing that before carrying out the improvements the landlord and tenant should agree as to the kind of improvements to be made, and that if they did not agree arbitrators should be called in? Yes; that is the very thing I was going to suggest, that arbitrators should step in in the event of the landlord and tenant not agreeing.

Mr.  
D. Kennedy.  
27 April, 1893.

350. And that they should award a value upon the improvements necessary to be carried out? Yes. Then I would suggest a slight alteration with regard to the appointment of referee. The Bill says, "If the parties do not concur in the appointment of a single referee, each of them shall appoint a referee." You can easily conceive a time when the landlord and tenant may be at variance with each other, and there may be ill-blood between them. Under such circumstances the referee, that each would appoint, would be an extremist, and the award might be utterly unreasonable. I admit that an umpire may be appointed, but everything depends upon the umpire, so that you might as well appoint only one man. My view is that the Bill should empower land owners and leaseholders each to appoint a referee, not individually, but collectively, as a body. The two referees to decide for all land owners and all leaseholders. For the purposes of this Bill, all land owners should elect a referee to represent them, and all leaseholders should elect a referee on their behalf, and then an umpire should be appointed by the Crown. Under the system of the appointment of referees individually, as I have already pointed out, if the parties are at variance each is likely to appoint an extremist, and an umpire may step in who is, perhaps, the least capable of the lot, and the award may not be satisfactory to either party. On the other hand, if the general body of landowners, and the general body of leaseholders each appointed a referee for the purposes of this Bill, the parties would be more likely to get justice.

351. You are aware that there is a provision in the Bill for the appointment of a referee or umpire by the District Court? Yes; in the event of the parties not agreeing. But I see that the Registrar of the Court may be appointed as umpire. The Registrar of the Court might know nothing at all about the matter in dispute between the landlord and tenant. He might be able to take evidence, but that is hardly sufficient. But these are matters of detail more than anything else, and I am so much in favour of the Bill that I should like to see it passed even without the amendments I have indicated. I will give a case in point illustrating the injustice of the present system. For the benefit of his farm a man may require to erect a barn. He may only have a lease for five years, and the barn may cost him £200. The life of a well-constructed barn would be thirty years. The tenant would only have the use of that barn for five years, and the landlord would have it for the other twenty-five years. Is it not fair and reasonable that, in the event of the landlord taking possession of the property, the tenant who had expended so much money upon the barn should receive compensation, based upon its value, at the end of his lease?

352. *Mr. Ewing.*] You come from Ulladulla? Yes.

353. Has there been much consideration given in Ulladulla to a Bill of this kind? Well, I have talked about it as much as I could; I do not know what others have done. I am satisfied it will be a popular Bill. In fact, I have talked to landowners about it, and, putting the matter to them in the form in which it is embodied in this Bill, they have thoroughly endorsed the principle. There are many who are under the impression that a tenant might put on any improvements he thought proper, and which might be utterly useless to the farm. But the Bill provides for that, and unless the improvement was of use to the farm the tenant would receive no compensation. I think the Bill would be generally accepted. I have advocated and agitated the matter for some time—in fact, long before this Bill was before the public. It is no new thing to me.

354. And you think it would be a sufficient protection to the landlord to provide that the compensation should fairly represent the value of the improvements to the incoming tenant? I do not know what more protection he could require.

355. You think that is quite sufficient, and would preclude the possibility of unwise improvements being put on? The Bill, in the first instance, requires that notice should be given to the landlord before improvements are made.

356. Is there much friction in your district between landlord and tenant? No, fortunately very little.

357. In your part of the country they get on very well without a Bill of this kind? Yes; they get on very well so far, but there is no telling what may occur.

358. Generally speaking, it is time enough to legislate for a difficulty when it arises? It is wise sometimes to take time by the forelock, and legislate for incoming difficulties. Although my part of the district may not, perhaps, suffer a great deal at present; I know this as a fact, that when a lease expires and the landlord and tenant do not agree about the rental, tenders are invited for a fresh lease. You can easily understand that a stranger who never expended a penny upon the farm could afford to offer more rent than the man who had spent all he made upon it.

359. *Mr. Scobie.*] As I understand, the great benefit you see in this Bill is the keeping up of the properties to a higher standard of fertility, and as regards repair, and so on? Exactly, that is the effect it would have.

360. You have had something to do with leases, I suppose? Yes; I have had a lot to do with them.

361. Have you not found that a clause is generally inserted in the lease, stipulating that the holding is to be kept in order, "ordinary wear and tear excepted"? Yes.

362. And that is with the view of effecting the object just mentioned? Yes.

363. The improvements for which provision is made in this Bill are principally in respect of drainage, buildings, and fencing; at home there are a number of other improvements; for instance, much importance is attached to the question of the unexpended manure that has been placed on the land, and also the question of underground drainage;—those are matters very much noticed at home, but they are not provided for here, simply because there is not much done in that way? In some parts of the country I suppose it is done.

364. Is there much under-drainage in your district? No; the country is undulating, and nothing of that sort is required. It is a dairying district. But there is another item not mentioned—clearing and stumping. The country in my district has been hardwood country. The timber is now dead, and it would be beneficial to the land and a great improvement if it were cleared and stumped. The tenant would have the benefit of that work while his lease lasted, and the landlord would have the benefit of it for ever.

365. As I understand you, you see some reason to think that the landlord should have a voice as to the improvements that are put on the land? Yes; I think the landlord should have some voice, but, at the same time, I do not think he should have the whole voice. If the landlord did not agree, I think it should

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Mr.  
D. Kennedy.  
27 April, 1893.

be left to two arbitrators to decide whether the improvements were beneficial to the land, and if they agreed that they were, the improvements should be done.

366. Then, on the other hand, the landlord might wish to put something on the land which a tenant might not approve of;—you think both parties should have a voice as to the improvements to be carried out? Nes. 367. That would come to a matter of mutual agreement? Yes; a landlord might be of a churlish disposition and not a progressive man, and he might refuse to allow the improvements; and the Bill provides that they should be done to the benefit of the tenant and the country at large.

368. Then, with reference to the appointment of referees, I think you see some difficulty in getting that provision to work nicely? Yes; I think the suggestion I made, although only in a crude form, might be a slight improvement.

369. What are the improvements generally put on the holdings in your district? In the first instance the land has to be cleared and ploughed, and very often laid down with artificial grasses. Then it has to be fenced, and buildings have to be erected and all the other necessary things connected with a dairy farm.

370. The fencing and the buildings are the principal things? Yes; there is not much drainage—a little perhaps on the flats, but not a great deal. Reference has been made to the usual clause in a lease that the tenant must keep the fences in repair, fair wear and tear excepted. Now, when a tenant takes possession of a farm the fences may have been erected for twenty years, and are almost worthless. If the tenant puts up a new fence, having only a ten years' lease, at the end of his term the fence has still ten years of its life to last, and the landlord gets the benefit of that. Of course, the tenant might keep the old fence and patch it up the best way he could, but it would not afford sufficient protection between himself and his neighbours. Still by keeping it in repair he could comply with the clause in his lease.

371. But if an intending tenant saw that the fences were so very bad, he would naturally want to know what the landlord was going to do before he took possession? But supposing the landlord says, "I will do nothing. There it is, you can do the best you can."

372. In that case, unless the landlord gave the man some compensation in the terms of the lease, he would not be likely to take it at all? Well, necessity has no law sometimes. A man, by force of circumstances, may be compelled to take it. He might have a family, and not be in a position to remove somewhere else. It is all very well to say the country is wide, and that a man can go wherever he likes, but a man cannot go wherever he likes—he may not be in a position to remove wherever he likes.

373. *Chairman.*] You were asked whether the landlord and tenant could not come to an agreement without a Bill of this kind; but don't you think that if a Bill of this kind became law it would compel satisfactory arrangements to be arrived at between landlord and tenant, and if it had no other effect than that it would do good? I have always admitted that if the landlord and tenant could come to a satisfactory arrangement there would be no necessity for any other process in their particular case. But suppose they do not, then the Bill comes in and says, "You shall do so." That is why I approve of the Bill. That is exactly the provision in Mr. Gladstone's Bill with regard to Irish holdings. He does not propose to compel the landlord and tenant to go to court, but in the event of their not agreeing a court is provided to take evidence as to what the land is worth, and the parties have to submit to its decision, and so it would be in this case.

374. *Mr. Garrard.*] You are speaking of an existing tenant who may want his lease renewed? Yes; or even an incoming tenant.

375. But you would not pass a law to compel an owner of land to give his land to a tenant upon any conditions that might be set down in any particular law, without his consent? Well, it is a great question whether the landlord can simply do what he likes with his land. In my opinion, he simply holds it as a trustee for the benefit of the public at large. He has a certain right to it according to the money invested in it, but I do not know that he can do just as he likes with it.

TUESDAY, 2 MAY, 1893.

Present:—

MR. EWING,

MR. SCOBIE,

MR. GARRARD.

J. W. BOWES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. George Bishop called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr.  
G. Bishop.  
2 May, 1893

376. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? At Woodville.

377. What is your occupation? I am a tenant farmer.

378. How long have you been so engaged? Well, all my life.

379. Have you always resided at Woodville? With the exception of about nine months. I came there in 1849.

380. How long have you been following the occupation of a farmer? About thirty years.

381. Have you read the Bill now before the Committee, called the Agricultural Holdings Bill? I have.

382. You have had a good deal of experience with regard to the relations of landlord and tenant? Yes.

383. Having read the Bill, do you think that it would be in the interest, not only of the tenants, but also of the landlords? I do, most undoubtedly.

384. You believe in the principle of compensation for improvements to tenant farmers? I do.

385. Has there been any demand for a Bill of this kind, so far as you know, in your part of the country? Yes. As long almost as I can remember anything in connection with farming, it is a matter I have heard a deal said about.

386. And although there has been no active agitation, so far as public meetings are concerned, for a Bill of this kind, still you know that the farmers generally in your part of the country have been asking for such a measure? They have.

387. I think the late Sir Robert Wisdom promised to introduce a Bill somewhat on the lines of this Bill? He did.

388. Do you know if he ever did introduce that Bill? I think not.

389. From your knowledge of farming and of the interests of landlords, do you think it would be detrimental to that class in any way? No; rather the reverse.

Mr.  
G. Bishop.  
2 May, 1893.

390. What would be the effect as regards agriculture generally of having this Bill introduced into our Legislation? I think the tenant farmers would have better buildings to occupy.

391. And you think it would improve farming generally, and lead to a higher class of agriculture? Yes; I believe it would.

392. In short, you believe it is a Bill that is decidedly in the interests of farmers? I do.

393. It is my intention, if the Bill gets into Committee, to propose an amendment by which some understanding shall be come to as to whether the improvements to be carried out are in the interest of the holding. I propose to add these words at the end of Clause 4, which provides that the tenant shall give notice of intended improvements:—

And the landlord may within one month from the giving of such notice, deliver to the tenant a dissent in writing to such intended improvements, and require the matter in difference to be referred to arbitration, and, thereupon, a reference may be had in manner provided by this Act—

- (1.) If the referees or umpire shall determine that the improvements specified in the tenant's notice, or some of them, will increase the value of a holding to an incoming tenant and be a suitable and desirable improvement to the holding, they shall make an award accordingly, and the tenant shall be entitled to compensation for the improvements which he shall make in accordance with such award.
- (2.) If the referees or umpire shall determine that such improvements, or some of them, will not increase the value of the holding to an incoming tenant, and are unsuitable and undesirable improvements to the holding, the tenant shall not, if he executes any improvements which have been disallowed, be entitled to any compensation therefor.

Do you think such an amendment would be an improvement? Yes, I do.

394. *Mr. Scobie.*] Have you heard much complaint in connection with the estate you are on, with reference to any hardship under existing circumstances? Not as far as people leaving the place is concerned, because the tenants there are almost there for a lifetime. They complain in this way—they say it is not worth their while to make improvements, for they do not know when they may have to leave, and they would get no compensation for their improvements. Our landlord has compensated the tenants—that is, he has assisted them in building in some cases, although not in mine.

395. When tenants want to get improvements made on the land, is it difficult to arrange with the landlord as to these improvements, if they are reasonable? In my individual case the landlord would not give me a penny. He told me straight that what improvements I made I should have to carry out at my own expense, unconditionally.

396. Generally speaking, of what tenure are the leases? My lease was for five years in the first instance—that is, about fourteen years ago.

397. I think we understood from the evidence of Mr. Croaker that the landlord kept the fences up? Not in my case.

398. I think he referred to the cultivation part? Yes; they do keep those fences in repair, but in our paddock we have had to maintain them. I have had to put my fences there and keep them in repair—that is, along the three sides of the holding.

399. The improvements to which this Bill applies are only "Drainage of land; erection, repair, or enlargement of buildings; making and repairs of fences." Do you think that estate would be benefited in any way by this Bill in the matter of drainage? Most undoubtedly I do.

400. Drainage is required? Very much. It is very flat black country.

401. There are other estates that would require to unite in carrying out any drainage as well as the estate you occupy? I believe that would be the simplest course to pursue. The estate on which I reside—the Woodville Estate—could be drained independently of any other; but, perhaps, not at the same expense as if two were done together.

402. The drainage as applied to that estate would be the surface drainage of flat lands? Yes.

403. Do you think this Bill should apply to present leases? Of course I know that in justice it should, but it is a question with me if there is any chance to do anything with it if it is made to apply to present leases.

404. In the part of the country to which you have been referring are the tenants allowed to sub-let without the consent of the owner? No.

405. With the consent of the owner the incoming tenant might give something for the improvements on the land upon taking possession? That has been done on one or two occasions, but it is not the general rule.

406. I understand that the proposed amendment read by the Chairman is to enable an arrangement to be come to between the landlord and the tenant, before they are compelled to go to work, as to what is required or necessary? Yes.

407. Is that not what is pretty much the practice at present—it would be an arrangement between the landlord and tenant? Not as far as my personal experience is concerned.

408. If a man wants to put a building up he does so at his own cost without consulting the landlord? Yes.

409. And he is liable to go out at the end of his term? Yes.

410. Five years? Yes; or one year as the case may be. Most of them are annual tenants.

411. It has been stated in evidence that a good deal of the land after having been cultivated goes out of cultivation—do you notice much of that? As far as my experience is concerned on the greater portion of the Woodville Estate—perhaps one-half of it—the cultivation was once turned into a paddock on account of seasons of flood such as the one we are passing through at present. But, ultimately, it was all put under cultivation again, and it has been under cultivation for about fourteen years.

412. The land to which you refer is all good lucerne land at the bottom of the range of hills, where the houses are generally built? No. On perhaps one-third of the Woodville Estate the land is too low to grow lucerne. There is too much saltpetre in it. It will grow anything else.

413. *Chairman.*] It will grow good potatoe crops, for instance? Yes; or oats, maize, barley, or anything else you like.

414. *Mr. Ewing.*] How long is your present lease? I had a lease for five years at first. At the end of that time, about thirteen years ago, I renewed the lease for ten years, and it expires within two years from the present time.

415. What rent are you paying? Under my present lease I pay £3 an acre for 51 acres, and £2 an acre for 20 acres, and there is attached a paddock of about 7 acres, for which I pay nothing.

416. You pay then about £2 10s. an acre rent? Yes; I dare say that would be about the average.

417.

Mr.  
G. Bishop.  
2 May, 1893.

417. When your lease runs out, will you get the farm at the same price again? At less, or I will not occupy it.
418. Would you have any difficulty in getting another place? It is hard to get a good place in that district.
419. Do you know that there are large portions of the Colony where you can get land very much cheaper, and land which will give you as good a return as you are getting from your present farm? Yes, I do. Unfortunately I did not know it soon enough.
420. Why? If I had I should not have laid out so much money where I am. That is where the trouble is.
421. The difficulty in moving? Besides that, I have laid out £500 in building fences and so on, for which I should get no compensation, except at the good grace of my landlord.
422. You have then about 78 acres of land? Yes.
423. And you are able to make a fair living out of it? I have not done so for the last four years; I have not lived at all.
424. You have been making nothing lately? I have been losing £200 a year.
425. Because of the floods? Yes. I have lost £200 a year for four years.
426. Is it to the interest of the landlords that this Bill should pass? I think so.
427. And you think the landlords think it is themselves? Perhaps not. I cannot, of course, answer for the landlords, though, I believe, honest landlords think it would be to their interest.
428. When you speak of honest landlords you mean reasonable landlords? Yes; a man must be honest to be reasonable.
429. Suppose they were all reasonable landlords and reasonable tenants, would there be any need for a Bill at all? No; on the same principle that there would be no need for constables if everybody were honest.
430. Suppose this Bill does pass. Take your own case. You will go back to your landlord for a new lease. Do you think he will come under the conditions of this Bill, or will he make a special lease with you binding you in any way he sees fit—that being, of course, any way you are prepared to agree to? I do not think it probable that my landlord would. But that is where the trouble would come in with most of the tenants, I think.
431. Even if the Bill passes the landlord will still have it in his power to say, "Either you sign my lease on my terms or you go"? That is the difficulty.
432. Therefore, to make this Bill so that it would be absolutely safe for the farmer you must put a penal clause in it prohibiting the landlord from making another agreement? Yes.
433. That appears to be the difficulty in the whole case? That is the great difficulty I see in the Bill. The landlord may compel the tenant to come under certain terms. I do not think my landlord would do so, but I think the landlords generally would.
434. Generally speaking, a man who has been able to acquire land has a pretty good knowledge of the best way to get the profits out of it? Yes.
435. What is the main difficulty under which you labour in connection with improvements. A witness from the same part of the country told the Committee that primarily it was buildings, barns, and things of that kind? Barns, houses, stables, sheds, and underground tanks.
436. Those are the main things? Yes.
437. The same witness also told the Committee that if the outgoing tenant had the right to move his barns and houses when he went away he would be fairly well satisfied. What do you think of that view of the case? I think it would be much better than the existing system, but it would not be as good as the proposal in the Bill.
438. Still it would be some relief for the tenants? Yes; most undoubtedly.
439. Farmers could generally put up such buildings as could be removed and so that the timber would be worth its value. Under those circumstances would not the buildings be worse than ever? No; I think they would be of a better class, because, as a rule, tenant farmers only build of wood. In our district they do not, as a rule, build brick or stone houses.
440. *Chairman.*] You have seen the schedule of improvements to be allowed under the Bill? Yes.
441. Do you think they cover pretty well all that is required by tenant farmers? As far as I know they do.
442. It has been suggested by one of the witnesses that the word "repairs" should be left out of the schedule; do you think that would be an advisable alteration? No, I do not think so. If the tenant were allowed compensation he would keep his buildings in repair.
443. And you think there are times when repairs are absolutely necessary in the form of improvements? Yes.
444. There are occasions when the goodwill of a holding is sold? Yes; but landlords object to that.
445. This Bill if it became law would obviate that difficulty? Yes.
446. Then in that respect it must be in the interest of the landlord? I think so.
447. What is about the average rental in your part of the country? From £2 to £3 an acre until you get nearer Maitland. In our district the bulk of the land is let at something between £2 and £3 an acre.
448. Do you know of cases where the rent has been increased after improvements have been placed on the land by the tenant? The rent has been increased on my holding, but I do not think it has been from that cause.
449. What is the state of the farms in your district, as a rule. Are they in good order and repair—the buildings generally? The buildings generally are barely tenantable.
450. Very dilapidated? Yes; the bulk of them are very old, and very low and bad in structure.
451. That is the case simply because the tenants have no encouragement to place improvements upon the land? Yes; they will all tell you that, at any rate. If you speak to a tenant he says, "What is the use of my improving it."
452. What is the present system with regard to leases? On our two estates the land is leased from year to year. I believe my case is nearly the only exception. I had to lay out so much money that I would not take the land without a lease.
453. I understand that you have given this matter a good deal of consideration, that you have carefully read the Bill, and made inquiries for some years into the principles embodied in it, and you believe that a Bill of this kind if passed into law would really be a benefit? I do, both to the landlord and the tenant.

TUESDAY, 9 MAY, 1893.

Present:

MR. H. CLARKE,

MR. GARRARD,

MR. SCOBIE.

J. W. BOWES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Thomas Charles Worboys called in, sworn, and examined :—

454. *Chairman.*] Where do you live? At Spring Hill, near Orange.

455. What is your occupation? A farmer.

456. How long have you been engaged in farming? Since 1863.

457. During that time have your operations been confined to the Orange district? Yes.

458. I suppose you have a pretty general knowledge of the state of the law as between landlord and tenant, not only in that district but in the Colony generally? Yes, a fair knowledge, not perhaps as intimate a knowledge as some have, but in my position as a magistrate I have come into contact with men having difficulties, and I have had to deal with matters in relation to landlord and tenant to a considerable extent.

459. From your knowledge of the question, do you think any improvement could be introduced to do away with the friction which exists to some extent between landlord and tenant? Yes. As soon as I received a copy of this Bill, which I did without any previous intimation, I read it carefully through, and it seemed to me exactly to meet the difficulties that are complained of between landlord and tenant. I had conversations with men only just previously in reference to the matter—men at Bathurst and other places who were complaining greatly about the present state of things. They said that it was really a misery now to have anything to do with letting land to tenants; that there was nothing binding; that the tenants really took all they could get out of the ground, and that there was no inducement for a man to do anything on the land; that it did not pay the owner to do anything to the land; and there was no inducement to the tenant to do anything beyond getting all he could out of the ground. I was convinced that something was necessary to do away with this state of things between landlord and tenant, and when I got this Bill it seemed to me to be just the thing to meet all the difficulties. I have looked carefully through the Bill, and with the exception of one or two clauses which might be made a little more definite, it does not contain anything objectionable. The principle of the Bill is a most excellent one, and the measure is just what is necessary to remove the friction that exists between landlord and tenant. At present no encouragement is held out to the tenant to make improvements, and the landlord has no encouragement to make improvements because he cannot get sufficient rent to cover his outlay. But this Bill just meets the difficulty. When improvements are wanted under this Bill they will have to be carried out. I think it is a most excellent measure, and I shall only be too glad to see it come into operation.

460. From your experience as a farmer and having read the Bill, you believe that the principles embodied in it if passed into law will ameliorate the conditions which exist at the present time between landlord and tenant? I really do, and I believe it will be the means of elevating the system of farming very greatly.

461. You think it will be as much in the interest of the landlord as in the interest of the tenant farmer himself? Yes, it will be equally in the interest of both parties. If clause 4 as amended, which the chairman has indicated, is inserted in the Bill that will meet all that is wanted.

462. You mean as a safeguard to prevent the tenant going to unnecessary expense in putting improvements upon his holding that are not required? Yes, it would be a safeguard to both parties.

463. *Mr. H. Clarke.*] You think that the ordinary leases or agreements hitherto made between landlord and tenant are not sufficient for the ordinary purposes of both? No; they have not hitherto proved to be sufficient.

464. You think then, that the Bill as a whole would be a great improvement upon the present mode of operations between landlord and tenant? A very great improvement. I believe it would cause a revolution in many places in regard to the character of the homesteads, and would lead to an improvement in the farms generally. Some of the tenant farms round about Bathurst are in the most dilapidated state for want of something of the kind.

465. The only improvements to which the Bill applies are those mentioned in Schedule I, namely, "Drainage of land, erection, repair or enlargement of buildings, making and repairs of fences." Do you think those improvements would be sufficient? Yes. There is another improvement of very great importance, and that is, the manuring of land to keep it in good condition. If I were letting land I should encourage that in every possible way. It is done in England. The system of colonial farming is going to be altered very much in the future, and we shall have to adopt the practice of manuring.

466. When the land becomes exhausted, and there is no fresh land to go upon, you think the people will have to resort to the system in existence in the old country? Yes.

467. *Chairman.*] Do you not think it would be rather premature to include manures in the Schedule of the Bill? Perhaps it would just now.468. *Mr. Scobie.*] What are the principal crops grown in your district? Wheat, oats, potatoes, and hay—a great quantity of hay. It seems to me that the production is drifting principally into hay and potatoes. There is of course a large quantity of grain grown there now, but I believe that in a very short time there will be less wheat and more potatoes and hay. Wheat is cut for hay. We also grow turnips largely.

469. In the case of potatoes, do you have to use manure to get a fair crop? No; we get a fair crop without manure; but I have used manure for two years and I find it pays excellently. It pays a good 50 per cent. to use manure.

470. What is about the rent of the land per year? About 10s. an acre.

471. What are the principal evils which you find in connection with the present state of things? Things are done in such a loose way. There is nothing binding on either landlord or tenant, and neither will carry out improvements. The landlord seems to aim at nothing but to get his rent, and the tenant seems to aim at nothing but to get all he can out of the land. If the tenant wants a new fence the landlord will say, "Put it up" and the tenant will say, "I cannot afford to put it up—I may not be here another year," and so on. There is no agreement between the two, and the consequence is that nothing is done and the farm is left in the most dilapidated state. There are one or two men whom I know who let their land

Mr. T. C.  
Worboys.  
9 May, 1893.

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9 May, 1893.

land on liberal terms, and who have sufficient forethought to see the advantage of encouraging their tenants to make improvements. They pay their tenants £1 an acre for all the land they clear, and they pay them for all the fencing they put up. In that way they improve their own property and are able to get a higher rent when they want to let it, and they have no trouble in letting their land. There are only one or two men I know of who do that, but they are reaping the benefit of the encouragement thus given to the tenant, and are able to get a much better class of tenant on their farms.

472. I suppose the perfect cure for anything you complain of in that way would be to combine landlord and tenant in one person in the shape of a freeholder? Yes. I think this Bill will just meet the difficulty.

473. The rent you mentioned is small compared with the rents which according to the evidence is obtained in other places, and unless a landlord had a very large place his rents would very soon be swallowed up in improvements? The improvements that are required on an agricultural farm are not of any expensive character.

474. Do you think that before improvements are effected there should be an agreement between landlord and tenant, or should each have power to force the other? I believe that each should have a certain power to force the other to make improvements. I take it that is the object of the Bill—to force either party to do things which are really wanted.

475. *Mr. Garrard.*] Is there anything in the Bill to make the landlord force the tenant to do what he thinks necessary? No.

476. You say that there should be power on either side to demand that certain things should be done. As a matter of fact, does not the Bill only give the tenant power to do the things and make the landlord pay for them? Yes. It provides that if the landlord does not make the improvement the tenant shall do so, if the improvement is necessary, and, in regard to this the proposed amendment by the Chairman seems to put the matter in the proper form.

477. *Mr. Scobie.*] What is the length of lease that is generally given in your district? Generally about five years, not less than five years. There may be some leases longer, but I know of hardly any that are shorter.

478. A long lease is sometimes given for improvements that are to be put upon the ground? There are only one or two instances of that kind of which I am aware; but where that plan is adopted it is working very satisfactorily. Of course the owner does not get very much rent for the first few years. Where the tenant clears perhaps 30 or 40 acres of land every year the owner allows him £1 an acre, and he also allows for substantial fencing that is put up. In a few years his land is thoroughly well cleared and fenced, and he is amply recouped for the encouragement he has given to the tenant.

479. *Chairman.*] In other words this Bill would have the effect of giving to tenants what they would get by obtaining long leases from the landlord? Yes.

480. *Mr. Scobie.*] From the character of the land I understand that drainage would not be much required in your district? In some places it is very much required.

481. What sort of drainage? Underground drainage.

482. You understand this Bill to apply to underground drainage as well as other drainage? Yes.

483. Underground drainage is a very expensive operation? Yes.

484. It would be worth a good deal more than the land up there? In some places it would be worth more than the value of the land, but there are places where the drainage of 1 acre would benefit 8 or 10 acres. There are many instances of that kind.

485. Suppose a case of this kind—A man rented a farm of 40 acres at 10s. an acre, and being impressed with the advantage of underground drainage demanded improvements of that nature from the landlord. If the landlord were short of means do you think it would be a hardship to compel him to make improvements of that kind? In a farm of 40 acres there is very little, as a rule, that wants draining. It is not as if the whole of it or even one-third of it required to be drained. There is no farm that I know of that wants much drainage. An acre or two would be about the extent of the drainage required on most farms. It is generally ridgy ground. It is not flat; you cannot get a farm anywhere that is flat.

486. My observation as to the necessity of drainage is that these hills that have a clayey subsoil, are the very places that require draining. On the Hunter, the alluvial flats have a deep soil which the water goes down through when once the level of the river falls; but on the hills, where there is clay subsoil, the rain falling on the surface sinks in and runs down, and drowns the bottom part of the hills, and these are the places which require pipe draining. Is that so in your district? No; it is only just where the soakage comes out. There is a certain soakage that comes out, but that is only very small. Sometimes it comes out of the side of the hill, and comes down and covers a lot of ground which would really be dry ground if the soakage were tapped.

487. The soakage is more in the nature of a spring? Yes. The expense of draining a farm in our neighbourhood would only be very small. If it were done by means of open drains, it would be much cheaper than underground draining, and would answer the same purpose, only you would lose a certain amount of the surface of the land.

488. Then the improvements that would take place in your district under this Bill, would be principally the erection or enlargement of buildings, and the making or repairs of fencing? Yes, the farmer just wants a good big shed to stow away winter feed for the cattle.

489. Are there any additions that could be made to the Bill, in your opinion, that would make it more complete? No; I have gone carefully through the Bill, and I cannot see that there is anything which might be added to it, except the amendment to clause 4, which the Chairman intends to propose.

490. *Mr. Garrard.*] Do I understand that, in your opinion, the great drawback to farming hitherto is the loose manner in which the leases have been drawn, or the fact that there have been no leases at all? Yes, principally to the fact that there have been no leases at all.

491. Would it not be possible to draw a lease that would set forth clearly and distinctly what was due on the part of the tenant to the landlord, and what was due on the part of the landlord to the tenant, without any legislation? No, I do not think it would. There are so many men, who can afford to do so, who will not spend a shilling on the land if they can avoid it.

492. If this Bill is passed, and landlords have it in their power when the present leases fall in, and when they are giving new leases, to stipulate exactly what is to be done—in other words contract themselves out of the Act altogether, by having a specific lease drawn up—what good would the Act do? Of course there is nothing to prevent them from doing that.

493. Then, what help is the Bill going to be, except to those who have indefinite leases at the present time— it will be a help to them, I suppose? I think it will be a help to a great many people who will fall in with it, and see that it will be to their own benefit.

Mr. T. C. Worboys.

9 May, 1893.

494. You think that if this Bill were passed it would have such an effect upon landlord and tenant that they would avail themselves of its provisions? I believe that they would, because at present there is such a loose way of dealing as between landlord and tenant. One or two landlords at Bathurst have told me lately, that owing to the present state of things it is really unpleasant to have anything to do with tenants.

495. But if both parties are mutually dissatisfied, have they not the power to make an agreement without legislation? But there are so many who will not do so unless they are compelled.

496. You said, in answer to Mr. Scobie, that long leases are sometimes given in consideration for improvements;—do you not think it would be unfair, where a landlord had given a long lease as compensation to the tenant for improvements, that he should be made to pay for such improvements at the end of the lease under a Bill like this? If he gave a long lease as compensation he would already have paid for the improvement.

497. *Chairman.*] In other words, he would have contracted himself outside the scope of this Bill? Just so, and it would not be fair to ask him to pay compensation again.

498. *Mr. Garrard.*] In your district is it usual for the lease between landlord and tenant to be drawn by a lawyer? Yes.

499. What terms are usually employed? I could not say exactly.

500. Is it not set forth that all existing improvements upon the land shall be maintained? There is nothing about improvements, as a rule.

501. Is it usually stipulated that certain improvements shall be done? No.

502. It is simply a lease of certain land for so many years? Yes, and at a certain rent.

503. *Mr. H. Clarke.*] The fences to be kept in repair, fair wear and tear excepted? Yes; but they are not kept in repair. Generally when the tenant leaves they are dilapidated.

504. *Mr. Garrard.*] Is it not a fact that under the very inefficient system of leasing you have just described, leases are given at a comparatively low rent, and for a long term, so as to compensate the tenant for any improvements he may effect upon the farm? No; I do not know of one instance where land is let like that. The men who encourage improvements being put on the land make an offer to the tenant that if he clears 1 acre of ground he will get £1 for it, and if he puts up so many rods, or a certain line, of fencing he will be allowed so much for it. I only know of two men in our district who will go to that extent. Every year their properties are improving in value, and as soon as one of their farms is to let there are twenty men ready to take it at once because of the improvements. In the case of other places the men say, "Oh there is not a bit of fencing upon it; I shall have to re-fence it; I am not going to do it," and even if they can get the land for half the rent they will not take it. So that encouragement should be given to make improvements on the holdings. If I had twenty farms to let I should offer every tenant all the inducements I could to make improvements.

505. You are a tenant farmer? No; I am a freeholder—a free selector.

506. You have no tenants? No.

507. Have you ever occupied the position of tenant farmer? No; I took up my land under the Robertson Act.

508. You have never occupied the position of landlord, letting land out to tenants? No.

509. *Chairman.*] Notwithstanding that, you have had a very wide experience with regard to the existing conditions between landlord and tenant, having been for a long time a resident in the district where you live, and knowing the conditions and the friction which exist between landlord and tenant? Yes.

510. As a matter of fact, this Bill, if it becomes law, will not affect such persons as you referred to just now, and whom we might style reasonable and good landlords, and who are quite willing to give concessions to their tenants in the manner provided by the Bill, but on the other hand it will compel those who do not accept the proper responsibility of landlords to do the same thing? I think so. I think it will encourage that system.

511. A previous witness expressed the opinion that the Local Land Boards would be more competent to deal with the regulations under which this Bill would be carried out than arbitrators as proposed in the Bill; from your knowledge of the persons who compose the Land Board in your district, do you think that they would be able to determine matters in dispute between landlord and tenant than arbitrators appointed by the parties? I think so, because they are men taken from the community as qualified to judge of such matters, and they are supposed to have a knowledge of all particulars in connection with land.

512. You do not think there would be any bias on the part of members of the Land Board one way or the other? Certainly not in my district.

513. How is your Board composed? The Police Magistrate is one member, and another is an independent gentleman in Orange.

514. They are not pastoral tenants or free selectors? No; they have no interest in land whatever.

515. They are all thoroughly impartial persons appointed by the Government? Yes.

516. *Mr. Garrard.*] And you think it would be better that we should avail ourselves of existing machinery, rather than bring in outside arbitrators? I think so.

517. *Chairman.*] You have no personal knowledge of the working of the English Act? No.

518. I understand you to say, having given consideration to the Bill, that, in your opinion, it is on lines that would be likely to be as beneficial to the landlord as to the tenant? Yes; just as beneficial to the one as to the other.

519. And it would bring about a much better condition of things between the two parties than exists at present? Yes; and it would lead to an improvement in the holdings, and also in the system of agriculture generally.

520. *Mr. Scobie.*] Do you think the Bill, if it should come into force, should apply to existing leases, or only leases made after the commencement of the Act? I fancy it would be rather a difficult thing to interfere with existing leases.

521. As a matter of fact, if there was anything in this Bill objectionable to either tenant or landlord, there would be nothing to compel a landlord to let his land, or compel the tenant to lease it, and they would fall back upon such an arrangement as is contained in clause 5? Yes.

Mr. T. C.  
Worboys.

522. That would be the practice were either the tenant or landlord to object to anything in the Bill? Yes.

9 May, 1893.

523. There is a resort to Courts provided in the Bill where arbitrators fail to agree;—do you think litigation would be increased by the Bill in that way? I am hardly prepared to say. As a rule, in my experience, I have found that there has not been any difficulty in coming to a conclusion where arbitrators have been appointed to settle disputes in reference to land, and so forth.

524. But they do disagree sometimes? I suppose they do; but I have never known such a case in our district. Where disagreement occurs a fresh appointment of arbitrators is necessary, and a great deal of additional expense is incurred, and, therefore, such a proceeding is naturally avoided as much as possible.

525. Where this would come into action would be on the more valuable lands, where more expensive improvements are necessary in carrying on the work of a farm? Yes.

526 *Chairman.*] In reference to the question asked by Mr. Scobie just now, if you will read the clause in the Bill providing the machinery for carrying the Act into operation, you will find that the District Court is only to be called in for the purpose of appointing referees or giving a decision in the event of the referees appointed by the contending parties not acting? Yes; such a necessity would very seldom occur. I approve very much of the principle of compensation for improvements adopted in South Australia in connection with pastoral holdings. There the Government pay the squatter for his improvements, and are reimbursed by the incoming tenant.

527. Are you aware that this Bill is drawn partly on the lines of the South Australian Act, and contains the same principles? I was not aware. I have suggested several times that the New South Wales Government should take a lesson from South Australia, and thus do away with the friction between free selector and squatter, of which there is none in South Australia.

528. You would like to see the same principle in regard to compensation for improvements as applied to Crown lands introduced into New South Wales that is adopted in South Australia? Yes.

TUESDAY, 16 MAY, 1893.

Present:—

MR. SCOBIE,

MR. EWING.

J. W. BOWES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William Coates Kelk called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr.  
W. C. Kelk.

16 May, 1893

529. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? At Bathurst.

530. How long have you been living there? Twenty-one years.

531. Then you know a good deal about the district? Yes; I know it thoroughly.

532. I understand you have had a good deal to do with the farmers in that district—landlords and tenants? Yes; I know nearly all the landlords and their tenants.

533. Is there any friction existing between the landlords and tenants with regard to the tenant holdings;—have they any difficulty in regard to getting on, as a rule? I cannot say that I am aware of any cases of hardship that have actually occurred as between landlord and tenant in respect of agricultural holdings.

534. Have you read the Bill that is before this Committee? Yes; in fact, I may say that I have gone carefully through it, and examined it, and made inquiries about it.

535. If it became law do you think it would be a benefit to tenant farmers? Yes; most decidedly I do.

536. You think it would improve the relations existing at the present time between landlords and tenants with regard to improvements on the holdings? Speaking with regard to the Bathurst district, the Bill being thoroughly mutual in its character, I do not see that the position would be adversely affected, but rather otherwise.

537. In other words, would not the power given by this Bill to tenant farmers to place improvements on their holdings give a great impulse to agricultural pursuits, lead to a better class of farming, better improvements, better kept farms? I think it is most desirable that farmers generally in the district should reside in better dwellings, and in that respect, of course, their holdings would be made much more valuable to them; and on the other hand, as a result, the landlord would be benefited by the fact that the tenure would be lengthened, and as the Bill provides for ample compensation to the landlord, I think I can reply to the question in the affirmative.

538. You are, of course, aware that, at the present time, a tenant can only get improvements placed on his holding at the will of his landlord—the landlord may refuse to do anything with regard to improvements? Exactly so.

539. Do you know of any case where tenants, after placing improvements on their holdings, the rents have been raised? No; but I can tell you of a case in which my own brother-in-law, a sheep farmer or small squatter in the Bathurst district, required his house to be considerably enlarged and other improvements effected. He held his holding under lease from a landlord living at Richmond, and he would not put these improvements on the land unless his lease was renewed at the old rent, because he was certain that if he made the improvements the landlord would afterwards exact a higher rent. He has told me that repeatedly, and I believe there are other cases of a similar kind.

540. As a matter of fact, tenants are deterred from putting improvements on their holdings, fearing that they will either get notice to leave or that the rent will be raised? Yes; I know that for a fact.

541. Having read the Bill, you think that the principle embodied in it, of compensation for improvements, is in the interest of both classes? Yes.

542. From your knowledge of the Bathurst district, having lived there for many years, and having come in contact with the agriculturists, what is the condition of the farms—the houses, the fencing, and the drainage? As a rule, they are of a very indifferent character.

543. There is plenty of room, therefore, for improvement in these matters? Yes, and if the Bill came into operation I believe the improvements would be carried out forthwith in a good many cases.

544. What is about the average rental per acre generally in the Bathurst district? I should think about 12s. 6d.

545. What is the average size of the farms? I should say the average would be from about 70 to 80 acres.

546. Have you read the Schedule to the Bill? Yes.

547.

547. Do you think the improvements mentioned there—drainage of land, enlargement of buildings, and making and repairs of fences—would cover the requirements of the farmers in your district? Yes; I cannot think of any other improvements that could be added to make the schedule more complete—at any rate none that a landlord could be asked to make.

Mr.  
W. C. Kelk.  
6 May, 1893.

548. Do you think that the improvements specified in the schedule are such as might be legitimately carried out by a landlord in the interests of his holding, to be paid for by him? Yes; I do not know whether it would be proper to consider the advisableness of suggesting that the tenants should manure the land in any way. At present there is much impoverishment of the soil by reason of bad farming.

549. You mean that manures should be added periodically? Yes, something should be done. There is an everlasting complaining about the impoverishment of the land year after year.

550. In the English Act manuring is one of the strong features? Yes; it is compulsory there.

551. Are the leases in the Bathurst district long or short, or are the tenancies only yearly? To the best of my belief they are principally yearly tenancies.

552. Your interests, I presume, are as much with one class as with the other? Yes; just about equal.

553. And the information you are giving the Committee now is information which you think would be as much to the benefit of the landlord as the tenant? Precisely so. I am very much impressed with what I consider is the mutual character of the Bill. It is equally beneficial to both landlord and tenant.

554. I propose to add an amendment to clause 4 of the Bill, which will provide that before the tenant shall have power to make improvements a referee shall decide whether or not they are such as ought to be carried out. Do you think that would be an improvement? Yes; I think it would decidedly add to the mutually beneficial character of the Act; and it struck me that some provision of the kind should come in after clause 3. It meets an objection which I had noted in that part of the Bill—that there should be some provision enabling the landlord to see whether the tenant is really *bonâ fide* in his application, and the improvements are actually required.

555. Have you heard any desire expressed on the part of the farmers in the Bathurst district for legislation of this kind? I have heard intelligent farmers speak of the necessity for an Act somewhat similar to what they speak of as the Irish Act, and this Bill seems to me to meet the case.

556. Having read the Bill, and having considerable experience in regard to the wants of farmers, you believe that if carried into law it would be of great assistance to agriculturists, both landlord and tenant? I believe it would be a great advantage both to landlord and tenant. It would be an advantage to everybody, and we should have an improvement in the character of farming.

557. I believe you are a member of the Land Board of your district? Yes.

558. It has been suggested that instead of appointing referees for the purpose, as proposed in the Bill, it would be better if the duty of deciding as to the value of improvements and so on were left to the Local Land Boards;—what is your opinion in regard to that? I am decidedly of opinion that the work could be done by the Land Boards. I cannot think of a better tribunal to which these matters in dispute could be brought, the members of the Land Boards being men accustomed to make appraisements and valuations, and who are thoroughly in touch with matters of this kind. I think it would be a saving of expense, and give greater confidence as to the working and the *bonâ fide* carrying out of the Act. It would give great confidence to the tenants if they knew that they could bring their cases before such a Board. The working of the Land Boards seems to me to be thoroughly satisfactory, and their decisions in the matter of appraisements are very seldom appealed against. I am now speaking of the Bathurst district, where it is a very rare thing to have any appeals. The very fact of the lessees so seldom relinquishing their leases is a proof that the awards of the Boards in the matter of rent are fair and equitable, and I think the same would apply to the carrying out of this Act.

559. Do you think the landlords and tenants would both have sufficient confidence in the Land Boards to accept their awards in lieu of the clause in the Bill framed for this purpose? Yes; I feel sure they would. The Land Boards are men of experience and judgment, and men of common sense. I am assuming that they would have power to take evidence, and that the landlord and tenant could each bring witnesses in support of his case. Under such circumstances a fair judgment would be given.

560. *Mr. Scobie.*] What are the principal crops grown in the Bathurst district? Wheat and hay.

561. Are they very paying crops? In ordinary seasons they pay very well. As a rule, farming does not pay up there. There have been exceptional years when it has paid remarkably well; but, as a rule there, the farming is not of a superior character. The yield of the crops, for some years past, has been light. When, judging from the early appearance, you would think there was going to be a splendid yield it has turned out the reverse. It seems to depend on a few showers towards the end of the season.

562. How many bushels per acre of wheat is considered a fair crop? Twelve bushels would be considered a fair crop.

563. You spoke of manures being required, have you any supply of material suitable as manure for the growth of wheat? No; I do not think we have—not artificial manures.

564. Considering the small value of his crop, the tenant could not afford to put up anything like expensive buildings on the holding? Certainly not, as a rule. There are a number of tenants who have been residing in the district for a lifetime, who were there in the good old times, and some of these are exceedingly well off, but those who have taken farms recently are not in such good circumstances.

565. Many of the farmers, then, will pay wages from the accumulations of previous years? Exactly so. Most of the farmers who have started in the district recently are the sons of old farmers who have done well. Not many of them are fresh arrivals.

566. The rent you have mentioned of 12s 6d. per acre is not such a rent as would enable the landlord to put up many improvements? Though perhaps 12s. 6d. is a fair average, there are many tenants who pay considerably more than that. There are some landlords who derive immense rentals.

567. Are there many large land-owners who let their land out for agricultural purposes? No; not many large ones. The large land-owners are comparatively few in number.

568. Does the land there require draining for agricultural purposes? No; there is very little land there that requires draining. It is mostly sloping or undulating land.

569. Have you heard anything like a loud demand for a Bill of this nature? Not a loud demand.

570. Just in conversation? Well, the farmers up there seem to be men who will submit to anything so long as they can keep body and soul together. Still I have heard the opinion expressed that it would be a great benefit if such an Act as this were passed, though there is no decided clamour, so to speak, on the part of the farmers for a measure of this kind.



Mr.  
W. C. Kelk.  
16 May, 1893.

571. You mentioned a case where the tenant would not put up improvements till his lease was renewed; was that renewal of lease considered as something equivalent to assistance in making the improvements? No; it was simply done because the landlord was a man who took advantage of that kind of thing, and who, because a tenant improved his land would demand a higher rental afterwards. It was because he did so on a previous occasion that the tenant took this precaution, and deprived himself of a great deal of comfort and convenience in consequence.

572. The tenant in that case used the same prudence that all tenants should use? Precisely.

573. Do you think such an Act as this should apply to present leases, or only to leases made after it comes into operation? To present leases, decidedly. I know of a case that occurred only the other day where a landlord, who I am sorry to say is a representative of several others, actually told a person who desired to become his tenant, "I shall not only not make these improvements, but I shall not allow you to make them."

574. In some cases a landlord on being appealed to says he will not go to the cost of making improvements but will give the tenant a long lease and he can make what improvements he likes. I suppose that will occur pretty often? Of course that is a matter of arrangement. An alternative of that kind might be frequently advanced by landlords in preference to going to the expense of making improvements themselves. That would occur as a matter of course; but it would be for the tenant to say whether the length of lease would really be an equivalent.

575. In a case of that kind where there was an understanding between the landlord and tenant and where the landlord had given the tenant a long lease on the condition mentioned, would it be fair for the tenant to charge the landlord for the improvements? Certainly not, if there was a satisfactory understanding and a proper agreement drawn up between them. At present there is very great looseness in regard to agreements, and the importance of these things being in black and white should be pointed out.

576. There is a certain amount of compulsion in the Bill—the landlord or the tenant can compel the other in certain cases; do you think that is advisable, or do you think it would be better to have an agreement between the two, so as to avoid friction? I think that is provided for in the Bill.

577. In the present state of affairs do you think it would not be preferable to act on clause 5 of the Bill than that a law should be passed compelling either one party or the other to make improvements when they might not be in a position to do so? It seems to me that to act on clause 5 would remove the difficulty. All this Bill requires is that the landlord shall make the improvements suggested by the tenant, subject, of course, to any modifications which the tenant might consider reasonable on the part of the landlord, and clause 5 very properly provides for the matter being removed, so to speak, from the operation of the Act.

578. Clause 5 is what is acted upon at the present time in the absence of the law, the parties agree one with the other as to what is required. But this Bill goes somewhat further, and introduces a sort of compulsion? Yes, and with it compensation.

579. I suppose in your experience you are aware that there are a number of landlords who are only so in name, who have mortgages on their property, and who are not in a position to make the improvements required by the tenant without getting accommodation? Yes; they are not the absolute owners. But in my experience, as a member of the Land Board, I find that the mortgagees, who I suppose are the absolute owners for the time being, as a rule do all they possibly can to encourage improvements. I can easily understand an impecunious landlord not being in a position to do very much. He is bound, perhaps, hand and foot to a Bank. In that case I presume it would be necessary to get the consent of the Bank or mortgagee.

580. With regard to the amendment which the Chairman wishes to add to clause 4 providing for reference to referees before improvements are undertaken, considering the poor condition of the tenants in your district, as you have mentioned, and that expense is generally attached to such reference, if one party compelled the other, would there not be a certain amount of irritation created? I cannot see why there should be. If the landlord disputes the necessity for the improvements or their character he can object, and certainly the tenant should have some means of acting with certainty as to what he is doing. It would not do for him to go blindly to work. While the tenant is protected, there is a clause under which the landlord can claim compensation, so that it is not as if the compensation were one-sided.

581. Suppose you were a landlord and had a piece of land to let, and you did not approve of the provisions of this Act, and wished to make provisions of your own, would you not simply say to the intending tenant, "These are my conditions; I will do so and so," apart from the Act altogether;—would he not either have to comply with your conditions or not take the land? It is competent for any landlord to make what agreement he likes. But it would have to be a proper and legally-drawn agreement. If it were not, the landlord would be out of court, and the tenant could operate. It would be competent for any landlord to safeguard himself in the manner suggested.

582. If you were a landlord, a tenant who, having read a little, had a fad about underdraining, might under this Bill require you to put improvements on the land which would not be of any value, and to which you would object. On the other hand, if you were an intending tenant, you would act in a prudent way, like the tenant you have mentioned, and if the landlord's terms were not suitable you would look elsewhere, as in any other matter of business? Yes, of course. The effect of this Bill will be that at the beginning of the term the landlord and tenant will have these things pretty well squared up, and a great many unnecessary applications for so-called improvements afterwards would be saved. If I were a tenant, and knew there was an Act like this in operation, I should be very careful indeed to see that I did not go upon a place unless the fences were good, the necessary drainage were made, and the buildings were in good repair; and I suppose any ordinary tenant would do the same.

583. From your knowledge of this question, do you think it wise to introduce a law regulating the relations of landlord and tenant in this way unless there is a pronounced demand for that law? I have only spoken of my own district which is a very old and settled district, and from my observation and my knowledge of the character of the farms in that part of the country I believe that legislation of this kind is absolutely necessary.

584. Is land easily obtainable by tenants in your district? A good deal of the land is locked up, but every year more and more is being thrown open.

585. *Mr. Ewing.*] Is there much friction in the Bathurst district between landlord and tenant? Not that I know of.

586. You have no evidence of it? No; only that I know that many tenants wish that certain things should be done but they are afraid to ask to have them done because they know they will be refused—they have been refused over and over again.

587. As a rule do the landlords in your district treat their tenants fairly well? Yes, as a rule—what they consider fairly well.

588. And therefore the difficulties or troubles are details? Yes.

589. Do you regard it as a wise thing to legislate for details? It depends on what is meant by details.

590. Suppose as a rule the landlords and tenants are getting on satisfactorily, though some landlords and some tenants are not, if the general state of things is satisfactory would it not be well to leave them alone and let the parties adjust their differences themselves? That would encourage what I call a happy-go-lucky way of living with which many of them are satisfied. But there is a great difference in tenants. For instance, with regard to details, a tenant may have lived on his holding for a great many years and required a lot of fencing to be done, but if the landlord says "Go on, patch it up, patch it up" he will patch it up so as to live on the holding. But I do not think it is right and proper that a tenant should be compelled to carry on in that way. The same thing occurs in regard to the houses—there is a great deal of this patching up and making shift on the part of tenants who have occupied farms for a great number of years, and who are entitled to greater comfort and convenience than they have at present.

591. Of what value will the Bill be to those tenants. The landlord need not come under the Bill unless he sees fit. He can make his own lease or agreement? I consider that the best effect of legislation of this character would be that before the tenant took a holding he would be careful to see that it was in proper order. At present tenants take holdings in whatever state they may happen to be.

592. A man takes land because he wants it? Certainly.

593. While there is plenty of land and few tenants the tenants make good terms, but while there are plenty of tenants and little land, the landlords make good terms. Is that not the experience in all countries? Yes; I dare say it is. I am speaking of what I know. Bathurst is an old settled district, and many of the farm-buildings there are very dilapidated.

594. How will legislation of this kind help those tenants, if the landlord says, "I am not going to bother about this Bill; if you want my land, these are my terms"? Having read the Bill, all I can say is that I believe it would lead to a better understanding between landlord and tenant, and improve the condition of farming.

595. As long as the landlord has the right of making such terms as he may see fit under the laws of the country, a law of this kind can be of no value to a tenant in that he is not affected by the operation of it? But an Act of this character is in existence in other parts of the world, and I suppose there must be a reason for its being called into operation. There may be tenants in other parts of the country besides the Bathurst district to whom the provisions of the Bill would apply with great advantage.

596. If the Bill is required at all had you not better perfect it by making it compulsory that the landlord and tenant should adjust their differences in the terms of the Act? I consider that this Bill is compulsory.

597. It cannot be compulsory as long as the people can evade it. Before it can be compulsory you must make it an offence for a man to contract himself out of the Act? I consider the advantages to the tenant to be so great that in view of clause 5 I should not venture to look at the matter in the light suggested.

598. Would you impose a penalty on any man making a contract outside the terms of the Act? No.

599. Then, you would not make the Act compulsory? It strikes me that it would require another section or some other provision in order to do that.

600. But would you do it? Most decidedly not.

601. You would still permit the landlord and tenant to make such agreements as they saw fit? Of course, and that will be the very effect if this Bill is passed into law.

602. Would you permit the landlord and tenant to make mutual agreements without respect to the Act if they saw fit to do so? They could do so in terms of clause 5.

603. Would you put in a penal clause forcing the landlord or the tenant to come under this Bill? I cannot help thinking that there is quite sufficient of compulsion in the equitable and mutual agreement between landlord and tenant provided for by the Bill. Clauses 6 and 7 provide as follows:—

If no such agreement shall be come to within one month after the notice shall have been given, the landlord may, unless the notice is previously withdrawn, undertake to execute the improvement himself and may execute the same accordingly in any reasonable and proper manner he shall think fit, and may charge the tenant interest after the rate of £5 per centum per annum on the outlay incurred in executing the improvement, such interest to be payable and recoverable as rent in the same manner and at the same time as the rent in respect of the holding is payable and recoverable.

In default of any such undertaking by the landlord within two months after the notice shall have been given, and also in the event of the landlord failing to comply with his undertaking with all reasonable despatch, the tenant may execute the improvement himself, and shall in that case be entitled to compensation in respect thereof.

With two such clauses as that in the Bill, I think both landlord and tenant, as men of business, would protect themselves sufficiently, and I still adhere to my opinion that the existence of an Act like this would have the effect of causing that better and proper understanding between landlord and tenant at the beginning of a tenancy which should exist, and the tenant would enter upon his holding with some security as regards improvements.

604. Is this your position;—you think that the Bill is so equitable and so reasonable that both landlord and tenant would come under it? I believe so—and so requisite.

605. Suppose the landlord does not want to come under it, for reasons best known to himself, and he says "those are my terms; I will not come under your Bill;"—would you force him to do it? You are supposing the case of a new tenancy, and I have been considering this question more from a point of view of a tenant who has occupied a holding for some years, and who may perhaps continue in occupation for some years to come. I can see now that there is another aspect in which the matter may be viewed.

606. Will you express an opinion as to whether or not the Act ought to be compulsory? I should certainly say it should be made compulsory with regard to contracts at present existing between landlord and tenant.

607. You will go no further than that? I would not like to go any further than that, because, I think, the common sense of men would lead them to make proper arrangements. If I were a landlord and knew of the existence of an Act like this, I should be very careful with regard to my tenant. On the other hand if I were a tenant, I should be very particular to see that the fences were in good repair, and that the buildings were what they ought to be before I went on to the holding.

608.

Mr.  
W. C. Kelk.  
16 May, 1893.

608. You say you would make the Act compulsory with regard to leases at present in existence; say, for the sake of argument, that those leases have three years to run; therefore the value of the Act would cease in three years; you would virtually make it compulsory only for three years? I would make it compulsory for one year, because the Act provides for compensation and the incoming tenant will have to pay.

609. Supposing in the leases at present running the landlords have a hard and fast agreement signed by the tenant, would you supersede those agreements under this Bill? Certainly not. I do not see how that could be done. The right of the landlord would be saved by clause 32 as follows:—

Except as in this Act expressed, nothing in this Act shall take away, abridge, or prejudicially affect any power, right, or remedy of a landlord, tenant or other person vested in or exercisable by him by virtue of any other Act or law, or under or in respect of any contract, or of any improvement, waste, emblements, tillages, fixtures, rents, rates, assessments, or other things.

610. Therefore, it would be limited to such landlords and tenants as had not leases, or had leases that were executed in a slipshod way? Yes; I presume so.

611. Do you think that this Act would bring into existence a better state of things? I do certainly.

612. Even though it were not made compulsory? Yes.

613. *Chairman.*] Do you think the landlords would be likely to any very great extent to contract themselves out of a Bill of this kind;—would they not be likely to avail themselves of its provisions? I think so, inasmuch as their property would be improved.

614. Therefore, if they did not like the Bill and contracted themselves out of it, it would at all events have the effect of bringing about a better state of things, and would compel them to be more reasonable in their arrangements with their tenants? I would not like to say that the landlords are an unreasonable lot of men, but they would be more considerate of the actual requirements of the tenants, if it were found that it were required of them that they should do certain things, they would do them.

615. I think you said you had not heard any desire expressed for a Bill of this kind? No loudly expressed desire.

616. Still you have heard that there is a good deal of grumbling privately on the part of tenant farmers who say, at all events, that they are not satisfied with the existing relations between landlord and tenant, and desire something better? Yes; my experience is that the wishes of many tenants in the Bathurst district would be met by legislation of this kind.

617. As a matter of fact, I suppose there are not a great many tenants up there who know that there is a law in existence at the present time in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and also South Australia, somewhat on the lines of this Bill? Yes, a great number of them are aware of that.

618. And those who have given consideration to the matter, think it would be beneficial if similar legislation were introduced into this Colony? Exactly so. I have not the slightest doubt that it is because of the knowledge of legislation of this kind in other parts of the world that they have ventured to express themselves as they have done to me. I have often heard these other Acts quoted, more especially the Irish Act:

619. How many tenancies are there approximately in your district—a large number? A large number; I could not give you an exact idea.

620. It is a thickly populated farming district? Yes; and every year the number is increasing.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SOIL SURROUNDING NATIVE DOG BORE.

(RETURN RESPECTING ANALYSES OF SAMPLES.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 May, 1893.**[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 11 of 26th April, 1893.]*

## Question.

11. SOIL SURROUNDING NATIVE DOG BORE:—MR. SYDNEY SMITH *asked* THE SECRETARY FOR MINES,—Will he lay upon the Table of this House copies of the analyses of samples of soil from the vicinity of the Native Dog Bore by the chemist of the Department, together with any reports by other officers of the Department of Agriculture?

## Answer.

Mr. J. Coleman to The Director of Agriculture.

The Native Dog Artesian Bore.—Report as to the advisability of utilising the land adjoining this bore for the purpose of an experimental irrigation farm.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that, having received instructions from the Minister for Mines and Agriculture, I proceeded from the town of Bourke on the morning of the 3rd of May, 1892, in company with Mr. John Low, Chief Inspector of the Water Conservation Branch, and Mr. O. C. Macdougall, Inspector for the district of Bourke, towards the Native Dog bore. In connection with the above business we arrived as far as the Grass-tree Hut Hotel and stayed the night. Early in the morning we started and arrived at the bore about 10 o'clock, and commenced our inspection of the water and the portion of land proposed to be irrigated.

*Situation of the Site.*—About 45 miles from the town of Bourke, on the Barrigun Road, the portion of land adjoins the road, and is situated in the parish of Leila, county of Gunderbooka.

*Output of Water from Bore.*—It is estimated at 2,000,000 gallons per day. (See Mr. Low's remarks on page 8.) There certainly is a large supply of water that is now running to waste, and, if suitable for irrigation, could be utilised to the best possible advantage, as about 1,000 or 1,200 acres of land could be easily irrigated on every portion by the water from the bore. Without this supply of water, the locality may well be called "Waterless West." It may well be called at the present time by this name, as the total rainfall in the present year, from 1st January to 24th May, is but 34 points. On looking at the registered rainfall for the last five years, the average has been 17 inches; this is a small quantity for cultivation land, and shows the need for irrigation if it can be carried out with a small cost for water and if other conditions be favourable. The water as it comes from the bore has a temperature of 92 degrees Far., and has a strong taste of soda; but, allowing it to cool, the taste improves, and the alkaline flavour is not so pronounced. The caretaker, Mr. Harlow, informed me that himself, wife, and family of six children have used the water for all purposes for several months past, and had felt no ill effects. Tea made from this water is very dark in colour and rather rough in taste, as if all the colouring matter or tannin from the leaves was extracted. Mr. Harlow said if underlinen was allowed to soak in the water for a few hours, it had a yellow tinge which was removed only by hard scrubbing. Flour when mixed with this water to make bread, had the effect of making splendid light bread, as if an extra quantity

of

of baking powder had been used. I will give you a copy of the analysis of the water taken from Mr. J. W. Boulton's (officer in charge for Water Conservation) report on "Artesian Boring"—

Water from Native Dog Bore—Depth, 475 feet; temperature, 92° Far.

	Grains per gallon.	Rate per 1,000.
Total solid residue ... ..	45.108	0.644
Soluble saline matter ... ..	44.044	.6292
Insoluble mineral matter ... ..	1.064	.0152
Chlorine ... ..	4.500	.0642
Equal to chloride of sodium ... ..	7.415	.1059

*Remarks.*—The water was clear and colourless and free from odour. On evaporation gave a strong alkaline reaction; before evaporation, a slight alkaline reaction. The soluble saline matter consists chiefly of alkaline carbonates, chloride of sodium (common salt), silica, and strong traces of lime, magnesia, and sulphuric acid. The quantities of both the samples received were rather small for analysis. The alkaline carbonates, which were present in a large quantity, are known to excite a strong corrosive action upon the roots of plants, their action being to a great extent remedied by the addition of gypsum to the soil. The amount present in these waters, however, is small, and they may be classed as of a good description for irrigation purposes, and suitable for all domestic purposes.

JOHN C. MINGAYE, F.C.S.,

Analyst.

The main points for consideration in connection with this proposal are the chemical constituents of the land and the action of the water on the same. In the absence of detailed information on these points, I can only suggest that experiments in cultivation be made on the land on a small scale. I would here remark that this site would be in a good situation for the disposal of produce grown, it being close to the main road where all teams and droves of beasts are continually passing from Queensland to Bourke, Sydney, Melbourne, &c., &c.

Should it be thought desirable to utilise this water for irrigation, perhaps the following information may be some value:—

*Timber.*—The timber is not very large except a few white box, which could be utilised for fencing. The other varieties are mulga, yarran, quondong, gidhea, beefwood, ironwood, mugga, turpentine, and various varieties of scrub. The timber is rather thick on the land.

*Fencing—Cost of Fencing.*—On making inquiries of several squatters in the district I found a good 7-wire fence of the following description, viz.:—7 wires No. 8 best steel, with posts 6 x 5 inches square, 6½ feet long, 2 feet in the ground, 7½ feet apart; straining-post erected every 10 chains, and at angles where required, with stays put on each side of straining-posts; rabbit-proof netting 1½-inch mesh, 42 inches wide, No. 17 gauge, with fixing same to fence. I estimate the cost of this description of fence, with the rabbit-proof wire attached, at about £95 per mile. This, if done in the summer months, would be, proportionally, of higher cost.

*Cost of clearing.*—I made inquiries of several adjoining selectors and squatters as to what the cost of clearing land was in this district. If cleared fit for the plough, from 40s. to 45s. per acre; if for grazing purposes only, from 30s. to 35s. per acre.

*Rabbit pest.*—If thought desirable to start an irrigation farm at the Native Dog Bore, the land selected, as marked on the attached plan, will require to be secured with wire-netting, as the rabbits are very numerous; and I may say that on my visit they were there in hundreds. I would respectfully suggest that the caretaker, Mr. Thos. Harlow, be supplied from the Department with a small collection of seeds of fodder and vegetable plants for an experiment to see what effect the water fresh from the bore has on them; also a sufficient quantity of wire-netting to enclose a small paddock or plot close to the bore, and a few lengths of piping or length of hose to apply the water to the said plot.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN COLEMAN.

14/6/92.

### Director's Minute.

THE analyses of the four soils submitted to the chemist show disappointing results, as only one is a good soil. The other three are weak in the most important constituent phosphoric acid, and would not stand the drain of intense culture for more than a few years. Under the circumstances, profitable manuring would be out of the question at present. Soil, No. 4, shows the deleterious nature of the water issuing from the bore. It has been treated with the water for some time, and has evidently filtered the alkaline carbonates out of the water till it has become charged to the extent of over 6 per cent., an amount fatal to all vegetable growth. It would, therefore, be unwise to do more at present than to conduct a small experiment.

If the Officer-in-charge of Public Watering Places can allow the caretaker to do the work needed, and can provide the wire-netting necessary to protect the vegetation, we can provide seeds of lucerne, wheat, grasses, and other plants for trial on the plot selected.

Very little labour will be needed to cultivate (say) 10 square roods and to apply the water when necessary; but the results ought to prove whether the soluble constituents of the bore-water accumulate in the soil in sufficient amounts to injure plant roots.

The Under Secretary.

H.C.L.A., 18/7/92.

### The Analytical Chemist of the Department of Agriculture to The Director of Agriculture.

Analysis of No. 4 sample of soil from the neighbourhood of Native Dog Bore.

Sydney, 23 May, 1892.

SAMPLE No. 4 of the soils from the neighbourhood of the Native Dog Bore was mixed with a deposit consisting principally of sodium carbonate and chlorides. The sodium carbonate amounted to 6.22 per cent. in the entire soil. An analysis of the Artesian Bore water at Native Dog is given in Mr. Boulton's report on Artesian boring.

In this report Mr. Mingaye describes the water as of a good description for irrigation purposes. In the case of the sample of soil the water had no doubt dried up and left the deposit. I would have no hesitation in saying that this soil was unfit for growing crops, sodium carbonate having a corrosive action on the roots. It might be worth while to estimate the percentage of sodium carbonate present in the water, which Mr. Mingaye says is small. Mr. Mingaye also finds strong traces of lime, magnesia, and sulphuric acid, which, however, have not increased the percentage of these substances in the sample of soil to any perceptible extent.

F. B. GUTHRIE.

Department

Department of Agriculture, Sydney, July, 1892.

I HAVE the honor to transmit herewith the Report, by Mr. F. B. Guthrie, F.C.S., Analytical Chemist to the Department, on the analysis of the soil submitted by Mr. Coleman, Department of Agriculture. Sample marked No. 4:—

Locality of soil, Native Dog Bore Reserve; geological formation of surrounding country, tertiary; nature and depth of soil, sand; reaction of soil, alkaline (strongly); capacity for water, 20 per cent.; absolute weight per acre, 6 inches deep, 2,959,139 lb.

*Mechanical Analysis.*

Root fibres, .0 per cent.; stones over  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch diameter .0 per cent.; coarse gravel, more than  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch diameter, .0 per cent.; fine gravel, more than  $\frac{1}{32}$  inch diameter, 8.63 per cent.; fine soil—sand, 88.56 per cent., impalpable matter (chiefly clay), 2.76 per cent.—91.32 per cent.

*Analysis of Fine Soil.*

Moisture, 7.359 per cent.; volatile and combustible matter, principally organic, 6.056 per cent.

*Fertilising Substances soluble in hot Hydrochloric Acid of 1.1 specific gravity.—General Value.*

Lime (CaO), .195 per cent. satisfactory, equivalent to 5,655 lb. (a) in an acre of soil 6 inches deep; potash (K<sub>2</sub>O), .048 per cent. indifferent, equivalent to 1,392 lb. (b) in an acre of soil 6 inches deep; phosphoric acid (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>), .069 per cent. fair, equivalent to 2,001 lb. (c) in an acre of soil 6 inches deep; nitrogen, .069 per cent. fair, equivalent to 2,001 lb. (d) in an acre of soil 6 inches deep (equal to .085 per cent. ammonia); magnesia (MgO), .113 per cent. satisfactory; ferric oxide (Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), 1.624 per cent. satisfactory; ferrous oxide (FeO), .434 per cent.; sulphuric acid (SO<sub>3</sub>), .059 per cent. satisfactory.

NOTE.—(a) This amount of lime would be supplied in 6,283 lb. of quicklime, or 8,482 lb. of slaked lime, or 11,310 lb. of chalk. (b) This amount of potash would be supplied in 2,784 lb. of commercial sulphate of potash, or 11,595 lb. of kainit. (c) This amount of phosphoric acid would be supplied in 8,004 lb. of commercial bone dust, or 12,006 lb. of superphosphate. (d) This amount of nitrogen would be supplied in 10,005 lb. of sulphate of ammonia, or 12,006 lb. of nitrate of soda.

In connection with the foregoing, I have the honor to forward additional particulars, as follow:—Special points of value in the soil, mechanical condition; special defects in the soil, potash deficient; alkaline carbonates in excess and deleterious to most forms of vegetation; general character (a), mechanically very good (b), chemically indifferent; crops for which it seems most suitable, judging by the mechanical condition and chemical composition of the soil, and the climate of the district, none, till the carbonate of soda is neutralised or washed out of soil; manures and treatment recommended for trial: Without irrigation no crops are likely to thrive; with irrigation, drainage would be necessary in order to get the soluble alkaline carbonate of soda washed out of the soil, intense cultivation, by means of watering, would probably soon reduce the stores of potash, phosphoric acid, and nitrogenous matter below the remunerative point.

*General Remarks.*

The high percentage of carbonate of soda suggests the idea that a large quantity of water from the bore has been allowed to lie on the surface of this soil till it evaporated and left this saline deposit. It indicates the need of caution in applying the water for continuous periods.

I would particularly impress upon you—

1. That this Report is intended to be merely suggestive, and must be followed up by careful experiments on your own part.
2. Though every precaution is taken to consider each soil in the light of its mechanical condition and other peculiarities, as well as its chemical nature, the advice herein given may need to be modified by reason of special circumstances, such as extreme variation of climate, aspect, drainage, want of shelter, and many others that your own experience will suggest.
3. That you should impart to your neighbours any information you may gain from this Report as freely as it is given to you.
4. That you should communicate regularly with the Department as to the results of your experiments, for we have special facilities for advising you as to the best manures for your special needs, and the cheapest form in which you can get the same.

I have, &c.,

H.C.L.A.,

Director of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture, Sydney, July, 1892.

I HAVE the honor to transmit herewith the Report, by Mr. F. B. Guthrie, F.C.S., Analytical Chemist to the Department, on the analysis of the soil submitted by Mr. Coleman, Department of Agriculture. Sample marked No. 2:—

Locality of soil, Native Dog Bore Reserve; geological formation of surrounding country, tertiary; nature and depth of soil, light sandy loam; nature of subsoil, similar to top soil; reaction of soil, neutral; capacity for water, 22.8 per cent.; absolute weight per acre, 6 inches deep, 3,326,481 lb.

*Mechanical Analysis.*

Root fibres, .00 per cent.; stones over  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch diameter, .00 per cent.; coarse gravel, more than  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch diameter, .00 per cent.; fine gravel, more than  $\frac{1}{32}$  inch diameter, 7.00 per cent.; fine soil—sand, 78.47 per cent., impalpable matter (chiefly clay), 14.53 per cent.—93 per cent.

*Analysis of Fine Soil.*

Moisture, 2.470 per cent.; Volatile and combustible matter, principally organic, 2.868 per cent.

*Fertilising Substances soluble in hot Hydrochloric Acid of 1.1 specific gravity.—General Value.*

Lime (CaO), .190 per cent. satisfactory, equivalent to 6,270 lb. (a) in an acre of soil 6 inches deep; potash (K<sub>2</sub>O), .136 per cent. satisfactory, equivalent to 4,488 lb. (b) in an acre of soil 6 inches deep; phosphoric acid (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>), .038 per cent. indifferent, equivalent to 1,254 lb. (c) in an acre of soil 6 inches deep; nitrogen,

nitrogen, '112 per cent. satisfactory, equivalent to 3,696 lb. (*d*) in an acre of soil 6 inches deep (equal to '136 per cent. ammonia); magnesia (MgO), '066 per cent. indifferent; ferric oxide (Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), 2'741 per cent. satisfactory; ferrous oxide (FeO), '217 per cent.; sulphuric acid (SO<sub>3</sub>), '040 per cent. satisfactory.

NOTE.—(*a*) This amount of lime would be supplied in 6,966 lb. of quicklime, or 9,405 lb. of slaked lime, or 12,540 lb. of chalk. (*b*) This amount of potash would be supplied in 8,976 lb. of commercial sulphate of potash, or 37,385 lb. of kainit. (*c*) This amount of phosphoric acid would be supplied in 5,016 lb. of commercial bone dust, or 7,524 lb. of superphosphates. (*d*) This amount of nitrogen would be supplied in 18,480 lb. of sulphate of ammonia, or 22,176 lb. of nitrate of soda.

In connection with the foregoing, I have the honor to forward additional particulars, as follow:—  
Special points of value in the soil, potash; special defects in the soil, phosphoric acid and organic matter; general character (*a*), mechanically good (*b*), chemically not evenly balanced; crops for which it seems most suitable, judging by the mechanical condition and chemical composition of the soil and the climate of the district, fruit and lucerne (with good water); crops for which it seems unsuitable without special manure or special treatment, cereals; manures and treatment recommended for trial: Irrigation will probably soon exhaust the rather small stores of phosphoric acid and nitrogenous matter. Moderate dressing of bone dust would be very serviceable, if available at moderate cost.

#### General Remarks.

With artificial watering this soil would give very satisfactory results for a few crops; but the low percentage of phosphates would in time cause disappointment, and the remote situation would probably preclude the possibility of profitable manuring under present conditions.

I would particularly impress upon you—

1. That this Report is intended to be merely suggestive, and must be followed up by careful experiments on your own part.
2. Though every precaution is taken to consider each soil in the light of its mechanical condition and other peculiarities, as well as its chemical nature, the advice herein given may need to be modified by reason of special circumstances, such as extreme variation of climate, aspect, drainage, want of shelter, and many others that your own experience will suggest.
3. That you should impart to your neighbours any information you may gain from this Report as freely as it is given to you.
4. That you should communicate regularly with the Department as to the results of your experiments, for we have special facilities for advising you as to the best manures for your special needs, and the cheapest form in which you can get the same.

I have, &c.,

H.C.L.A.,

Director of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture, Sydney, July, 1892.

I HAVE the honor to transmit herewith the Report, by Mr. F. B. Guthrie, F.C.S., Analytical Chemist to the Department, on the analysis of the soil submitted by Mr. Coleman, Department of Agriculture. Sample marked No. 1:—

Locality of soil, Native Dog Bore Reserve; geological formation of surrounding country, tertiary; nature and depth of soil, sand; nature of subsoil, similar to surface soil; reaction of soil, neutral; capacity for water, 22·2 per cent.; absolute weight per acre, 6 inches deep, 3,418,316 lb.

#### Mechanical Analysis.

Root fibres, '0 per cent.; stones over  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch diameter, '0 per cent.; coarse gravel, more than  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch diameter, '0 per cent.; fine gravel, more than  $\frac{1}{64}$  inch diameter, 6'43 per cent.; fine soil—sand, 89'43 per cent., impalpable matter (chiefly clay), 4'14 per cent.—93'57 per cent.

#### Analysis of Fine Soil.

Moisture, 1'166 per cent.; volatile and combustible matter, principally organic, 1'796 per cent.

#### Fertilising Substances soluble in hot Hydrochloric Acid of 1·1 specific gravity.—General Value.

Lime (CaO), '183 per cent. satisfactory, equivalent to 6,222 lb. (*a*) in an acre of soil 6 inches deep; potash (K<sub>2</sub>O), '086 per cent. fair, equivalent to 2,924 lb. (*b*) in an acre of soil 6 inches deep; phosphoric acid (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>), '039 per cent. indifferent, equivalent to 1,326 lb. (*c*) in an acre of soil 6 inches deep; nitrogen, '091 per cent. fair, equivalent to 3,094 lb. (*d*) in an acre of soil 6 inches deep (equal to '111 per cent. ammonia); magnesia (MgO), '167 per cent. satisfactory; ferric oxide (Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), 2'639 per cent. satisfactory; ferrous oxide (FeO), 1'447 per cent. excessive; sulphuric acid (SO<sub>3</sub>), '033 per cent. satisfactory.

NOTE.—(*a*) This amount of lime would be supplied in 6,913 lb. of quicklime, or 9,333 lb. of slaked lime, or 12,444 lb. of chalk. (*b*) This amount of potash would be supplied in 5,848 lb. of commercial sulphate of potash, or 24,356 lb. of kainit. (*c*) This amount of phosphoric acid would be supplied in 5,304 lb. of commercial bone dust, or 7,956 lb. of superphosphate. (*d*) This amount of nitrogen would be supplied in 15,470 lb. of sulphate of ammonia, or 18,564 lb. of nitrate of soda.

In connection with the foregoing, I have the honor to forward additional particulars as follow:—  
Special points of value in the soil, none; special defects in the soil, phosphoric acid deficient, ferrous oxide in excess; general character (*a*), mechanically good (*b*), chemically tolerable; crops for which it seems most suitable, judging by the mechanical condition and chemical composition of the soil, and the climate of the district, fruit, if water be supplied; crops for which it seems unsuitable without special manure or special treatment, heavy, continuous crops of maize, hay, and cereals; manures and treatment recommended for trial: Intense cultivation by means of artificial watering, will soon exhaust the small stores of phosphoric acid and organic matter; if available, bone dust would be the best manure.

#### General Remarks.

This soil is the poorest of the four samples from this reserve, and the difference between this one and the best (No. 3) is very striking. Fallowing and exposing to the air will turn the deleterious black oxide

oxide into red oxide of iron. Green manuring with lupine peas, vetches, or clover, will improve the texture of the soil and increase its supplies of nitrogen. Bone dust, or bone dust and dried blood, would be of great value.

I would particularly impress upon you—

1. That this Report is intended to be merely suggestive, and must be followed up by careful experiments on your own part.
2. Though every precaution is taken to consider each soil in the light of its mechanical condition and other peculiarities, as well as its chemical nature, the advice herein given may need to be modified by reason of special circumstances, such as extreme variation of climate, aspect, drainage, want of shelter, and many others that your own experience will suggest.
3. That you should impart to your neighbours any information you may gain from this Report as freely as it is given to you.
4. That you should communicate regularly with the Department as to the results of your experiments, for we have special facilities for advising you as to the best manures for your special needs, and the cheapest form in which you can get the same.

I have, &c.,

H.C.L.A.,

Director of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture, Sydney, July, 1892.

I HAVE the honor to transmit herewith the Report, by Mr. F. B. Guthrie, F.C.S., Analytical Chemist to the Department, on the analysis of the soil submitted by Mr. Coleman, Department of Agriculture. Sample marked No. 3:—

Locality of soil, Native Dog Bore Reserve; geological formation of surrounding country, tertiary; nature and depth of soil, sand; nature of subsoil, similar to top soil; reaction of soil, neutral; capacity for water, 22.2 per cent.; absolute weight per acre, 6 inches deep, 3,418,316 lb.

*Mechanical Analysis.*

Root fibres, .0 per cent.; stones over  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch diameter, .0 per cent.; coarse gravel, more than  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch diameter, .0 per cent.; fine gravel, more than  $\frac{1}{32}$  inch diameter, 7.2 per cent.; fine soil—sand, 87.95 per cent., impalpable matter (chiefly clay), 4.85 per cent.—92.8 per cent.

*Analysis of Fine Soil.*

Moisture, 1.259 per cent.; volatile and combustible matter, principally organic, 2.487 per cent.

*Fertilising Substances soluble in hot Hydrochloric Acid of 1.1 specific gravity.—General Value.*

Lime (CaO), .141 per cent. satisfactory, equivalent to 4,794 lb. (a) in an acre of soil 6 inches deep; potash (K<sub>2</sub>O), .144 per cent. satisfactory, equivalent to 4,896 lb. (b) in an acre of soil 6 inches deep; phosphoric acid (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>), .119 per cent. satisfactory, equivalent to 4,046 lb. (c) in an acre of soil 6 inches deep; nitrogen, .104 per cent. satisfactory, equivalent to 3,536 lb. (d) in an acre of soil 6 inches deep (equal to .127 per cent. ammonia); magnesia (MgO), .051 per cent. indifferent; ferric oxide (Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), 2.030 per cent. satisfactory; ferrous oxide (FeO), .224 per cent.; sulphuric acid (SO<sub>3</sub>), .043 per cent. satisfactory.

NOTE.—(a) This amount of lime would be supplied in 5,326 lb. of quicklime, or 7,191 lb. of slaked lime, or 9,588 lb. of chalk. (b) This amount of potash would be supplied in 9,792 lb. of commercial sulphate of potash, or 40,783 lb. of kainit. (c) This amount of phosphoric acid would be supplied in 16,184 lb. of commercial bone dust, or 24,276 lb. of superphosphate. (d) This amount of nitrogen would be supplied in 17,680 lb. of sulphate of ammonia, or 21,216 lb. of nitrate of soda.

In connection with the foregoing, I have the honor to forward additional particulars, as follow:—Special points of value in the soil, potash; special defects in the soil, deficiency of organic matter; general character (a), mechanically very good (b), chemically good; crops for which it seems most suitable, judging by the mechanical condition and chemical composition of the soil, and the climate of the district, any crops suited to climatic conditions; manures and treatment recommended for trial: With suitable water this soil ought to yield good crops for some years; green manuring with leguminous crops would improve the soil and increase its stores of organic matter; nitrogenous manures such as dried blood would probably pay.

*General Remarks.*

This soil is much richer and more evenly balanced than the other three from the same reserve. It should give good results with fruit, vines, lucerne, maize, sorghum, and grass, with intense cultivation by means of watering.

I would particularly impress upon you—

1. That this Report is intended to be merely suggestive, and must be followed up by careful experiments on your own part.
2. Though every precaution is taken to consider each soil in the light of its mechanical condition and other peculiarities, as well as its chemical nature, the advice herein given may need to be modified by reason of special circumstances, such as extreme variation of climate, aspect, drainage, want of shelter, and many others that your own experience will suggest.
3. That you should impart to your neighbours any information you may gain from this Report as freely as it is given to you.
4. That you should communicate regularly with the Department as to the results of your experiments, for we have special facilities for advising you as to the best manures for your special needs, and the cheapest form in which you can get the same.

I have, &c.,

H.C.L.A.,

Director of Agriculture.





1892

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OF

## STATE FOREST ADMINISTRATION

IN

NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1891,

BY

J. EDNIE-BROWN, J.P., F.L.S., F.R.H.S.,  
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF FORESTS.

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Presented to Parliament by Command.

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Forest Department, Sydney, March 30th, 1892.

To the Honorable George R. Dibbs, Premier and Colonial Secretary,—

Sir,

I have the honor to lay before you my Annual Progress Report upon State Forest Administration in New South Wales, for the year 1891.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. EDNIE-BROWN,

Director-General of Forests.



## CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
SECTION I	1
THE DEPARTMENT	1
SECTION II	3
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE...	3
A.—Statement of Revenue and Expenditure since 1877	3
B.—Revenue from timber, bark, &c., during 1891	3
C.—Expenditure during 1891	4
D.—Details of Revenue...	4
E.—General remarks	5
F.—Prosecutions by Foresters and receipts derived therefrom	5
SECTION III	6
A.—Total number and class of timber Reserves	6
B.—Remarks thereon	6
C.—Area and number of Reserves under supervision of the various Foresters	7
D.—Lands exempted from the operations of wood-cutters' and cedar licenses	7
E.—Statement of State forests and Reserves under the Department	8
SECTION IV	8
STATEMENT OF RESULT OF FORESTRY OPERATIONS IN PLANTING, THINNING, &c., DURING THE YEAR...	8
SECTION V	8
THE FOREST BILL	8
SECTION VI	9
BOTANICAL WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT	9
A.—List of herbarium specimens received in 1891, collected by the Staff...	9
B.—List of seeds and fruits received in 1891	12
C.—List of seeds sent away in 1891	14
D.—List of timbers received in 1891	18
E.—List of timbers sent away in 1891	19
F.—List of barks fit for mounting received in 1891	20
G.—Miscellaneous specimens received in 1891	20
SECTION VII	21
ARBOR DAY	21
A.—Trees available for distribution	21
SECTION VIII	22
THE PLANTING AND THINNING OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR	22
A.—Red cedar	22
B.—Wyong Plantation	22
C.—Hogan's Brush Plantation...	23
D.—Wilcannia and Broken Hill Plantations	23
E.—The Murray Red gum forests	24
F.—Wattle conservation	25



## ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT of State Forest Administration in New South Wales for the year 1891.

### SECTION I.

#### THE DEPARTMENT.

DURING the course of the year various important steps were taken in the direction of reorganising the department, as foreshadowed in my first Report of 1890.

Notwithstanding many difficulties, every effort has been made to carry out necessary reforms which will, I trust conduce, if even though in a small way, towards that reorganisation which is so imperatively called for.

#### *A.—The Staff.*

The officers at present constituting the Staff are as follows:—

Director-General ... J. Ednie-Brown.	Assistant Forester ... F. E. Brunker.
Secretary ... P. J. Holdsworth.	Acting Forester ... H. K. Cavaye (Lord Howe Island).
Consulting Botanist... J. H. Maiden.	Do ... G. G. Benson.
Inspecting Forester ... J. M'Keown.	Overscer of Nursery... J. M'Coig.
Do ... J. A. Manton.	Forester ... J. S. Taylor.
Relieving Officer ... H. V. Jackson.	Do ... G. R. Brown.
Chief Clerk ... W. F. Piper.	Do ... J. G. Condell.
First Clerk ... J. S. Cheesbrough.	Do ... E. J. Deverell.
Accountant ... W. C. Hinwood.	Do ... J. Guilfoyle.
Clerk of Records ... G. W. Whatmore.	Do ... T. H. B. M'Gee.
Clerk ... J. R. Bell.	Do ... S. Payten.
Do ... T. F. C. Binney.	Do ... H. W. Powell.
Do ... J. E. Davis.	Do ... H. O. Rotton.
Draftsman ... O. Dimelow.	Do ... R. L. Siddons.
Clerk ... J. A. Quinlan.	Do ... O. Wilshire.
Do ... A. S. Walker.	Do ... E. Coberoft.
Do ... J. D. Smith.	Do ... J. H. Smith.
Do ... E. E. O'Connor.	Do ... W. Macdonald.
Forester ... J. S. Allan.	Do ... W. F. Crowley.
Do ... F. P. Huxham.	Do ... J. W. Chanter.
Do ... J. Martin.	Assistant Forester ... J. G. Postlethwaite.
Do ... W. Mecham.	Do ... W. Byron.
Do ... T. Kidston.	Do ... W. Coulter.
Do ... R. Stevenson.	Cadet... ... P. Holdsworth, jun.
Do ... A. E. Stopford.	Do ... G. Macfarland.
Do ... A. Rudder.	Messenger ... J. J. Watson.
Do ... C. Marriott.	Do ... J. Kennerk.
Do ... W. P. Pope.	Office-keeper... ... A. O'Loughlin.
Do ... Edward Kingsford.	
Assistant Forester ... G. King.	

The Colony has up to date been subdivided into twenty-five districts, which are being supervised by Foresters and Assistant Foresters.



These districts embrace certain areas in which there are timbered portions of the country as yet unalienated.

Two Inspecting Foresters were appointed, viz., Mr. J. M'Keown and Mr. J. A. Manton (late forester.)

Mr. J. M'Keown takes the northern portion of the Colony embracing districts in charge of the following Foresters:—

G. R. Brown...	... Port Macquarie.	J. H. B. M'Gee	... Narrabri.
W. Byron ...	... Glen Innes.	W. Macdonald	... Kempsey.
F. E. Bruncker	... West Maitland.	J. Marriott ...	... Mudgee.
E. Coberoft ...	... Singleton.	W. Mecham ...	... Fernmount.
W. Coulter ...	... Dubbo.	W. P. Pope ...	... Murwillumbah.
W. F. Crowley	... Casino.	H. Powell ...	... Quirindi.
E. J. Deverell	... Glen Innes.	H. Rotton ...	... Bowral.
F. P. Huxham	... Grafton.	A. Rudder ...	... Booral.
G. King ...	... Coonamble.	R. L. Siddons	... Armidale.
E. D. Kingsford	... Lismore.	J. H. Smith ...	... Singleton.
J. Martin ...	... Gosford.	A. E. Stopford	... Penrith.

Mr. J. A. Manton takes charge of the southern portion of the Colony embracing districts supervised by the following Foresters:—

J. Allan ...	... Ulladulla.	J. G. Postlethwaite ...	Grenfell.
G. G. Benson	... Bega.	S. Payton ...	... Tocumwal.
J. S. Condell...	... Narrandera.	R. Stevenson...	... Cowra.
W. F. Chanter	... Koondrook.	J. S. Taylor ...	... Wagga.
J. Guilfoyle ...	... Moama.	O. Wilshire ...	... Deniliquin.
T. Kidston ...	... Condobolin.		

The duties of the Inspecting Foresters consist of a regular inspection of the Foresters' work in their respective districts, and they are required to report to me generally in regard thereto.

As recommended in paragraph 25 of my Report of 1890, a Relieving Forester has since been appointed. This position has been given to Mr. H. V. Jackson, whose duties consist of taking charge temporarily of a district in the absence of any Forester on annual leave, or when any forester is incapacitated from any cause, and also to report to me generally upon matters of importance in a district where he may at the time be located.

The appointment of the last three officers will, I think, result in all matters in connection with the outside work being properly checked and brought before me in an independent manner, and by this means I have no doubt that continued activity will be the result.

Prior to the 1st of August, 1890, the revenue of the Forest Department was received by the accountant at the office of the Colonial Secretary; since that date, however, arrangements have been made under Ministerial sanction whereby this is now being received direct at the office of the Forest Department.

This change, necessarily augmenting the amount of work to be done by the office staff, has required the appointment of an Accountant, and to this position Mr. Hinwood has been promoted from that of clerk.

In order to show the importance of the clerical work of the department it may be interesting to note the following:—

Pamphlets, &c., issued 1891.

	Numbers.
Forest flora frontispiece ...	6,000
Hints for botanical collections, &c. ...	1,000
Lectures for schools on arboriculture ...	7,000
Catalogue of trees for distribution ...	7,000
Annual Report for 1890 ...	1,250
Total ...	22,250

Letters, documents, &c., despatched 1891.

	Numbers.
Letters—Manuscript ...	2,765
Letters on printed forms ...	2,124
Blank cover communications ...	2,218
Type written ...	315
Total ...	7,422

Of letters, papers, &c., received and registered there were 10,000, exclusive of 1,016 timber license returns, representing an exchange of correspondence amounting to 18,438.

As recommended in paragraph 27 of my previous Report, two Cadets were appointed to the staff. These are respectively G. MacFarland and P. Holdsworth, and they are now being gradually trained in the various branches of forestry with the view of eventually taking up more important positions in the department as vacancies may occur.

Three new appointments as Foresters have been made during the year, these being Messrs. J. W. Chanter, W. F. Crowley, and Edward Kingsford; the first being placed at Koondrook, on the Murray River, in place of Mr. Cousins retired. The second is stationed at Casino in place of Mr. T. H. Green retired, and the third has been for the present placed in charge of the Lismore District, as the important timber areas existing in that neighbourhood require special supervision.

The services of Mr. R. J. Cork, Assistant Forester, were dispensed with during the year. In future I propose that the term "Assistant" Forester will be abolished, and where necessary, such existing officers will be retained as Foresters.

There are yet many changes which will be made in the subdivision of districts as I find such changes necessary.

For many reasons the present system of locating Foresters permanently in a certain district is one to which, in the interests of the department, I have considerable objection, and I therefore recommend that in the future a system of transfer from one district to another from time to time should be adopted.

## SECTION II.

### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The following are tabulated statements of Revenue and Expenditure:—

#### A.—STATEMENT of REVENUE and EXPENDITURE since 1877.

Year.	Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1877	4,324	10	3	4,579	7	6
1878	5,934	14	0	5,592	12	6
1879	7,945	18	2	5,920	2	11
1880	8,990	4	3	6,635	10	0
1881	10,812	13	8	7,093	4	11
1882	13,046	18	10	12,591	19	5
1883	16,685	19	7	15,389	15	11
1884	18,250	5	8	17,480	14	5
1885	13,863	2	8	18,145	17	6
1886	14,606	12	3	17,932	15	4
1887	12,249	18	9	18,038	0	2
1888	19,727	18	5	19,505	1	5
1889	17,137	1	11	18,211	12	1
1890	15,436	15	11	20,779	3	10
1891	18,455	9	7	23,875	0	3
Total	£197,468	3	11	£211,770	18	2

#### B.—STATEMENT of REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the DEPARTMENT during the year 1891.

##### REVENUE.

State Forests and Reserves under class A, B, and C—		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1.	State Forest block licenses	269	2	6			
2.	Permit licenses, class C	746	15	6			
3.	Timber cutters' licenses, classes A and B (without royalty)	2,054	15	0			
4.	Miscellaneous	27	5	0			
					3,097	18	0
Royalty—							
1.	State Forest block licenses, at per 100 superficial feet...	2,083	19	1			
2.	Regulations of 2nd December, 1889, at per 100 superficial feet	6,096	19	3			
3.	Regulation No. 29, 2nd December, 1889, at per tree	298	2	7			
					8,479	0	11
Crown Lands—							
1.	Wood-cutters' licenses	4,626	15	0			
2.	Cedar licenses	1,190	10	0			
3.	Proceeds of sale of seized timber	463	13	11			
4.	Penalties	112	10	2			
5.	Quarry licenses	361	10	0			
6.	Rent of prickly-pear leases	123	11	7			
					6,878	10	8
Total revenue for the year		£18,455	9	7			

C.—

## C.—EXPENDITURE.

## Particulars of Service.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries ... ..	11,012	13	9
Travelling expenses ... ..	5,983	14	4
Contingent „ ... ..	3,052	0	9
Nursery and plantations . . . . .	2,814	0	4
Thinning out reserves ... ..	804	4	4
Paid for sketches for the Forest Flora of New South Wales ... ..	81	6	9
Eradication of prickly-pear (not including travelling expenses) ... ..	127	0	0
Total ... ..	£23,875	0	3

D.—The following is a detailed statement of the timber revenue which was derived from timber reserves and State Forests during the year ending 31st December, 1891.

## Royalty at per 100 superficial feet.

County.	Name of Reserve.	Quantity of Timber.	License Fee.	Royalty.	Total.	Description of Timber.
		Sup. feet.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Auckland .....	Glenbog .....	.....	9 15 0	.....	9 15 0	
Bourke .....	Ariah .....	46,196	9 0 0	34 12 11	43 12 11	Pine.
Do .....	Dulah .....	131,738	13 10 0	98 16 3	112 6 3	„
Do .....	Ganmain .....	973,338	10 0 0	72 19 7	82 19 7	„
Do .....	Kurrajong .....	116,190	10 10 0	86 12 11	97 2 11	„
Do .....	Matong .....	20,586	.....	7 14 5	7 14 5	„
Baradine .....	Robertson .....	19,355	8 10 0	4 16 9	13 6 9	Ironbark.
Bland .....	Weddin .....	15,386	16 0 0	39 3 0	55 3 0	Pine and ironbark.
Camden .....	No. 220 .....	.....	7 10 0	.....	7 10 0	
Cadell .....	Moira .....	660,816	9 10 0	413 0 0	422 10 0	Red gum.
Do .....	Moama .....	1,994,440	56 0 0	1,331 5 1	1,387 5 1	„
Clarence .....	Glen Ugie .....	115 piles.	21 0 0	99 5 0	120 5 0	Ironbark and gum.
Do .....	Glen Fernie .....	275,700	15 0 0	20 5 8	35 5 8	Pine.
Cooper .....	No. 2,740 .....	76,007	4 10 0	152 0 9	156 10 9	„
Do .....	Yarranjerry .....	202,720	3 0 0	49 17 3	52 17 3	„
Do .....	No. 1,881 .....	66,486	32 10 0	347 12 9	380 2 9	Pine and stringybark.
Do .....	Bundidgerie .....	483,316	4 10 0	73 5 2	77 15 2	Red gum.
Do .....	Daisy Point .....	117,217	1 0 0	.....	1 0 0	
Clive .....	No. 2 .....	.....	3 0 0	.....	3 0 0	
Cumberland .....	Bottle Forest .....	23,100	5 0 0	6 15 6	11 15 6	Blackbutt.
Denison .....	Barooga .....	151 piles.	1 0 0	162 5 0	163 5 0	Red gum.
Do .....	Boomanaomana .....	1,094,425	41 0 0	820 16 1	861 16 1	„
Do .....	Mulwala .....	1,576,238	180 0 0	1,115 6 2	1,295 6 2	„
Do .....	Wahgunyah .....	12 piles.	30 0 0	44 6 8	74 6 8	Pine.
Do .....	No. 3,242 .....	88,675	9 0 0	205 12 0	214 12 0	Red gum.
Do .....	Turamia .....	274,139	2 0 0	8 13 6	10 13 6	„
Dampier .....	Turos, No. 249 .....	2 piles.	0 10 0	.....	0 10 0	
Do .....	Wagonga .....	25,553	1 0 0	6 7 9	7 7 9	Hardwood.
Fitzroy .....	Cloud's Creek .....	213,180	69 0 0	154 16 3	223 16 3	Cedar.
Do .....	Dorrigo .....	216,960	73 0 0	163 1 8	236 1 8	„
Hume .....	Travellers' Point .....	.....	3 15 0	.....	3 15 0	
Lincoln .....	Solitary .....	3,462	4 0 0	2 3 3	6 3 3	Ironbark.
Macquarie .....	Cowarra .....	138,389	9 0 0	34 12 0	43 12 0	„
Do .....	Caswell .....	28,606	2 0 0	7 13 0	9 13 0	„
Mitchell .....	Hanging Rock .....	28,360	0 10 0	21 5 5	21 15 5	Pine and stringybark.
Do .....	Gillenbah .....	95,128	10 0 0	71 6 6	81 6 6	Pine.
Northumberland .....	Ourimbah .....	4,780	1 0 0	2 7 10	3 7 10	Ironbark.
Do .....	Belford .....	94 sleepers	0 10 0	2 7 0	2 17 0	„
Do .....	Sugarloaf .....	213,199	37 10 0	57 1 0	94 11 0	Pine and ironbark.
Do .....	Olney .....	106,955	27 10 0	34 1 1	61 11 1	Gum, blackbutt, ironbark, and tallow-wood.
Parry .....	No. 896 .....	.....	2 5 0	.....	2 5 0	
Pottinger .....	Doona .....	11,400	4 0 0	2 17 0	6 17 0	Pine.
Do .....	Nea .....	4,450	0 10 0	1 2 3	1 12 3	„
Sandon .....	No. 1,023 .....	.....	3 0 0	.....	3 0 0	
Do .....	No. 4,768 .....	.....	0 15 0	.....	0 15 0	
Do .....	.....	.....	4 10 0	.....	4 10 0	
St. Vincent .....	Tomaga .....	86,642	26 3 0	107 3 9	133 6 9	Ironbark and stringybark.
Do .....	No. 174 .....	4,890 sl'p'rs	3 0 0	7 18 9	10 18 9	„
Townsend .....	Gulpa Island .....	243,908	16 0 0	209 7 1	225 7 1	Red-gum.
Do .....	Millewa .....	71 piles.	19 10 0	592 10 0	612 0 0	„
Urana .....	Colombo Piney Ridge .....	777,204	7 0 0	87 6 3	94 6 3	Pine.
Do .....	Morundah .....	116,120	18 0 0	262 9 1	280 9 1	„
Wakool .....	Koordrook .....	349,940	65 0 0	1,119 7 0	1,184 7 0	Red-gum.
Do .....	Sundry Village Res. .....	1,680,494	0 10 0	6 17 6	7 7 6	Ironbark.
Do .....	Do .....	91 piles.	131 0 0	31 14 6	162 14 6	Wattlebark.
		11,760,497	1,043 3 0	8,180 18 4	9,224 1 4	
		5,619 sl'p'rs				
		442 piles				

## Royalty at per Tree.

County.	Name of Reserve.	Number of trees.	Royalty.	Description of tree.
Bourke .....	Ganmain .....	46	£ s. d. 5 3 6	Pine.
Do .....	Kurrajong .....	54	6 1 6	„
Do .....	Dulah .....	32	3 12 0	„
Do .....	Ariah .....	30	3 7 6	„
Bland .....	No. 1,825 .....	1,400	36 10 0	„
Cadell .....	Moirra .....	6	7 10 0	Red gum.
Clarence .....	Glen Fernie .....	14	38 15 0	Cedar.
Do .....	Cloud's Creek .....	2	8 0 0	„
Gipps .....	Cadow .....	10	1 1 11	Red gum.
Gloucester .....	Foster .....	64	4 10 0	Hardwood.
Do .....	Myall and Wallis Lake .....	12	0 18 0	„
Forbes .....	No. 1,143 .....	20	1 0 0	Box.
Macquarie .....	Cowarra .....	114	17 2 0	Hardwood.
Do .....	Ocean .....	58	8 18 0	„
Mitchell .....	No. 1,873 .....	50	5 0 0	Stringybark.
Do .....	Berry Jerry .....	5	1 5 0	Red gum.
Do .....	No. 8,232 .....	35	3 10 0	Box.
Pottinger .....	Doona .....	18	2 12 0	Pine.
Wakool .....	Edward River .....	41	26 0 0	Red gum.
Do .....	Jeegur .....	8	5 0 0	„
	Sundry Village Reserves .....	670	112 6 2	Gum, pine, ironbark, &c.
Total .....		2,689	298 2 7	

## Without Royalty.

Permits—	£ s. d.
Class A and B .....	2,054 15 0
Totals.	
License fees .....	3,097 18 0
Royalty .....	8,479 0 11
	<u>£11,576 18 11</u>

## E.—General Remarks.

The accounts of revenue and expenditure for the year show an increase in each case on those of the previous year, and may be taken as a fair indication of the progressive work of the department. The revenue for 1890 was £15,436 15s. 11d., whilst that of 1891 was £18,455 9s. 7d., thus showing an increase upon the previous year of £3,018 13s. 8d. The expenditure for 1890 was £20,779 3s. 10d., whilst that for 1891 was £23,875 0s. 3d. This shows an increase of expenditure over that of the previous year of £3,095 16s. 5d.

Owing to the reorganisation which has taken place and operations on certain areas, I may state that the increase in expenditure was anticipated. This excess was owing chiefly to the extensive operations which were carried out in connection with the conservation of the red cedar upon the Northern Reserves, the thinning of the wattle at Otford and West Bargo, and the thinning and pruning of the valuable red gum saplings on the river Murray Reserves.

Had the operations as indicated above not been carried out, the expenditure over revenue would not have been much in excess; but the work done was absolutely requisite, and the returns in a few years will amply justify the outlay.

F.—The following is a return of prosecutions during the year, and the receipts derived therefrom:—

Offence.	Number of Prosecutions.	Number of Convictions.	Amount of Penalty.
Illegally cutting and removing timber .....	137	109	£ s. d. 112 10 2
Quarrying or removing other material .....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Trespass on Crown Lands .....	2	2	Nil.

Number of cases in which timber and other material has been seized .....	103
Number of cases in which claims have been proved to seized material .....	19
Number of cases in which such claims have been confirmed .....	16

SECTION

## SECTION III.

## A.—Total Number and Class of Forest Reserves.

As at present constituted under the Crown Lands Act, the following is a return showing the total number of each class and area of the timber reserves in the Colony:—

	Number of reserves.	Area in acres.
Reserves in Class A, regulations 7 and 8, including twenty reserves partly in Class C. ... ..	719	3,555,131
Reserves in Class B, regulations 7 and 8 ... ..	9	57,585½
Reserves in Class C, regulations 9 and 10, including five reserves, partly proclaimed State Forests ... ..	286	1,890,120¾
State Forests ... ..	21	97,711¾
Reserves for planting (101st section C. L. Act of 1884) ... ..	3	104
Total number of reserves from sale, after making deductions for those in two classes ... ..	1,013	.....
Total estimated area reserved ... ..		5,600,653

NOTE.—Twenty-two reserves were cancelled, their area being 91,589 acres; and forty-five reserves were reduced by 97,650 acres, thus making a total revocation of some 189,240 acres, which were required for settlement.

## B.—Remarks thereon.

At this point I desire to emphasise the fact that the commercial value of forests in this young country is not fully realised by our people, and there are, I fear, but few leading men who are even in the smallest degree interested in the work we have in hand.

On our immense territorial area of some 198,843,000 acres there is so much timber growth and scrub that is good, bad, and indifferent, and it has been found necessary in so many instances for pastoral and agricultural purposes to destroy forest growth, that the idea of conserving timber seems almost inimical to the ideas of some people.

As a matter of fact, the reservation of forest land in certain districts is apt to be regarded in this country as opposed to what is termed "opening up" the land for settlement, but too often such opposition is an excuse to secure certain areas simply to obtain the timber thereon free of such legitimate charges as are justly due to the State.

In many instances of course, claims on behalf of settlement mean that the land is required for agricultural purposes, but frequently well-timbered Crown land sought after is land that will cost £25 or £30 an acre and sometimes more than that, to clear, before it can be utilised; in cases, therefore, where land bearing valuable timber is not permanently required for forest conservation the State will not be likely to lose anything in value by retaining such land until the area has been to a *certain extent* cleared by the timber-getter; thus the value of the timber to the State will not be sacrificed for the sake of the surface area of the land: the State will obtain its just share of revenue from that which by right belongs to it from the timber, and at the same time the surface rights of the land remain valuable for the purposes of bona-fide agricultural settlement.

Under our present Land Laws, in the Eastern Division of the Colony it is open to the timber-getter to select splendidly timbered unreserved Crown lands of an area of from 40 to 640 acres upon a deposit of 2s. per acre, and the conditions otherwise are such that he can have cut and drawn away the very finest of the indigenous timbers before ever being called upon to fulfil other conditions of the Land Act, and as a matter of fact eventually he may allow the selection to lapse.

I may point out that in certain timbered districts, the Reserves which have been allotted to the Department of Forests have been in many cases bounded by well-timbered private lands, consequently our Reserves were not largely operated upon, but the more conveniently available adjacent country to such Reserves in private hands, whether obtained under grants, by auction purchase, or selection, have been a source of revenue to the owners. Now, however, it is important to note that the timber in many such private holdings is either "cut out" or nearly so, and as a consequence the timber-getters must now fall back upon Crown lands and Reserves for their supplies.

Under these circumstances, the depletion of timber on private lands may result in some cases in an agitation for cancellation of Reserves, under the plea of the land being required for settlement.

I desire emphatically to point out that it is not in the interests of the department to retain under reserve unsuitable land, which may be valuable for the purposes of settlement, but every possible effort must be made to conserve bona-fide forest land in the true interests of the State.

It is this cutting out of timber upon private estates, which is now commencing to operate in favour of the Forest Department, and which will every year tend to increase the amount of revenue derived from Forest Reserves, enhance the permanent value of our forest country, and ultimately more than recoup the State for its outlay in the past.

The foregoing remarks are sufficient to show how necessary it is that extreme caution should be exercised in considering any demands for the cancellation of valuable timber Reserves. In fact, unless such care be exercised, the work of the department as regards the conservation and natural renovation of the indigenous forests, will be practically nullified.

C.—

## C.—Area and number of Reserves under the supervision of the various Foresters.

Locality.	Forester.	No. of Reserves.	Area in Acres.	Localities, ranges, number of reserves and areas.
Richmond and Tweed Rivers .....	W. P. Pope, Murwillumbah .....	27	133,899½	
Upper Richmond .....	W. F. Crowley, Casino .....	26	271,546	
Northern New England and east part of Gwydir.	E. J. Deverell, Glen Innes, and Assistant Forester W. Byron, Glen Innes.	58	364,004½	
Clarence .....	F. P. Huxham, Grafton .....	21	164,658½	
Nambuccra and Bellinger Rivers .....	W. Meham, Boat Harbour .....	9	86,365½	
Kempsey .....	W. Macdonald, Kempsey .....	9	164,575	
Gunnedah and Tamworth .....	H. W. Powell, Quirindi .....	35	241,241	
Armidale and Walcha .....	R. L. Siddins, Armidale .....	67	366,042½	
Port Macquarie .....	G. R. Brown, Port Macquarie .....	20	73,048½	
Myall and Gloucester Rivers .....	A. Rudder, Booral .....	6	20,005½	
Hunter River .....	J. H. Smith, Singleton .....	17	104,064½	
Mudgee and Cassilis .....	C. Marriott, Mudgee .....	19	51,491½	
Dubbo .....	Assistant Forester W. Coulter, Dubbo .....	19	223,310	
Condobolin .....	T. Kidston, Condobolin .....	50	211,567½	
Upper Lachlan .....	R. Stevenson, Cowra; Assistant Forester J. G. Postlethwaite, Grenfell.	100	353,615½	
Penrith and Hartley .....	A. E. Stopford, Penrith .....	16	141,293½	
Lower Namoi and west part of Gwydir	T. H. B. M'Gee, Narrabri, and Assistant Forester G. King, Coonamble.	51	836,515	
Brisbane Water and Wollombi .....	J. Martin, Gosford, and Assistant Forester F. E. Brunker, Cooranbong.	17	85,197	
Mittagong and Camden .....	H. O. Rotton, Bowral .....	32	34,595½	
Shoalhaven, Monaro, and South Coast	J. S. Allan, Ulladulla, and Assistant Forester G. G. (Benson, Bega .....	41	233,195½	
Queanbeyan .....	The Crown Lands Bailiffs .....	73	108,480½	
Gundagai, Albury, Wagga Wagga, and Tumbarumba.	J. S. Taylor, Wagga Wagga .....	13	54,547	
Narrandera and Urana .....	J. G. Condell, Narrandera .....	69	528,042½	
Murray, Edward, and Wakool Rivers	Inspector J. A. Manton, Moama, assisted by Foresters O. Wilshire, Deniliquin; S. Payten, Tocumwal; J. Guilfoyle, Moama; Assistant Forester J. W. Chanter, Koondrook.	86	257,264	
Silverton .....	Acting Rangers at Silverton and Broken Hill .....	92	418,576	
Cumberland .....	Not under special supervision .....	22	35,418½	
Miscellaneous .....	Not under special supervision .....	1	6,000	
		17	32,141½	
		1,013	5,600,653	

D.—The following is a Return showing lands exempted from the operation of wood-cutters and cedar licenses. Exemptions in addition to the lands specified in the 4th Timber Regulation of 2nd December, 1889, have been notified as exempted from the operation of wood-cutters and cedar licenses:—

County.	Parish.	Area.	Date of Gazette Notice.	Particulars of Land.
Clarence .....	Elland, Clarenza, and Southampton	.....	24 Sept., 1886	All Crown lands within the population boundary of South Grafton.
Cook .....	Jamieson .....	.....	25 ,, 1888	Reserves for recreation, Nos. 100, 101, and 102.
Cumberland .....	Sutherland* .....	.....	24 Dec., 1887	All Crown reserves in the parish.
Do .....	Bulgo, Heathcote, and Southend .....	.....	4 Mar., 1885	Crown lands.
Do .....	Londonderry .....	.....	29 Oct., 1877	All Crown lands in the parish.
Do .....	Hunter's Hill and Field of Mars .....	6,235	4 Nov., 1879	Field of Mars Common.
Do .....	Hunter's Hill* .....	170	22 Dec., 1879	Lunatic Asylum Reserve.
Do .....	Botany .....	.....	23 Nov., 1886	Crown lands lying south of Church and School lands, and the Bunnerong Estate.
Do .....	Bulgo* .....	173	22 Dec., 1891	Forest Reserves Nos. 14,660, 14,661, and 14,662.
Caria, Taila, and Wentworth.	.....	.....	13 July, 1891	The red gum within 3 miles of the Murray River, from the junction of the Murrumbidgee River down to the town of Wentworth.
Durham .....	Barford* .....	950	7 Nov., 1891	Railway Reserve No. 12,533.
Denison and Hume..	.....	.....	9 Dec., 1886	All pine, on lands for which permission to ringbark has been granted in the Land District of Corowa.
Dampier .....	Noorooma .....	240	5 Mar., 1886	Reserve No. 440.
Gloucester † .....	Wang Wauk, Nerong, &c. ....	217,600	1 ,, 1889	Crown lands between the A. A. Company's grant, the Wollomba River, and the Ocean.
Leichhardt .....	Euroka and Youendah .....	4,703	8 Dec., 1884	On the bank of the Barwon River.
Macquarrie .....	Torrens .....	.....	2 June, 1885	Within the population boundary of Port Macquarie.

\* Timber cutting prohibited.

† Timber cut under timber-cutters licenses class A, regulations 7 and 8.

County.	Parish.	Area.	Date of Gazette Notice.	Particulars of Land.
Mouramba .....	.....	2,870	11 Sept., 1888	The wool-shed, ram, and horse paddocks, and the out-station horse paddock.
Northumberland ...	Awaba, Teralba, and Stockrington...	3,080	22 Feb., 1887	Reserves 83B (part of) 105, and 106.
Do .....	.....	.....	20 Jan., 1891	Newcastle Pasturage Reserve.
Pottinger .....	Dubbleda .....	30	2 Oct., 1885	Reserve No. 7.
Rous .....	.....	175	18 Dec., 1887	Reserve No. 545.
Urana .....	.....	640	28 June, 1887	Reserve No. 4, Colombo Dam.
Wynyard .....	Wagga Wagga .....	1,000	19 Aug., 1884	Travelling Stock Reserve, No. 3,067.
Yancowinna .....	Alma and Soudan .....	.....	28 Oct., 1887	Within 2 chains of the Gum Creeks, on homestead lease No. 86-5.
Do .....	Do .....	.....	8 Nov., 1887	Within 2 chains of the Gum Creeks, on homestead lease No. 86-4.
Young .....	.....	1,600	20 June, 1879	Part of Wilcannia Population Reserve (census of 1871).
	.....	.....	14 Oct., 1878	Lord Howe Island.
	.....	.....	7 Jan., 1887	All Cedar on Timber Reserves north of the Macleay River.

Sandal-wood.—The felling of the sandal-wood-tree within 5 miles of the Darling River, and within 5 miles of the Murray, below the junction of the Murrumbidgee River, is not permitted, but the lighter branches may be lopped for feed in time of drought, *vide Gazette Notice* of 9th October, 1889. The same restriction also applies to this tree in the Counties of Farnell, Mootwingee, Yungnulgra, Killara, Yancowinna, Tandora, Young, Werunda, Menindie, Livingstone Windeyer, Woore, Perry, Manara, and Mossgiel, but the twigs are permitted to be used in connection with the destruction of rabbits, *vide Gazette Notice* of 23rd May, 1890.

The Mangrove-tree was exempted from the operation of timber licenses or permits by notice in the *Government Gazette* of 22nd March, 1887.

#### E.—Statement of State Forests and Reserves under the Department.

In the Appendix a return is given in alphabetical order of various State Forests and Reserves under the department, showing the county, parish, and land districts in which they are situated, their numbers and names, their class according to the present regulations, their areas in acres, and generally some remarks in regard to the class of timber growing upon them.

### SECTION IV.

#### STATEMENT OF RESULT OF FORESTRY OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR.

THE result of operations (the cost of which is included in previous statement) during the season on different reserves and plantations is very satisfactory. The total number of trees which have succeeded and are now making fair progress from the different systems adopted in thinning and planting are as stated below.

From Planting .....	16,450
„ Distribution to Schools and public bodies .....	75,000
„ Thinning on the Murray (red gum) .....	2,000,000
„ „ on Don Dorrigo (red cedar) .....	7,000
„ „ at Otford and West Bargo (wattles) .....	128,000
Total number of trees growing in plantations and on forest areas which have been operated upon during the year under review .....	2,226,450

Roughly speaking, the expense in connection with these operations has not exceeded three-eighths of a penny per tree.

### SECTION V.

#### THE PROPOSED FOREST BILL.

THE proposed Forest Bill, a synopsis of which was given in Section II of my Report for 1890, has not yet been brought before Parliament. This was framed with the view of putting the department in a position to work the Forest Reserves and other timber areas in the best interests of the State.

Under the present Crown Lands Act I have very great difficulty in exercising that proper control of our forests which is essential to the success of the department.

Failing the introduction of a Forest Bill to Parliament, I recommend that, that portion of the Crown Lands Acts of 1884 and 1889 referring to Timber, State Forests, and Quarry Reserves should be amended, providing new regulations and investing the department with the necessary powers to frame by-laws or a code of regulations for each district as may be required, and amending clauses dealing with prosecutions and penalties.

Under the present Crown Lands Act the powers of the department are very limited, and in regard to prosecutions the possible fines for illegal cutting of timber are of such a light character that they encourage rather than deter the cutting of timber without licenses, and prosecutions only too frequently result in magistrates inflicting the very lightest of penalties; so that it is obvious that under present circumstances the proper conservation and working of the forests is to a great extent retarded.

SECTION

## SECTION VI.

## BOTANICAL WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

THE following is a Report of the Botanical Work of the department, under Mr. J. H. Maiden, Consulting Botanist:—

*Museum of Economic Forestry.*

The most important event of the year, as regards the museum work of the department, is the transfer from the Department of Mines and Agriculture of the magnificent series of Australian timbers which were prepared for the purpose of display at International Exhibitions. This collection was got together while the Forest Conservancy work was under the control of the Minister for Mines. The collection was last shown at the Crystal Palace Exhibition of Mining, &c., and its return from London accentuates the need of proper museum accommodation in the Forest Department. There is absolutely no room to store these valuable timbers in the Department, much less display them.

The timber specimens received from other sources are fairly numerous, but only a portion of these can be displayed. Slabs of them are hung along the lobby and up the staircase in the building used as offices, but the light is bad, and no person can stand to examine them without causing inconvenience to others.

A number of small collections of native timbers have been sent during the year to public departments, country institutions, and to persons outside the Colony likely to assist in the work of utilising New South Wales timbers.

Increased interest is being taken in various parts of the Colony, not only in the cultivation of tanning wattles, but also in ascertaining the names and value of wattles found locally. Analysis of wattle barks sent to the department by Foresters or by private persons have been made during the year, and advice has been given as to whether the trees producing them are worthy of conservation.

A large number of specimens have been forwarded during the year by some of the Foresters. Foresters are supplied with the botanical names of all specimens as speedily as possible after the receipt of suitable material, and many of these officers take an interest in the botanical work of the department, not merely by spontaneously sending specimens, but also by sending material asked for to elucidate botanical points.

Some Foresters do not yet appear to recognise that it is part of their duty to send botanical specimens to headquarters; but it is hoped that during the present year specimens will be received from districts hitherto unrepresented. It is in every way desirable that Foresters should send specimens to the department, chiefly in order that they may be furnished with the names, and, if required, particulars of the forest trees in their districts, as compared with those of other districts, and also to assist in the formation of a museum of economic forestry.

## HERBARIUM AND CARPOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

As will be seen in list marked A, a very large number of herbarium specimens have been received during the year. These have all been named, labelled, and mounted, and the department already possesses the nucleus of a good herbarium. The collections of each Forester are kept separate, so that it may be ascertained with facility what are the principal plants in a particular district. The foresters are expected to keep numbered duplicates of all they send. The herbarium specimens received during the year have all been dealt with, and most of the specimens also which were taken over when the Forest Department was formed. Of these, those which have been considered worthy of preservation are in poor condition.

The carpological collection, part of an indispensable adjunct to the herbarium, has received many notable additions during the year, and many of the seeds and fruits have been sent in large quantity, affording abundance for display, propagation, and exchange. All the specimens received during the year have been bottled and labelled, and are arranged on shelves in natural orders, available for ready reference. The bulk of the old stock has also been displayed and classified; but this is kept separate, as usually the locality, date of collection, and other necessary particulars were omitted to be recorded.

Classified registers are kept of specimens of any kind whatsoever which are received in the department, and are posted strictly to date. Every specimen bears a register number. Specimen pages of these registers were given in the last Annual Report.

*A.—List of Herbarium Specimens received in 1891.*

In these lists no attempt has been made to give a complete glossary of vernacular names. Only those names have been given which are stated by the Foresters to pass current in their particular districts.

Date.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Date.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.
Collected by Forester Allan, Ulladulla.			Collected by Forester Allan— <i>continued.</i>		
14 Oct.	<i>Acacia leprosa.</i>		14 Oct.	<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	Lightwood.
"	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> .....	Green wattle.	"	<i>Stenocarpus salignus</i> .....	Beefwood.
"	<i>Acacia penninervis</i> .....	Mountain hickory.	"	<i>Callicoma serratifolia.</i>	
"	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> .....	White gum.	"	<i>Leptospermum flavescens.</i>	
"	<i>Aphanopetalum resinosum.</i>		"	<i>Acacia species.</i>	
"	<i>Pteris longifolia.</i>		"	<i>Pittosporum undulatum.</i>	
"	<i>Polypodium scandens.</i>		"	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> .....	Ironbark.
"	<i>Eustrephus latifolius.</i>		"	<i>Stereulia diversifolia</i> .....	Kurrajong.
"	<i>Eucalyptus maideni</i> .....	Blue gum.	11 Dec.	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i> .....	Messmate or peppermint.
"	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> .....	Blackwood.			



Date.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Date.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.
Collected by Forester Brown, Port Macquarie.			Collected by Forester Guilfoyle—continued.		
29 April	<i>Tristania laurina</i> .....	Water gum.	11 Nov.	<i>Helichrysum apiculatum</i> ...	Everlasting flower.
"	<i>Flindersia schottiana</i> .....	Mountain ash.	"	<i>Helichrysum semipapposum</i>	"
"	<i>Duboisia myoporoides</i> .....	Corkwood.	"	<i>Eutaxia empetrifolia</i> .	"
"	<i>Schizomeria ovata</i> .....	White cherry.	"	<i>Swainsona</i> sp.	"
"	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> .	"	"	<i>Spergularia rubra</i> .	"
"	<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> .	"	"	<i>Acacia implexa</i> .	"
"	<i>Acronychia laevis</i> .	"	"	<i>Pittosporum phyllirmoides</i> ...	Weeping pittosporum.
"	<i>Litsea delbata</i> .	"	"	<i>Xerotis multiflora</i> .	"
"	<i>Eleocharis obovatus</i> .....	Pigeon-berry-tree.	"	<i>Xerotis filiformis</i> .	"
"	<i>Panax sambucifolius</i> .....	Pepper-tree.	"	<i>Cassia phyllodina</i> .	"
"	<i>Loranthus dictyophlebus</i> .	"	"	<i>Acacia acinacea</i> .	"
"	<i>Lomatia illicifolia</i> .	"	"	<i>Dillwynia cinerascens</i> .	"
"	<i>Melaleuca thymifolia</i> .	"	"	<i>Echium vulgare</i> .	"
"	<i>Pimblea</i> .....	Krambeen.	"	<i>Swainsona lessertiifolia</i> .	"
"	<i>Trochocarpus laurina</i> .....	Regent-tree.	"	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> .	"
"	<i>Eupomatia laurina</i> .....	Guava.	"	<i>Olearia pimelioides</i> .....	Daisy-tree.
"	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i> .....	Hop-bush.	"	<i>Ajuga australis</i> .	"
"	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> .....	Red gum.	"	<i>Gnaphalodes uliginosum</i> .	"
"	<i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i> .....	Turpentine.	"	<i>Cryptostemma calendulacea</i>	Cape weed.
"	<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> .....	Coachwood.	"	<i>Leptorrhynchus squameus</i> .	"
"	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> .....	Flooded gum.	"	<i>Trichinium spathulata</i> .	"
"	<i>Tristania conferta</i> .....	Brush box.	"	<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i> .	"
"	<i>Eucalyptus corymbosa</i> .....	Bloodwood.	"	<i>Craspedia Richea</i> .	"
"	<i>Podocarpus elata</i> .....	White pine.	"	<i>Lotus australis</i> .	"
"	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> .....	Swamp mahogany.	"	<i>Swainsonia oroboides</i> .	"
"	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> .....	Feather-leaf wattle.	"	<i>Geranium dissectum</i> .....	Australian geranium.
"	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> .....	Tallow-wood.	"	<i>Pimelea humilis</i> .	"
"	<i>Cedrela australis</i> .....	Red cedar.	"	<i>Myriocephalus rhizocephalus</i>	"
"	<i>Flagellaria indica</i> .....	Native bamboo.	"	<i>Eremophila longifolia</i> .	"
"	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> .....	Blackbutt.	"	<i>Phragmites communis</i> .	"
"	<i>Casuarina torulosa</i> .....	Forest oak.	"	<i>Erechtites quadridentata</i> .	"
"	<i>Acacia binervata</i> .....	Black wattle.	2 Dec.	<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i> .	"
"	<i>Ackama Muellerei</i> .....	Corkwood.	"	<i>Dichopogon strictus</i> .	"
"	<i>Melaleuca leucadendron</i> .....	Broad-leaved tea-tree.	"	<i>Vicia sativa</i> .	"
"	<i>Endiandra Sieberi</i> .....	Corkwood.	"	<i>Trichinium macrocephalum</i> .	"
2 July	<i>Polyosma Cunninghamii</i> .	"	"	<i>Trichinium exaltatum</i> .	"
"	<i>Evodia micrococca</i> .	"	"	<i>Calythrix tetragona</i> .	"
"	<i>Eleocharis cyaneus</i> .	"	"	<i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> .	"
"	<i>Pimblea ligustrina</i> .....	Krambeen.	"	<i>Myriophyllum variaefolium</i> .	"
"	<i>Panax elegans</i> .	"	"	<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i> .	"
"	<i>Pithecolobium grandiflorum</i> .	"	"	<i>Villarsia reniformis</i> .	"
Collected by Forester Guilfoyle, Moama.			"	<i>Vittadinia australis</i> .	"
24 Aug.	<i>Typha angustifolia</i> .	"	"	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> .	"
"	<i>Fusanus acuminatus</i> .....	Quandong.	15 Dec.	<i>Gnaphalium luteo-album</i> .	"
"	<i>Phragmites communis</i> .	"	"	<i>Acacia acinacea</i> .	"
"	<i>Dillwynia cinerascens</i> .	"	22 Dec.	<i>Teucrium racemosum</i> .	"
"	<i>Eremophila longifolia</i> .	"	"	<i>Verbena officinalis</i> .	"
"	<i>Helichrysum bracteatum</i> .	"	"	<i>Trichinium erubescens</i> .	"
"	<i>Erythraea australis</i> .	"	"	<i>Helichrysum semipapposum</i> .	"
"	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i> .	"	"	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i> .	"
"	<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i> .	"	"	<i>Colocephalus citreus</i> .	"
"	<i>Helichrysum apiculatum</i> .	"	"	<i>Kochia lobiflora</i> .	"
"	<i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> .	"	"	<i>Acacia homalophylla</i> .	"
"	<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i> .	"	"	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolium</i> .	"
11 Nov.	<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i> .....	Pipe-stalked asphodel.	"	<i>Arthropodium paniculatum</i> .	"
"	<i>Helipterum corymbiflorum</i> ..	Everlasting flower.	"	<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i> .	"
"	<i>Podolepis acuminata</i> .	"	"	<i>Mentha gracilis</i> .	"
"	<i>Microseris forsteri</i> .	"	"	<i>Stellaria glauca</i> .	"
"	<i>Asperula conferta</i> .	"	"	<i>Juncus prismatocarpus</i> .	"
"	<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i> .	"	"	<i>Lolium temulentum</i> .	"
"	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> .	"	"	<i>Dryocuxia quadriseta</i> .	"
"	<i>Erodium moschatum</i> .	"	"	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i> .	"
"	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> .....	The shepherd's purse.	"	<i>Goodenia humilis</i> .	"
"	<i>Thelymitra aristata</i> .	"	"	<i>Mentha australis</i> .	"
"	<i>Clematis microphylla</i> .....	Old man's beard.	"	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> .	"
"	<i>Caladenia patersonia</i> .....	Spider orchid.	Collected by Forester MacDonald, Kempsey.		
"	<i>Caladenia carnea</i> .	"	5 May	<i>Acronychia laevis</i> .	"
"	<i>Calotis scabioifolia</i> .	"	"	<i>Albizzia pruinosa</i> .	"
"	<i>Linum marginale</i> .	"	"	<i>Evodia micrococca</i> .	"
"	<i>Stackhousia monogyne</i> .	"	"	<i>Nephelepis leiocarpum</i> .	"
"	<i>Arthropodium minus</i> .	"	"	<i>Eugenia Smithii</i> .....	Lillypilly.
"	<i>Isotoma fluviatilis</i> .	"	"	<i>Commersonia cchinata</i> .	"
"	<i>Gnaphalium japonicum</i> .	"	"	<i>Eleocharis australis</i> .	"
"	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i> .....	Hedge mustard.	"	<i>Vitis hypoglauca</i> .....	Wild grape.
"	<i>Silene gallica</i> .	"	10 Nov.	<i>Codonocarpus australis</i> .....	Long Jack.
"	<i>Lotus corniculata</i> .	"	Collected by Forester Martin, Gosford.		
"	<i>Cymbonotus suaveolens</i> .	"	10 June	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> .....	Spotted gum.
"	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> .	"	"	<i>Acacia pruinosa</i> .	"
"	<i>Levenhookia dubia</i> .	"	"	<i>Eucalyptus corymbosa</i> .....	Bloodwood.
"	<i>Asperula conferta</i> .	"	"	<i>Eugenia Smithii</i> .....	Lillypilly.
"	<i>Mimulus gracilis</i> .	"	"	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> .	"
"	<i>Calotis cymbacantha</i> .	"	"	<i>Acacia binervata</i> .	"
"	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i> .....	Victorian blue-bell or hare-bell.	"	<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i> .	"
"	<i>Lobelia pratensis</i> .	"	"		
"	<i>Goodenia elongata</i> .	"	"		

Date.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Date.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.
Collected by Forester Martin, Gosford— <i>continued.</i>			Collected by Forester Payten, Tocumwal— <i>continued.</i>		
10 June	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> , var. <i>floribunda</i> .	Golden wattle.	12 Oct...	<i>Diuris</i> sp.	
"	<i>Acacia suaveolens</i> .		"	<i>Microseris Fosteri</i> .	
"	<i>Acacia linifolia</i> .		"	<i>Asperula conferta</i> .	
"	<i>Acacia discolor</i> .		"	<i>Frenela robusta</i> .....	White pine.
"	<i>Commersonia cchinata</i> .....	Hazel.	"	<i>Daviesia ulicina</i> .	
"	<i>Cassia australis</i> .		"	<i>Caladenia carnea</i> .	
"	<i>Leptospermum flavescens</i> .....	Tea-tree.	"	<i>Swainsona parviflora</i> .....	Bean.
"	<i>Duboisia myoporoides</i> .....	Corkwood.	"	<i>Caladenia dilabata</i> .....	
"	<i>Stephania hernandifolia</i> .		"	<i>Stackhousia linariifolia</i> .	
"	<i>Phyllanthus Ferdinandii</i> .		"	<i>Daviesia corymbosa</i> .	
"	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i> .		"	<i>Diuris maculata</i> .	
"	<i>Celastrus Cunninghamii</i> .		"	<i>Myriocephalus rhizocephalus</i>	Chamomile.
"	<i>Humea elegans</i> .....	Bulga.	"	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> .....	Hop.
"	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i> .		"	<i>Calotis ericinacea</i> .	
"	<i>Maba Cargillia</i> .....	Native plum.	"	<i>Swainsona lessertifolia</i>	
"	<i>Sambucus xanthocarpa</i> .....	Native elder.	"	<i>Anguillaria dioica</i> .	
"	<i>Litsea dealbata</i> .....	Spotted wood.	"	<i>Geranium dissectum</i> .	
"	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> , var. <i>mollis</i>		"	<i>Viola betonicifolia</i> .....	Violet.
"	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> .....	Black wattle.	"	<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i> .....	
"	<i>Elaeocarpus cyaneus</i> .....	Blueberry ash.	"	<i>Cryptostemma calendulacea</i> ..	Cape weed.
"	<i>Vitis Baudiana</i>	Native grape.	"	<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i> .....	Buttercup.
"	<i>Clerodendron tomentosum</i> .		"	<i>Geranium dissectum</i> .	
"	<i>Nepheleum leiocarpum</i> .		"	<i>Ajuga australis</i> .	
"	<i>Acacia implexa</i> .		"	<i>Goodenia paniculata</i> .....	Cowslip.
"	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> .		"	<i>Microseris Forsteri</i> .	
"	<i>Psychotria loniceroides</i> .....	Whiteberry bush.	"	<i>Arthropodium paniculatum</i> ...	
"	<i>Acronychia Baueri</i> .		"	<i>Glossodia major</i> .	
"	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> .		"	<i>Calotis cuneifolia</i> .....	Fly-catcher.
"	<i>Elaeodendron australe</i> .		"	<i>Gnaphalodes uliginosum</i> .	
"	<i>Cassinia aculeata</i> .		"	<i>Azolla rubra</i> .....	Water plant.
"	<i>Sticta Camara</i> .....	A Lichen.			
17 Sept.	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> .....	Black wattle.	Collected by Forester Postlethwaite, Grenfell.		
"	<i>Acacia binervata</i> .		23 Oct.	<i>Eucalyptus hemiphloia</i> var. <i>albens</i> .	White box.
"	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> .....	Swamp mahogany.	"	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> .....	Yellow box.
"	<i>Synoum glandulosum</i> .....	Rosewood or dogwood.	"	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> .....	Belah.
22 Dec.	<i>Synoum glandulosum</i> .		"	<i>Acacia pendula</i> .....	Boree.
"	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> .....	Red gum.	"	<i>Eremophila longifolia</i> .....	Berrigan.
"	<i>Callistemon salignus</i> .....	Tea-tree.	"	<i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i> .....	Kurrajong.
"	<i>Eucalyptus acenioides</i> .....	White mahogany.	"	<i>Acacia homalophylla</i> .....	Yarran.
"	<i>Dodonaea megazyga</i> .....	Native hop.	"	<i>Frenela robusta</i> .....	White pine.
"	<i>Polyosma Cunninghamii</i> .....	Blue-berry tree.	"	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> .....	Ironbark.
"	<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i> .....	Dogwood.	"	<i>Geijera parviflora</i> .....	Wilga.
"	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> .....	Tallow-wood.	"	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> .....	Silver wattle.
"	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i> .....	Pittosporum.	"	<i>Casuarina stricta</i> .....	She oak.
"	<i>Asterolasia correifolia</i> .		"	<i>Acacia doratoxylon</i> .....	Currawang.
"	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i> .....	Stringybark.	"	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> .....	Hop bush.
"	<i>Syncarpia leptopetala</i> .....	Ironwood.	"	<i>Eucalyptus dumosa</i> .....	Mallee.
"	<i>Helichrysum lucidum</i> .....	Daisy.	"	<i>Acacia falcata</i> .....	Willow.
"	<i>Pimelea ligustrina</i> .		Collected by Forester Rotton, Bowral.		
"	<i>Gratiola peruviana</i> .		21 Sept:	<i>Pomaderris lanigera</i> .	
"	<i>Erythraea australis</i> .....	Centauray plant.	"	<i>Pultenea flexilis</i> .	
			"	<i>Hakea saligna</i> .	
			"	<i>Pomaderris elliptica</i> .	
			"	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> .	
Collected by Forester Payten, Tocumwal.			Collected by Forester Rudder, Booral.		
30 April	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> .....	Red gum.	22 April	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> .....	Ironbark (narrow leaf)
"	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> .....	Yellow box.	"	<i>Acacia falcata</i> .	
"	<i>Fusanus persicarius</i> .		"	<i>Frenela Macleayana</i> .	
"	<i>Acacia implexa</i> .....	Hickory.	21 May..	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> .....	Blackbutt.
"	<i>Frenela robusta</i> .....	White pine.	"	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i> .....	Common stringybark.
"	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> .....	Red gum.	"	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i> .....	Peppermint.
"	<i>Eucalyptus hemiphloia</i> var. <i>albens</i> .	Silver or blue box.	"	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> var. ...	Grey gum.
9 May...	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> .....	Yellow box.	"	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> .....	Spotted gum.
"	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> .....	Red gum.	"	<i>Angophora lanceolata</i> .....	Orange gum.
"	<i>Eucalyptus albens</i> .....	Blue or silver box.	"	<i>Tristania conferta</i> .....	Brush box.
"	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> .....	Red gum.	"	<i>Eucalyptus corymbosa</i> .....	Bloodwood.
"	<i>Grevillea juniperina</i> .		"	<i>Eugenia ventenatii</i> .....	Long-leaved water-gum.
"	<i>Dillwynia ericifolia</i> .		"	<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> .....	Sweet myrtle.
"	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> .....	Hop.	"	<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i> .	Christmas bush.
"	<i>Pittosporum phillyraeoides</i> .		"	<i>Phyllanthus Ferdinandii</i> .	
"	<i>Calythrix tetragona</i> .		"	<i>Rhodammia trinervia</i> .....	Brush turpentine.
"	<i>Acacia</i> sp. ....	Silver wattle.	"	<i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i> .....	Kurrajong.
"	<i>Hakea pampuliana</i> .		"	<i>Acacia binervata</i> .....	Hickory.
"	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i> .....	Golden wattle.	"	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> .....	Bastard myall.
"	<i>Cassia artemisoides</i> .		"	<i>Melaleuca leucadendron</i> .....	Tea-tree.
"	<i>Casuarina stricta</i> .....	She oak.	"	<i>Melaleuca</i> sp. ....	Tea-tree.
"	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i> .		"	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i> .....	Prickly-leaved tea-tree.
"	<i>Eremophila oppositifolia</i> .		"	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i> .....	Tea tree.
"	<i>Casuarina glauca</i> .....	Bull or forest oak.	"	<i>Callistemon salignus</i> .....	Tea-tree.
"	<i>Acacia implexa</i> .....	Hickory.	"	<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i> .....	Tea-tree.
"	<i>Erythraea australis</i> .....	Native centauray.	"	<i>Callitris Parlatorei</i> .....	Stringybark pine.
"	<i>Fusanus persicarius</i> .....	Quandong.	7 July..	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> .....	Blue gum.
"	<i>Frenela robusta</i> .....	White pine.			
"	<i>Loranthus linophyllus</i> .....	Mistletoe.			
"	<i>Banksia marginata</i> .....	Honeysuckle.			

Date.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Date.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.
Collected by Forester Rudder, Booral— <i>continued.</i>			Collected by Mr. Maiden, Consulting Botanist to the Department, in the Picton District— <i>continued.</i>		
7 July ..	<i>Tristania laurina</i> .....	Water-gum.	30 Dec	<i>Pultenæa villosa.</i>	
"	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> .....	Grey ironbark.	"	<i>Exocarpus cupressiformis.</i>	
"	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> .....	Red gum.	"	<i>Pultenæa retusa.</i>	
"	<i>Flindersia Schottiana</i> .....	Ash.	"	<i>Zornia diphylla.</i>	
"	<i>Cupania pseudorrhus.</i>		"	<i>Acacia elata.</i>	
"	<i>Acronychia Baueri</i> .....	Brush ash.	"	<i>Acacia glaucescens.</i>	
"	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> .....	Red ash.	"	<i>Gompholobium minus.</i>	
"	<i>Aphananthe philippinensis</i> ..	Elm.	"	<i>Acacia juniperina.</i>	
"	<i>Olea paniculata</i> .....	Marblewood.	"	<i>Indigofera australis.</i>	
"	<i>Schizomeria ovata</i> .....	Coachwood.	"	<i>Ficus rubiginosa.</i>	
"	<i>Doryphora sassafras</i> .....	Sassafras.	"	<i>Goodenia ovata.</i>	
"	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> .....	Ironbark.	"	<i>Daviesia corymbosa.</i>	
"	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> .....	Grey gum.	"	<i>Persoonia salicina.</i>	
"	<i>Eugenia Smithii</i> .....	Lillypilly.	"	<i>Persoonia ferruginea.</i>	
"	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> .....	Swamp mahogany.	"	<i>Persoonia linearis.</i>	
11 Nov..	<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i> .....	Grey gum.	"	<i>Bossia buxifolia.</i>	
"	<i>Callitris parlatorei</i> .....	Stringybark pine.	"	<i>Bossia prostrata.</i>	
"	<i>Grevillea Hilliana</i> .....	Silky oak.	"	<i>Smilax glycyphylla.</i>	
"	<i>Doryphora sassafras</i> .....	Sassafras.	"	<i>Elæocarpus cyaneus.</i>	
"	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> .....	Blue gum.	"	<i>Bæckea linifolia.</i>	
"	<i>Aphananthe philippinensis</i> ...	Elm.	"	<i>Pomaderris lanigera.</i>	
"	<i>Acacia binervata</i> .....	Hickory.	"	<i>Goodenia bellidifolia.</i>	
"	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> .....	Swamp mahogany.	"	<i>Leptospermum flavescens.</i>	
"	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> .....	Golden wattle.	"	<i>Leptospermum parvifolium.</i>	
"	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> .....	Flooded gum.	"	<i>Melaleuca erubescens.</i>	
"	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> .....	Tallow-wood.	"	<i>Leptospermum lanigerum.</i>	
"	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> .....	Hickory.	"	<i>Scaevola microcarpa.</i>	
"	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i> .....	Peppermint.	"	<i>Sarcocochilus parviflorus.</i>	
"	<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i> .....	Dogwood.	"	<i>Monotoca scoparia.</i>	
"	<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> .....	Tea-tree.	"	<i>Myrsine variabilis.</i>	
"	<i>Rhodamnia trinervia</i> .....	Brush stringybark.	"	<i>Dipodium punctatum.</i>	
"	<i>Commersonia Fraseri</i> .....	Kurrajong.	"	<i>Bursaria spinosa.</i>	
"	<i>Pimelea ligustrina.</i>		"	<i>Stenocarpus salignus.</i>	
"	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> .....	Red gum.	"	<i>Morinda jasminoides.</i>	
"	<i>Syncarpia leptopetala.</i>		"	<i>Pomax umbellata.</i>	
"	<i>Podocarpus elata</i> .....	White pine.	"	<i>Zieria Smithii.</i>	
"	<i>Trema aspera.</i>		"	<i>Eriostemon hispidulus.</i>	
"	<i>Olea paniculata</i> .....	Marblewood.	"	<i>Phebalium billardieri.</i>	
"	<i>Endiandra Sieberi</i> .....	Corkwood.	"	<i>Exocarpus stricta.</i>	
"	<i>Acacia glaucescens</i> .....	Hickory.	"	<i>Bauera rubioides.</i>	
"	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> .....	Blue gum.	"	<i>Stylidium laricifolium.</i>	
"	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> .....	Red ironbark.	"	<i>Pimelea linifolia.</i>	
"	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i> .....	Stringybark.	"	<i>Sieberta Billardieri.</i>	
"	<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i> .....	Black wattle.	"	<i>Callistemon lanceolatus.</i>	
"	<i>Trochocarpa laurina</i> .....	Beech.	"	<i>Tristania nerifolia.</i>	
"	<i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i> .....	Turpentine.	"	<i>Eucalyptus piperita.</i>	
"	<i>Callistemon saligna</i> .....	Tea-tree.	"	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera.</i>	
"	<i>Melaleuca genistifolia</i> .....	Tea-tree.	"	<i>Calistemon linearis.</i>	
"	<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i> .....	Tea-tree.	"	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis.</i>	
"	<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> .....	Tea-tree.	"	<i>Kunzea corifolia.</i>	
"	<i>Leucopogon Richei.</i>		"	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia.</i>	
"	<i>Rulingia pamosa</i> .....	Kurrajong.	"	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides.</i>	
"	<i>Commersonia dasyphylla.</i>		"	<i>Leptospermum scoparium.</i>	
"	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> .....	Green wattle.	"	<i>Backhousia myrtifolia.</i>	
Collected by Mr. Maiden, Consulting Botanist to the Department, in the Picton District.			"	<i>Astrotriche floccosa</i> var.	
30 Dec.	<i>Oxylobium trilobatum.</i>		"	<i>Marsdenia suaveolens.</i>	
"	<i>Dillwynia ericifolia.</i>		"	<i>Tecoma jasminoides</i> (culti- vated).	
"	<i>Jacksonia scoparia.</i>		"	<i>Casuarina torulosa.</i>	
"	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> (normalis and mollis).		"	<i>Cassinia longifolia.</i>	
"	<i>Hardenbergia</i> ( <i>Kennedy</i> ) <i>monophylla.</i>		"	<i>Humea elegans.</i>	
			"	<i>Tillæa verticillaris.</i>	
			"	<i>Hibbertia diffusa.</i>	

## B.—List of Seeds and Fruits received in 1891.

Collected by Forester Allan, Ulladulla.			Collected by Forester Brown, Port Macquarie— <i>continued.</i>		
17 April	<i>Myrsine variabilis.</i>		22 July	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> .....	Red gum.
"	<i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i> .....	Turpentine.	"	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> .....	Tallow-wood.
"	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i> .....	Messmate or pepper- mint.	"	<i>Schizomeria ovata.</i>	
"	<i>Synoum glandulosum</i> .....	Rose-wood.	"	<i>Cedrela australis</i> .....	Red cedar.
"	<i>Eucalyptus Maderi</i> .....	Blue gum.	"	<i>Pimelea</i> .....	Krambeen.
"	<i>Elæocarpus cyaneus</i> .....	Blue-berry ash.	"	<i>Elæocarpus obovatus.</i>	
"	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> .....	Blackbutt.	"	<i>Achras australis</i> .....	Black apple.
"	<i>Hakea dactyloides.</i>		"	<i>Codonocarpus australis</i> .....	Long Jack.
"	<i>Notelæa longifolia</i> .....	Native olive.	"	<i>Trochocarpa laurina</i> .....	Regent tree.
			"	<i>Eucalyptus Planchoniana</i>	
			"	<i>Eucalyptus robusta.</i>	
			"	<i>Tristania conferta</i> .....	Brush box.
			"	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> .....	Blackbutt.
			"	<i>Angophora lanceolata</i> .....	Spotted or red gum.
22 July	<i>Pithecolobium grandiflorum</i>		"	<i>Cargillia pentamera</i> .....	Black myrtle.
"	<i>Cedrela australis</i> .....	Red cedar.	"	<i>Flindersia Schottiana</i> .....	Mountain ash.
"	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i> .....	Narrow-leaf stringy- bark.	"	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> .....	Flooded gum.
"	<i>Endiandra Sieberi.</i>		"	<i>Ackama muelleri.</i>	
"	<i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i> .....	Turpentine.	"	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> .....	Black wattle.

Date.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Date.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	
Collected by Forester Deverell, Inverell.			Collected by Forester Rudder, Booral— <i>continued</i> .			
9 Oct.	<i>Cedrela australis</i> .....	Red cedar.	17 April	<i>Podocarpus elata</i> .....	Native plum.	
"	<i>Achras australis</i> .....	Black apple.	"	<i>Eugenia myrtifolia</i> .....	Brush cherry.	
"	<i>Tristania laurina</i> .....	Water gum.	"	<i>Phyllanthus Ferdinandi</i> .		
Collected by Forester Green, Casino.			"	<i>Achras australis</i> .....	Black apple.	
13 Jan. ..	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> .....	Red gum.	"	<i>Macrozamia Denisoni</i> .....	From Queensland.	
12 Feb. ..	<i>Cedrela australis</i> .....	Cedar.	21 May ..	<i>Frenela MacLeayana</i> .		
Collected by Forester Kidston, Condobolin.			7 July ..	<i>Callitris parlatorei</i> .....	Stringybark pine.	
12 Jan. ..	<i>Geijera parviflora</i> .....	Wilga.	"	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> .....	Swamp mahogany.	
20 Mar. ..			"	<i>Flindersia Schottiana</i> .....	Ash.	
Collected by Forester MacDonald, Kempsey.			"	<i>Panax elegans</i> .		
14 Jan. ..	<i>Panax elegans</i> .....	Light sycamore.	11 Nov. ..	<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i> .		
"	<i>Sideroxylon australe</i> .....	Black apple.	Collected by Forester Taylor, Wagga Wagga.			
"	<i>Fagus Moorei</i> .....	Negro-head beech.	15 April	<i>Hakea hakeoides</i> .....	Pin or needle bush.	
"	<i>Diploglottis Cunninghamii</i> .....	Native tamarind.	"	<i>Casuarina suberosa</i> .....	She oak.	
"	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i> .....	Axe breaker.	"	<i>Dodonaea viciosa</i> .....	Giant's hopbush.	
"	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> .....	Red ash or leather-jacket.	"	<i>Platanus orientalis</i> .....	Oriental plane.	
24 Feb. ..	<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i> .....	Bangalow palm.	"	<i>Melia azedarach</i> .....	White cedar.	
"	<i>Kentia monostachya</i> .....	Walking-stick palm.	"	<i>Schinus molle</i> .....	Pepper-tree.	
"	<i>Dracæna australis</i> .		"	<i>Acacia Oswaldii</i> .....	Umbrella bush.	
"	<i>Schizomeria ovata</i> .		"	<i>Pittosporum phylliræoides</i> ..	Wild daphne.	
5 May. ..	<i>Rhus rhodantha</i> .....	Yellow cedar.	"	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i> .....	Golden wattle.	
"	<i>Elæodendron australe</i> .....	Blue ash.	"	<i>Frenela verrucosa</i> .....	Mallee pine.	
"	<i>Livistona australis</i> .....	Cabbage-tree palm.	"	<i>Acer pseudo-platanus</i> .....	Sycamore.	
"	<i>Albizzia pruinosa</i> .		"	<i>Acacia brachybotrya</i> .....	Blue bush.	
"	<i>Vitis hypoglauca</i> .....	Wild grape.	"	<i>Cassia sp.</i>		
"	<i>Eugenia Smithii</i> .....	Lillypilly.	"	<i>Heterodendron oleaefolium</i> ..	Gum bush.	
26 Oct. ..	<i>Dysoxylon Fraserianum</i> .		"	<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i> .....	Judas-tree.	
"	<i>Pennantia Cunninghamii</i> .		"	<i>Beyeria opaca var. linearis</i> .		
Collected by Forester Martin, Gosford.			23 June ..	<i>Angophora intermedia</i> .....	Apple-tree.	
23 Jan. ..	<i>Elæocarpus obovatus</i> .....	Ash.	11 Aug. ..	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> .....	Flooded gum.	
"	<i>Achras australis</i> .....	Black apple.	"	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> .....	Yellow box.	
26 Feb. ..	<i>Cedrela australis</i> .....	Red cedar.	Collected by Forester Wilshire, Deniliquin.			
"	<i>Olea paniculata</i> .....	Marblewood.	11 Aug.	<i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> ..	Dogwood.	
18 April	<i>Cedrela australis</i> .....	Red cedar.	"	<i>Acacia Oswaldii</i> .....	Black myall.	
10 June ..	<i>Psychotria loniceroides</i> .....	White-berry ash.	"	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> .....	Belar.	
"	<i>Maba carginia</i> .....	Plum.	"	<i>Acacia pendula</i> .....	Myall.	
"	<i>Telopea speciosissima</i> .....	Waratah.	"	<i>Geijera parviflora</i> .....	Willow.	
"	<i>Litsea dealbata</i> .....	Spotted-wood.	"	<i>Hakea leucoptera</i> .....	Needlebush.	
"	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i> .		"	<i>Pittosporum phylliræoides</i> ..	Leopard-wood.	
"	<i>Litsea dealbata</i> .....	Pigeon-berry-tree.	"	<i>Frenela robusta</i> .....	Murray pine.	
17 Sept. ..	<i>Elæocarpus cyaneus</i> .....	Native olive.	"	<i>Eremophila maculata</i> .....	Sandalwood.	
"	<i>Eugenia Smithii</i> .....	Lillypilly.	Collected by Mr. Insp. ting-Forester McKeown.			
Collected by Forester Mechem, Fernmount.			13 June	<i>Telopea speciosissima</i> .....	Waratah.	
4 Mar. ..	<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i> .....	Bangalow palm.	and			
"	<i>Kentia monostachya</i> .....	Walking-stick palm.	20 June	Collected by Mr. Maiden, Consulting Botanist to the Department, in the Pictou District.		
"	<i>Fagus Moorei</i> .....	Negro-head beech.	30 Dec. ..	<i>Casuarina torulosa</i> .		
"	<i>Passiflora Herbertiana</i> .....	Passion-fruit vine.	"	<i>Callistemon linearis</i> .		
15 April ..	<i>Cedrela australis</i> .....	Red cedar.	"	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> .		
11 Aug. ..	<i>Cedrela australis</i> .....	Red cedar.	"	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i> .		
"	<i>Castanpermum australe</i> .....	Moreton Bay chestnut.	"	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i> .		
Collected by Forester Payten, Tocumwal.			"	<i>Casuarina suberosa</i> .		
9 April ..	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> .....	Bull or forest oak.	"	<i>Hakea saligna</i> .		
"	<i>Frenela robusta</i> .....	White pine.	"	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> .		
9 May. ..	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> .....	Yellow box.	"	<i>Elæocarpus cyaneus</i> .		
4 Aug. ..			"	"	<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i> .	
6 Oct. ..			"	"	<i>Acacia discolor</i> .	
3 Dec. ..	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> .....	Red gum.	"	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> .		
Collected by Forester Postlethwaite, Grenfell.			"	<i>Daviesia corymbosa</i> .		
23 Oct. ..	<i>Acacia pendula</i> .....	Boree.	"	<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i> .		
"	<i>Eremophila longifolia</i> .....	Berrigan.	"	<i>Acacia juniperina</i> .		
"	<i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i> .....	Kurrajong.	"	<i>Kennedya rubicunda</i> .		
"	<i>Frenela robusta</i> .....	White pine.	"	<i>Acacia glaucescens</i> .		
"	<i>Acacia falcata</i> .....	Willow.	"	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i> .		
Collected by Forester Rotton, Bowral.			"	<i>Myrsine variabilis</i> .		
11 Mar. ..	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> .....	Black wattle.	"	<i>Oxylobium trilobatum</i> .		
25 Jan. ..			"	"	<i>Acacia juniperina</i> .	
20 May. ..	<i>Sterculia diversifolia</i> .....	Kurrajong.	"	<i>Indigofera australis</i> .		
"	<i>Clerodendron tomentosum</i> .		"	<i>Pomaderris elliptica</i> .		
Collected by Forester Rudder, Booral.			"	<i>Leptospermum flavescens</i> .		
16 Feb. ..	<i>Angophora lanceolata</i> .....	Orange gum.	"	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i> .		
"	<i>Tristania conferta</i> .....	Brush box.	"	<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> .		
"	<i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i> .....	Turpentine.	"	<i>Lasiopetalum Baueri</i> .		
"	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> .....	Tallow-wood.	"	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> .		
"	<i>Eucalyptus acmenioides</i> .....	White mahogany.	"	<i>Pultenea villosa</i> .		
"	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> .....	Red gum.	"	<i>Dillwynia ericifolia</i> .		
"	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> .....	Red mahogany.	"	<i>Boronia ledifolia</i> .		
"	<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i> .		"	<i>Hovea longifolia</i> .		
"	<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i> .		"	<i>Lissanthe sapida</i> .		
"	<i>Phyllanthus Ferdinandi</i> .		"	<i>Logania floribunda</i> .		
"	<i>Eugenia ventenatii</i> .		"	<i>Eriostemon hispidulus</i> .		
17 April	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> .....	Tallow-wood.	"	<i>Grevillea mucronulata</i> .		
"	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> .....	Blackbutt.	"	<i>Kennedya monophylla</i> .		
"	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> .....	Grey ironbark.	"	<i>Melia Azedarach</i> .....	(Cultivated trees.)	
"	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> .....	Red mahogany.	"	<i>Bossia prostrata</i> .		
"			"	<i>Pomax umbellata</i> .		



Date	Botanical Name	Vernacular Name.	Where Sent.
2 July	<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> .....	.....	Town Clerk, Bathurst.
"	<i>Quercus coccinea</i> ..	.....	" "
"	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> ..	.....	" "
"	<i>Quercus bicolor</i> ..	.....	" "
"	<i>Quercus palustris</i> ..	.....	" "
"	<i>Acer rubrum</i> .....	.....	" "
"	<i>Acer negundo</i> .....	.....	" "
"	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> ..	.....	" "
"	<i>Platanus racemosa</i> .....	.....	" "
"	<i>Picea amabilis</i> ..	.....	" "
"	<i>Picea balsamea</i> .....	.....	" "
"	<i>Sequoia gigantea</i> ..	.....	" "
"	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> .....	.....	" "
"	<i>Betula populifolia</i> .....	.....	" "
"	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> ..	.....	" "
"	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> ..	.....	" "
"	<i>Taxodium distichum</i> ..	.....	" "
"	<i>Taxus brevifolia</i> ..	.....	" "
"	<i>Juglans cinerea</i> ..	.....	" "
"	<i>Fraxinus americana</i> ..	.....	" "
"	<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i> ..	.....	" "
"	<i>Fraxinus pubescens</i> ..	.....	" "
"	<i>Fraxinus sambucifolia</i> ..	.....	" "
"	<i>Carya sulcata</i> ..	.....	" "
"	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> .....	.....	" "
"	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i> ..	.....	" "
"	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> .....	.....	" "
"	<i>Ulmus racemosa</i> ..	.....	" "
23 July	<i>Kentia Fosteriana</i> .....	Lord Howe Island palm	Mr. Henry Sewell, nurseryman, Adelaide.
"	<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i> ..	Bangalow palm	" " "
"	<i>Ptychosperma monostachya</i> ..	Walking-stick palm	" " "
"	<i>Livistona australis</i> ..	Cabbage-tree palm	" " "
"	<i>Araucaria Bidwilli</i> ..	Bunya bunya	" " "
"	<i>Eucalyptus corynocalyx</i> ..	Sugar gum ..	Messrs. Wynne, Hudson, Hudson, & Co, Teryawynia Station, Ivanhoe, N.S.W.
"	<i>Panax elegans</i> ..	.....	Mr. Guilfoyle, Director, Botanic Gardens, Melbourne
22 Aug..	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> ..	Blackbutt ..	L. C. Yates, Santa Barbara, California, U.S.A.
"	<i>Eucalyptus corynocalyx</i> .....	Sugar gum ..	" " "
"	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i> ..	Peppermint ..	" " "
"	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> ..	Tallow wood ..	" " "
"	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> ..	Swamp mahogany ..	" " "
"	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ..	Red gum ..	" " "
"	<i>Angophora lanceolata</i> ..	Apple tree ..	" " "
"	<i>Acacia pendula</i> ..	True myall ..	" " "
"	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i> ..	Golden wattle, S.A.	" " "
"	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> ..	Green wattle ..	" " "
"	<i>Eucalyptus melhodora</i> ..	Yellow box ..	" " "
"	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> ..	Ironbark ..	" " "
21 Aug..	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> ..	Red gum ..	Director of Agriculture.
9 Sept..	<i>Pentzia virgata</i> ..	South African sheepbush ..	" "
26 Aug..	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> ..	Green wattle ..	Mr. Maiden.
7 Oct	<i>Owenia venosa</i> ..	Tulipwood ..	Mr. C. Beale, Mount Gambier.
8 Oct..	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> ..	Black wattle ..	Mr. Fritz Tarlton, care of Arthur Francis, Esq, Box 106, Johannesburg, South Africa.
"	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> ..	Blackwood ..	" " "
"	<i>Acacia Oswaldi</i> ..	Umbrella bush ..	" " "
"	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i> ..	Golden wattle ..	" " "
"	<i>Acacia salicina</i> ..	Koobah or native willow ..	" " "
"	<i>Eucalyptus acmenioides</i> ..	White mahogany ..	" " "
"	<i>Eucalyptus albens</i> ..	Silver or blue box ..	" " "
"	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> ..	Swamp mahogany ..	" " "
"	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> ..	Red mahogany ..	" " "
"	<i>Eucalyptus melhodora</i> ..	Yellow box ..	" " "
"	<i>Eucalyptus populifolia</i> ..	White box ..	" " "
"	<i>Eucalyptus corymbosa</i> ..	Bloodwood ..	" " "
"	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> ..	Grey ironbark ..	" " "
"	<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> ..	Queensland ironbark ..	" " "
"	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> ..	Blackbutt ..	" " "
"	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> ..	Tallow-wood ..	" " "
"	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> ..	Ironbark ..	" " "
"	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> ..	Spotted gum ..	" " "
"	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> ..	Blue gum ..	" " "
"	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i> ..	White gum ..	" " "
"	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ..	Grey gum ..	" " "
"	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> ..	Flooded gum ..	" " "
"	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i> ..	Peppermint ..	" " "
"	<i>Eucalyptus Sieberiana</i> ..	Mountain ash ..	" " "
"	<i>Tristania conferta</i> ..	Brush box ..	" " "
"	<i>Tristania laurina</i> ..	Water gum ..	" " "
"	<i>Fusanus acuminatus</i> ..	Quandong ..	" " "
"	<i>Owenia venosa</i> ..	.....	" " "
"	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> ..	Black wattle ..	Mr. R. A. Tarlton, Launceston, Tasmania.
"	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> ..	Blackwood ..	" " "
"	<i>Acacia Oswaldi</i> ..	Umbrella bush ..	" " "
"	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i> ..	Broad-leaf wattle ..	" " "
"	<i>Acacia salicina</i> ..	Koobah or native willow ..	" " "
"	<i>Eucalyptus acmenioides</i> ..	White mahogany ..	" " "
"	<i>Eucalyptus albens</i> ..	Silver or blue box ..	" " "
"	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> ..	Swamp mahogany ..	" " "
"	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> ..	White mahogany ..	" " "

Date.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Where Sent.
8 Oct...	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> .....	Red mahogany.....	Mr. R. A. Tarlton, Launceston, Tasmania.
"	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> .....	Yellow box .....	" "
"	<i>Eucalyptus populifolia</i> .....	White box .....	" "
"	<i>Eucalyptus corymbosa</i> .....	Bloodwood .....	" "
"	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> .....	Grey ironbark .....	" "
"	<i>Eucalyptus leptophleba</i> .....	Queensland ironbark .....	" "
"	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> .....	Blackbutt .....	" "
"	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> .....	Tallow-wood .....	" "
"	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> .....	Red ironbark .....	" "
"	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> .....	Spotted gum.....	" "
"	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> .....	Blue gum .....	" "
"	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i> .....	White gum .....	" "
"	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> .....	Grey gum .....	" "
"	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> .....	Flooded gum .....	" "
"	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i> .....	Peppermint .....	" "
"	<i>Eucalyptus Sieberia</i> .....	Mountain ash .....	" "
"	<i>Tristania conferta</i> .....	Brush box .....	" "
"	<i>Tristania laurina</i> .....	Water gum .....	" "
"	<i>Fusania acuminatus</i> .....	Quandong .....	" "
"	<i>Owenia venosa</i> .....	" .....	" "
2 Dec..	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> .....	Green wattle .....	Mr. J. Fraser, Mount Mitchell East Station, Kookabookra.
"	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i> .....	Golden wattle .....	" "
25 "	<i>Pentzia virgata</i> .....	South African sheep-bush .....	Mr. C. Wyndham, Inspector of Forests, Victoria.
5 Aug...	" .....	" .....	Mr. Kennedy, Nuntherungie Station, Wilcannia.
"	" .....	" .....	Mr. Eastwood, Tallunp Estate, Broom Hill, Western Australia.
23 July..	" .....	" .....	Mr. T. Muir, Deside, B'ackwood, Western Australia.
29 June..	" .....	" .....	Mr. F. W. Pochin, B amstone, South Grafton.
30 "	" .....	" .....	Mr. H. M'Evoy, Salter's Springs, Post Office.
25 "	" .....	" .....	Messrs. A. Muir and Sons, merchant, King George's Sound, Albany.
"	" .....	" .....	Mr. H. Bowden, Sandilands, York Peninsula, South Australia.
"	" .....	" .....	Mr. E. M'Phee, Public School, Pyree, Shoalhaven.
"	" .....	" .....	Mr. S. Nixon, Gunbah Farm, <i>via</i> Hay.
"	" .....	" .....	Mr. W. M. Grant, Cal-lal, Tareena, <i>via</i> Went- worth.
"	" .....	" .....	Mr. M. J. M'Beath, Hindmarsh Island, Goolwa.
23 "	" .....	" .....	Courcil Clerk, Deniliquin.
"	" .....	" .....	Mr. G. Carson, Balaklava.
12 "	" .....	" .....	Prory Farm, Barraba, South Australia.
23 "	" .....	" .....	Messrs. Grace Bros., Crowlands Station, Gorok, Victoria.
20 "	" .....	" .....	Mr. M'Taggart, Yarrandale, Marsden.
18 "	" .....	" .....	Mr. J. W. Weir, Edina, Overton Post Office.
5 Aug...	<i>Phormium tenax variegatum</i> .....	" .....	Mr. M'Coig, Gosford.
"	<i>Ilex crocea</i> .....	" .....	" "
"	<i>Ailanthus glandulosa</i> .....	" .....	" "
"	<i>Genista æthoensis</i> .....	" .....	" "
"	<i>Coronilla juncea</i> .....	" .....	" "
"	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> .....	" .....	" "
"	<i>Cytisus Laburnum</i> .....	" .....	" "
"	<i>Pinus insignis</i> .....	" .....	" "
"	<i>Cotoneaster microphylla</i> .....	" .....	" "
"	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> .....	" .....	" "
"	<i>Acer populifolium</i> .....	" .....	" "
"	<i>Cytisus alschingeri</i> .....	" .....	" "
5 June.	<i>Pinus insignis</i> .....	" .....	" "
"	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> .....	Black wattle.....	" "
"	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i> .....	Golden wattle, S.A. ....	" "
12 "	<i>Catalpa speiosa</i> .....	Catalpa .....	" "
5 May..	<i>Quercus pedunculata</i> .....	Acorns .....	" "
31 Jan ..	<i>Eucalyptus corynocalyx</i> .....	Sugar gum .....	" "
"	<i>Livistona australis</i> .....	Cabbage palm .....	" "
"	<i>Acacia Baileyana</i> .....	Cootamundra silver wattle ....	" "
2 Mar...	<i>Olea paniculata</i> .....	Marblewood .....	" "
"	<i>Cedrela australis</i> .....	Red cedar .....	" "
2 Mar.	<i>Araucaria Bidwili</i> .....	Bunya bunya .....	" "
5 Aug.	<i>Arbutus canariensis</i> .....	" .....	" "
"	<i>Arbutus procera</i> .....	" .....	" "
"	<i>Quercus lusitana</i> .....	" .....	" "
"	<i>Quercus virens</i> .....	" .....	" "
"	<i>Podalyria sericea</i> .....	" .....	" "
"	<i>Podalyria styracifolia</i> .....	" .....	" "
"	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> .....	" .....	" "
"	<i>Spartium linifolium</i> .....	" .....	" "
"	<i>Psoralea pinnata</i> .....	" .....	" "
"	<i>Schinus molle</i> .....	" .....	" "
"	<i>Pinus pinea</i> .....	" .....	" "
"	<i>Duranta stenostachya</i> .....	" .....	" "
"	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i> .....	" .....	" "
"	<i>Juniperus excelsa</i> .....	" .....	" "
"	<i>Arbutus unedo</i> .....	" .....	" "
"	<i>Spartium scoparium</i> .....	" .....	" "
"	<i>Anthyllis barba-jovis</i> .....	" .....	" "
"	<i>Crataegus pyracantha</i> .....	" .....	" "
"	<i>Pinus halepensis</i> .....	" .....	" "
"	<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i> .....	" .....	" "
"	<i>Pinus pinaster</i> .....	" .....	" "

Date.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Where Sent.
5 Aug.	<i>Olea verrucosa</i>		Mr. M'Coig, Gosford.
"	<i>Pinus sinensis</i>		" "
"	<i>Acer pseudo-platanus</i>		" "
"	<i>Schotia latifolia</i>		" "
"	<i>Mimosa rubicaulis</i>		" "
"	<i>Protea mellifera</i>		" "
"	<i>Phormium tenax</i>		" "
"	<i>Lavatera olbia</i>		" "
"	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>		" "
"	<i>Grewia occidentalis</i>		" "
30 Sept..	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>		" "
"	<i>Acer negundo</i>		" "
"	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>		" "
"	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>		" "
"	<i>Carya sulcata</i>		" "
"	<i>Fraxinus Americana</i>		" "
"	<i>Fraxinus viridis</i>		" "
"	<i>Fraxinus sambucifolia</i>		" "
"	<i>Fraxinus pubescens</i>		" "
"	<i>Acer rubrum</i>		" "
"	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>		" "
"	<i>Ulmus racemosa</i>		" "
"	<i>Sequoia gigantea</i>		" "
"	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>		" "
"	<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i>		" "
"	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>		" "
"	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>		" "
"	<i>Quercus bannisterii</i>		" "
"	<i>Quercus phellos</i>		" "
"	<i>Quercus rubra</i>		" "
"	<i>Quercus palustris</i>		" "
"	<i>Quercus catesbaei</i>		" "
"	<i>Quercus lyrata</i>		" "
"	<i>Quercus ægilops</i>		" "
"	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>		" "
"	<i>Quercus aquatica</i>		" "
"	<i>Quercus olivæformis</i>		" "
"	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>		" "
"	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>		" "
"	<i>Quercus suber</i>		" "
"	<i>Quercus robur</i>		" "
"	<i>Quercus rubra</i>		" "
"	<i>Acer campestre</i>		" "
"	<i>Pinus carpinus</i>		" "
"	<i>Fagus ferruginea</i>		" "
"	<i>Pinus insignis</i>		" "
"	<i>Carya amara</i>		" "
"	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>		" "
"	<i>Fraxinus excelsa</i>		" "
"	<i>Ailanthus glandulosa</i>		" "
"	<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>		" "
"	<i>Cupressus torulosa</i>		" "
"	<i>Tectona grandis</i>		" "
"	<i>Acer pseudo-platanus</i>		" "
"	<i>Sterculia diversifolia</i>	Kurrajong	" "
"	<i>Frenela robusta</i>	Murray pine	" "
14 Oct..	<i>Laurus camphora</i>	Camphor laurel	" "
"	<i>Raphiolepis ovata</i>		" "
"	<i>Protea mellifera</i>		" "
"	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>		" "
"	<i>Juniperus Bermudiana</i>		" "
"	<i>Tristania conferta</i>		" "
"	<i>Cupressus elegans</i>		" "
"	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>		" "
"	<i>Cupressus funebris</i>		" "
"	<i>Lagunaria Pater-onia</i>		" "
"	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	" "
22 May...	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Catalpa	" "
14 April	Miscellaneous collection	American seeds	" "
18 April	<i>Cedrela australis</i>	Red cedar	" "
3 May...	<i>Cedrela australis</i>	Red cedar	" "
16 Oct..	<i>Sumach tintoria</i>		" "
21 Oct...	<i>Morus alba</i>	Mulberry	" "
27 Nov...	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	White cedar	" "
23 Sept..	Large miscellaneous collection	Japan seeds	" "
30 July..	<i>Pinus insignis</i>		" "
"	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>		" "
"	<i>Eucalyptus calophylla</i>		" "
29 July..		Giant lemon of Fiji	" "
23 July..	<i>Kentia Forsteriana</i>	Lord Howe Island palm	" "
"	<i>Rhus glabra</i>		" "
"	<i>Rhus aromatica</i>		" "
"	<i>Rhus typhina</i>		" "
"	<i>Rhus toxicodendron</i>		" "
"	<i>Rhus venenata</i>		" "
"	<i>Rhus radicans</i>		" "
26 July..	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky oak	" "
"	<i>Acer</i>	Maple	" "
"	<i>Acer pseudo-platanus</i>	Sycamore	" "
"	<i>Fraxinus excelsa</i>	Ash	" "
2 June..	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky oak	" "



D—List of Timbers received in 1891.

Date	Description.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Remarks
Collected by Forester Rotton.				
23 Feb.	Trunk of tree .....	Xylomelum pyriforme ..	Native pear ... ..	
1 Sept.	One block of wood .....	Eucalyptus eugenoides ...	Stringybark ... ..	
Donation from Engineer for Roads and Bridges.				
4 Mar.	Piece of plank .....	}	}	These specimens were taken from old Rushcutter's Bay bridge, 12 feet below the surface of the ground, said to have been built over fifty years.
4 "	" pile .....			
Collected by Mr. G. Musto for Forester Huxham.				
9 April	Rough piece of timber with bark on.	Flindersia australis ... ..		
Collected by Mr. Thomson, Cardwell, Queensland.				
14 April	.....	Unknown .....	Maple .....	
Donation from Forest Branch, Melbourne.				
5 May..	Seven pieces of blackwood.	.....	.....	From Gippsland.
5 "...	Two pieces of muskwood..	.....	.....	
Collected by Mr. S. Flynn.				
1 June..	.....	Grevillea robusta ... ..	Silky oak .....	
Donation from Roads and Bridges Department.				
8 June..	Piece of timber, No. 1 ...	.....	.....	Wentworth Bridge. Sample of timber (red gum) from Koondrook, Upper Murray River, cut March, 1891, J. P. Carew, Gibson. Each specimen shows one cut with the grain, one cut against the grain, one cut diagonal grain, and a split section.
8 " "	" " No. 2 ...	.....	.....	
8 " "	" " No. 5 ..	.....	.....	
8 " "	" " red gum.	.....	.....	
10 " "	Three specimens of timber, taken from the pile of hardwood decking-plank at O'Connell-st bridge.	.....	.....	
Collected by Forester Rudder.				
23 June.	Specimens of timber suitable for engraving.	Hemicypha australasica ..	.....	
Collected by Mr. M'Cog.				
23 " "	" " " " ..	Monotoca elliptica, No. 3 ..	.....	
2 July.	.....	Eucalyptus resinifera ...	Forest mahogany ... ..	
2 " "	.....	" acuminoides ..	White mahogany ..	
2 " "	.....	" rostrata ..	Red gum ... ..	
2 " "	.....	" saligna ..	Blue gum ... ..	
2 " "	.....	" creba ..	Grey ironbark ... ..	
2 " "	.....	" microcorys ..	Tallow-wood .....	
2 " "	.....	" amygdalina ..	Messmate .....	
2 " "	.....	" virgata ... ..	Mountain ash .....	
2 " "	.....	" robusta ..	Swamp mahogany ... ..	
2 " "	.....	" paniculata... ..	She ironbark ... ..	
2 " "	.....	Eugenia Smithii .....	Lilly-pilly... ..	
2 " "	.....	" ventenatii ..	Lignum vitæ .....	
2 " "	.....	" myrtifolia ...	Myrtle ... ..	
2 " "	.....	Tristania nouifolia ..	Water-gum ..	
2 " "	.....	" laurina .....	Broad-leaf water-gum ..	
2 " "	.....	Syncarpia laurifolia ..	Turpentine ..	
2 " "	.....	Melaleuca leucadendron ..	Broad-leaf tea-tree .....	
2 " "	.....	Cedrela australis .....	Red cedar .....	
2 " "	.....	Endiandra glauca ... ..	Teakwood ... ..	
2 " "	.....	Myrtus acuminoides ...	White hickory ... ..	
2 " "	.....	Echinocarpus australis ..	Maiden's blush .....	
2 " "	.....	Vitex lignum vitæ ..	Lignum vitæ ..	
2 " "	.....	Elaeocarpus obovatus ..	White ash ..	
2 " "	.....	Schizomeria ovata ... ..	She beech ... ..	
2 " "	.....	Doryphora sassafras ...	Sassafras ... ..	
2 " "	.....	Acrotychia Baueri ..	Brush ash ... ..	
2 " "	.....	Acacia binervata .....	Lightwood ..	
2 " "	.....	Ceratopetalum apetalum..	Coachwood ..	
Collected by Mr. Verdich.				
17 Sept..	.....	Stenocarpus salignus ... ..	Beefwood .....	
17 " "	.....	Gmelina Lechhardtii ..	Beech .....	
17 " "	.....	Castanospermum australe ..	Black bean .....	
17 " "	.....	Acacia melanoxylon ..	Blackwood .....	
17 " "	.....	Frenela (Callitris) robusta	Cypress pine ..	
17 " "	.....	Casuarina torulosa .....	Forest oak .....	
17 " "	.....	Flindersia australis .....	Mountain ash or cudgery	
17 " "	.....	Dysoxylon sp. ... ..	Onionwood .....	
17 " "	.....	" muelleri ..	Red bean .....	
17 " "	.....	Cedrela australis ..	Red cedar ..	
17 " "	.....	Dysoxylon Fraserianum ..	Rosewood ... ..	
17 " "	.....	Daphnandra mucronata ..	Sat wood ..	
17 " "	.....	Cryptocarya sp. ....	She beech ..	
17 " "	.....	Harpullia pendula ..	Tulipwood ..	
17 " "	.....	Acronychia laevis .....	Yellow-wood ..	

Date.	Description.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Remarks.
23 Sept...	Specimen of timber with bark attached.	Eucalyptus sp. . . . .	. . . . .	
Donation from Mr. T. W. Elliott, Katoomba.				
16 Oct	Two pieces . . . . .	Eucalyptus resinifera . .	Mahogany . . . . .	} These specimens are to show the injury by insect larvæ.
16 "	Six pieces . . . . .	" pilularis . . . . .	Blackbutt . . . . .	

*E.—List of Timbers sent away in 1891.*

Date.	Botanical Name	Vernacular Name.	Where sent.
21 Feb.	Banksia serrata . . . . .	Honeysuckle . . . . .	F. Tiffany, England.
"	Eucalyptus tereticornis . . . . .	Red gum . . . . .	" "
"	Eucalyptus paniculata . . . . .	She ironbark . . . . .	" "
"	Eucalyptus rostrata . . . . .	Red gum . . . . .	" "
"	Eucalyptus resinifera . . . . .	Mahogany . . . . .	" "
"	Eucalyptus microcorys . . . . .	Tallow-wood . . . . .	" "
"	Eucalyptus paniculata . . . . .	White ironbark . . . . .	" "
"	Eucalyptus saligna . . . . .	Blue gum . . . . .	" "
"	Eucalyptus resinifera . . . . .	Forest mahogany . . . . .	" "
"	Eucalyptus virgata . . . . .	Mountain ash . . . . .	" "
"	Flindersia Oxleyana . . . . .	Long Jack . . . . .	" "
"	Tristania conferta . . . . .	White box . . . . .	" "
"	Alphitonia excelsa . . . . .	Red ash . . . . .	" "
"	Aphananthe philippinensis . . . . .	Elm . . . . .	" "
"	Macadama ternifolia . . . . .	Nut-tree . . . . .	" "
"	Gmelina Leichhardtii . . . . .	Beech . . . . .	" "
"	Acronychia lavis . . . . .	Yellow-wood . . . . .	" "
"	Trochocarpa laurina . . . . .	Blue beech . . . . .	" "
"	Ceratopetalum apetalum . . . . .	Lightwood . . . . .	" "
"	Vitex lignum vitæ . . . . .	Lignum vitæ . . . . .	" "
"	Cargillia pentamera . . . . .	Black myrtle . . . . .	" "
"	Eugenia myrtifolia . . . . .	Brush cherry . . . . .	" "
"	Tristania laurina . . . . .	Water gum . . . . .	" "
"	Olea paniculata . . . . .	Marblewood . . . . .	" "
"	Mealeuca stypheloides . . . . .	Prickly-leaved tea tree . . . . .	" "
"	Flindersia bennettiana . . . . .	Bogum bogum . . . . .	" "
"	Acacia melanoxylon . . . . .	Blackwood . . . . .	" "
"	Schizomeria ovata . . . . .	She beech . . . . .	" "
4 Mar.	Harpullia pendula . . . . .	Tulipwood . . . . .	Dr. J. A. Beattie, Medical Superintendent, Liverpool Asylum. Mr. Guilfoyle, Director, Botanic Gardens, Melbourne.
"	Achras australis . . . . .	Black apple . . . . .	" "
"	Cargillia pentamera . . . . .	Black myrtle . . . . .	" "
"	Eucalyptus virgata . . . . .	Mountain ash . . . . .	" "
"	Eucalyptus populifolia . . . . .	Red box . . . . .	" "
"	Ceratopetalum apetalum . . . . .	Coachwood . . . . .	" "
"	Polyosma cunninghami . . . . .	Hickory . . . . .	" "
"	Elæocarpus cyaneus . . . . .	Blueberry ash . . . . .	" "
"	Bosistoa sapindiformis . . . . .	Union nut . . . . .	" "
"	Frenela endlicheri . . . . .	Black pine . . . . .	" "
"	Endiandra glauca . . . . .	Teakwood . . . . .	" "
"	Harpullia pendula . . . . .	Tulipwood . . . . .	" "
"	Schizomeria ovata . . . . .	Black beech . . . . .	" "
"	Dysoxylon Fraserianum . . . . .	Rosewood . . . . .	" "
1 Oct. . .	Grevillea robusta . . . . .	Silky oak . . . . .	Rev. James Beale, Cootamundra.
"	Casuarina torulosa . . . . .	Forest oak . . . . .	" "
"	Flindersia australis . . . . .	Mountain ash . . . . .	" "
7 Oct. . .	Cargillia pentamera . . . . .	Black myrtle . . . . .	Dookie College.
"	Melia composita . . . . .	White cedar . . . . .	" "
"	Bosistoa sapindiformis . . . . .	Union nut . . . . .	" "
"	Eucalyptus populifolia . . . . .	Red box . . . . .	" "
"	Eucalyptus rostrata . . . . .	Red gum . . . . .	" "
"	Eucalyptus saligna . . . . .	Flooded gum . . . . .	" "
"	Eucalyptus maculata . . . . .	Spotted gum . . . . .	" "
"	Eucalyptus saligna . . . . .	Grey gum . . . . .	" "
"	Eucalyptus gonocalyx . . . . .	Blue gum . . . . .	" "
"	Eucalyptus creba . . . . .	Grey ironbark . . . . .	" "
"	Eucalyptus resinifera . . . . .	Forest mahogany . . . . .	" "
"	Eucalyptus paniculata . . . . .	She ironbark . . . . .	" "
"	Schizomeria ovata . . . . .	She beech . . . . .	" "
"	Cryptocarya obovata . . . . .	Sycamore . . . . .	" "
"	Achras australis . . . . .	Black apple . . . . .	" "
"	Tristania laurina . . . . .	Water gum . . . . .	" "
"	Tristania conferta . . . . .	White box . . . . .	" "
"	Endiandra virens . . . . .	Teakwood . . . . .	" "
"	Flindersia Oxleyana . . . . .	Long Jack . . . . .	" "
"	Flindersia Bennettiana . . . . .	Bogum Bogum . . . . .	" "
"	Eugenia myrtifolia . . . . .	Myrtle . . . . .	" "
"	Alphitonia excelsa . . . . .	Red ash . . . . .	" "
"	Gmelina Leichhardtii . . . . .	Beech . . . . .	" "
"	Trochocarpus laurina . . . . .	Beech . . . . .	" "
"	Vitex lignum vitæ . . . . .	Lignum vitæ . . . . .	" "
"	Monotoca elliptica . . . . .	Black beech . . . . .	" "
"	Elæocarpus holopetalus . . . . .	Blueberry ash . . . . .	" "
"	Tristania laurina . . . . .	Water gum . . . . .	" "
12 Dec	Eucalyptus diversicolor . . . . .	Karri . . . . .	" "
"	Eucalyptus marginata . . . . .	Jannah . . . . .	" "

Date.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Where sent
12 Oct.	<i>Aeronychia laevis</i> .....	Yellow-wood .....	Mr. Ward, Editor <i>Daily Telegraph</i> .
"	<i>Harpullia pendula</i> .....	Tulipwood .....	" "
"	<i>Acacia melanoxydon</i> .....	Blackwood .....	" "
"	<i>Dysoxylon Fraserianum</i> ....	Rosewood .....	" "
"	<i>Stenocarpus salignus</i> .....	Beefwood .....	" "
"	<i>Daphnandra micrantha</i> ....	Satinwood .....	" "
"	<i>Dysoxylon</i> sp. ....	Onionwood .....	" "
"	<i>Cryptocarya</i> sp. ....	She beech .....	" "
"	<i>Gmelina Leichhardtii</i> .....	Beech .....	" "
"	<i>Castanospermum australe</i> ..	Black bean .....	" "
"	<i>Dysoxylon Muellerei</i> .....	Red bean .....	" "
"	<i>Casuarina torulosa</i> ....	Forest oak .....	" "
"	<i>Frenela</i> sp. ....	Cypress pine .....	" "
"	<i>Cedrela australis</i> .....	Red cedar .....	" "
"	<i>Flindersia australis</i> .....	Mountain ash .....	" "

## F.—List of Barks received in 1891.

Date.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Date	Botanical Name	Vernacular Name.
Collected by Forester Rudder, Booral.			Collected by Forester Wilshire, Deniliquin— <i>continued</i> .		
2 Mar.	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> .....	Red ironbark.	11 Aug.	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthema</i>	Red box.
"	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> .....	Grey ironbark.	"	<i>Eucalyptus dealbata</i> .	Cabbage gum.
"	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> .....	Blackbutt.	"	<i>Eucalyptus stellulata</i>	Grey box.
"	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i> .....	Stringy-bark.	"	<i>Eucalyptus bicolor</i>	White box.
"	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i> .....	Peppermint	"	<i>Eucalyptus meliodora</i> .....	Yellow box.
"	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> .....	Grey gum.	"	<i>Frenela robusta</i> .....	White pine.
"	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> .....	Spotted gum.	Collected by Forester Powell, Quirindi.		
"	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ..	Red gum.	2 Mar.	<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Black wattle.
"	<i>Angophora lanceolata</i> .....	Orange gum.	"	<i>Acacia</i> sp. .	Red hickory.
"	<i>Tristania conferta</i> .....	Brush box.	21 July.	<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Black wattle.
"	<i>Eucalyptus corymbosa</i> .....	Bloodwood.	12 Sept.	"	Black wattle.
"	<i>Eugenia ventenata</i> .....	Long-leaved water-gum.	11 Dec.	<i>Frenela endlicheri</i>	Red pine.
"	<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> .....	Myrtle.	"	<i>Acacia</i> sp	Brigalow.
"	<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	Christmas bush.	"	<i>Acacia Cunninghamii</i> .	
"	<i>Phyllanthus Ferdinandii</i>		"	<i>Acacia implexa</i> (2 varieties)	
"	<i>Laportia gigas</i> .....	Broad-leaved stinging tree	Collected by Forester Martin, Gosford.		
"	<i>Ackama Muellerei</i> .....	Corkwood.	30 April.	<i>Gmelina Leichhardtii</i>	White beech.
"	<i>Rhodamnia trinervia</i> .....	Brush turpentine.	"	<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Green wattle.
"	<i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i> .....	Kurrajong.	"	<i>Acacia falcata</i>	Hickory.
"	<i>Acacia binervata</i> .....	Hickory.	"	<i>Acacia mollissima</i>	Green wattle.
"	<i>Acacia melanoxydon</i> .....	Bastard myall.	"	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Red ash.
"	<i>Melaleuca leucadendron</i> .....	Tea-tree.	"	<i>Eucalyptus hemiphloia</i>	White box.
"	<i>Melaleuca stypheloides</i> .....	Tea-tree.	"	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>	Grey ironbark.
"	<i>Callistemon salignus</i> .....	Tea-tree.	Collected by Forester Allan, Ulladulla.		
17 April	<i>Fagus Moorei</i> .....	Negro-head bush.	15 April.	<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Green wattle.
"	<i>Acacia</i> sp.	Wattle.	"	<i>Sterculia diversifolia</i>	Kurrajong.
11 Nov.	<i>Endiandra Sieberi</i> .....	Corkwood.	"	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i>	Spotted gum.
"	<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i> .		"	<i>Eucalyptus Maidenii</i>	Blue gum.
"	<i>Callitris parlatorei</i> .		"	<i>Eugenia myrtifolia</i>	Lilly Pilly.
"			"	<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	Christmas bush.
1 June	Collected by Forester Wilshire, Deniliquin.		14 Oct.	<i>Acacia pennmervis</i>	Broad-leaf hickory.
"	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i>	Red gum.	"	"	Mountain hickory.
"	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> .....	Grey box.	"	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> .	
"	<i>Eucalyptus meliodora</i> .....	Yellow gum.	"	<i>Eugenia Smithii</i> .....	Lillypilly.
"	<i>Acacia homalophylla</i> .....	Myall.	11 Dec	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	Peppermint.
"	<i>Acacia falcata</i> .....	Willow.	"	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i>	Stringy bark.
"	<i>Frenela robusta</i> .....	Murray pine.	Received in 1890.		
11 Aug.	<i>Acacia doratoxydon</i> .....	Currawang.	Mr Thallon.		
"	<i>Eucalyptus subvelutina</i> .....	Apple-tree.	31 Dec	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i> (cultivated)	South African Wattle Barks.
"	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> .....	Flooded gum.			

## G.—List of Miscellaneous Specimens received in 1891.

Date.	Description	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name	Whence obtained.
17 April	Resin .....	<i>Xanthorrhæa arborea</i> .....	Grass-tree .....	Forester Rudder, Booral.
"	Kino .....	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> .....	Spotted gum .....	" "
"	" .....	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> .....	Grey ironbark .....	" "
"	" .....	<i>Eucalyptus hemiphloia</i> .....	Grey box .....	" "
"	" .....	<i>Angophora lanceolata</i> .....	Red gum .....	" "
10 April	Gum .....	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> .....	Wattle .....	" "
"	" .....	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> , var. <i>mollis</i> .	Wattle .....	Forester Martin, Gosford.
"	Resin .....	<i>Xanthorrhæa hastilis</i> .....	Grass-tree .....	" "
"	" .....	<i>Xanthorrhæa arborea</i> .....	Grass-tree .....	Forester Allan, Ulladulla.
"	Kino .....	<i>Eucalyptus hemiphloia</i> .....	White box .....	J. R. Martin, Cooranbong.
"	" .....	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> .....	Spotted gum .....	" "
"	" .....	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> .....	Blackbutt .....	" "
"	" .....	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> .....	Grey ironbark .....	" "
"	" .....	<i>Angophora intermedia</i> .....	Apple-tree .....	" "
6 Oct.	Gum .....	<i>Acacia</i> .....	Wattle .....	" "
"	Resin .....	<i>Frenela robusta</i> .....	White pine .....	" "
13 Jan.	Gum .....	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> .....	Wattle .....	Otford.
18 April	Charcoal ....	<i>Exocarpus cupressiformis</i> ..	Native cherry .....	Forester Martin, Gosford.
27 Nov.	Gum .....	<i>Tristania conferta</i> .....	Box .....	Forester Pope, Murwillumbah.
13 Nov.	Fibre .....	<i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i> .....	.....	Forester M'Donald, Kempsey.

## SECTION VII.

## ARBOR DAY.

In 1890 an Arbor Day in connection with the Public Schools of the Colony was instituted by Mr. J. H. Carruthers, the late Minister of Public Instruction, and he decided that for the year 1891, the 21st of August be celebrated as a public holiday by the schools for Arbor Day.

At most of the Public Schools, Arbor Day was regarded as a holiday either on the particular day appointed or at a later date as circumstances permitted.

Most of the trees supplied to the schools were obtained from the Gosford State Nursery.

Every endeavour was made by the Forest Department to execute the many orders which were received for trees and shrubs, and I think Arbor Day proved to be a pleasing and successful educational scheme. It brought parents, scholars, and teachers together under agreeable circumstances, and opened up to youthful minds a fresh and almost unknown page in the natural history of the Colony.

Some 4,000 catalogues of the trees for distribution, and also of the lecture upon Arboriculture, and the botanical drawings issued by the Forest Department, were distributed by the Department of Public Instruction to the various schools in the Colony. In many cases also both the lecture and the catalogues were distributed to the various corporate bodies in the Colony, to whom also trees at the Gosford Nursery were available.

It is estimated that during the year something like 100,000 trees and shrubs were given away by the Forest Department to Schools, and corporate bodies in connection with Arbor Day, and as exchanges for trees, plants, and seeds received.

Last year there was some comment upon the smallness of some of the plants issued to schools, and in a few cases there appeared to be a prejudice against small and young plants in favour of those of larger growth. No doubt in the first instance largely developed plants look much nicer, but they are not always so successful in maturing.

Should Arbor Day be continued in 1892, the following is a list of trees and shrubs available at the Gosford State Nursery for distribution to schools and corporate bodies in connection therewith:—

Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Numbers available.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name	Numbers available.
<i>Araucaria Bidwilli</i> .....	Bunya Bunya .....	1,000	<i>Frenela Macleayana</i> .....	Port Macquarie pine .....	403
<i>Araucaria excelsa</i> .....	Norfolk Island pine .....	1,396	<i>Frene'a robusta</i> .....	Cypress pine .....	201
<i>Araucaria Cunninghamii</i> .....	Moreton Bay pine.....	920	<i>Gmelina Leichhardtii</i> ..	White beech .....	800
<i>Acacia Baileyana</i> ..	Cootanundra wattle.....	180	<i>Grevillea robusta</i> ..	Silky oak .....	1,450
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i> .....	Golden wattle .....	720	<i>Hibiscus sinensis</i> ..	Chinese Hibiscus .....	50
<i>Acacia ornithophora</i> ..	" .....	82	<i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i> ..	Green Kurrajong .....	50
<i>Achras australis</i> .....	Black apple .....	264	<i>Jacaranda mimosefolia</i> ...	Palissandre-wood .....	150
<i>Acer negundo</i> .....	Maple .....	100	<i>Laurus camphora</i> .....	Camphor-laurel .....	8,038
<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> ..	Tree of Heaven .....	500	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> .....	Privet .....	20,000
<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> ..	Californian cypress .....	1,200	<i>Ligustrum pubescens</i> ..	Privet .....	1,000
<i>Cupressus Goeniana</i> ..	Gov en's cypress .....	255	<i>Ligustrum sinensis</i> ..	Privet .....	500
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> ..	Common cypress .....	333	<i>Lagunaria Patersoni</i> ..	White wood .....	590
<i>Cupressus torulosa</i> ..	Nepal cypress .....	205	<i>Morus alba</i> ..	White mulberry .....	16,504
<i>Corypha australis</i> .....	Cabbage-palm .....	500	<i>Melia composita</i> ..	White cedar .....	5,000
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i> .....	The Carob-tree .....	212	<i>Olea europea</i> ..	Olive' .....	5,000
<i>Cerasus lusitanica</i> ..	Portugal laurel .....	566	<i>Podocarpus clata</i> ..	Colonial deal .....	800
<i>Casuarina torulosa</i> ..	Forest oak .....	233	<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>	Karo of New Zealand ..	150
<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i> .	Christmas bush .....	472	<i>Pittosporum eugenoides</i> ..	Taraka of New Zealand..	441
<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>	Coach-wood .....	100	<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>	Tawhrwi of New Zealand.	50
<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i> ..	Red bottlebrush... ..	30	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> ..	Cheesewood of N.S.W...	3,000
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> ..	Japan cedar .....	19	<i>Pittosporum phylliracoides</i> .	Willow of N.S.W.... ..	40
<i>Castanospermum australe</i>	Moreton Bay chestnut ..	85	<i>Pinus insignis</i> .....	Remarkable pine .....	40,324
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i> .....	American catalpa .....	5,000	<i>Pinus pinca</i> ..	Stone pine .....	1,020
<i>Cedrela australis</i> ..	Red cedar .....	1,600	<i>Pinus of various species</i> ...	" .....	30
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> .....	Blackbutt .....	992	<i>Pinus pinaster</i> ..	Cluster pine .....	15,000
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> ..	Tallow-wood .....	840	<i>Pinus halepensis</i> ..	Aleppo pine .....	16,000
<i>Eucalyptus calophylla</i> ..	Red-gum (West Australia)	400	<i>Populus cinerea</i> .....	Silver poplar .....	840
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> ..	Ironbark .....	412	<i>Populus nigra</i> .....	Black poplar .....	3,000
<i>Eucalyptus bicolor</i> ..	Box .....	615	<i>Populus alba</i> ..	White poplar .....	300
<i>Eucalyptus corynocalyx</i> ..	Sugar-gum .....	11,364	<i>Populus fastigiata</i> .....	Lombardy poplar .....	4,000
<i>Eucalyptus virgata</i> .....	Mountam-ash .....	300	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i> ..	Maple-leaved plane .....	200
<i>Eucalyptus corymbosa</i> ..	Blood-wood .....	651	<i>Quercus robur</i> ..	English oak .....	5,600
<i>Eucalyptus stellulata</i> ..	White-gum .....	400	<i>Robinia Pseudacacia</i> ...	"Acacia" .....	140
<i>Eucalyptus planchoniana</i>	" .....	119	<i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i> ..	Turpentine .....	700
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ..	Red-gum .....	60	<i>Scaforthia elegans</i> ..	Bangalow palm .....	1,000
<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> .....	Blue gum .....	200	<i>Schinus molle</i> .....	Pepper-tree.....	330
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> .....	Swamp mahogany .....	50	<i>Salix Russelianum</i> ..	Willow .....	2,380
<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> ..	Spotted-gum .....	293	<i>Salix purpurea</i> ..	Willow .....	500
<i>Eucalyptus capitellata</i>	Stringybark .....	600	<i>Salix Babylonica</i> ..	Willow .....	850
<i>Eucalyptus leptophylla</i> ..	Mallee .....	200	<i>Sterculia diversifolia</i> ..	Kurrajong .....	536
<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i> ..	White-gum .....	135	<i>Tristania conferta</i> ..	Brush or white box ..	1,250
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> .....	Blue-gum of Tasmania ..	87	<i>Tristania laurina</i> .....	Water gum.....	300
<i>Eucalyptus eugenoides</i> ..	Stringybark .....	25	<i>Tamarix gallica</i> .....	Tamarisk .....	1,140
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> ..	Bastard mahogany .....	200	<i>Thuja orientalis</i> .....	Chinese "Arbor-vitæ" ..	50
<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> ..	Red-gum .....	200	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> ..	Western "Arbor-vitæ" ..	19
<i>Elæocarpus holopetalus</i> ..	Blue berry ash .....	64	<i>Thuja aurea</i> ..	Golden "Arbor vitæ" ..	21
<i>Eugenia Smithii</i> .....	Lilly pilly .....	1,272	<i>Ulmus campestris</i> ..	English elm .....	2,000
<i>Elæodendron australe</i> ..	" .....	60	<i>Ulmus suberosa</i> .....	Cork elm .....	350
<i>Echinocarpus australis</i> ..	Maiden's blush .....	64			
<i>Ficus macrophylla</i> .....	Moreton Bay Fig .....	30			
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> .....	Small-leaved Fig .....	100			
				Total .....	198,342

## SECTION VIII.

## THE PLANTING AND THINNING OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR.

SINCE the formation of the department a considerable amount of its attention has been devoted to organising a systematic plan of operations dealing with the proper conservation of some of our most valuable indigenous timber trees. Its energies have also been, although in a lesser degree, devoted to the planting in suitable situations of trees of a like character.

*A.—Red Cedar.*

Thinning and transplanting operations have been undertaken on one of our most important reserve areas, known as Don Dorrigo, situated upon the plateau at the head of the Bellinger and Macleay rivers. Some of the work was commenced upon this area during the latter part of 1890, further work being continued from time to time during 1891.

From November, 1890, to the end of September, 1891, the work performed consisted of clearing all vines and undergrowth around 7,693 young cedar plants, while 823 self-grown young trees were transplanted to favourable localities. The total cost amounted to £859 5s., and the area operated upon was about 1,500 acres, and the cost per plant was about 2s. each.

I have not yet had an opportunity of inspecting this work, but the officer in charge, Mr. Forester Mecham, reports that the work has been of a highly satisfactory character, and that the young trees have been greatly improved in every respect by the felling and clearing.

On Forest Reserve, No. 6,264, situated in the county of Drake, which is one of the natural habitats of the red cedar, some 300 young naturally-grown plants were dug up where growing too thickly and transplanted into favourable situations.

This work was done under Mr. Forester Deverell, and from his report upon the subject it is satisfactory to note that the results therefrom are of a very encouraging nature.

This work was carried out for the small expenditure of £5, equal to a cost of 4d. per tree.

In the month of August, 1890, an experiment in planting red cedar seedlings was carried out upon the Crawney Forest Reserve, No. 1,266, situated in the counties of Brisbane, Parry, and Buckland.

The number of trees put out were about 50, and the work was carried out at a nominal cost in the first instance.

Mr. Forester Powell, under whose supervision the work was carried out, reports that the growth of the young plants has been of such a nature as to justify a still further expenditure of a similar character, and it is more than probable that this will be carried out during the coming season. The only drawback to the work is the fact that some of the trees were damaged by stock and marsupials, and it was found later on in the season that the young plants had to be properly protected with wire-netting, the cost of which amounted to £10, equal on the whole to about 4s. per tree.

On Mount Royal Forest Reserve, situated in the county of Durham, which is also a natural habitat of the red cedar, some 1,500 young plants raised at Gosford nursery were planted out in the month of October last, under the supervision of Mr. Forester Smith, at a cost of £10, equal to about 1½d. per tree.

This reserve being of the character known as "scrub," a good deal of undergrowth had to be cut away to allow this planting to be carried out. The particular portion of the reserve thus operated upon consists of about 500 acres in extent, situated at the foot of Mount Royal, and from the fact that the place is a natural field for cedar, I am of the opinion that the result will be satisfactory.

At Wyong plantation some 6,000 young cedar trees were put out, the result of these will be shown in the following sub-section.

*B.—Wyong Plantation.*

This plantation is some 3 miles from Wyong Railway Station, and is about 18 miles from the township of Gosford. The site was chosen and purchased for a plantation previous to my appointment.

During the months of August and September, after all preliminary ploughing and trenching was completed, the more important work of planting this area (some 16 acres) was taken practically in hand.

The kinds and numbers of trees planted out are as shown in the following tabulated statement:—

Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Number
<i>Cedrela australis</i> .....	Red cedar .....	7,000	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> .....	Red gum .....	50
<i>Pinus pinaster</i> .....	Cluster pine .....	1,000	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> .....	Swamp mahogany .....	100
<i>Pinus halepensis</i> .....	Aleppo pine .....	1,000	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> ...	Tallow-wood .....	50
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i> .....	American Catalpa .....	2,500	<i>Eucalyptus calophylla</i> ...	Red gum of West Australia ..	100
<i>Populus fastigiata</i> .....	Lombardy poplar .....	1,500	<i>Tristania conferta</i> .....	White box .....	100
<i>Ulmus suberosa</i> .....	Cork elm .....	72	<i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i> .....	Turpentine .....	100
<i>Platanus acerifolia</i> .....	Maple-leaved plane tree... 50		<i>Podocarpus elata</i> .....	Colonial deal .....	250
<i>Quercus robur</i> .....	English oak .....	1,750			
<i>Fraxinus americana</i> .....	American ash .....	286		Total .....	16,408
<i>Eucalyptus corynocalyx</i> ...	Sugar-gum .....	500			

Upon a recent inspection I found that of the trees planted the following are alive:—

Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Number
<i>Cedrela australis</i> .....	Red cedar .....	6,720	<i>Fraxinus americana</i> ..	American ash .....	286
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i> .....	American catalpa .....	2,475	<i>Eucalyptus corynocalyx</i>	Sugar-gum .....	500
<i>Populus fastigiata</i> .....	Lombardy poplar .....	1,475	<i>Podocarpus elata</i> .....	Colonial deal .....	250
<i>Ulmus suberosa</i> .....	Cork elm .....	72			
<i>Platanus acerifolia</i> .....	Maple-leaved plane .....	50			
<i>Quercus robur</i> .....	English oak .....	1,733			13,561

I may say I am very much pleased at the result of the red cedar planting, as I estimate that only about 4 per cent. of the whole number put out have succumbed, while those remaining show a degree of healthy growth and strength which is an exceedingly agreeable surprise. Several of the plants have made a growth of at least 2 feet in height, and judging them by their appearance all round, they have evidently been planted in a site suitable to their requirements.

The same remarks apply to the *Catalpa speciosa*, of which very few have died. The plants are strong and healthy, showing that the soil and situation are evidently favourable.

All the elms are alive, and although they do not show very vigorous growth, yet they are sufficiently forward to warrant my being of the opinion that eventually they will be a very marked success.

English oak-trees are doing well; very few failures have occurred among them, and, from the character of the subsoil clay, I am of opinion that they will be successfully matured in the coming years.

As anticipated, the pines of various kinds planted have turned out an absolute failure, the ground being too damp and stiff for them.

The poplars have done well, and are now a marked feature of success in the plantation.

On a higher lying portion of the enclosure a number of sugar-gums (*Eucalyptus corynocalyx*) were planted in bamboo tubes. These have also done well, several having now attained a height of over 2 ft. since they were planted. Most of the other gums, however, planted in a lower lying portion of the plantation, owing to the wetness of the ground have been a comparative failure.

As it was only in October the plants were put out the result is so far favourable, and on the whole I think this experimental plantation shows a record of fair success, especially with regard to the red cedar, catalpa, and elm.

The expenditure on this work amounted to £294 17s. 6d., equal to about 4½d. per tree, and was carried out under the supervision of Mr. McCoig, Superintendent of Gosford Nursery.

#### C.—Hogan's Brush Plantation.

Hogan's Brush Plantation is situated about 4 miles from Gosford and in a sheltered situation, where the soil is of a rich deep loamy character. This plantation was formed about three years ago. Some 300 trees were planted during 1891 to fill up blanks as follows:—

Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Number.
<i>Podocarpus elata</i> .....	Colonial deal.....	150
<i>Tristania conferta</i> .....	White-box.....	125
<i>Eucalyptus corynocalyx</i> .....	Sugar-gum.....	25
	Total.....	300

All the trees here are now making very satisfactory progress, and the site appears to be eminently well suited to the growth of red cedar and silky oak.

#### D.—Wilcannia and Broken Hill Plantations.

The proposed plantations at Wilcannia and Broken Hill have not yet been carried out owing to the great distance at which these areas are situated from convenient centres of the Colony, thereby necessitating a greater cost for materials in connection with them than was at first anticipated. All preliminary steps have, however, now been arranged, and it is hoped that during the coming winter the work will be commenced.

In connection with the fact that it is intended to establish a plantation of suitable trees at Broken Hill, and regarding the scarcity of timber trees in that part of the country, I may point out that certain areas of Mulga Acacia and other edible scrub are being denuded of forest-growth by the timber-getters cutting the same for fuel for the mining and household requirements of the Barrier. There is an outcry from certain pastoral and homestead lessees in the Broken Hill District who complain that the edible scrub they are depending upon for sheep feed is being rapidly destroyed. This is a matter requiring extreme care in its treatment, and at the same time it forcibly illustrates the necessity for some attempt being made to produce useful timber in that district.

Broken Hill mining companies are a good deal interested in the source of wood fuel, and any drastic attempt to debar wood-getters from obtaining such timber as there is in the district would cause considerable inconvenience to some of the mines. At the same time there is the fact that wood for fuel for all purposes can be imported by rail into Broken Hill.

On the other hand, the Department of Lands is largely interested in the preservation of Mulga, and all other edible trees in the district, as it is the mainstay of the pastoralists; and in that droughty country, so frequently void of grass, the growth of the edible shrubs upon pastoral holdings is of grave consequence, and therefore any depletion of such trees and shrubs must depreciate the value of station properties.

This very serious matter is receiving consideration at the hands of the department.

The following is a list of the chief edible trees and shrubs in the district:—

Botanical name.	Vernacular name.
<i>Acacia aneura</i> .....	Mulga.
<i>Acacia pendula</i> .....	Myall.
<i>Acacia salicina</i> .....	"Koobah" or native willow.
<i>Pittosporum phylliraeoides</i> .....	Native willow.
<i>Casuarina glauca</i> .....	Belar.
<i>Flindersia maculosa</i> .....	Leopard tree.
<i>Geijera parviflora</i> .....	Wilga.
<i>Sterculia diversifolia</i> .....	Kurrajong.
<i>Fusanus acuminatus</i> .....	Quandong.
<i>Eremophila longifolia</i> and other <i>Eremophilas</i> .....	Emu Bush.
<i>Eremophila Mitchelli</i> .....	Sandal-wood.
<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> .....	"White wood" or Cattle bush."
<i>Dodonaea lobulata</i> and other <i>Dodoneas</i> .....	Hop bushes.

In reference to edible trees exempted from the operations of timber-getters, regulation 43 of the Timber, State Forest, and Quarry Regulations provides as follows:—"The kurrajong and quandong trees are exempted from the operation of all timber licenses or permits, and cutting them down is prohibited; but in time of drought, if the leaves of the kurrajong-tree are required for feed for stock, the lighter branches may be lopped.

"Any other description of trees in specified localities may be from time to time exempted from the operation of licenses and permits, and the felling prohibited by notice in the *Gazette*."

On the 9th of October, 1889, the following notice appeared in the *Government Gazette*:—"Notice is hereby given that, under the provisions of the 2nd and 63rd Timber Regulations of 18th August, 1885, the cutting of the sandal-wood tree within 5 miles of the Darling River, and within 5 miles of the Murray, below the junction of the Murrumbidgee River is prohibited. When in time of drought this tree is required for feed, the lighter branches only should be lopped."

A further notice appeared in the *Gazette* on 23rd May, 1890, as follows:—"Notice is hereby given that, under the provisions of the 4th and 43rd Timber Regulations of 2nd December, 1889, the Sandal-wood tree within the counties of Farnell, Mootwingie, Yung-Nulgra, Killara, Yancowinna, Tandora, Young, Werunda, Menindie, Livingstone, Windeyer, Woore, Perry, Manara, and Mossgiel, is exempted from operations of timber licenses and the felling prohibited. When, in times of drought, the leaves of this tree are required for fodder or for stock, the lighter branches only should be lopped; the twigs may also be used in connection with the destruction of rabbits."

From the foregoing it might be inferred that kurrajong, quandong, and sandal-wood in particular, were the most valuable of our fodder-trees, but, as a matter of fact, there are others of equal and even more value, if not owing to the more succulent property of the leaves at any rate to the quicker and more abundant growth.

Owing to the proclivity of the rabbit for sandal-wood, it has been in especial favour, as the twigs are used by graziers in rabbit-infested districts for making poisoned baits, but this system of rabbit destruction is now little in vogue, having given way to more elaborate measures in the shape of poisoned grain, poisoned water, and tank-trapping. Mulga is one of the very best small timber-trees in the Western district for fencing purposes, and where not eaten out or destroyed is valuable as edible food for stock.

#### *E.—The Murray Red-Gum Forests.*

A portion of the extensive red gum forest tract on the Murray River, extending for 500 miles, and comprising some 460,000 acres, has during the past twelve months received some attention in the matter of thinning operations—a necessary action previously too long delayed.

The forest contains a very large number of self-grown seedlings and saplings, and it has been found necessary, owing to their thickness on the ground, with a view to the permanency of marketable timber, that they should be properly attended to in the way of thinning and pruning.

A start in this direction was made in April, 1891, the work being continued till the end of the following June, when it had to be given up for a time owing to the land being inundated.

These operations so far have been conducted along the banks of the river in the counties of Cadell and Wakool.

Some sixty men were employed upon the work, and the result was that some 3,500 acres of forest land were operated upon.

The works were again commenced in November of last year, and up to the date of this Report some 2,000 acres more or less have been similarly operated upon.

The work is still in progress, and about thirty men are employed in connection with it.

The young trees are in all stages of growth, ranging in height from 2 ft. and 3 ft. to over 50 ft. and 60 ft., and in all cases they are of a straight growth, almost branchless except at the top, healthy, and show every sign of eventually producing timber of a knotless and superior quality.

Roughly stated, I may remark the thinning operations have so far extended for about 12 miles of frontage along the Murray River.

It is estimated that, taken as a whole, there have been 5,500 acres operated upon in the manner described, and something like 350 healthy young trees have been left to the acre, thus showing that up to date about 2,000,000 of young trees have been treated, and will remain as a standing crop to serve as a future timber supply.

The operations up to date have cost £1,428 2s. 4d., the cost per tree being at the low rate of about  $\frac{1}{3}$ th of a penny each. The work was under the supervision of Mr. Inspecting Forester Manton.

I may emphatically point out that, in order to secure the permanency of the timber output of the Murray Reserves, it is absolutely necessary that these operations should, for many years to come, form a special feature of the working of the Forest Department.

As already pointed out, the work, owing to the uncertainty of the floods in the river, can only be proceeded with at certain periods of the year, and therefore it is desirable that a special provision should be made for it, without depending upon any fluctuations or delays which might occur in connection with the passing of the Estimates. This matter will therefore form the subject later on of a special recommendation to the Government, but at the present time it may be as well for me to indicate that I consider the work of the very utmost importance to the Colony, and is deserving of the very best attention and acquiescence of the Government.

There is a large extent of red-gum country upon the Victorian side of the Murray River, and it is gratifying to hear that the Government of that Colony is carrying out thinning operations also.

From our lands thus operated upon I anticipate that in course of from five to ten years there will be a very large number of excellent piles available, ranging from 50 ft. to 70 ft. in length, and by that time the Department will be in a position to keep up a continuous supply, as also possibly of timber available for sawing purposes, not only for our own constructive works, but also of those in other colonies.

It may be of interest to note here that the department is now readily obtaining at the rate of from 15s. to 35s. each for such piles.

In making some expenditure upon this forest country, and regarding it as a valuable and permanent timber reservation, the country is not suffering from any withdrawal or locking up of land suitable for settlement, for, as a matter of fact, owing to its liability to sudden and prolonged inundations, it is only fit for the purpose to which it is at present devoted, and as such it is a splendid investment for the Government of this Colony, for present and future time.

In order to justify the expenditure which has been, and which I propose shall still further be increased in connection with the proper conservation of the red-gum forests of the Murray River, I think a few remarks in regard to the quality and durability of this tree are necessary.

Mr. Inspecting Forester Manton was instructed to visit Melbourne with a view of getting some information upon the subject, and his report upon the matter is of an interesting character.

It appears that the timber of the red-gum (*Eucalyptus rostrata*) is held in very high repute in the Colony of Victoria, and is there preferred to any other class of timber in the construction of piers, wharves, and bridges, and also for railway sleepers.

In Melbourne, Sandridge, and Williamstown he reports having examined piles of red-gum which had been over twenty-seven years in the ground and still perfectly sound. In a wharf at Echuca, constructed of red-gum timber twenty-five years ago, the girders and planking are yet quite sound. The same may be said of a wharf at Moama erected sixteen years ago.

In the early days of the opening up of the Murray, boats of various kinds were constructed of red-gum from the Murray and adjoining forests, and many of these, although over twenty-five years old, are still in good condition.

The department is in possession of a Red-gum street-paving block, obtained through the courtesy of Mr. Mountain, City Surveyor, Melbourne, which was taken out of the Flinders-street roadway near King-street, Melbourne, after being there nearly eleven years—the street, after being laid with wood blocks, having been opened for traffic on the 9th April, 1881.

Although this block was situated in a part subject to the heaviest traffic, the wear has only been about three-quarters of an inch, and the wood of the block is perfectly sound.

The block was taken up midway between the curbing and the tram rail, consequently it represents a fair average wear upon the roadway at that particular place.

Inquiries made in Sydney as to the success or otherwise of wood pavement laid down in some of the principal streets show that the timbers used have stood the wear of heavy traffic exceedingly well.

The department, through the courtesy of Mr. R. W. Richards, City Surveyor, Sydney, is in possession of four sample blocks taken from the carriage-way of George-street between Market and Park Streets, being a portion of roadway subject to almost continuous and heavy traffic.

This carriage-way was opened for traffic during July, 1882. The sample blocks were lifted on 11th February, 1892, and after nine and a half years usage show upon examination the following wear:—

Black-butt wore	$\frac{1}{3}$	an inch, or	$\frac{1}{15}$	of an inch per annum.
Tallow-wood wore	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	$\frac{1}{15}$	" "
Spotted-gum wore	$\frac{1}{6}$	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	" "
Turpentine wore	$\frac{3}{8}$	"	$\frac{1}{6}$	" "

The latter showing signs of brushing.

It will be seen from the foregoing statements that owing to their varied utility red-gum, black-butt, tallow-wood, and other of our timbers may be rated at a high commercial value, and that if now properly looked after, our forests will become the source of a large revenue to the State.

#### F.—Wattle Conservation.

Although the subject of wattle cultivation and conservation was gone into pretty fully in the report of 1890, the matter is of such importance that further reference to it, especially as to what the department has done in regard to it, does not require apology.

The consumption of wattle-bark is very large indeed, especially in this Colony where we have such a large number of tanneries.

Through the want of proper conservation of the tree, and increasing demand for bark, there is a continued depletion of our natural scrubs of wattle; to a large extent causing a scarcity of our own produce, it has at the same time caused an upward tendency in price.

So far as our own consumption of wattle-bark goes, no doubt that of New South Wales would bring much higher prices, but for the extensive shipments of the product from Tasmania, which is generally of an excellent quality, and meets with a ready sale in this Colony.

Our largest export of wattle-bark in 1890 was to Queensland, the quantity being 9,328 cwt. of our own bark and 15,301 cwt. of bark from other colonies. In 1891 we exported some 1,824 tons, valued at £13,056; only 845 tons, valued at £4,660 was the produce of this Colony. Our imports of bark amounted to 3,708 tons, value £28,162.

After Queensland probably Great Britain is our largest customer.

A very considerable trade is done with Tasmania by New South Wales tanners and merchants, the importations from that colony alone having amounted in 1890 to 54,340 cwt., valued at £21,796.

In consequence of the increasing demand for the bark, and the indiscriminate manner in which trees of all sizes, ages, and quality have been stripped, the regulations under which strippers are allowed to remove the bark from Forest Reserves and Crown lands, have been made much more strict during the year.

As they now stand the license fee is 20s. per month per man, and where the Forester reports wattle of superior quality and convenient to market, a special royalty ranging from 10s. to 20s. per ton is also imposed.

In all cases it is imperative that no wattle-trees shall be stripped which are of less girth than 15 inches of the black or feather-leaf species, nor less than 12 inches of the golden or broad-leaf species of wattle, measured 2 feet from the ground.



In consequence of these restrictions it is gratifying to be able to report that there has been much less destruction and waste in the matter of stripping young and growing trees during the past season than there was in former years. Strippers are now beginning to realise that they are dealing with a valuable commodity, and that their yearly living depends upon the proper conservation of the young crop.

In order that the head office of the department and foresters in the field, may be brought more directly in contact with bark-strippers, and the areas they are operating upon, licenses for wattle-stripping have all to be taken out at the office of the Forest Department, Sydney, instead of being issued indiscriminately by Clerks of Petty Sessions as formerly.

The Foresters have now to report on each application received by the department.

Under this arrangement the department is better able to gauge the amount of licensed stripping in each district, and to estimate from time to time the amount of revenue coming in from each district.

These arrangements require modifying and improving to a certain degree, but under the present Act it is difficult otherwise to meet the case.

During the year the department has, besides writing a large number of letters, giving advice to applicants as to how, where, and when to plant wattle, done a considerable amount of initiatory conservation of the tree, upon its own account, upon Forest Reserves.

At Otford Railway Station, on the Illawarra line of railway, about 30 miles from Sydney, some 140 acres of indigenous wattle country were declared Forest Reserve.

At the time this land was handed over to the department, a very considerable portion of it was covered with a dense crop of young *Acacia decurrens*, in all stages of growth.

The soil here is of good quality, and capable of growing the wattle-tree to a large size.

Immediately upon the ground being handed over to the department, steps were taken to have the wattle-trees properly thinned and pruned, and for this purpose a squad of ten men under a foreman were detailed for the work.

The whole ground was carefully gone over in the manner indicated, and fire-breaks formed around and through it.

This was done at a total expense of £115 15s., or a little over 16s. per acre.

It is estimated that there is an average of 600 trees to the acre upon about 70 acres of the Reserve.

Since the thinning, the trees have made wonderful growth in height and diameter, and it is expected in the course of a couple of years' time will produce something like 2 tons per acre over all, or, in round numbers, 200 tons in all, which, at present prices, say £6 per ton, will give the handsome return of £1,800.

At West Bargo, near the Southern line of railway, the department has some valuable wattle lands, on what is known as Reserve No. 57. One plantation, situated about 12 miles from Picton, and about 7 miles from Thirlmere, is called "Wattle Hill," and consists approximately of about 60 acres. Another wattle area, known as "Lupton's," about 3 miles from "Wattle Hill," is also some 60 acres in extent.

In the latter part of 1890, operations were commenced at Bargo, in thinning the wattle and ploughing fire-breaks and burning off. The cost of this work was £112 11s. 11d.

The number of wattles to the acre on the entire area of 120 acres is estimated at about 1,000.

On the 16th March, 1891, work was again commenced in this vicinity on Reserve No. 57, when about 40 acres of wattle land were properly thinned. The amount expended during 1891 in thinning operations at Bargo was £53 4s.

Owing to the rapid growth, and remarkable improvement generally which has taken place in the wattle-trees since the thinning operations were completed, I anticipate the department will be able to derive some return from a portion of this plantation in the coming season of 1892, and if my expectations are realised, some 30 tons of wattle-bark may be obtained.

It is the intention of the department to take up each year a portion of the natural-grown wattles upon the various Forest Reserves, with a view to thinning and pruning, as was done in the cases referred to.

It is—subject to the approval of the controlling Minister—also intended to form wattle plantations upon suitable sites on some of the Forest Reserves lying near the coast, and as a start in this direction it is proposed that 100 acres upon a comparatively worthless belt of protected sand-hills at Lake Illawarra, near Wollongong, shall be planted.

The system of operations in connection with this plantation, and the results accruing therefrom, will be dealt with in a subsequent report.

The difficulty has always been to secure seed true to name, and, in order to avoid any blunder in this way, the department has now arranged each year to collect a sufficient quantity of the true black-wattle (*Acacia decurrens*) seed for its own purposes. Carrying this idea out, we have now on hand some 3 cwt. to 4 cwt. of excellent seed, collected from large, healthy, and thick-barked trees.

These operations, as indicated, will of course entail a considerable amount of expenditure to begin with, but the results in a few years time will unquestionably mean a very large increase to the revenue of the department.

## SECTION IX.

### GOSFORD STATE NURSERY.

As yet the only Nursery in the hands of the department is that at Gosford. The area reserved for this establishment embraces about 65 acres, of which there are now some 30 acres cleared and partially under a crop of young trees.

During the year considerable improvements were made in the Nursery, consisting chiefly of clearing, trenching, draining, road-making, the construction of new buildings, and the formation of avenue rows for Arboretum purposes; also the construction of bamboo pits, bush houses and sheds.

A large number of new introductions of trees and shrubs were made during the year, and the total stock now consists of about 1,200,000 trees.

## A.—Stock of Plants in Gosford Nursery.

Botanical Name	Vernacular Name.	Numbers	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name	Numbers.
<i>Abies Douglasii</i> .....	Douglas pine .....	80	<i>Fraxinus americana</i> ...	American ash.....	350
<i>Abies nigra</i> .....	Black spruce .....	30	<i>Frenela Macleaniana</i> .....	Port Macquarie pine .....	578
<i>Abies jezoensis</i> .....	Spruce .....	67	<i>Frenela robusta</i> .....	White or cypress pine .....	200
<i>Achras australis</i> .....	Black apple .....	1,064	<i>Frenela endlicheri</i> .....	Red or black pine .....	434
<i>Araucaria Bidwillii</i> .....	Bunya bunya .....	2,488	<i>Frenela australis</i> .....	.....	100
<i>Araucaria Cunninghamii</i> .....	Moreton Bay pine .....	970	<i>Geijera parviflora</i> .....	White beech .....	933
<i>Araucaria excelsa</i> .....	Norfolk Island pine .....	1,896	<i>Gleditschia horrida</i> ...	Horrid honey locust .....	54
<i>Angophora lanceolata</i> .....	Apple-tree .....	100	<i>Gleditschia tricaanthos</i> .....	Honey locust .....	90
<i>Acer Negundo</i> .....	Maple .....	150	<i>Geijera parviflora</i> .....	Wilga .....	50
<i>Acer rubrum</i> .....	Red maple .....	50	<i>Grevillea robusta</i> .....	Silky oak .....	2,480
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i> .....	Golden wattle .....	640	<i>Grevillea Hilliana</i> .....	Silky oak .....	32
<i>Acacia Baileiana</i> .....	Cootamundra wattle .....	180	<i>Hibiscus sinensis</i> .....	Chinese hibiscus .....	200
<i>Ardisia crenulata</i> .....	.....	44	<i>Hibiscus heterophylla</i> .....	Green Kurrajong .....	140
<i>Ailanthus glandulosa</i> .....	Tree of Heaven .....	840	<i>Hymenoporus flavum</i> .....	"Wollum-wollum" .....	35
<i>Arundo Donax</i> .....	Bamboo .....	55,000	<i>Hovenia dulcis</i> .....	Raisin-tree .....	40
<i>Aloysia citrodora</i> .....	Citron-scented verbena .....	70	<i>Habrothammus elegans</i> .....	.....	40
<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> .....	Californian cypress .....	2,154	<i>Jacaranda mimosaefolia</i> .....	Palissandre wood .....	400
<i>Cupressus Lawsoniana</i> .....	Lawson's cypress .....	340	<i>Juniperus cracovia</i> .....	.....	83
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> .....	Common cypress .....	395	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> .....	Pencil cedar of North America.	20
<i>Cupressus McNabiana</i> .....	McNab's cypress .....	30	<i>Juglans regia</i> .....	Walnut .....	15
<i>Cupressus torulosa</i> .....	Nepal cypress .....	355	<i>Kentia Belmoreana</i> .....	Curly palm, Lord Howe Island.	260
<i>Cupressus Knightii</i> .....	Knight's cypress .....	19	<i>Koebrenertia paniculata</i> .....	.....	37
<i>Cupressus Goveniana</i> .....	Goven's cypress .....	255	<i>Lagunaria Patersoni</i> .....	White wood .....	1,090
<i>Cupressus species</i> .....	.....	30	<i>Laurus camphora</i> .....	Camphor laurel .....	7,038
<i>Corypha australis</i> .....	Cabbage-tree .....	1,800	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> .....	Privet .....	90,810
<i>Ceratopetalum gummifetum</i> .....	Christmas bush .....	1,472	<i>Ligustrum pubescens</i> .....	Privet .....	101,000
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i> .....	Carob-tree .....	212	<i>Ligustrum sinensis</i> .....	Privet .....	500
<i>Cedrela australis</i> .....	Red cedar .....	15,320	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> .....	Pride of India .....	66
<i>Cedrus Deodora</i> .....	Indian cedar .....	27	<i>Lasiandra macrantha</i> .....	.....	25
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> .....	Japanese cedar .....	44	<i>Morus multicaulis</i> .....	Mulberry .....	700
<i>Cerasus lusitanica</i> .....	Portugal laurel .....	561	<i>Morus alba</i> .....	White mulberry.....	88,860
<i>Casuarina torulosa</i> .....	Forest oak .....	333	<i>Morus rubra</i> .....	Red mulberry.....	260
<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> .....	Coach-wood .....	192	<i>Melaleuca stypheloides</i> .....	Prickly-leaved tea-tree ..	276
<i>Callistemon lanceolata</i> .....	Red bottle brush .....	75	<i>Melaleuca leucadendron</i> .....	Broad-leaved tea-tree ..	65
<i>Callistemon salignus</i> .....	White bottle brush .....	18	<i>Myrtus communis</i> .....	Brdal myrtle .....	25
<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i> .....	The Karaka of New Zealand .....	62	<i>Myrsine variabilis</i> .....	.....	21
<i>Citrus australis</i> .....	Native lime .....	45	<i>Melia composita</i> .....	White cedar .....	46,244
<i>Castanospermum australe</i> .....	Moreton Bay chestnut .....	85	<i>Nerium oleander</i> .....	Oleander .....	20
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i> .....	American catalpa .....	14,855	<i>Olea europaea</i> .....	Lucca olive... ..	223
<i>Cassia candolleianum</i> .....	Native laburnum .....	900	<i>Ornithopus sativus</i> .....	Olives .....	34,465
<i>Carya alba</i> .....	Shag bark hickory .....	24	<i>Pinus picea</i> .....	Serradella .....	500
<i>Carya microcarpa</i> .....	Balsam hickory .....	20	<i>Pinus thunbergia</i> .....	Norway spruce .....	464
<i>Carya sulcata</i> .....	Furrowed hickory.....	20	<i>Pinus strobus</i> .....	"Kuro-matsu" of Japan ..	700
<i>Carya species (various)</i> .....	Hickory .....	45	<i>Pinus halepensis</i> .....	Weymouth pine .....	138
<i>Dolichos gibbosus</i> .....	Dolichos .....	300	<i>Pinus pinaster</i> .....	Aleppo pine .....	30,085
<i>Doryphora sassafras</i> .....	Sassafras .....	96	<i>Pinus rigida</i> .....	Cluster pine .....	88,536
<i>Dysoxylon Fraserianum</i> .....	Rosewood .....	32	<i>Pinus densiflora</i> .....	American pitch pine ..	60
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> .....	Blackbutt .....	1,392	<i>Pinus pinea</i> .....	"Aka-matsu" of Japan ..	300
<i>Eucalyptus creba</i> .....	White or pale ironbark.....	300	<i>Pinus resinosa</i> .....	Stone pine .....	4,660
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> .....	Swamp mahogany .....	100	<i>Pinus Banksiana</i> .....	Red pine of North America.	30
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> .....	Tallow-wood .....	1,340	<i>Pinus contorta</i> .....	Sir Joseph Banks' pine ..	60
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> .....	Ironbark .....	512	<i>Pinus insignis</i> .....	"Tamarak," California... ..	100
<i>Eucalyptus corynocalyx</i> .....	Sugar gum .....	401,264	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> .....	Remarkable pine .....	101,399
<i>Eucalyptus virgata</i> .....	Mountain ash .....	300	<i>Pinus sabiniana</i> .....	Scotch fir .....	35
<i>Eucalyptus corymbosa</i> .....	Blood-wood .....	856	<i>Pinus muricata</i> .....	Californian nut pine ..	39
<i>Eucalyptus stellulata</i> .....	White gum .....	400	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> .....	Bishop's pine .....	42
<i>Eucalyptus Planchoniana</i> .....	.....	119	<i>Pinus pungens</i> .....	Yellow pitch pine .....	182
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> .....	Red gum .....	900	<i>Podocarpus elata</i> .....	Scented pine .....	3,018
<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> .....	Blue gum .....	900	<i>Podocarpus totara</i> .....	Colonial deal .....	1,680
<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> .....	Spotted gum .....	293	<i>Psidium Cattleianum</i> .....	Totara .....	20
<i>Eucalyptus leptophylla</i> .....	Mallee .....	600	<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i> .....	Purple guava .....	280
<i>Eucalyptus capitellata</i> .....	Stringybark .....	600	<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i> .....	Tawhiwhi of New Zealand ..	475
<i>Eucalyptus hæmastoma</i> .....	White gum .....	135	<i>Pittosporum Ralphi</i> .....	Karo of New Zealand ..	678
<i>Eucalyptus citrodora</i> .....	Citron-scented gum .....	14	<i>Pittosporum eugenoides</i> .....	.....	85
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> .....	Tasmanian blue gum.....	87	<i>Pittosporum phyllæroides</i> .....	Tarata of New Zealand... ..	441
<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> .....	Jarrah .....	1,000	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> .....	Willow .....	40
<i>Eucalyptus calophylla</i> .....	Red gum (West Australia) .....	640	<i>Pittosporum nigrescens</i> .....	Cheesc-wood .....	4,184
<i>Eucalyptus bicolor</i> .....	Box .....	615	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> .....	Black pittosporum.....	300
<i>Eucalyptus obtusiflora</i> .....	.....	385	<i>Photinia serrulata</i> .....	Date palm .....	4,547
<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i> .....	Grey gum .....	50	<i>Polygala grandis</i> .....	.....	5,100
<i>Eucalyptus Stuartiana</i> .....	Apple-tree .....	300	<i>Pithecolobium pruinatum</i> .....	.....	204
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthema</i> .....	Red box .....	150	<i>Ptiha trifoliata</i> .....	.....	72
<i>Eucalyptus gomicalyx</i> .....	Mountain gum .....	50	<i>Crategus pyracantha</i> .....	.....	50
<i>Eucalyptus eugenoides</i> .....	Stringybark .....	50	<i>Poinsettia pulcherrima</i> .....	.....	100
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> .....	Bastard mahogany .....	500	<i>Populus cinerea</i> .....	Silver poplar .....	840
<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> .....	Red gum .....	200	<i>Populus nigra</i> .....	Black poplar .....	3,200
<i>Eucalypts (various species)</i> .....	.....	67,446	<i>Populus alba</i> .....	White poplar .....	600
<i>Eugenia Smithii</i> .....	Lilly-pilly .....	1,644	<i>Populus fastigiata</i> .....	Lombardy poplar .....	5,000
<i>Elæocarpus holopetalus</i> .....	Blueberry ash .....	128	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i> .....	Plane-tree .....	600
<i>Elæocarpus cyaneus</i> .....	Blueberry ash .....	96	<i>Punica granatum</i> .....	Pomegranate .....	30
<i>Elæocarpus obovatus</i> .....	Blueberry ash .....	254	<i>Phormium tenax</i> .....	New Zealand flax .....	200
<i>Elæodendron australe</i> .....	Black Ash .....	120	<i>Quercus virens</i> .....	Live oak .....	116
<i>Echinocarpus australe</i> .....	Maiden's blush .....	127	<i>Quercus suber</i> .....	Cork oak .....	130
<i>Euonymus japonicus</i> .....	.....	150			
<i>Ficus macrophylla</i> .....	Moreton Bay fig .....	230			
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> .....	Illawarra, or small-leaved fig.	200			

Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Numbers.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Numbers.
<i>Quercus Ilex</i> .....	Holly oak .....	18	<i>Salix Russellianum</i> .....	Willow .....	2,380
<i>Quercus pseudo coccifera</i> .....	.....	18	<i>Salix purpurea</i> .....	Willow .....	1,800
<i>Quercus sideroxylon</i> .....	.....	16	<i>Salix Babylonica</i> .....	Willow .....	850
<i>Quercus paniculata</i> .....	.....	68	<i>Salix aurea</i> .....	Willow .....	40
<i>Quercus lusitanica</i> .....	.....	57	<i>Spartium junceum</i> .....	.....	100
<i>Quercus lyrata</i> .....	.....	34	<i>Tristania conferta</i> .....	Brush or white box .....	3,050
<i>Quercus phellos</i> .....	Willow oak .....	54	<i>Tristania laurina</i> .....	Water-gum .....	800
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> .....	Burr oak .....	48	<i>Thuya aurea</i> .....	Golden arbor-vitæ .....	221
<i>Quercus Bannisteri</i> .....	.....	22	<i>Thuya orientalis</i> .....	Chinese arbor-vitæ .....	123
<i>Quercus bicolor</i> .....	.....	50	<i>Thuya occidentalis</i> .....	American arbor-vitæ .....	19
<i>Quercus robur</i> .....	British oak .....	13,878	<i>Telopea speciosissima</i> .....	Waratah .....	185
<i>Quercus pedunculata</i> .....	British oak .....	600	<i>Taxodium distichum</i> .....	Virginian swamp or Bald cyprus.	18
<i>Raphiolepis indica</i> .....	Indian hawthorn .....	2,752	<i>Tamarix gallica</i> .....	Tamarisk .....	1,740
<i>Raphiolepis ovata</i> .....	Indian hawthorn .....	358	<i>Tecoma velutina</i> .....	.....	100
<i>Raphiolepis intermedia</i> .....	Indian hawthorn .....	340	<i>Ulmus campestris</i> .....	English elm .....	8,000
<i>Rhus aromatica</i> .....	Aromatic bush of North America.	12	<i>Ulmus suberosa</i> .....	Cork elm .....	350
<i>Rhus venenata</i> .....	Poison bush .....	50	<i>Ulmus sinensis</i> .....	Chinese elm .....	260
<i>Robina pseudacacia</i> .....	False acacia .....	240	<i>Veronica in var.</i> .....	Veronica .....	60
<i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i> .....	Turpentine-tree .....	1,020	<i>Vitis hypoglauca</i> .....	Native grape-vine .....	680
<i>Seaforthia elegans</i> .....	Bangalow palm .....	1,357	Loquats, citrons, fruits, &c.	.....	4,154
<i>Sequoia gigantea</i> .....	Maunmoth-tree, California .....	165	Roses .....	.....	1,747
<i>Stereulia diversifolia</i> .....	Kurrajong .....	1,306	Sundry varieties of trees.	.....	220
<i>Schinus molle</i> .....	Pepper-tree .....	330			
<i>Sophora tetraptera</i> .....	Pelu of New Zealand .....	188			
				Total .....	1,225,709

## SECTION X.

## THE INTRODUCTION OF EXOTIC TREES.

To a large extent the timbers of Australia are of too hard and heavy a character for general house building purposes, and it is, therefore, incumbent upon us to introduce other kinds of trees which produce timbers of a lighter nature.

At present we send out of the country a large amount of money annually for such classes of timber, these being obtained chiefly from America, Canada, Northern Europe, and New Zealand.

As showing the importance of this subject it will be interesting to note the following figures in connection with the value of our importations of timber during 1890 :—

	Dressed Timber.	Rough.	Total.
	£	£	£
From United Kingdom .. .. .	15,653	7,284	22,937
„ New Zealand .. .. .	2,863	59,928	62,791
„ Canada .. .. .	950	17,197	18,147
„ Norway and Sweden... .. .	10,131	15,520	25,651
„ United States... .. .	5,558	66,587	72,145

From the above it will be seen that there is an extensive timber trade being done by us with foreign countries in light and easily worked woods, which at present we do not produce.

Our requirements in this particular line are very great, and, therefore, if we can produce the light timbers referred to, the gain to the country in more respects than one will be immense.

That we can produce these soft-wooded timbers, especially those of America and Europe, there can be no doubt, as the physical features of the Colony are such that the climate, soils, situations, and aspects required for their successful growth can be found within our boundaries. We have soils ranging from that of a sandy nature to that of a deep clay, and in many instances they are composed of a deep humus; at the same time we have good forest lands at various altitudes up to 4,000 and 5,000 feet above sea level.

No doubt some years must elapse before such timber trees will be available for manufacturing purposes, but the present outlay would in the near future be amply repaid to the country.

In the planting operations at Wyong last season the fact of our requirements in the future in regard to European and American timbers was not overlooked, as something over 7,000 young plants of this character were planted. The principal of these being *Pinus pinaster*, *Pinus halepensis*, *Populus fastigiata*, *Ulmus suberosa*, *Platanus acerifolia*, *Quercus robur*, *Fraxinus americana*, and *Catalpa speciosa*.

As is well known the ash timber of commerce, both American and European, is largely used.

If, therefore, we could produce a marketable timber of this kind alone, it would be a very considerable boon to the Colony; and in order to show that this can be done even in a less favoured clime than ours, I may mention incidentally that from trees of the American ash, which were planted by me in South Australia some ten or eleven years ago, excellent samples of timber have been produced.

The timber just referred to has been tested in every conceivable manner, with the result that it is found to be equal to, if not of a better quality than that grown in its natural habitat.

The Department is in possession of two samples of South Australian grown *Fraxinus americana* (American ash), cut and turned for buggy wheel naves.

These pieces of wood are of a beautiful light colour, perfectly sound, and while light in weight, are exceedingly tough, and calculated to bear well all the ordinary wear and tear and straining which the wheel of any vehicle may put upon it.

The question, therefore, of growing exotic timbers, I regard as a very important one, and I hope to be able to practically prove in this Colony that it can be successfully done, and that the result will be the production of a timber equal in quality to the at present imported article.

Following

Carrying out the idea of the introduction of the American and European trees into our State forests, I have to submit the following:—

A.—*List of Exotic Trees which are now being raised at Gosford State Nursery.*

Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Numbers Available	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Numbers Available.
<i>Abies Douglasii</i> .....	Douglas pine .....	80	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> .....	Yellow pitch pine .....	182
<i>Abies nigra</i> .....	Black spruce .....	30	<i>Pinus pungens</i> .....	Cluster pine .....	3,018
<i>Abies jezensis</i> .....	Spruce .....	67	<i>Pinus picea</i> .....	Norway spruce .....	464
<i>Acer negundo</i> .....	Box-elder or maple .....	150	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> .....	Date palm .....	4,547
<i>Acer rubrum</i> .....	Maple .....	50	<i>Populus cinerea</i> .....	Silver poplar .....	840
<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> ..	Californian cypress .....	2,154	<i>Populus nigra</i> .....	Black poplar .....	3,200
<i>Cupressus Goveniana</i> ..	Goven's cypress .....	255	<i>Populus alba</i> .....	White poplar .....	600
<i>Cupressus sempevirens</i> ..	Common cypress .....	395	<i>Populus fastigiata</i> .....	Lombardy poplar .....	5,000
<i>Cupressus McNabiana</i> ..	M'Nab's cypress .....	30	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i> .....	Plane-tree .....	600
<i>Cupressus Lawsoniana</i> ..	Lawson's cypress .....	340	<i>Quercus virens</i> .....	The live oak .....	116
<i>Cupressus torulosa</i> .....	Nepal cypress .....	355	<i>Quercus bicolor</i> .....	.....	50
<i>Cupressus Knightii</i> .....	Knight's cypress .....	19	<i>Quercus robur</i> .....	English oak .....	13,870
<i>Cupressus pyramidalis</i> ..	Common cypress .....	60	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> .....	Burr oak .....	48
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i> .....	The carob-tree .....	212	<i>Quercus suber</i> .....	Cork oak .....	130
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> ..	Japanese cedar .....	44	<i>Quercus Ilex</i> .....	Evergreen oak .....	18
<i>Cedrus Deodara</i> .....	Deodar pine, India .....	97	<i>Quercus pseudo coccifera</i> ..	Palm oak .....	18
<i>Carya alba</i> .....	Shag-bark hickory .....	24	<i>Quercus sideroxylon</i> .....	Mexican oak .....	16
<i>Carya microcarpa</i> .....	Balsam hickory .....	20	<i>Quercus paniculata</i> .....	.....	68
<i>Carya sulcata</i> .....	Furrowed hickory .....	20	<i>Quercus lusitanica</i> .....	Portuguese oak .....	57
<i>Carya in var.</i> .....	Hickory .....	45	<i>Quercus lyrata</i> .....	.....	34
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i> .....	American catalpa .....	14,855	<i>Quercus phellos</i> .....	Willow oak, N. America ..	54
<i>Fraxinus americana</i> .....	American ash .....	350	<i>Quercus Bannisteri</i> .....	.....	22
<i>Hovenia dulcis</i> .....	Raism-tree .....	40	<i>Sequoia gigantea</i> .....	Mammoth-tree .....	165
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> .....	Pencil cedar of N. America ..	20	<i>Sophora tetraptera</i> .....	The "Pelu" of New Zealand.	188
<i>Juniperus Cracoria</i> .....	Polish juniper .....	33	<i>Salix Russellianum</i> .....	Willow .....	2,380
<i>Juglans nigra</i> .....	Walnut .....	15	<i>Salix purpurea</i> .....	Purple willow .....	1,800
<i>Pinus Strobus</i> .....	Weymouth pine .....	138	<i>Salix Babylonica</i> .....	Weeping willow .....	850
<i>Pinus halepensis</i> .....	Aleppo pine .....	30,085	<i>Salix aurea</i> .....	Golden willow .....	40
<i>Pinus rigida</i> .....	American pitch pine .....	60	<i>Thuja aurea</i> .....	Golden arbor-vitæ .....	221
<i>Pinus pinaster</i> .....	Cluster pine .....	38,536	<i>Thuja orientalis</i> .....	Chinese arbor-vitæ .....	123
<i>Pinus densiflora</i> .....	Aka-matsu of Japan .....	300	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> .....	American arbor-vitæ .....	19
<i>Pinus Thunbergia</i> .....	Kuro-matsu .....	700	<i>Taxodium distichum</i> .....	Bald cypress .....	18
<i>Pinus pinea</i> .....	Stone pine .....	4,660	<i>Ulmus campestris</i> .....	English elm .....	8,000
<i>Pinus resinosa</i> .....	Red pine, North America .....	30	<i>Ulmus suberosa</i> .....	Cork elm .....	350
<i>Pinus insignis</i> .....	Remarkable pine .....	101,399	<i>Ulmus sinensis</i> .....	Chinese elm .....	260
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> .....	Scotch fir .....	35			
<i>Pinus Sabiniana</i> .....	Californian nut pine .....	39			
<i>Pinus muricata</i> .....	Bishop's pine .....	42			
				Total .....	243,200

With a portion of such exotic trees, I propose, when the season arrives, to have some small areas on State forests in favourable and suitable districts planted with various species of pine, cypress, ash, oak, or elm, as the circumstances of the country to be operated upon may admit.

## SECTION XI.

### NEW OFFICES AND MUSEUM OF ECONOMIC FORESTRY.

THE offices at present occupied by the department are situated at 52, Phillip-street, Sydney.

For departmental offices they are not suitable, as their accommodation is utterly inadequate for the satisfactory working of our clerical staff.

There are only six rooms available, and there is very little space for desks and other office furniture; in one small room alone seven clerks are crowded together.

During the year I have repeatedly drawn attention to this fact, and asked that suitable quarters should be provided for the Department at as early a date as possible; but so far nothing definite has been done towards securing such premises as we require.

It is evident that without proper accommodation the working of the department in a proper and systematic manner cannot be carried out.

Apart altogether from the space required for the clerical staff, we have no accommodation whatever for a proper display of our magnificent timbers, or for the herbarium and carpological specimens which form such an essential feature in forest economy.

To have these specimens properly represented and classified, in order to be of some general public utility, a large room is necessary for a Museum of Economic Forestry. Such an exhibit would, I think, be highly advantageous for public educational purposes generally, in connection with the forest wealth of the Colony.

Under these circumstances I earnestly trust that the Government will see its way at a very early date to provide the department with such accommodation as will meet its requirements.

Under Section III of last year's report I proposed a scheme for the establishment of a School of Forestry, Museum, and Arboretum, but I regret to say that nothing has yet been done towards the formation of this very desirable establishment.

## SECTION XII.

## THE ILLUSTRATED WORK OF THE FOREST FLORA OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

It was intended that the first part of this work should be published about the middle of the year, but owing to unforeseen difficulties that was not done.

Arrangements however, have recently been made whereby the work will now be issued at an early date, in consequence of a special artist, lithographer, and printer having been engaged to carry out the coloured illustrations, which will form its special feature.

It is intended to print 4,000 copies of each part of five plates, with corresponding letterpress.

The work is intended to illustrate and describe in a popular manner the forest trees and shrubs of New South Wales.

All the Illustrations will be life size, in colour, and will show representations of the barks, fruits, leaves, and flowers of the various species dealt with.

The letterpress will embrace a description of the origin of the vernacular and technical name of plants, their geographical distribution, and popular and botanical description, with a full account of their uses.

The work will be published as far as possible in quarterly parts, at 5s. each to subscribers, and 7s. 6d. each to non-subscribers; postage extra in each case. The liabilities of subscribers is limited to four consecutive parts prepaid.

In the publication of this important work I am being ably assisted by Mr. J. H. Maiden, F.L.S., Curator of the Technological Museum, and who is also Consulting Botanist to the Department.

## SECTION XIII.

## THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION OF 1893.

THE Government being desirous that the timbers of New South Wales should form an important feature in the New South Wales Court at the World's Columbian Exposition to be opened on 1st May, 1893, the Director-General of Forests was appointed as one of the Commission in connection with the general representation of the Colony thereat.

The timbers of the United States and Canadian territories, it is well known, are composed chiefly of those which are called "light-wooded," and although they are very valuable in their own way, are still in many instances unsuited for general heavy constructive works of a certain class in these Colonies.

The principal valuable feature in the timbers of America is lightness in weight, and the ease with which they can be manipulated in general constructive purposes. Such timbers are naturally much in demand for constructive works of various kinds, but as a rule their durability compares very unfavourably with the hard-wooded timbers of Australia.

At least 80 per cent. of the timbers of New South Wales, or perhaps it may be said of Australia generally, are hard woods of great density and strength, and it is not too much to say that in no part of the world are there timbers more suited for the construction of railways, harbours, jetties, and for mining purposes generally.

The life of the Australian timbers, whether exposed to the effects of being continually immersed in water, or in underground workings, certainly far surpass that of the timber from any other part of the world. Their density is such that their proof against dry-rot and attacks of insects is remarkable.

That such timber as ours will in course of time assert its superiority for heavy constructive purposes in the commercial world there can be no doubt, and in order that their special and varied qualities may be practically brought before the engineering talent of the world, it is the intention of the department to have the timbers fully represented.

It is at the same time worthy of note that many of our coastal soft woods are valuable for household and general decorative purposes. Although to a large extent not widely known even amongst ourselves, yet there are many of our timbers which as regards texture, grain, durability, and suitability for general cabinet-making purposes cannot be excelled.

In order to show our various timbers in a manner illustrative of their usefulness, it is intended they shall be well represented at the Chicago Exhibition. It being recognised that this is a very important matter, all the efforts of the department are being made to obtain exhibits, and there is every probability that these will form an instructive and important adjunct to the New South Wales Court at the "World's Fair" of 1893.

## SECTION XIV.

## THE COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE OF FOREST PRODUCTS.

It is estimated that about 10 per cent. of the earth's landed area is covered with forest growth. In Australasia it has been computed that there is some 94,000,000 acres of forest land. In New South Wales we may estimate our forest area at 21,000,000 acres, of which we have 5,600,653 acres under Reserves.

A.—The Forests of some of the Chief Commercial Nations of the World have been summed up approximately as under.

	Millions of Acres.	Product—millions Cubic Feet.	Cubic feet per Acre.	Value of Produce.
Russia .....	426	6,200	15	£ 40,800,000
United States .....	466	9,300	20	112,000,000
Brazil .....	135	150	1	1,000,000
Canada .....	64	650	5	8,200,000
Sweden and Norway .....	61	900	15	12,000,000
Austria-Hungary .....	46	2,000	45	18,000,000
Gran Chaco .....	37	40	1	500,000
Germany .....	32	1,300	40	13,000,000
France .....	21	1,100	50	10,000,000
Italy .....	10	440	44	4,000,000
Algeria .....	6	120	20	1,000,000
Switzerland .....	2	140	70	1,200,000
United Kingdom .....	2	120	60	2,000,000
Total .....	1,308	22,460	17	£223,700,000

From the above we see what a very valuable commodity merchantable timber is in the older and settled states of the civilised world.

B.—Taking the total weight of sea-borne Merchandise composing the world's commerce of twenty-seven years, down to 1887, and the approximate value, the following tables place the timber trade among the most important articles of commercial exchange.

	Millions of Tons.	Value—Millions.	Ratio of	
			Weight.	Value.
Coal .....	830	410	36.0	1.3
Iron .....	170	480	7.4	1.6
Timber .....	220	660	9.5	2.1
Grain .....	180	1,050	7.8	3.4
Sugar .....	55	1,130	2.4	3.7
Petroleum .....	32	180	1.4	0.6
Cotton .....	27	180	1.2	0.6
Salt .....	30	18	1.3	.....
Wine .....	23	510	1.0	1.6
Coffee .....	11	840	0.5	2.7
Meat .....	10	560	0.4	1.8
Sundries .....	712	24,982	31.1	80.6
Total .....	2,300	31,000	100.0	100.0

C.—Approximate weight—tons, merchandise, sea-borne yearly.

	1840.	1861-70.	1871-80.	1880.	1887
Coal .....	1,400,000	20,300,000	30,900,000	39,200,000	49,300,000
Iron .....	1,100,000	4,200,000	6,000,000	8,500,000	11,800,000
Timber .....	4,100,000	6,300,000	8,000,000	9,000,000	12,100,000
Grain .....	1,900,000	4,400,000	11,200,000	16,800,000	19,200,000
Sugar .....	700,000	1,200,000	1,800,000	2,900,000	4,400,000
Petroleum .....	.....	240,000	1,400,000	2,100,000	2,700,000
Cotton .....	400,000	600,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,800,000
Wool .....	20,000	100,000	250,000	300,000	350,000
Jute .....	.....	100,000	300,000	400,000	600,000
Meat .....	.....	100,000	400,000	650,000	700,000
Coffee .....	200,000	300,000	400,000	500,000	600,000
Wine .....	200,000	500,000	900,000	1,200,000	1,400,000
Salt .....	800,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
Sundries .....	9,180,000	16,660,000	24,250,000	28,950,000	33,750,000
Total .....	20,000,000	56,000,000	88,000,000	113,000,000	140,000,000

D.—Timber ranks among the principal articles of Merchandise imported by Great Britain, and we have approximate quantities given of such retained for Home consumption.

Year.	Tons.
1854 .....	2,650,000
1860 .....	2,850,000
1870 .....	4,500,000
1880 .....	6,400,000
1889 .....	7,870,000

E.—

## E.—General Remarks.

In Great Britain and Ireland private land-holders are not slow to realise the growing value of timber. In the county of Wicklow, Ireland, Lord Powerscourt has a plantation of 3,000,000 trees on an area of 1,000 acres. He commenced operations some twenty-three years ago, his outlay having averaged £3 6s. per acre. He calculates that in another twenty-three years the plantation will be worth £50 per acre. The Earl of Seafield, at Inverness, Scotland, has 60,000,000 trees planted out on 40,000 acres; and the Duke of Athol at Dunkeld, has 28,000,000 trees put out on 16,600 acres. The total area under forest in Great Britain and Ireland may be computed at 2,790,000 acres, or about 4 per cent. of the total area. The value of timber importations by Great Britain in 1890 amounted to £17,130,000.

In France, since 1848, the area of forest land has been increased by some 7,000,000 acres, and no less than 9,000,000 acres of waste lands have been planted with trees. France has about 16 per cent. of her total area under forest, such forest area being 20,750,000 acres. The most interesting feature to us, however, in connection with French arboriculture is the extensive planting in Algeria, where, at Lake Fettara, 12,700,000 Australian gum-trees have been planted on an area of 130,000 acres.

In Germany the forest area has been reduced since 1859 by 2,000,000 acres. Nevertheless, she has yet 34,350,000 acres under forest, or 26 per cent. of the whole area. In European Russia also, owing to the immense consumption of timber, some 100,000,000 acres of forest land has been depleted since 1872. But there are yet 527,427,000 acres under forest, or 42 per cent. of the whole area of the country.

The area under forests in the United States of America may be estimated at 380,000,000 acres, equal to about 17 per cent. of the total area. In the United States, arboriculture has not been neglected, and various States have adopted measures to promote the replenishing of denuded forests, Arbor-day being an important epoch in each year. "Mulhall" gives the following particulars of the timber trade of the States for 1880:—Saw-mills, 25,700; hands employed, 141,600; wages, £6,700,000 yearly; output, 18,000,000 linear feet of boards, valued at £48,000,000 sterling.

Of timber exports from San Francisco, from July, 1887, to November, 1890, 37 per cent. of the total quantity exported was for Australia.

## F.—In reference to Colonial and other British Settlements, the area of Woodland may be stated as follows:—

	Australasia.						Acres.
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,000,000
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000,000
South Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,984,000
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000,000
West Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,000,000
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000,000
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000,000
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>94,984,000</u>

If we take about half the above area for useful timber, Australasia has an area of 47,492,000 acres.

	Other British Possessions.						Acres.
India and Lower Burmah	...	...	...	...	...	...	144,000,000
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	...	900,000,000
Cape Colony	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,800,000
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>1,054,800,000</u>

## G.—Mr. T. A. Coghlan, in the Statistical Register for 1890, supplies the following information upon the number of saw-mills, &amp;c., in New South Wales:—

Saw-mills—Number of hands employed, quantity of timber sawn, power and value of plant, 1881–90.

Year.	Number of.	Hands Employed.	Quantity of Timber Sawn, &c.	Plant or Machinery.	
				Power.	Value.
			1,000 super. ft.	Horse-power.	£
1881	280	2,382	.....	.....	.....
1882	334	3,013	.....	.....	.....
1883	370	3,318	.....	.....	.....
1884	376	3,477	.....	.....	.....
1885	415	3,783	.....	.....	.....
1886	323	3,284	110,000	5,177	457,362
1887	322	3,254	125,000	4,894	394,485
1888	317	3,616	185,000	5,194	410,096
1889	325	3,578	185,021	5,317	396,166
1890	346	3,788	201,505	5,735	338,955

## H.—Manufactories and Works in New South Wales using Forest-products.

Description of Manufactory or Work.	Number of Works.	Hands Employed.			Plant or Machinery.		Value of Land and Buildings.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Power.	Value.	
Bark mills*	1	8	.....	8	12	£	£
Tanneries	93	888	9	897	537	44,874	141,989
Joinery	61	978	.....	978	590	55,855	123,941
Furniture	72	909	29	938	171	18,093	155,299
Coach and waggon builders	139	1,485	1	1,486	139	42,712	207,184
Cooperage	10	143	.....	143	26	1,300	35,072
Railway workshops and carriage factories	17	4,141	5	4,146	1,260	202,224	84,948
Ship and boat building	21	515	.....	515	36	5,210	34,984
Masts and blocks	1	3	.....	3	6	.....	.....
Saw-mills	346	3,772	16	3,788	5,735	338,955	589,212

\* Only 1 bark mill is at work separate from other business; most large tanneries have their own bark mills.

## I.—Value per head of Timber Imported for Home Consumption and of New South Wales Timber Exported.

Timber.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Value per head imported for home consumption ...	s. d. 5 11	s. d. 11 5	s. d. 10 6	s. d. 9 6	s. d. 11 0	s. d. 8 1	s. d. 7 2	s. d. 9 7	s. d. 7 7	s. d. 7 1
Value per head exported, declared to be produce of New South Wales .....	0 7	1 0	1 7	2 4	1 2	1 4	1 8	2 4	2 0	1 4

## J.—Some of the principal Timber Products Exported from New South Wales.

*British or Foreign Production.*

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Furniture .....	32,866	17,483	32,850	20,397	21,012	124,608
Rough timber .....	10,450	5,689	15,907	18,202	18,157	68,405
Other timber .....	5,521	5,996	22,909	8,455	1,120	44,001
	48,837	29,168	71,666	47,054	40,289	237,014

## Some of the principal Timber Products Exported from New South Wales.

*New South Wales Production.*

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bark .....	11,903	2,952	3,658	12,011	5,169	35,693
Rough timber .....	57,764	80,100	118,904	100,004	80,984	437,756
Dressed timber .....	5,845	5,806	4,784	6,373	3,084	25,892
	75,512	88,858	127,346	118,388	89,237	499,341

## Some of the principal Timber Products Imported into New South Wales.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bark .....	33,673	27,467	29,080	21,964	24,610	136,794
Furniture .....	303,712	141,713	206,927	218,337	146,353	1,019,042
Doors (wooden) .....	22,432	22,569	30,355	18,575	17,269	111,200
Dressed timber .....	101,553	122,937	158,354	117,543	65,018	665,405
Rough timber .....	232,907	238,909	362,262	297,415	340,058	1,471,551
Laths, palings, and shingles .....	15,772	10,633	12,672	14,925	4,699	58,701
Turnery and woodware .....	29,569	26,575	26,236	19,350	3,744	105,504
	841,648	590,803	825,886	708,109	601,751	3,568,197



## K.—Our Timber Trade, 1891.

The following Statement of Imports and Exports of Timber, &c., during 1891 has been obtained through the courtesy of Mr. T. A. Coghlan, Government Statistician :—

Article.	Imports.		Exports					
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantities.			Value.		
			Domestic Produce or Manufacture.	Other than Domestic.	Total.	Domestic Produce or Manufacture.	Other than Domestic.	Total
		£				£	£	£
Timber, Dressed	17,147,105 feet	147,018	367,421 feet ...	59,192 feet .	426,716 feet ...	2,799	640	3,439
"    Rough	88,015,758 "	575,642	12,078,430 "	631,539 " ..	12,709,969 " ...	44,437	5,210	49,647
Firewood	1,650 tons	1,100	3,107 tons	Nil.	3,107 tons	949		949
Bark	3,708 "	28,162	845 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub> "	979 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>10</sub> tons.	1,824 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub> "	4,660	8,396	13,056
Shooks and staves	283,860 pkgs	3,097	18,169 pkgs.	8,649 pkgs	27,318 pkgs.	4,484	3,513	7,997
Laths	6,739,821 No	7,783	1,000 No.	5,500 No. .	6,500 No.	2	18	20
Shingles	805,650 "	864	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.			
Pitch and tar	3,803 brls.	4,747	625 brls.	220 brls.	845 brls.	502	351	853
Resin	6,757 "	6,836	Nil.	369 "	369 "		512	512
Turpentine	136,591 gals.	17,365	Nil.	2,643 gals. .	2,643 gals ...		377	377
Boats	47 No.	1,857	18 No.	1 No.	19 No. ...	1,307	25	1,332
Charcoal (Animal or Vegetable).	396 tons	1,158	281 tons...	Nil.	281 tons ..	1 570		1,570
Corks and bungs	1,607 pkgs.	11,886	Nil.	365 pkgs.	365 pkgs.		3,224	3,224
Wooden doors	43,246 No.	25,537	20 No. .	1,268 No.	1,288 No.	24	679	703
Fibre	32,869 pkgs	5,625	Nil	5,775 pkgs.	5,775 pkgs. .		367	367
Sashes	1,336 No.	958	107 No.	25 No.	132 No. .	50	18	68
Gum	3,501 pkgs	14,104	6 pkgs.	3,098 pkgs ...	3,104 pkgs.	35	13,679	13,714
Kapok	10,968 "	20,901	Nil.	1,314 "	1,314 " ..		3,314	3,314
Oars	10,658 "	2,496	71 No. ...	2,912 No. .	2,983 No.	41	834	875
Sandalwood	0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> ton	3	Nil.	0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> ton	0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> ton ..		2	2
Shutters	24 No.	26	25 No. .	4 No. ...	29 No.	22	4	26
Turnery	3,595 pkgs.	3,348	73 pkgs....	1,159 pkgs...	1,232 pkgs.	179	2,707	2,886
Palings	128,147 No.	996	4,200 No. .	Nil.	4,200 No. ..	33		33
Posts, rails, and spars.	Nil.		889 " .	67 No. .	956 " ..	280	77	357
Total		881,509				61,374	43,947	105,321

## Increase or Decrease of Timber Imports and Exports in 1891, in comparison with 1890.

Article.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Dressed timber	82,000		320	
Rough timber	235,584			49,494
Firewood		470		1,757
Bark	3,552		2,399	
Shooks and staves		1,918	1,495	
Laths	4,071			726
Shingles	809			50
Pitch and tar	1,488			186
Resin	2,932			825
Turpentine	9,222		79	
Boats		4,481		902
Charcoal	381			68
Corks and bungs		5,297		
Wooden doors	8,268		365	
Fibre	2,530		14	
Sashes	120			187
Gum	10,792		10,971	
Kapok	4,906		190	
Oars	729			120
Sandalwood		31		27
Shutters			3	
Turnery	396		630	
Palings	64		33	
Posts and rails			70	

## SECTION XV.

THE following is the record of Rainfall during 1891 at some of the chief centres of districts supervised by Foresters :—

Name of Place.	Rainfall.	Name of Place.	Rainfall.
	Inches.		Inches.
Armidale.....	36·20	Grenfell .....	39·06
Bega.....	59·78	Kempsey.....	52·28
Booral.....	58·09	Lismore.....	52·50
Bowral.....	53·42	Moama.....	21·45
Broken Hill (May-December) .....	4·94	Mudgee .....	33·87
Bourke.....	25·10	Murwillumbah .....	92·27
Casino.....	49·85	Narrabri .....	30·18
Condobolin .....	26·05	Narrandera.....	30·00
Coonamble .....	28·71	Penrith .....	44·63
Cowra.....	37·09	Port Macquarie .....	74·45
Deniliquin .....	21·12	Quirindi .....	38·14
Dubbo.....	27·21	Singleton .....	28·37
Eden.....	58·95	Tenterfield .....	40·65
Fernmount.....	85·66	Tocumwal .....	24·83
Glen Innes .....	35·89	Wagga Wagga .....	26·35
Gosford .....	57·96	West Maitland .....	38·88
Grafton .....	44·07	Wilcannia .....	13·68

APPENDIX.

LIST OF FOREST RESERVES.

County.	Parish.	Land District	Number and Name of Reserve.	Class	Approximate area in acres	Timber and General Remarks
Arrawatta	Wecan	Inverell	958, Mount Gagan	A	1,600	Ironbark and pine of fair quality.
"	Bonshaw	Inverell and Tenterfield	1,336	A	5,950	Ironbark, red-gum, box, apple, pine, and bloodwood
Ashburnham	Mandagery and Murga	Molong	4	A	3,915	Ironbark and stringybark.
"	Gunningbland and Nelungalong	Parkes	1,147	A	3,500	Pine—good quality.
"	Terrara, Coonambra, Bendogandri, and Bunbury	Forbes, Parkes, and Molong	1,403	A	12,398½	Ironbark and stringybark.
"	Dulladerry, Terrara, and Bunbury	Molong and Parkes	1,730	A	6,500	" "
"	Dulladerry and Terrara	Molong	1,731	A	2,300	" "
"	Waugan	Forbes	2,030	C	190	Red-gum and yellow box
"	Troubalgie, Dowling, and Wise	"	2,048	A	16,300	Pine—good quality
"	Mogong and Gonimbla	Molong	3,813	A	9,670	Ironbark, stringybark, box, and pine.
"	Forbes	Forbes	4,335	A	410	Also for travelling stock and camping.
"	Murga	Molong	11,412	A	460	This is in effect an extension of No. 4
"	Waugan	Forbes	12,496	A	320	Red-gum and box.
"	Nangar	Molong	13,687	A	3,000	Stringybark, ironbark, box, and red pine.
Ashburnham & Cunningham	Yarragong, Corridgery, and Gunning	Forbes	7,969	A	980	Red-gum and pine.
Argyle	Currowang	Goulburn	151	A	365	White and brittle gum, stringybark, and apple-tree. Firewood reserve.
"	Cookbundoon and Eden Forrest	"	225	A	6,340	Stringybark, mountain ash, blue, grey, red, and brittle gums box, and peppermint.
"	Bungonia	"	1,999	A	3,160	Stringybark and blue-gum
"	Towrang	"	5,051	"	36	Reserve for planting
"	Tarlo	"	12,756	A	1,600	Stringybark, red gum, and mountain ash.
Argyle and Murray	Merrigan and Mulwaree	Goulburn and Queanbeyan	170	A	3,195½	Gum, stringybark, and mountain ash
Auckland	Yowaka	Eden	1	A	720	Mountain ash, stringybark, blackbutt, bloodwood, and black and red pine.
"	Bimmil	"	15	A	60	Mountain ash, stringybark, blackbutt, and bloodwood, also reserved for public recreation.
"	Pericoc	"	16	A	536	Ribbon-gum, mountain ash, stringybark, and box.
"	Yowaka and Bimmil	"	774	A	2,375	Blackbutt, wollybutt, grey-gum, mountain ash, and bloodwood
"	Bournda	Bega	825	A	350	Bloodwood, stringybark, blackbutt, black ash, wollybutt, white-gum, honeysuckle, and she oak.
"	Colombo	"	911, Glenbog	A	7,000	Mountain ribbon and white gum, messmate, wollybutt, stringybark, and silver wattle
"	Werriberri	"	991, Werriberri	C	1,000	Ribbon and mountain gum, stringybark, and mountain ash.
"	Mumbulla, Bega, and Brogo	"	996, Brogo River	C	350	River oak in the bed of the Brogo River.
"	Mumbulla	"	1,002	C	2,920½	Stringybark, white-gum, box, peppermint, spotted gum, ironbark, river oak, and wattle.
"	Brogo	"	1,012	A	319	Stringybark, apple-tree, red gum, and ribbon box.
"	Wyndham and Yurammie	Eden and Bega	8,559, Myrtle Creek	A	2,027	Mountain ash, messmate, blue-gum, stringybark, cat-tail ash, and mountain-gum.
"	Gnupa	Eden	8,827	A	3,650	Mountain ash, messmate, mountain-gum, stringybark, and box.
"	Numbugga	Bega	10,989	A	270	"
"	"	"	10,990	A	530	"
Auckland and Wellesley	Mila, Lawson, Gulgin, and Bondi	Eden and Bombala	385, Mila	A & C	5,720	Mountain ash, ribbon and white-gum, messmate, and peppermint; 1,200 acres under Class C.
"	Biedbendouna, Mogila, Cathcart, and Crewah	Bombala and Bega	1,045	A	11,800	Messmate, white-gum, ribbon-gum, cat-tail, white ash, hickory, and black and silver wattle
Baradine	Gora and Rundle	Coonabarabran	9, Gora	A	8,320	Ironbark, pine, and box.
"	Tem, Talluba, Minnon, Moglewit, Bullirawa, Merimborough, and Tunis.	Narrabri	1,272	A	46,896	Ironbark and pine.
"	Yarrigan	Coonabarabran	1,872	A	2,600	" "
"	Minnon, Dubbo, Merimborough, Etsco, Cubbo, Bandio, Boormah, and Duncerian.	Narrabri	4,522	A	61,800	Ironbark, pine, and oak.

Baradine and Leichhardt ....	Tennabri, Teridgerie, White, Miller, Urawilkie, Urawilkie North, Ceelnoy, Merenebene, Gidgenbar, Terembone, Walcha, Gince, Yarraman, Gwabegar, Bulroy, Yarren, Midgee, and Wambadule	Coonabarabran, Coonamble, and Narrabri.	1,430 Ceelnoy ...	A	287,720	Ironbark and pine.
Baradine and White ..	Merimborough, Bundill, Danwerin, Coghill, and Moberoi	Narrabri .....	8 .....	A	23,040	Ironbark, pine, and oak.
" .....	Merimborough, Belmore, Capp, Coghill, Cook, Anson, Nuable, Dampier, Crowie, Quu, Bohena, and Boral	" .....	1,273, Robertson ..	C	137,000	" "
Bathurst ..	Lucan and Wangoola ..	Cowra and Carcoar	84 .....	A	3,300	Stringybark, blue-gum, and box.
" ..	Wangoola ..	Cowra .....	87 .....	A	985	Stringybark.
" ..	Bracebridge ..	Carcoar ..	91 .....	A	2,400	Stringybark, mountain-gum, box, and apple-tree.
" ..	Galbraith, Lowrie, and Caloola ..	Bathurst ..	179 .....	A	862	Stringybark.
" ..	Tintern .....	Cowra ..	184, Pine Mount ..	C	2,923	Pine—good quality
" ..	" ..	" ..	3,814 .....	A	744	Stringybark, gum, box, and apple.
" ..	" ..	" ..	4,376 .....	A	40	Stringybark.
" ..	" ..	" ..	8,873 ..	A	40	Adjoins F.R. 184.
Benarba .....	Milburn ..	" ..	814, Keelo ..	C	2,500	Pine and carbene.
" ..	Bararway ..	Morree ..	1,297 ..	A	700	Pine, bloodwood, and carbene.
" ..	Cudmurra and Myall ..	" ..	1,381 ..	A	1,400	Pine, gum, and bloodwood
" ..	Boonery ..	" ..	1,382 ..	A	1,291	" "
" ..	" ..	" ..	5,362 ..	A	1,552	" "
Benarba and Stapylton ..	Umbr ..	" ..	2,122 ..	A	22,800	Pine and bloodwood.
" ..	Bandora, Newcastle, Kunopia, Tyrell, Boronga, Paleranga, and Willimil.	" ..	" ..	"	"	"
Beresford ..	Wolumla and Bingera ..	Cooma ..	10 .....	A	2,050	Cabbage-gum, peppermint, oak, and pine
" ..	Cooma and The Brothers ..	" ..	157, Cooma ..	A	1,769½	White-gum and box.
" ..	Murrumbucca ..	" ..	266, Murrumbucca ..	C	960	White-gum, apple-tree, and pine.
" ..	Bulgandramine ..	" ..	287, Bulgandramine ..	C	2,500	Cabbage and white gum.
" ..	Callaghan ..	" ..	397 ..	A	240	Peppermint and white gum.
" ..	Gladstone ..	" ..	438A ..	C	20½	" "
" ..	Dangelong ..	" ..	460 ..	A	195	Cabbage-gum.
" ..	Colringdon ..	" ..	622 ..	A	1,116	White-gum, peppermint, and box.
" ..	Umaralla ..	" ..	653 ..	A	1,200	White-gum, peppermint, and pine.
" ..	Dangelong ..	" ..	716 ..	A	1,019	Cabbage and white-gum.
" ..	Montagu ..	" ..	717 ..	A	534	" "
" ..	Big Badja ..	" ..	9,943 ..	A	660	Cat-tail, mountain ash, and gum.
" ..	Kydia ..	" ..	12,050 ..	A	960	Gum and messmate.
" ..	Montagu ..	" ..	12,540 ..	A	470	Gum.
Beresford and Wallace ..	Jillumatong and Bradley ..	" ..	1,016 ..	A	2,350	White-gum and peppermint.
Bland ..	Warralonga ..	Grenfell ..	1,413, Warralonga ..	A	604½	Belar, white box, and Borec
" ..	Caragabal ..	" ..	1,460, Caragabal ..	A	570	Pine, bull oak, and box.
" ..	Boonabah ..	" ..	1,574, Boonabah ..	A	512	" "
" ..	Wyrra, Bimbella, and Back Creek ..	Forbes and Grenfell	1,825 ..	A	5,480	Pine, ironbark, and red-gum.
" ..	Eurabba and Euoka ..	Grenfell ..	1,830A ..	A	3,260	Pine, bull oak, red gum, and box.
" ..	Weedallion ..	Young ..	1,831, Weedallion ..	A	3,440	Pine, white box, red gum, and bull oak
" ..	Curraburrama ..	Grenfell ..	2,068 ..	A	837	Pine.
" ..	Mimjary, Caragabal, and Jingerangle ..	" ..	2,185 ..	A	1,400	White box, belar, bull oak, and pine.
" ..	Dingi Dingi and Stockinbingal ..	Cootamundry	2,190 ..	A	1,240	Pine.
" ..	Caragabal and Berendebba ..	Grenfell ..	2,330 ..	A	1,160	Pine, bull oak, and box.
" ..	Yerat ..	Young ..	2,745 ..	A	3,080	Pine, red-gum, bull oak, and box.
" ..	Wargin ..	Grenfell ..	2,864 ..	A	724	Pine and red-gum.
" ..	Combaning and Trigalong ..	Cootamundry ..	3,056 ..	A	2,033½	Pine, white and yellow box, bull oak, and red-gum.
" ..	Back Creek ..	Grenfell ..	3,973, Back Creek ..	A	6,040	Pine.
" ..	Marbunga and Wyalong South ..	" ..	10,803 ..	A	2,300	Ironbark.
" ..	Wargin and Marbunga ..	" ..	10,804 ..	A	1,680	"
" ..	Wargin ..	" ..	10,805 ..	A	460	"
" ..	Culingerai, Wargin, and Mandawah ..	" ..	10,806 ..	A	1,180	"
" ..	Thanowring ..	Cootamundry ..	11,454 ..	A	400	Ironbark, box, stringybark, gum, pine, and oak.
" ..	Eurabba ..	Grenfell ..	12,039 ..	A	280	Pine.
" ..	Tumbleton ..	Cootamundry ..	12,311 ..	A	222	Box.
" ..	Congou ..	" ..	14,520 ..	B	249	Pine, stringybark, and box.

LIST OF FOREST RESERVES—continued.

County.	Parish.	Land District	Number and Name of Reserve.	Class.	Approximate area in acres	Timber and General Remarks.
Bland and Bourke	Walladilly, Thanaring, Cullengerai, Ingalba, Northcote, Quandary and Langi-Kal-Kal.	Wagga Wagga and Cootamundry	10,231	A	7,800	Ironbark.
Bland and Clarendon	Sebastopol, Trigalong, and Walladilly	"	3,082	A	333	"
Bland and Monteagle	Euroka, Narowie, Bimbi, and Weddin	Grenfell	1,855, Weddin	C	34,560	Pine, ironbark, stringybark, and red-gum.
Bland and Harden	Congou and Jindalee	Cootamundry	1,274, Burthong	B	2,591½	Ironbark and stringybark.
Bligh	Bobadeen	Cassilis	62, Bobadeen	A	882	Ironbark, box, stringybark, and apple-tree.
"	Collaroy	"	110, Collaroy	A	400	Box, ironbark, and pine.
"	"	"	111	A	700	Ironbark, box, and pine.
"	Turill	"	124	A	2,248	Ironbark, box, stringybark, and pine.
"	Warung and Gunna	"	142	C	1,970	Red-gum and stringybark.
"	Warung	"	143	C	2,150	Red-gum, stringybark, and wattle scrub.
"	Munmurra	"	158	A	12,646	Ironbark, pine, red-gum, and slaty-gum.
"	Worobil	Wellington	2,379	A	1,143	Box, ironbark, and red-gum. Reserve for fuel.
"	Warung	Cassilis	9,325	A	400	Stringybark.
Bligh and Lincoln	Bolara and Rouse	Dubbo and Cassilis	1,598	A	360	Box ironbark, gum, and currajong.
Bligh, Pottinger, and Napier	Brennan, Lowe, and Warung	Coonabarabran and Gunnedah.	646, Brennan's Gap	C	5,440	Stringybark.
Brisbane	Watt and Campbell	Cassilis	95A	C	3,602½	Red-gum, ironbark, box, pine, and currajong.
"	Wentworth	"	96	A	1,353	White and yellow box, red-gum, stringybark, forest oak, peppermint, and river oak.
"	Wingen	"	179, Wingen	A	760	Ironbark, gum, and apple.
"	Brawboy and Manbus	"	183, Gibba Gunyah	A	400	Ironbark, pine, and box.
"	Park	"	221	A	1,800	Ironbark.
"	Wybong	"	3,275	A	1,750	Ironbark, and grey box.
"	Willis	Scone	13,888	A	630	Cedar, yellowwood, ironwood, stringybark, apple, and box.
Brisbane, Buckland, and Parry.	Parnell, Loder, Crawney, Temi, and Lincoln	Murrurundi and Tamworth.	1,266, Crawney	A	10,581	Stringybark.
Bourke	Yarrangerry	Wagga Wagga	1	C	640	Pine.—This is in effect an extension of No. 3,048.
"	Cottee and Coolamon	"	24	C	6,998	Pine.
"	Ganmain, Kockibitoo, and Hooke	"	1,251, Ganmain	A & C	12,786	Pine and box; 9,246 acres, Class C.
"	Elliott, Kockibitoo, and Matong	"	1,421, Matong	SF	13,280	Pine.
"	Robertson	"	1,439, Currajong	C	25,555	Pine and white box.
"	Ardkthan, Davidson, and Arianh	"	2,548, Clear Paddock	A	10,240	Pine.
"	Ashbridge, Devlin, and Dulah	"	2,652, Dulah	A & C	61,873	Pine; 173 acres in Class A.
"	Davidson, Kildary, and Langi-Kal-Kal	"	2,761	A	7,400	Pine and white box.
"	Beaconsfield and Trickett	"	2,784	B	8,440	Ironbark.
"	Northcote and Ingalba	"	2,785	B	16,000	"
"	Mandamah	"	2,786A	C	2,830	Pine.
"	Ramsay and Yithan	"	3,041	A	6,600	Pine and ironbark.
"	Yarrangery	"	3,048	C	3,901	Pine and white box.
"	Ganmain	"	3,924	A	1,420	White and yellow box.
"	Kindra and Berry Jerry	"	8,171	C	2,730	White and black pine and white and yellow box.
"	Hooke and Ganmain	"	9,035	C	6,115	Pine and box.
"	Currawananna	"	9,453	A	830	Pine and white box.
"	Buddigower	"	10,232	A	1,550	Ironbark.
"	Kildary	"	10,233	A	1,070	"
"	Clermiston	"	10,380	A	776	Ironbark and box.
"	Ramsay and Yithan	Narrandera	12,531	A	2,500	Pine.
"	Berrembed	"	13,101	A	1,840	"
"	Kildary	Wagga Wagga	13,812	A	330	Ironbark. In lieu of F.R. No. 10,234, cancelled.
"	Mandamah	"	13,958	C	1,624	Pine.
"	"	"	13,959	C	960	"
"	Davidson and Mandamah	"	14,519	C	6,600	"
Bourke and Cooper	Willandra and Jillett	Narrandera and Wagga Wagga.	1,654, Willandra	A	11,520	"
Burnett and Murchison	Adams, Dumboy, Delingera, and Wyndham.	Bingara and Warialda	1,373, Gineroi	A	30,000	Ironbark and pine
Blaxland	Uranaway	Hillston North	3,556	A	1,200	Pine, box, and mallee.

Blaxland	Creamy Hills and Moora	Hillston North	7,447	A	3,840	Pine and box.
"	West Uabba	"	13,740	A	2,000	Pine.
"	Illewong	"	14,145	A	1,200	"
"	Meldior, Creamy Hills, and Moora	Hillston	14,458	A	3,200	"
Boyd	Uri	Narrandera	180	C	1,400	Red-gum.
"	Carabury	"	182	C	1,280	Red-gum.
"	Coleambally	"	1,731	C	1,566	Black and white pine and box.
"	Argoon	"	1,754 Argoon, No. 1	C	1,692½	"
"	Mycotha	"	1,755 " " 2	C	640	"
"	"	"	1,756 " " 3	C	1,052½	"
"	"	"	1,757 " " 4	C	538	"
"	"	"	1,780	A	2,745	"
"	"	"	1,781	A	640	"
"	Argoon	"	1,782	A	412½	"
"	"	"	1,783	A	610	"
"	Eunanbrennan	Hay	1,884	C	937	Box.
"	Carabury	Narrandera	1,905	A & C	2,327	Red-gum; 87 acres under Class A.
"	Waddi	"	1,997	C	1,207½	Black and white pine and box.
"	"	"	1,998	A	2,028½	Pine and box.
"	Boona	"	2,238	A	2,163¾	Black and white pine and box.
"	Waddi	"	2,258	C	1,200	Red-gum.
"	Banandra	"	2,526	A	460	Black and white pine.
"	Ourendumbee	"	2,527	A	640	"
"	Burt	"	13,491	A	384	Red-gum and pine.
"	Tubbo	"	13,492	A	4,600	"
"	Jurambula	"	13,493	A	327½	"
"	Tubbo	"	13,494	A	517	"
"	"	"	13,495	A	846	"
"	Uroly	"	13,496	A	484	"
"	Jurambula	"	14,156	A	240	Pine.
Buckland	Werrie	Tamworth	2,003	A	707	Ironbark.
"	Coey Polly	"	14,004	A	1,650	Ironbark and pine.
Buckland and Parry	Carroll, Balbinboon, and Moorawarra	Tamworth and Gunnedah	5,038	A	1,690	Pine.
Bucleuch	Weejasper	Tumut and Yass	2,341, Weejasper	A	23,040	Mountain ash, stringybark, blackbutt, ribbon and white gum, and box.
"	Coolman	Tumut	2,926, Coolman	A	5,500	Messmate, stringybark, spotted-gum, white and cabbage gum, black-sally and cherry.
"	Bramina	Queanbeyan	3,150	A	7,680	Stringybark.
"	Adjunbilly and Wyangle	Tumut	3,177, Red Hill	C	5,980½	Messmate, stringybark, and ribbon-gum.
"	Talbingo and Jounama	"	3,234	A	8,000	Messmate, curabbie, stringybark, ribbon-gum, and apple-tree.
"	Nanangroe	Gundagai	8,091	A	160	"
"	The Peaks	Tumut	9,513	A	7,000	Mountain ash.
"	Brungle	Gundagai and Tumut	9,738	A	60	"
Buller	Boomi, Mearimi, Burgess, Tooloom, Capeen, Claribil, and Poocupar.	Tenterfield and Casino	4	A	6,700	Cedar, pine, &c.
"	Acacia Creek	Tenterfield	590, Acacia Creek	A	1,200	Pine, red and grey gum, white and scrub box, oak, and peppermint.
"	"	"	1,439A	A	3,800	Pine, stringybark, blue and red gum, silky oak, and peppermint.
"	Acacia, Gore, and Koreelah	"	14,150	A	16,000	Beech, sassafras, pine, coachwood, cedar, mahogany, ironbark, and blue and spotted gum.
Buller, Rous, and Drake	Mummulgun, Dyraba, Tonumbar, Babyl, Sherwood, Black Camp, Peacock, &c.	Casino	1,120, Hogarth Range	A	80,788	Ironbark, blue and red gum, tallowwood, bloodwood and blackbutt.
Buller and Clive	Barney Downs and Boonoo Boonoo	Tenterfield	1,624	A	3,200	Stringybark, messmate, blue and red gum, white box, peppermint, and woollybutt.
Buller, Clive, and Drake	Cavendish, Timbarra, Girard, and West Fairfield.	Casino and Tenterfield	4,406	A	14,300	Woollybutt, messmate, stringybark, grey, white, and red gum, sassafras, yellowwood, corkwood, and red cedar.
Cadell	Toorangabby and Perricoota	Deniliquin	2,420	A	1,450	Red-gum:
"	Moama and Bama	"	3,252, Backwater Creek.	C	5,530	"
"	Bama, Moira, and Gulpa	"	3,253, Moira	C & SF	36,728	Red-gum; 12,510 acres, proclaimed as the Moira State Forest.
"	Toorangabby, Tomara, Burrumbury, Tantonan, and Thule.	"	3,254, Moama	C	44,537	Red-gum.
"	Perricoota	"	3,255	C	810	"
"	Moama	"	11,385	...	17	Reserve for planting.

LIST OF FOREST RESERVES—continued.

County.	Parish.	Land District.	Number and Name of Reserve.	Class.	Approximate area in acres.	Timber and General Remarks.
Caira	Glen, Emu, and Yough	Balranald	13,920	A	3,200	Box.
Camden	Wollongong	Wollongong	38A, Illawarra	C	580	Mountain ash and swamp mahogany.
"	Burrawang	Berrima	43A	C	59	Woollybutt, white box, and turpentine.
"	Jamberoo and Kiama	Kiama	78	C	202	Turpentine, messmate, and white box.
"	Jamberoo	"	112	C	200	"
"	Wallaya	Nowra	119, The Cliffs	C	4,840	Leather-jacket, woollybutt, swamp mahogany, messmate, box, ribbon-gum, cedar, and brush timbers.
"	Bunberra	"	121A	C	110	Leather-jacket, ash, beech, box, and brush timbers.
"	Wallaya and Broughton	"	122, Broger's Creek	C	440	Leather-jacket, messmate, woollybutt, box, sassafras, and brush timbers.
"	Broughton	"	155	C	15	Leather-jacket, sassafras, beech, messmate, woollybutt, and brush timbers.
"	"	"	156	C	52	"
"	"	"	157	C	60	"
"	Yarrawa	Berrima	167	A	100	Box, messmate, beech, sassafras, and myrtle.
"	Broughton and Wallaya	Kiama	168	C	2,968	Woollybutt, messmate, leather-jacket, sassafras, box, and brush timbers.
"	Cambewarra	Nowra	172	A	170	Leather-jacket, turpentine, messmate, and brush timbers.
"	"	"	173	C	100	Leather-jacket, messmate, box, cedar, turpentine, and brush timbers.
"	Cambewarra and Bunberra	"	174	C	350	Leather-jacket, sassafras, messmate, box, and brush timbers.
"	Jamberoo and Kangaloon	Kiama and Berrima	175	C	1,600	Blackbutt and messmate.
"	Burrawang	Berrima	177	A	105	Box and messmate.
"	Kembla and Calderwood	Wollongong	179	A	100	Messmate and mountain ash.
"	Calderwood	"	180	A	120	Messmate, sassafras, beech, and brush timbers.
"	"	"	181	A	320	White box, messmate, sassafras, beech, and sally wood.
"	Yarrawa	Berrima	184	A	7a. 24p	Brush timbers; also for public recreation.
"	Cambewarra	Nowra	197	A	23a. 16p.	"
"	Wallaya	"	199	A	50	White box and messmate.
"	"	"	200	A	60	"
"	Kiama	Kiama	201	A	100	Turpentine, messmate, and white box.
"	Kangaloon	Berrima	202	A	150	Blackbutt and messmate.
"	Bugong	Nowra	203	A	250	Leather-jacket, messmate, box, turpentine, woollybutt, cedar, and brush timbers.
"	Burrawang	Berrima	204	A	250	White box, messmate, and brush timbers.
"	"	"	205	A	300	Peppermint, mountain ash, white box, and messmate.
"	Yarrawa	"	206	A	325	"
"	Bugong and Cambewarra	Nowra	207	A	650	Turpentine, box, messmate, ironbark, woollybutt, and stringybark.
"	Cambewarra	"	209	C	1,000	Messmate, box, cedar, woollybutt, turpentine, and brush timbers.
"	Illaroo	"	211	A	34	Messmate, stringybark, woollybutt, turpentine, and brush timbers.
"	Yarrawa	Berrima	216	A	4a. 37p.	Brush timbers.
"	Bugong	Nowra	218	A	45	"
"	Cambewarra	"	219	A	50	Messmate, gum, turpentine, and brush timbers.
"	Wallaya	"	220	C	375	Swamp mahogany, woollybutt, ribbon-gum, and brush timbers.
"	Burrawang	Berrima	231	C	370	Grey-gum, bloodwood, and white-gum.
"	Cambewarra	Nowra	5,658	C	490	Brush timbers.
"	Wollongong	Wollongong	6,503	C	120	Scrub; also for ferry purposes.
"	Burraborang and Killawarrah	Picton	14,162	A	11,620	Ironbark, blue-gum, &c.
Clarence	Stuart and Lawrence	Grafton	24	A	2,500	Blue and spotted-gum, oak, ironbark, blackbutt, stringybark, tallowwood, bloodwood, and mahogany.
"	Banyabba	"	26	A	1,040	Spotted and grey gum, ironbark, stringybark, blackbutt, bloodwood, tallowwood and oak.
"	Clarence River	"	38	C	1,184	Twenty-four islands in the Clarence River.
"	Banyabba, Lawrence, and Ashley	"	242, Lawrence	C	11,100	Ironbark, spotted-gum, blackbutt, grey-gum, stringybark, bloodwood, mahogany, flooded-gum and beech.
"	Tindale and Coldstream	"	243, Coldstream	C	7,600	Spotted-gum, blackbutt, ironbark, mahogany, tallowwood, and bloodwood.
"	Glen Ugie	"	244A, Glen Ugie	C	7,676	Oak, tea-tree, spotted-gum, ironbark, grey-gum, box, bloodwood, and mahogany.
"	Great Marlow	"	260, Alamy Creek	C	71	Ironbark, tallowwood, beech, mahogany, and grey-gum.

Clarence	Southgate	Grafton	353, Southgate	C	4,480	Ironbark, spotted and grey gum, bloodwood, tallowwood, and blackbutt.
"	Elland and Lanitza	"	406A, Clarenza	B	3,921	Spotted-gum, box, ironbark, red and grey gum.
"	Woodford	"	979, Woodford Island.	A	740	Box, bloodwood, mahogany, ironbark, tallowwood, and spotted-gum.
"	Richmond	"	1,039	A	560	
"	Chapman	"	2,123 Coalbrook	C	9,250½	Ironbark, red and spotted gum, blackbutt, bloodwood, stringybark, and flooded-gum.
Clarence and Richmond	Banyabba, Camira, and Myall	Grafton and Casino	27	A	3,520	Blue-gum, spotted-gum, stringybark, and bloodwood.
"	Banyabba, Richmond, Woombah, Gibberagee, Ashby, and Myall.	"	1,101, Richmond Range.	A	19,016	Spotted-gum, ironbark, stringybark, blackbutt, grey-gum, tallowwood, mahogany, and bloodwood.
Clarke	Rampsbock, Allingham, Aberfoyle, and Kangaroo.	Armidale	886	A	1,280	Stringybark.
"	Nowland and Warner	"	967	A	1,650	"
"	Avondale	"	1,051	A	1,720	"
"	Big Hill, George, Clarke, Styx, Jeogla Serpentine, and Cunnewarra.	Armidale	1,662	C	45,000	Stringybark, messmate, tallowwood, blue, spotted, and grey gum, cedar, and brush timbers.
"	Snowy and Serpentine	"	1,663	C	17,000	Stringybark, blackbutt, and blue-gum.
"	Dyke and Big Hill	"	10,991	A	315	Cedar.
"	Mowles	"	10,992	A	5,760	"
"	George	"	10,993	A	13,600	"
Cooper	Euratha and Munduburra	Narrandera	1	A	11,700	Black and white pine and box.
"	Grong Grong	"	310, Bundidgerie	C	1,600	Red-gum and box.
"	Bolaro	"	1,881	C	3,240	Black and white pine.
"	Sandy Creek	"	2,211	A	14,720	"
"	Jondaryan and Wyangan	"	2,382	A	5,700	Pine, box, and bull oak.
"	Bingar, Binya, and Stanbridge	"	2,740, Binya	C	29,360	Pine.
"	Coolaragang and Cuba	"	2,984, Darlington	C	1,020	Red-gum.
"	Cuba and Hulong	"	2,985 Hulong	C	5,098	Red-gum and box.
"	Dallas	"	2,986, Dairy Point East.	C	300	Red-gum.
"	Dallas, Gogeldrie, and Yarangery	"	2,987, Gogeldrie	C	6,560	Red-gum and box.
"	Yarangery	"	2,988, Yarangery	C	3,340	"
"	Coolaragang	"	2,992, Cuba	C	880	Red-gum.
"	Dallas	"	2,993, Dairy Point	C	2,200	"
"	Yalgogoring	"	3,032	C	3,200	Pine.
"	"	"	3,033	C	1,300	"
"	Bolaro	"	3,035	C	1,350	"
"	"	"	3,036	C	4,200	"
"	Barralong	"	3,037	C	3,200	"
"	Conapaira	"	4,157	A	605	"
"	Sim's Gap	"	4,158	A	840	"
"	Conapaira East	"	4,159	A	1,920	"
"	Conapaira South	"	4,160	A	3,600	"
"	Conapaira, Conapaira East, and Conapaira South.	"	4,161	A	3,840	"
"	Cudgel	"	13,135	A	1,080	Pine and red-gum; land suitable for planting.
"	Bolara	"	13,511	C	973	Pine.
"	"	"	13,512	C	2,935	"
Cooper and Gipps	Narriah, Wallandry North, and Broлга	Narrandera and Hillston	13,647	A	2,940	Ironbark, box, and sandalwood.
Clarendon	Sebastopol	Wagga Wagga	3,081	A	40	Box.
Harden and Clarendon	Burra, Muttama, Ulandra, and Mitta Mitta	Cootamundry & Gundagai	2,284, Mitta Mitta	C	1,920	Stringybark and white box.
"	Bongongalong and North Gundagai	Gundagai	2,693	A	320	White box, stringybark, and apple-tree.
Cook	Irvine	Windsor	33	C	153	Mountain ash, blackbutt, gum, ironbark, and stringybark.
"	"	"	201	C	61	Mountain ash, peppermint, grey-gum, sassafras, and stringybark.
"	"	"	202	C	28	Mountain ash, sassafras, stringybark, and peppermint.
"	Strathdon and Warragamba	Penrith	1,966	A	4,600	Ironbark, mahogany, turpentine, and stringybark.
"	Strathdon	"	6,260	A	952	Within boundaries of F.R. No. 1,966.
"	"	"	8,283	A	730	"
"	Kurrajong and Burralow	"	10,083	A	2,560	"
Courallie	Weah Was	Moree	4	A	50	"
"	Bundoowithidee	"	948	C	800	Pine.
"	Weebullabulla	"	919	A	1,556	"



LIST OF FOREST RESERVES—continued.

County.	Parish.	Land District.	Number and Name of Reserve.	Class	Approximate area in acres	Timber and General Remarks.
Courallie	Carore	Moree	1,059	C	2,700	Pine and box.
"	Weah Wan	"	1,300	A	2,200	Pine, box, and brigalow.
"	Terry-lue-lue, Downs, and Pringle	Bingara	2,335, Terry-lue-lue	A	13,500	Pine and ironbark.
"	Berrygull and Perrergee	"	2,336	A	7,500	"
"	Fletcher, Bowman, and Ellis	Moree and Bingara	2,364	A	15,800	Pine, ironbark, and bloodwood.
Cowley	Naas	Queanbeyan	667, Honeysuckle	A	640	Ribbon, white and brittle gum, stringybark, and box.
"	Urayarra	"	725	A	6,500	Stringybark and mountain ash.
"	Gurrangora	Cooma	871	A	960	Mountain ash, grey-gum, and stringybark.
"	Orroral	Queeanbeyan	888	A	640	Ribbon and brittle gum.
"	Booroomba	"	2,673	A	1,140	Ribbon-gum, messmate, peppermint, and white-gum
"	Mullion	Yass	3,005	A	3,180	Ribbon and swamp gum, ash, stringybark, and yellow box.
"	Congwarra	Queanbeyan	13,389, Congwarra	A	3,470	Stringybark, box, swamp oak, ribbon and brittle gum. In lieu of F.R. No. 426, cancelled.
Cowper	Bomglega	Bourke	1,202	A	2,260	Pine.
"	Goulburn and Runnymede	"	2,236	A	1,400	"
Cumberland	Bulgo and Heathcote	Campbelltown	110, Bottle Forest	C	5,693	Ironbark, blackbutt, turpentine, and bangally.
"	Maroota	Windsor	9,056	A	6,000	Swamp mahogany, blue gum, tea-tree, stringybark, ironbark, bloodwood, forest oak, red apple, rock apple, and wattle.
"	Bulgo	Campbelltown	14,660	C	12	Wattle, blackbutt, &c. Land exempted.
"	"	"	14,661	C	26	"
"	"	"	14,662	C	135	"
Clive	Capoompeta	Glen Innes	2	A	3,000	Woollybutt, messmate, grey and white gum.
"	Dickson and Forest Land	Tenterfield	1,378A	A	13,600	Tallowwood, bloodwood, messmate, woollybutt, stringybark, red and grey gum, and sassafras.
"	Booroo, Capoompeta	Glen Innes	2,698	A	1,696	Messmate, woollybutt, stringybark, grey and blue-gum.
"	Booroo	Tenterfield & Glen Innes	6,338	A	40	Within F.R. No. 2,698.
"	Booroo, Jondol, Goolamanger, and Morven	Tenterfield	8,928	A	11,000	Messmate, woollybutt, stringybark, grey and blue gum, and scrub timbers.
"	Dickson	"	12,576	A	1,700	Stringybark and gum.
Clive and Gough	Angoperan and Parkes	"	1,337	A	6,320	Woollybutt, messmate, red and grey gum.
"	Parkes, Scott, and Eastern Water	Tenterfield & Glen Innes	1,448	A	14,200	Messmate, woollybutt, blue and grey gum, sassafras, and honeysuckle.
"	Garrett, Butterleaf, and Parkes	Glen Innes	4,745	A	4,400	Woollybutt, messmate, blue and grey gum, stringybark, sassafras, whitewood, oak, and peppermint.
Clyde	Carinda and Quabothoo	Brewarrina	7,385	A	4,240	Pine.
Clyde and Leichhardt	Gidgerygah, Devon, Gilwaryn, and Carinda	Walgett	3,421	A	12,150	"
Cunningham	Badjerribong	Forbes	1	A	161	Red-gum.
"	Murda and Condobolin	Condobolin	1,269, Condobolin	A	3,300	Pine, wilga, yarran, and rosewood.
"	Gunning	Forbes	1,538	A	4,400	Pine.
"	Taratta and Mowabla	Condobolin	1,934	A	3,700	Pine and box.
"	Mount Knobby and Taratta	"	1,985	A	3,432	Pine.
"	Mulgutherie	"	7,677	A	240	Red-gum.
"	Cookey's Plains and Gunningbland	Parkes	8,664	A	11,520	Pine.
"	Tinda and Tollungo	Condobolin	8,904	A	800	"
"	Emu Plains and Murda	"	9,593	A	1,240	"
"	Derriwong and Berewombenia	"	13,696	A	1,577	"
"	Murda and Condobolin	"	14,187	A	1,004	"
Dampier	Bodalla	Broulee	2, Amhurst Island	C	25	Spotted-gum and mahogany; stunted and only useful for shelter.
"	Noorooma	"	4, Mount Dromedary.	A	3,800	Mountain ash, messmate, peppermint, white-top, and brush timber.
"	Bergalia	"	16	A	4,180	Ironbark, peppermint, redwood, blackbutt, bloodwood, stringybark, and box.
"	Bodalla	"	249, Tuross	C	380	Spotted-gum, ironbark, blackbutt, mahogany, and box.
"	Bermagui	"	305, Bermagui	A	2,700	Ironbark, stringybark, white box, blackbutt, spotted and white gum, peppermint, messmate, bloodwood, and wattle.
"	Wagonga	"	307	A & C	7,835½	Spotted-gum, blackbutt, ironbark, messmate, redwood, box, and red-gum; 4,200 acres in Class A.

Dampier	Wagonga	Broulee	2,058	C	87	Spotted-gum.
"	Tanja	Bega	2,975	A	1,600	Ironbark, spotted-gum, peppermint, stringybark, mountain ash, messmate, and white box.
"	Burra	Broulee	6,216	A	1,870	Ironbark, spotted-gum, stringybark, redwood, bloodwood, and box.
"	Bermagui	"	7,059	A	236	Ironbark, stringybark, spotted-gum, and mahogany.
"	"	Bega	7,060	A	105½	Ironbark, stringybark, swamp mahogany, and spotted-gum.
"	Bergalia	Broulee	9,248	A	2,800	Ironbark, spotted-gum, blackbutt, mountain ash, redwood, stringybark, woollybutt, bloodwood, and red or grey-gum.
"	Murrah	Bega	10,183	A	2,360	Ironbark, peppermint, grey box, spotted and ribbon gum, and mahogany.
Darling	Dinawirindi	Tamworth	3, Manilla	A	3,200	Pine.
"	Ironbark and Tiabundie	"	9,736	A	7,500	Ironbark and stringybark.
"	Halloran	"	12,780	A	3,555	Box and gun; in lieu of F.R. No. 1,737, cancelled.
"	Hobden	"	12,715	A	5,000	Stringybark; in lieu of F.R. No. 1,270, cancelled.
"	Gulligal	"	14,366	A	3,100	Ironbark, stringybark, woollybutt, box, gum, and apple.
Darling and Murchison	North Barraba and Tiabundie	Bingara and Tamworth	1,585	A	3,840	Box.
Denham	Murkadool	Walgett	1,818	A	640	Pine and box.
Dowling	Uabba	Hillston	13,080	A	744	Pine.
"	Wardry	Condobolin	14,281	A	640	"
"	Carilla	Hillston	14,509	A	1,280	"
"	Yelkin	"	14,547	A	2,100	"
"	Tooronga and Cargelligo	"	14,548	A	2,520	"
Drake	Timbarra	Casino	248, Timbarra	C	31,360	Stringybark, red-gum, ironbark, messmate, bloodwood, box, and mountain ash.
"	Mookimer and Rodham	"	537, Mount Neville	C	38,400	Red-gum, bloodwood, ironbark, stringybark, yellow box, green wattle, forest oak, beech, apple-tree, tallowwood, and brush timbers.
"	Alice	"	913	A	500	Stringybark, yellowbox, ironbark, bloodwood, red-gum, forest oak, mahogany, and blackbutt.
"	Picarbin	"	929	A	80	Red and white gum, stringybark, blackbutt, apple-tree, yellowbox, ironbark, forest oak, mahogany, and tea-tree.
"	Albert and Richmond	Glen Innes	6,264	A	9,005½	Cedar, beech, sassafras, tallowwood, rosewood, brown and blue gum, and scrub box.
"	Puhoi and Cangi	"	6,369	A	18,000	
"	Coombadjha, Dandahra, Albert, and Richmond	"	9,999	A	4,250	Red cedar, beech, sassafras, coachwood, tallow, myrtle, scrub box, ironbark, and stringybark.
"	Dandahra	"	11,111	A	900	In lieu of F.R. No. 6,368.
"	Rodgers	"	11,452	A	9,800	Cedar; land suitable for planting.
"	"	"	11,453	A	40	"
Drake and Richmond	Pickapene, Coongbar, Alice, Wyon, and Busby	Casino	379, Pickapene	C	10,185	Hoop-pine, gum, ironbark, peppermint, stringybark, apple-tree, beech, white cedar, silky oak, and spotted-gum.
Drake, Rous, and Richmond	Shannon, Mummulgun, and Sandilands	"	995	A	11,120	Grey, red, and spotted gum, ironbark, apple-tree, mahogany, yellowwood, mountain ash, stringybark, bastard box, beech, mountain pine, and cedar.
Dudley	Stuart	Kempsey	5	A	40	Flooded-gum, bloodwood, turpentine, blue and grey gum, and stringybark.
"	Kalateenee	"	112, Maria River	A	2,453	Blackbutt, mahogany, tallowwood, bloodwood, grey-gum, blue and flooded gum, ironbark, turpentine, and forest oak.
"	Mowles, Comara, Cunawarra, Botumburra, Nulla Nulla, and Pee Dee	"	158, Styx	C	79,680	Bloodwood, mahogany, tallowwood, grey-gum, turpentine, flooded-gum, scrub box, blackbutt, stringybark, rosewood, red-gum, forest oak, beech, and red cedar.
"	Stuart, Bellbrook, and Gordon	"	3,753	C	16,000	Blackbutt, grey-gum, mahogany, bloodwood, tallowwood, stringybark, blue-gum, turpentine, spotted, flooded, and red gum, forest oak, rosewood, and red cedar.
"	Stuart	"	6,321	A	40	This is identical with Forest Reserve No. 5.
"	Collombatti	"	12,301	A	6,500	Ironbark, blackbutt, bloodwood, grey-gum, &c.
Dudley and Raleigh	Allomera, Tanban, Unkya, Warrell, Barraganyatti, and Collombatti	"	14,537, Allomera	A	48,390	Blackbutt, mahogany, grey, blue, and flooded gums, tallowwood, bloodwood, ironbark, turpentine, forest oak, box, stringybark, and beech.
						In lieu of F.Rs. Nos. 70 and 110, cancelled.
Denison	Cottadidda	Corowa	107	C	270	Red-gum and pine.
"	Wahgunyah	"	1,591, Wahgunyah	SF	4,120	Pine.
"	Savenake and Warmatta	"	1,592, Savenake	C	640	"
"	Boomanoomana	"	1,639, Boomanoomana	SF	400	Red-gum.
"	Wahgunyah	"	2,384	A	180	Pine.

LIST OF FOREST RESERVES—continued.

County	Parish	Land District	Number and Name of Reserve	Class	Approximate area in acres	Timber and General Remarks	
Denison	Turrama	Corowa	2,386	C	370	Red-gum.	
	Wahgunyah	"	2,868	A	4,700	Pine	
	Gereldery	"	3,119	A	375	"	
	Warmatta	"	3,144, Warmatta	SF	740	Pine and oak.	
	Mulwala	"	3,208, Mulwala West	SF	1,340	Red-gum.	
	Boomanoomana	"	3,209, Boomanoomana	SF	960	"	
	"	"	No. 4				
	"	"	3,210, Boomanoomana	SF	1,831½	"	
	"	"	No. 2.				
	"	"	3,211, Boomanoomana	SF	108	"	
	"	"	No. 3				
	"	Cottadidda	"	3,212, Cottadidda, No. 1.	C	300	"
	"	"	"	3,213, Cottadidda, No. 2	C	280	"
	"	"	"	3,214, Cottadidda, No. 3.	C	150	"
	"	Barooga	"	3,215, Barooga	C & SF	2,494	Red-gum; 1,350 acres, proclaimed as a State Forest
"	Mulwala and Turrama	"	3,216, Mulwala	SF	4,500	Red-gum	
"	Cottadidda	"	3,240	C	105	Pine	
"	Tocumwal	"	3,241	C	400	Red gum	
"	Woperana	"	3,242	C	360	"	
"	Turrama	"	4,504	C	48	"	
Durham	Goorangoola	Singleton	79, Ravenswoith	B	1,184	Red ironbark, spotted red gum, and box.	
	Butterwick	Maitland	158, Hinton	A	400	Blue, grey, and spotted gum, ironbark, box, and forest oak.	
	Dyrring and Broughton	Singleton	195	C	1,250	Spotted-gum, blackbutt, and blue-gum.	
	Mount Royal and Liebeg	"	196	C	10,000	Blue-gum, box, stringybark, red-gum, turpentine, and ironbark.	
	Boonabilla and Carrow	Paterson	201	C	22,442	Messmate, red gum, forest oak, stringybark, flooded gum, turpentine, and cedar	
	Allyn, Colonna, and Holywell	Paterson and Dungog	202	A	48,000	Blue, grey, and red gum, turpentine, messmate, cedar, beech, corkwood, box, rosewood, sassafras, &c.	
	Colonna	Paterson	2,199	A	80	Within Forest Reserve No 202.	
	Gotha, Glendon, and Carrow	Singleton and Paterson	3,496	A	5,366	Red-gum, forest oak, stringybark, box, and tea tree	
	Allyn	Paterson	8,291	A	40	Within Forest Reserve No 202.	
	Boonabilla	"	8,292	C	40	Within Forest Reserve No 201	
Ewenmar	Chalmers and Beltrces	Scone	10,222	A	7,500	Stringybark, red-gum, and cedar	
	Tacklebang	Dubbo	1,073	A	760	Pine.	
	Warrie	Coonamble	1,556	C	1,480	"	
	Gewah	"	9,139	A	1,280	Belah, pine, and oak	
Ewenmar and Gregory	Galargambone and Talby	"	1,138	A & C	3,600	Pine, 1,040 acres, in Class C.	
	Coff and Moonee	Grafton and Bellingen	136, Moonee	A	12,440	Blackbutt, tallowwood, mahogany, grey and blue gum, ironbark, turpentine, and flooded-gum.	
Fitzroy	Erington	Grafton	259, Chambigne Creek	C	3,200	Pine, spotted-gum, ironbark, stringybark, red-gum, and forest oak.	
	Dorrigo, Claience, Jardine, Herborn, and Cope.	Bellingen and Grafton	354, Cloud's Creek	C	48,000	Red-gum, box, stringybark, forest oak, pine, bloodwood, blackbutt, beech, tallowwood, rosewood, mountain ash, and cedar.	
	Tyringham and Dorriggo	Bellingen	355, Glen Fernie Creek	C	5,560	Pine, stringybark, tallowwood, forest oak, red-gum, rosewood, tulipwood, beech, and cedar.	
	Coff, Moonee, Wonga Wanga, and Comlaroi	"	642, Orara	C	6,600½	Ironbark, flooded gum, red mahogany, tallowwood, blackbutt, turpentine, blue-gum, pine, beech, rosewood, coachwood, sassafras, bean, and cherry.	
	Hyland	Armidale and Bellingen	2,152	A	7,000	Stringybark and blue-gum.	
	Woogoolga and Corindi	Grafton	2,439	A	4,680	Blackbutt, tallowwood, messmate, red mahogany, bloodwood, ironbark, spotted gum, grey-gum, and forest oak	
Leigh	"	"	6,732	A	450	Cedar plantation within the Dorrigo Forest Reserve	
	Ross, Duckan Duckan, and Tuiville	"	10,786	A	18,560	Ironbark, spotted gum, grey gum, red gum, box, stringybark, forest oak, pine, blackbutt, bloodwood, and tallowwood, in lieu of Forest Reserve, No 665, cancelled	

Fitzroy and Releigh	Bonville, North Bellinger, and Fitzroy	Bellingen	121, Bellinger	A	15,904½	Blackbutt, tallow wood, ironbark, turpentine, flooded-gum, and beech
"	Fenton, Bligh, Leigh, Allan, and Bostobrick	"	377, Dorrigo	C	23,880	Cedar, pine, rosewood, beech, mountain ash, tulip-wood, bean, plum, sassafras, and grey-gum.
Farnell	Torrowangee	Willyama	1, Morphitt's Crk.	C	1,100	Timber within 2 chains of the creek.
"	Torrowangee, Byjerkerno, and Coonbaralba	"	13,783	C	60	To protect the timber along Poolmacca Creek.
"	Torrowangee and Coonbaralba	"	13,789	C	220	To protect the timber along Trough's or Torrowangee Creek
"	Alberta and Corona	"	13,790	C	800	To protect the timber along Campbell's Creek.
"	"	"	14,153	C	360	To protect the timber along Corona Creek
"	"	"	14,154	C	400	To protect the timber along Alberta Creek
Farnell and Mootwungee	Byjerkerno and Caloola	"	6,668	C	1 050	Within the banks, and within 2 chains of the banks' of Euriowie, Byjerkerno, Candah, and Colah Creeks.
Finch	Yarraman	Walgett	4	A	1,867½	Pine.
"	Bloxsome, Dunbar, and Deripas	"	8	A	5,550	Pine, box, and carbeen.
"	Bukkulla	"	16	A	1,200	Box and belar.
"	Baloon	"	525	A	2,560	Box, belar, and punc.
"	Mooni	"	526	A	2,160	Belar.
"	Dalbrand	"	744	A	2,380	Pine
"	Deripas	"	745	A	1,920	"
"	Langloh and Birben	"	838	A	2,560	"
"	Dunumbral	"	892	A	624½	Box and belar.
"	Dunumbral and Somerville	"	893	A	4,776	Box, pine, and belar.
"	Dunumbral	"	894	A	947½	Box and belar
"	Bukkulla	"	6,257	A	225	Pine, box, and carbeen
Forbes	Morongla	Cowra	1,143, Cowra	C	4 235	Pine.
"	Mulgandry and Eraso	Forbes	1,306A	A	3,705	"
"	Mulgandry and Bandon	"	1,350A	A	2,720	"
"	Broula	Cowra	2,880	A	561	"
"	Ooma, Brangan, and Warraderry	Forbes	3,013	A	5,814	Pine and ironbark
"	Birangan and Bogalong	Grenfell	3,115	A	2,980	Pine.
"	Wheogo	"	9,582	A	1,735	Ironbark, white box, pine, and bull oak.
"	Conimbla, Gooloogong, and Kangaroooby	Cowra	10,960	A	16,630	"
"	Eualdrie	Grenfell	13,433	A	209	"
Forbes and Gipps	Tallabyn and Carrawandool	Forbes	1,361	A	10,200	Pine and box
"	Jemalong and Jemalong West	"	9,849	A	225	Red-gum
Forbes and Monteagle	Eualdrie and Weddin	Grenfell	2,895	A	4 670	Ironbark, stringybark, red-gum, and punc.
"	Warrumba and Yambira	"	3,176	A	900	Ironbark, stringybark, pine, and box.
Flinders	Minalon	Parke	4	A	3,360	Pine, box, and bull oak.
"	Currajong, Red Gilgais, and Talgong	"	5	A	15,360	Pine.
"	Babinda and Gumbine	"	2,086	A	6,600	"
"	Babinda, Babego, and Gumbine	"	9,057	A	13,270	"
"	Panjee, Walwa, and Kinnear	Cobar East	14,310	A	10,240	Pine.
Franklin	Wirringa	Hillston	2,695	A	225	Stunted box—required for shelter.
"	Goolagunni, Terry, Kongong, and Gonowlia	"	2,711	C	7,160	Pine.
"	Kongong and Bellatherie	"	9,739	A	960	"
Georgiana	Rockley	Bathurst	43A	A	600	Stringybark, red-gum, white box, and apple-tree.
"	Isabella and Bumarang	Bathurst and Lithgow	94	A	1,695	Stringybark.
"	Garrynian	Lithgow	2,383	A	4,400	Mountain ash, gum, and blackbutt.
"	Gillindich	Carcoar	5,499	A	6,340	Stringybark.
"	Yewrangara	"	7,558	A	670	Stringybark and red box.
"	Glengarry	"	12,970	A	3,070	Stringybark, pine, box, and gum. Includes Forest Reserve, No. 10,820, cancelled
Gipps	Merribooka, Wilga, Crown Camp, and Cookaburragong.	Condobolin	4	A	7,670	Pine and box.
"	Nerang, Cowal, and Moora Moora	Forbes	6	A	1,560	Pine.
"	Cadow	"	1,175, Cadow	C	1,250	Red-gum.
"	Yarnel and Weelah	Condobolin	1,287	C	3,840	Pine, box, and gum.
"	Ina	Forbes	1,303, Ina	C	657½	Pine.
"	Towyal	"	1,436, Towyal	C	345	Red-gum.
"	Jemalong West, Towyal, Wilbetroy, and West Plains.	"	1,581, Wilbetroy	A	4,500	Pine.
"	Wamboyne	Condobolin	1,675A	A	2,901	Pine, ironbark, box, and yarren.

LIST OF FOREST RESERVES—continued.

County.	Parish.	Land District.	Number and Name of Reserve.	Class.	Approximate area in acres	Timber and General Remarks.
Gipps	Moonbia	Condobolin	2,662	A	3,300	Gum, box, and bull oak.
"	Cadow	"	3,211	A	2,800	Gum.
"	Wollongough	"	13,848	A	1,920	Pine, box, and ironbark.
Gipps and Dowling	Goobothery and Brotheroney	"	14,282	A	1,440	Pine.
Gloucester	Beryau and Talawahl	Taree	46A, Forster	A	26,700	Blackbutt, tallowwood, red, flooded, blue, spotted, and grey gums, forest mahogany, brush and forest box, ironbark, bloodwood, stringybark, and turpentine.
"	Stockton	Newcastle	171, Port Hunter	C	375½	Brush—required to prevent sand drifting into the harbour.
"	Beryau	Taree	8,797	A	161½	Adjoins F.R. No. 46A.
"	Timonee	"	11,637	A	2,300	Ironbark.
"	Timonee and Talawahl	"	11,638	A	4,600	"
"	Curreeki, Kyle, and Teleraree	Taree and Stroud	12,528	A	8,000	"
"	Gooloongolok and Wang Wauk	Taree	12,529	A	4,000	"
"	Gooloongolok and Curreeki	"	12,530	A	1,200	"
"	Nerong	Stroud	13,362	A	3,730	Tallowwood, grey and blue gum, turpentine, stringybark, and mahogany.
"	Bachelor	Taree	14,587	A	2,700	"
Gresham	Buccarumbi	Grafton	753	A	1,000	Ironbark, stringybark, spotted-gum, grey scrub-box, grey-gum, forest, oak, and tallowwood.
"	Urania and Springbrook	Glen Innes	1,542	C	6,300	Stringybark, messmate, woollybutt, tallowwood, cedar, pine, and blue, red, and grey gums.
"	Urania, Springbrook, and Barool	"	1,608, Boyd River	A	24,960	Cedar, tallowwood, stringybark, mahogany, grey, blue, and red gums, sassafras, oak, ironbark, bloodwood, rosewood, and beech.
"	Cowan	"	6,370	A	960	"
"	Alder and Marara	Grafton	6,479	A	11,000	Cedar, pine, and hardwood.
"	Brothers and Newton Boyd	Glen Innes	11,110	A	480	Cedar, beech, blue-gum, rosewood, myrtle, sassafras, ironbark, &c.
Gordon	Belmore, Greenbank, Strathorn, and Hyandra	Molong and Dubbo	1,096, Harvey's Range Creek.	C	38,400	Ironbark, stringybark, and red and white gum.
"	Newrea	Molong	13,669	A	538	Ironbark and stringybark.
"	Cardington	"	13,670	A	1,700	Ironbark and stringybark. In lieu of F.Rs Nos. 3 and 3,060, cancelled.
"	Benya, Rocky Ponds, and Hyandra	"	13,721	A	19,000	Ironbark, stringybark, red, white, and yellow box, gum, apple, and red pine. Includes part of F.R. No. 1,365, cancelled.
Gordon and Narromine	Calooma and Belmore	Dubbo	1,117	C	2,880	Ironbark.
Gregory	Dynong	Coonamble	1,069	A	470	Belar.
"	Gandymungydell	"	1,355	A	2,150	Pine, oak, and gum.
Gregory and Leichhardt	Gandymungydell, Tallegar, and Neinby	Coonamble	28	A	2,500	Pine, gum, and oak.
Gough	Macintyre	Inverell	9	A	3,300	White-gum, sally, stringybark, and wattle.
"	Yarraford, Louis, Boyd, and Wellington	Glen Innes	746, Ranger's Valley	A & C	11,348	Stringybark and peppermint; 130 acres in Class C.
"	Mount Mitchell, and Llangothlin	"	1,085	A	385	Stringybark, red and white-gum.
"	Clive	"	1,185A	A	2,150	Stringybark, box, and wattle.
"	Robertson and Diehard	"	1,433	A	12,800	Messmate, tallowwood, stringybark, red and grey-gums, woollybutt cedar, beech, and sassafras.
"	Wellingrove	"	1,555A	A	835	Stringybark, gum, and ironbark.
"	Bald Nob, Mitchell, and Diehard	"	3,446	A	23,000	Stringybark, blackbutt, messmate, woollybutt, and blue-gum.
"	Inverell	Inverell	13,814	A	628	"
Gowen	Eringanorin, Breealong, Mundar-Dilly, Biralbung, and Yalcogrin.	Coonamble	1,690	C	35,000	Ironbark, pine, and oak.
Goulburn	Woomargama and Mountain Creek	Albury	2,108, Mountain Creek	A	7,900	Stringybark and red box.
"	Craven, Glenroy, and Yarara	"	2,422, Glenroy	A	6,034	Stringybark, ribbon-gum, and messmate.
"	Hume	"	2,430	A	13,000	Stringybark, peppermint, grey and yellow box, and apple-tree.
"	Forest Creek	"	11,231	A	892	"
"	Coppabella	"	14,678	A	5,000	In lieu of part of F. R. No. 2,422, cancelled.
Goulburn and Mitchell	Jerra Jerra, Pulletop, and Maclean	Wagga Wagga and Albury	3,017	C	8,452	Stringybark.
Harden	Childowla	Boorowa	1	A	1,015	Stringybark, messmate, white-gum, and yellow box.
"	Bowning and Woolgarlo	Yass	1,561, Bowning	C	3,000	Stringybark, blue-gum, ironbark, and box.
"	Jindalee	Cootamundry	1,798, The Ironbarks	A	1,000	Ironbark.
"	Childowla	Burrowa	2,502	A	2,630	Stringybark, messmate, and blue-gum.

Harden	Bookham, Berrima, and Talmo	Burrows	2,514A	A	4,282	Stringybark, white and yellow box.
Harden and Monteagle	Willawong, Marina, Moppty, and Douglas	Young and Burrows	2,393, Douglas Range	A & C	6,333	Stringybark, pine, and box; 96 acres in Class A.
Hardinge	Clerk and Single	Inverell	3	A	3,000	Stringybark, messmate, woollybutt, gum, box, peppermint, and apple.
"	Barlow	"	635	A	1,500	Stringybark, ironbark, red-gum.
"	Mackenzie	"	796	A	3,840	Stringybark.
"	Baker	Armidale	877, Cameron's Creek.	A	3,200	Stringybark, ironbark, and red-gum.
"	New Valley and Chigwell	"	878	A	4,540	Stringybark, messmate, woollybutt, ironbark, and box.
"	Aston	"	939	C	600	Stringybark.
"	Yarrowick	"	990	A	2,008	Stringybark, red-gum, pine, and ironbark.
"	Torryburn	"	991	A	860	Stringybark, ironbark, and yellow box.
"	Honeysuckle	"	1,016	A	1,120	Stringybark and yellow box.
"	Morse	"	1,129	A	280	Pine and stringybark.
"	Single and Clerk	"	1,261	A	4,000	Stringybark, woollybutt, messmate, and red gum.
"	Cameron	"	1,371	A	1,520	Stringybark, white box, and ironbark.
"	Torryburn	"	1,652	A	1,050	"
"	Buchanan and New Valley	Inverell	1,654	A	5,180	Stringybark, red and white gum, pine, ironbark, and peppermint.
"	Skinner	Armidale	1,683	A	1,210	Stringybark and yellow box.
"	St. George	"	1,684	A	2,560	Stringybark, ironbark, and yellow box.
"	Everett	"	1,689	A	1,450	Stringybark.
"	Torryburn	"	2,827	A	2,500	Ironbark, white box, and stringybark.
"	Barlow	"	10,135	A	1,106	Stringybark, ironbark, box, and red-gum.
Hardinge and Inglis	Roumalla and Retreat	"	719	A	1,400	Stringybark, red-gum, and Cypress pine
"	Balala, Roumalla, and Looanga	"	1,537	A	6,400	Stringybark.
Hardinge and Sandon	Sabraon and Sandy Creek	"	1,132	A	160	"
Hawes	Woko	Walcha	7,974	A	1,280	Cedar, rosewood, and blue-gum.
"	Woko, Dewitt, and Cobb	"	7,975	A	5,440	"
"	Coolcumba, Myall, Togals, Nowendoc, and Mukki.	"	14,268	A	50,000	"
Hawes and Vernon	Salway, Fletcher, Yarrawitch, Rushbrook, Mukki.	"	1,293	A	38,880	Stringybark, woollybutt, blue-gum, and messmate.
Hawes and Parry	Nundle, Dungowan, Vant, Rogium, Yerowin, Scott, and Myall.	Tamworth and Walcha	1,541, Nundle	A	13,070	Woollybutt, stringybark, messmate, and gum.
Hume	Quat Quatta	Corowa	19	A	437	Red-gum and box.
"	Morebringer	"	1,607, Morebringer	C	320	"
"	Gordon	"	1,714, Coreen	S F	2,080	Pine.
"	Collendina	"	1,788, Collendina	C	270	Red-gum.
"	Collendina and Corowa	"	1,854, Traveller's Point.	C	720	Red-gum.
"	Quat Quatta	"	2,068	C	29½	"
"	Henty and Comer	Albury	2,201, Dudal Comer	A	5,084	"
"	Sandy Ridges	Corowa	2,637	A	640	Pine.
"	"	"	2,638	A	230½	"
"	Henty	Albury	3,003	A	675½	Yellow and white box and she oak.
"	Sherwyn	"	3,117	A	200	Flooded-gum.
"	Quat Quatta	Corowa	3,125	A	47	Red-gum.
"	Sherwyn	Albury	3,248	A	45	"
"	Quat Quatta	Corowa	13,676	C	115	Red-gum.
"	Collendina	"	14,904	A	105	"
Hunter	Grono, Colo, and Hawkesbury	Windsor	58, Wheelbarrow Range.	A	6,120	Blackbutt, ironbark, stringybark, mahogany, oak, turpentine, blood-wood, and gum.
"	Woolgan and Capertee	"	5,612	A	22,000	Ironbark, gum, turpentine, stringybark, and cedar.
Inglis	Moonbi and Perry	Tamworth	1,269, Moonbi	A	17,900	Gum, stringybark, apple, and pine.
"	Winton	"	1,536	A	1,280	Stringybark.
"	Attunga	"	10,133	A	2,200	Pine.
"	Congi	Armidale	13,199	A	640	In lieu of F.R.'s No. 944 and 944 Extn.
"	Moonbi	Tamworth	14,377	A	344	Reserved with a view to forming a wattle plantation.
Inglis and Vernon	Aberaldie and Scott	Armidale and Walcha	897	A	960	Stringybark.
"	Scott and Boulton	"	898	A	1,987	Stringybark and black wattles.
"	Bergin-op-Zoom, Ohio, and Congi	"	1,008	A	1,783½	Stringybark.
Jamison	Banna and Markham	Narrabri	4	A	3,000	Belar.
"	Bobbiwa	"	6	A	2,100	Pine, oak, belar, and ironbark.

LIST OF FOREST RESERVES—continued.

County.	Parish.	Land District	Number and Name of Reserve	Class.	Approximate area in acres.	Timber and General Remarks.
Jamison	Tarlee and Keera	Narrabri	1,267, Tarlee	A	7,000	Belar.
"	Woolabra, Gehan, Manamoi, and Waterloo	"	1,268, Eckford	A	26,800	Belar, box, and pine.
"	Dobikin	"	1,571	A	120	Myall.
Jamison and Murchison	Paleroo, Caroda, Pringle, Coughan, and Cowmangarah.	Bingara and Narrabri	1,318, Rocky Creek	A	24,960	Ironbark and stringybark.
Kennedy	Meryula and Hartington	Parkes	4	A	8,480	Pine, box, and bull oak.
"	Carolma	"	7	A	1,200	Pine, box, belar, and bull oak.
"	Strathorn	"	2,092	A	2,950	Box, forest-gum, pine, and bull oak.
"	Carolina	"	2,093A	A	1,700	Box, pine, bull oak, and rosewood.
"	Albert	"	4,188	A	1,040	Box, ironbark, and pine.
"	Minalong	"	13,859	A	5,265	Pine. Includes part of F.R. No. 10,561, cancelled.
"	Hartington	"	14,752	A	576	Pine.
"	Moodana South	"	14,816	A	1,920	
King	Alton	Burrowa	2,070	A	1,200	Stringybark, ironbark, and gum.
"	Newham	"	7,158	A	1,700	Pine.
"	Graham	"	7,248	A	4,000	Stringybark, pine, and mountain-gum.
"	Kember	"	7,970	A	1,000	Pine, ironbark, stringybark, box, and red-gum.
Leichhardt	Carwell	Coonamble	21	A	1,700	Pine and box.
"	Quanda Quanda and Carwell	"	22	A	1,500	Pine.
"	Urawilkie and Willaga	"	831, Urawilkie	A	2,600	Pine and box.
"	Nemby	"	1,167	A	1,440	Pine.
"	Warraba East	"	1,173, Urawilkie West	A	2,500	Oak, pine, box, and ironbark.
"	Carwell and Baronne	"	1,416	A	5,040	Ironbark.
"	Carrarbear	"	1,657	A	960	Pine.
"	Tooloon and Nelgourie	"	1,720	C	880	"
Lincoln	Murrungundie, Bald Hill, and Yarrinderry	Dubbo	629A	C	10,850	Box and ironbark.
"	Ballimore	"	1,034	A	1,600	Ironbark.
"	Bolaro	"	1,597	A	840	"
"	Dubbo	"	1,671	C	20	Yellow box: required for shade and shelter.
"	"	"	1,672	C	20	Gum and yellow box.
"	Lincoln	"	1,688, Breelong	S F	9,160	Ironbark and pine.
"	Lincoln, Breelong, Breelong South, and Balladoran.	"	1,689	C	37,630	Ironbark.
"	Breelong	"	2,001	A	370	This is an extension of F.R. No. 1,689.
"	Beni	"	3,997	A	6,000	Ironbark.
Macquarie	Ralfe, Burrawan, and Queen's Lake	Port Macquarie	33, Cowarra Extn	C	3,700	Tallowwood, ironbark, flooded, blue, and grey gum, blackbutt, brush box, forest mahogany, turpentine, spotted-gum, and bloodwood.
"	Cairncross and Redbank	"	34, Redbank	A	10,000	Tallowwood, ironbark, brush box, flooded gum, blackbutt, grey and blue gum, bloodwood, forest mahogany, and turpentine.
"	Stewart	Taree	73	A	2,580	Tallowwood, blackbutt, ironbark, flooded-gum, grey and blue gum, brush box, bloodwood, mahogany, rosewood and turpentine.
"	Taree	"	80	A	150	Gum, blackbutt, and ironbark; suitable for fuel only.
"	Beranghi and Lincoln	Port Macquarie	100, Maria	A	7,472	Blackbutt and tallowwood.
"	John's River	Taree	144	A	12,262	Tallowwood, blackbutt, ironbark, flooded-gum, grey and blue gum, brush box, bloodwood, red and white mahogany, turpentine, spotted gum and rosewood.
"	Macquarie	Port Macquarie	233, Ocean	C	280	Tallowwood, blackbutt, ironbark, flooded-gum, blue and grey gum, brush box, bloodwood, and turpentine.
"	Cairncross	"	234, Redbank	S F	610	Blackbutt, tallowwood, ironbark, brush box, flooded gum, grey and blue gum, bloodwood, forest mahogany, and turpentine.
"	Queenslake and Burrowan	"	235, Cowarra	C	3,840	Tallowwood, blackbutt, ironbark, flooded gum, grey and blue gum, brush box, bloodwood, turpentine, and stringybark.
"	Wingham	Taree	4,208	C	4	White cedar, gum, and plum.
"	"	"	4,225	C	6½	Brush timber for ornament.
"	"	"	4,226	C	7¼	"
"	Knorritt	"	8,235	A	20	Red cedar and brush timbers.
"	Redbank	Port Macquarie	9,216	A	122	This is in effect an extension of the Redbank Forest, No. 34 Reserve.

838

Macquarie	Redbank	Macquarie	11,116	A	45	Reserved from lease No. 11,117.
"	Ralfe and Burrawan	"	11,352	A	2,060	In lieu of part of F.R. No. 33, west and south extension, cancelled.
"	Ballengarra and Prospect	"	13,877	C	3,600	Ironbark, mahogany, gum, tallowwood, blackbutt and blackoak.
Manara	Younga South	"	475	A	2,880	
Menindie		Wilcannia	1	C	1,900	Timber within 2 chains of Stephen's Creek.
Mitchell	Cuddell, Gillenbah, Wood, and Corobimilla	Narrandera	1,890, Gillenbah	C	12,608	Pine and box.
"	Milbrulong	Wagga Wagga	2,722, Mittagong	A	6,200	Pine.
"	Wauberrima	"	2,936	C	3,300	"
"	Burrandana and Westby	"	3,063	A	8,307	Stringybark, red box, and apple.
"	Mundow and Berry Jerry	"	3,232, Berry Jerry	C	11,200	Red-gum.
"	Hanging Rock, Burke, and Vincent	"	8,232, Hanging Rock	C	6,850	Stringybark, black, white, and mountain pine, currawang, and myall.
"	Pulletop	"	8,874	A	1,350	Stringybark and red box.
"	Milbrulong	"	12,452	A	1,000	
Mitchell and Wynyard	Livingstone and Coffin Rock	"	1,873	A & C	2,160	Stringybark and ironbark; 1,280 acres in Class C.
"	Woomahrigong and Sandy Creek	"	1,874	A & C	3,686	" " 1,824
"	Livingstone, Burrandana, and Coffin Rock	"	3,293	C	12,800	Ironbark, stringybark, cabbage-gum, and apple-trec.
Mitchell and Urana	Waugh, Clyde, Wood, and Birrigo	Narrandera and Urana	3,053	C	8,320	Pine.
Monteagle	Bungalong	Grenfell	6	A	680	Box and pine.
"	Dananbilla	Young	13	A	200	Stringybark and pine.
"	"	"	2,475	A	1,200	Ironbark and pine.
"	Yundoo	Boorowa	2,508	A	1,100	Stringybark and box.
"	Willawong and Gullalong	Boorowa	2,526, Calabash	A	1,050	Stringybark, pine, and box.
"	Bumbaldry	Grenfell	3,123	A	4,000	Ironbark, pine, and stringybark.
Mouramba		Cobar	1,187	A	1,280	
"		"	1,196, Crowe Creek	A	640	Pine.
"	McGregor and Yanko	"	2,523	A	2,430	
"	Roset and Priory Plains	"	2,705	A	2,867½	
"	Flinders, Hartwood, Roset, Beloura, Mathaway, and Walker.	"	2,991	A	56,500	Pine and box.
"	Knox	"	14,726	A	2,560	
"	Ellis and Knox	"	14,727	A	700	
"	Adams	"	14,883	A	2,600	
Murray	Canberra and Weetangara	Queanbeyan	129, Canberra	A	420	Stringybark and gum.
"	Currandooly and Fairy Meadows	Queanbeyan and Braidwood.	162	A	2,420	Mountain ash, messmate, and gum.
"		"	200	A	6,400	Brown barrel, messmate, ribbon-gum, and mountain ash.
"	Jinero, Ballalaba, and Ollalula	"				
"	Murroon, Warri, and Jinglemoney	Braidwood	8,681	A	9,400	
"		"	9,556	A	882	
"	Pialligo and Goorooyarroo	Queanbeyan	9,847	A	1,340	Gum, box, and stringybark.
Murchison	Delungra	Bingara	954	A	2,500	Pine, ironbark, box, and apple-trec.
"	Delingera	"	1,210	A	100	
"	Paleroo, Pringle, and Rusden	"	3,061, Lindsay	A	24,500	Stringybark, messmate, and gum.
"	Boomi, Rusden, and Lindsay	"	5,668	A	6,000	Stringybark and messmate.
"	Gouron and Macintyre	"	14,157	A	1,440	Ironbark, white box, stringybark, red gum, yellow jacket, and pine.
Nandewar	Bollol, Leard, and Wean	Narrabri	1,263, Back Creek	A	20,800	Pine, ironbark, box, and belar.
"	Narrabri, Moonbill, and Killarney	"	2,372, Narrabri	A	6,400	Pine, ironbark, and forest oak.
"	Tulcumba, Yarrari, Vickery, Wean, and Brenty.	Gunnedah	3,974	A	17,300	Pine and nonbark.
"	Yarrari and Weetalbah	"	14,442	A	776	Pine.
Narromine	Mullah Back, and Triangi	Dubbo	2,726	A	2,600	Pine, box, oak, and belar.
"	Triangi, Temoin, Goan, and Willidah	"	2,727	A	4,560	Pine, box, and belar.
"	Hervey and Minglelo	Parkes	9,972	A	5,000	Pine, box, yarran, ironbark, and bull oak.
Narran		Brewarrina	770	A	1,920	Gidgea and pine.
"	Gunnawarra and Yarkicta	"	1,132	A	4,640	Pine and gum.
"	Bogwarra and Bogeira	"	14,905	A	2,560	
Nicholson	Griffiths	Hillston	2,831A	A	1,920	Pine, box, yarran, belar, dogwood, and mallee.
"	Russell, Sinnott, Moncton, and Chirnside	Hay	2,865	A	5,601	Pine, box, gum, and yarran.
"	Russell	"	3,732	A	315	Pine.
Northumberland	Congewai, Corrabare, and Dora	Wollombi	46, Warrawolong	C	16,000	Blackbutt, blue, grey, and spotted gum, tallowwood, turpentine, mahogany, forest oak, and ironbark.
"	Belford	Singleton	50A, Belford	C	2,832½	Ironbark, spotted and grey gum, and stringybark.



LIST OF FOREST RESERVES—continued.

County.	Parish.	Land District.	Number and Name of Reserve.	Class.	Approximate area in acres	Timber and General Remarks.	
Northumberland	Gosford	Gosford	63, Hogan's Brush.	C	990	Turpentine, forest mahogany, blue-gum, and ironbark.	
	Mulbring and Teralba	Maitland and Newcastle	69A, Sugarloaf	C	6,400	Spotted, blue, and grey gum, mahogany, stringybark, ironbark, turpentine, and blackbutt.	
	Olney, Stowe, Congewai, Dora, and Mandolong.	Gosford	70, Olney	C&SF	33,186	Spotted, grey, and blue gum, blackbutt, tallowwood, mahogany, turpentine, forest oak, and ironbark: 9,700 acres proclaimed a State Forest.	
	Gosford, Kincumber, and Tuggerah	"	124	A	4,160	Blue and spotted gum, turpentine, forest mahogany, and ironbark.	
	Eglinton and Narara	"	128	C	1,280	Blue-gum, turpentine, mahogany, box, ironbark, bloodwood, and blackbutt.	
	Narara	"	136	A	440	Blue-gum, turpentine, mahogany, and forest oak.	
	Wyong	"	143	A	2,030	Blackbutt, grey and spotted gum, swamp and forest mahogany, turpentine, and ironbark.	
	"	"	207A	A	66	Grey-gum, turpentine, swamp mahogany, forest oak, and apple-tree.	
	"	"	215	C	9,700	Blackbutt, spotted, grey, and blue gum, mahogany, turpentine, and ironbark.	
	Congewai, Quarrybylong, and Dora	Wollombi	217	A	3,000	Blackbutt, spotted, grey, and blue gum, mahogany, turpentine, and ironbark.	
	Gosford	Gosford	3,797	A	65	The Gosford State Forest Nursery.	
	Mangrove	"	5,310	A	970	Ironbark, bloodwood, stringybark, flooded-gum, turpentine, forest, and she oak, apple-tree, and white-gum.	
	Mandolong	"	5,873	C	40	Within the boundaries of Olney Forest Reserve.	
	Wyong	"	6,720	A	20		
	Dora	"	9,242	A	700	This is in effect an extension to the Olney Forest Reserve No. 70.	
Ournbah	"	14,972	A	6,150	Ironbark, turpentine, mahogany, spotted, blue, and grey gum, and blackbutt; in lieu of Forest Reserve No. 129, cancelled.		
Phillip	Price and Botobolar	Mudgee	30, Botobolar	C	5,115	Stringybark, box, ironbark, pine, gum, and apple-tree.	
	Arthur and Dungeice	Mudgee and Rylstone	106, Apple-tree Flat	A	8,346½	Box, stringybark, and ironbark.	
	Wollar	Mudgee	125	A	120	Box, slaty-gum, apple-tree, stringybark, and red-gum.	
	Moolarben	"	128	A	264½	Ironbark, stringybark, pine, box, and slaty-gum.	
	Simpson and Nullo	Rylstone	168	A	800	Sassafras, whitewood, red-gum, cedar, scrub myall, and river oak.	
	Simpson, Nullo, Pomang, and Never Never	"	6,337	A	3,616	Stringybark, mountain ash, blue-gum, white-gum, and apple-tree.	
	Benelabri, Dubbledah, and Gullendaddy	Gunnedah	16	B	8,600	Pine and ironbark.	
	Gill, Millie, and Wondoba	"	17, Haystack Mountain	A	9,660	Pine.	
	Brigalow and Goally	"	18	A	4,100	"	
	Doona	Murrurundi	743, Doona	A&C	5,160	Pine and ironbark; 40 acres in Class A.	
	Curlewis	Gunnedah	1,027, Long Point W.	C	2,000	Pine.	
	Trinkey and Calala	"	1,261, Trinkey	A	12,800	Ironbark and pine.	
	Denison and Denison West	"	1,271, Denison	C	23,000	"	
	Black Jack	"	1644, Black Jack	A	900	"	
	Nea, Clift, and Breeza	"	1,665, Nea	C	19,070	Pine.	
Bomera	"	2,124	B	9,600	Ironbark and pine.		
Bundulla, Brennan, and Moredevil	"	2,700	A	6,800	Stringybark		
Wondoba	"	3,947	A	2,877	Pine.		
Walla Walla	"	6,488	A	2,975	Pine and ironbark.		
Denison West	"	11,282, Denison Extension.	C	6,500	In lieu of Forest Reserve No. 1,271, Extension, cancelled.		
"	Gunnedah	"	"	14,441	A	2,500	Pine
Parry	Nemingha	Tamworth	"	13,081	A	36	Reserved with a view to planting
Parry and Vernon	Ainsley, Vernon, and Aberbaldie	Walcha	"	896	A	3,997½	Stringybark.
"	Walcha, Glen Morrison, and Ingleba	"	"	1,277	A	400	"
"	Walcha and Glen Morrison	"	"	1,282	A	90	Stringybark and blackbutt.
Raleigh	Newry, Valley Valley, and Nambucca	Bellingen and Kempsey	"	111, Nambucca	A	17,590½	Blackbutt, tallowwood, bloodwood, and mahogany.
"	Nambucca	Bellingen	"	4,780	A	2,500	Blackbutt, tallowwood, blue-gum, ironbark, scrub box, and brush timbers; originally formed part of the Nambucca Forest Reserve.
"	Bonville	"	"	7,569	A	400	
"	Warrell	Kempsey	"	13,736	A	4,000	White beech, rosewood, blackbutt, turpentine, tallowwood, ironbark, grey, blue, and flooded gum, and mahogany.

Raleigh	Heiborn	Bellingen	14,641	A	6,600	
Robinson	Weltie, Yanda, Narr, Rochford, Bee, and Rankin.	Cobar	633	A	62,040	Box, belar, pine, and yarran.
"	Mullimut, Mopone, Kaloogleguy, and Billago.	"	634	A	16,120	Coolybar box, ironwood, pine, mulga, and yarran.
"	Hoskins, Canbelego, Davies, Linton, and Nyngan	"	635	A	63,840	Coolybar box, ironwood, pine, mulga, mallee, and yarran.
Richmond	Myrtle	Casino	9	A	2,300	Ironbark, blue and red gum, tallowwood, bloodwood, blackbutt, mountain ash, stringybark, and forest oak.
"	"	"	10	A	1,100	Ironbark, tallowwood, peppermint, swamp mahogany, mountain ash, forest oak, bloodwood, and honeysuckle.
"	"	"	11	A	2,800	Spotted and red gum, ironbark, tallowwood mahogany, bastard box, mountain ash, swamp and forest oak.
"	Whipore and Myrtle	"	12	A	4,800	Red-gum, blackbutt, ironbark, tallowwood, peppermint, mountain ash, and bastard box.
"	Whipore	"	13	A	2,800	Ironbark, stringybark, blackbutt, mahogany, peppermint, tallowwood, mountain ash, and oak.
"	Camira and Powerpa	"	14	A	1,500	Ironbark, blue and red gum, tallowwood, bloodwood, blackbutt, stringybark, and forest oak.
"	Nandabah	"	15	A	2,750	Ironbark, blue and red gum, tallowwood, bloodwood, and blackbutt.
"	Tatham	"	45A, Tatham	SF	500	Gum, ironbark, stringybark, and brush timbers.
"	Busby and Mongogaric	"	246A	A	18,600	Ironbark, blue and red gum, tallowwood, mahogany, forest oak, pine cedar, and blackbutt
"	Ellangowan and West Coraki	"	625, Coraki	C	3,900	Ironwood, red and grey gum, mahogany, tallowwood, blackbutt, and box.
"	Gibberagee and Tabnoble	"	891	A	6,400	Blackbutt, ironbark, box, spotted-gum, mahogany, tallowwood, forest oak, and stringybark
"	Myrtle	"	973, Sandy Creek	A	1,200	Red, white, and spotted gum, ironbark, blackbutt, box, and mountain ash.
"	Ellangowan and Darke	"	974, Nandabah	C	3,285	Ironbark, blue and red gum, tallowwood, bloodwood, blackbutt, &c.
"	Darke, Ellangowan, and West Coraki	"	1,137	A	12,610	Stringybark, blue, grey, and red gum, ironbark, tallowwood, bloodwood, and mahogany
"	Tatham	"	4,441	SF	168	This is an extension to the Tatham State Forest
"	Donaldson and Doubleduke	Casino and Grafton	10,571	A	5,900	Red, blue, and white gum, blackbutt, bloodwood, mahogany, ironbark, tallowwood, apple-tree, yellow box, tie-tree, and forest oak; in lieu of forest reserve, No. 895A, cancelled.
Rous	Tuckurimba	Lismore	3	A	20	
"	Cudgen and Condong	Murwillumbah	16, Cudgen	A	896	
"	"	"	38	C	2,360	Six Islands in the Richmond, and twenty-two in the Tweed Rivers
"	Billmudgal and Moobal	"	61	A	3,000	
"	Moobal	"	62	A	2,700	Ironbark, blackbutt, beech, rosewood, bloodwood, tallowwood, &c.
"	Dunoon, North Lismore, Whyan Whyan, and Blakebrook.	Lismore	249, Terania Creek	C	18,761½	Tallowwood, bloodwood, grey and flooded gum, brush and forest box, forest mahogany, blackbutt, ironbark, and turpentine.
"	Nullum	Murwillumbah	250, Tweed River	C	18,044	Bean, beech, scrub box, tallowwood, cedar, rosewood, silky oak, bloodwood, and red-gum.
"	Terranora	"	256, Chindera	C	396	Bean, box, teak, cudgery, pine, cedar, and forest oak.
"	Byron	Lismore	258, Broken Head	C	1,280	Grey box, pine, blackbutt, tallowwood, and turpentine.
"	"	Murwillumbah	335, Stott's Island	C	350	Fig-trees and brush; in the Tweed River.
"	Newribar	Lismore	768, Tintinbar	A	160	
"	Meerscham and Pimlico	"	864, Uralba	A	930	Tallowwood, mahogany, bloodwood, yellowwood, and ironbark.
"	Teven	"	1,036	A	46	Will probably be required for a trigonometrical station.
"	"	"	1,126	A	312	Cedar, beech, and teak
"	"	"	1,173	A	810	Teak and beech.
"	Lismore	"	1,187	A	50	
"	Teven	Murwillumbah	1,188	A	600	
"	"	"	1,191	A	50	
"	Pimlico	"	1,195	A	100	
"	Tuckombil	"	1,198, Byron Bay	A	4,900	Pine and hardwood.
"	Byron	"	1,200	A	1,570	
"	Whyan Whyan	"	2,425	A	5,200	
"	Mummulgun	"	4,262	A	1,314	
"	Berwick and Torranora	"				

LIST OF FOREST RESERVES—continued.

County	Parish	Land District	Number and Name of Reserve	Class	Approximate area in acres	Timber and General Remarks
Rous	Chillingham, Tyalgum, Worendo, Loadstone, and Cougal	Murwillumbah	4,353, Macpherson Range.	C	74,240	Red-gum, mahogany, Moreton Bay pine, beech, cedar, quondong, box ironbark, stringy bark, tallowwood, bean, bloodwood, and rosewood.
"	Byron	Lismore	6,929	A	80	
"	Berwick	Murwillumbah	7,925	A	240	
"	Chillingham	"	9,737	A	420	This is an extension to the Macpherson Range Forest Reserve.
"	Findon, Cougal, and Unungar	Casino	10,723	A	16,600	In lieu of Forest Reserves Nos. 1,152 and 4,854 cancelled.
"	Nullum and Billinudgel	Murwillumbah	11,761	A	150	
Roxburgh	Cullen Bullen	Lithgow	60	A	4,518½	Stringybark, mountain gum, and blackbutt.
"	Jesse	Bathurst	77	A	5,120	Blackbutt, stringy bark, and white gum.
"	Wells, Clandulla, Mead, and Rylstone	Rylstone	8,064	A	2,850	Stringybark and ironbark
"	"	"	8,672	A	2,880	This covers the same area as No. 8,064
"	Castleton, Eskdale, and Yetholme	Bathurst	10,562	A	2,260	Blackbutt, mountain ash, white-gum, peppermint, and box.
Sandon	Exmouth and Tilbuster	Armidale	880	A	3,840	Stringybark and red-gum.
"	Wentworth and Clevedon	"	881	A	4,760	Stringybark.
"	Springmount, Tilbuster, and Wentworth	"	929	A	3,609	"
"	Booroolong, Dumaresq, Duval, and Exmouth	"	1,023	A	7,494½	Stringybark and red-gum.
"	Booroolong	"	1,024	A	3,940	Stringybark.
"	Enmore and Mergalah	"	1,040	A	3,200	Stringybark, red-gum, and black wattle
"	Hillgrove	"	1,251	A	1,483	Stringybark, red-gum, white box, and peppermint.
"	Dumaresq and Albert	"	1,264	A	800	Stringybark, red-gum, and yellow box
"	Urotah	"	1,419	A	1,200	Stringybark and blackwattle.
"	Enmore	"	1,429	A	4,350	"
"	Enmore, Lawrence, Mergalah	"	1,487	A	15,880	Stringybark, white box, and red-gum.
"	Armidale	"	3,443	A	213½	Stringybark.
"	Shasta, Ferryman, and Hargrave	"	4,768	A	17,000	Stringybark, blackbutt red and blue gum and box.
"	Gyra	"	5,547	A	250	Stringybark and blackwattle.
"	Tiverton, Mihi, and Enmore	"	6,226	A	1,200	"
"	Yarrowyck	"	6,489	A	3,400	Stringybark, blackbutt, and yellow box
Sandon and Inglis	Sandon and Congi	"	13,123	A	260	In lieu of Forest Reserve No. 1,253 cancelled.
Sandon and Vernon	Eastlake, Lawrence, Enmore, Ohio, Europambela, and Winterbourne	Walcha and Armidale	1,430	A	8,960	Stringybark, red-gum, yellow box, and black wattle.
Selwyn	Glenken	Albury	6	A	2,486	Messmate, stringybark, and white-gum.
"	Tooma and Maragle	"	2,104	A	4,000	Stringybark.
"	Maragle	"	2,106	A	2,751	"
"	Bogandyera and Welaregang	"	2,382, Welaregang	A	12,760	Stringybark, messmate, and apple-tree
"	Burra, King, Beaumont	"	2,538, Burra Creek	A	7,998	Messmate, ribbon-gum, curabbie, and mountain ash.
"	Maragle and Hay	"	2,855	A	1,950	Stringybark
Selwyn and Wynyard	Hillas, Selwyn, Courabyra, King, Buddong, Beaumont, and Yellowin	Albury and Tumut	1,961, Bago	A & C	62,574½	Mountain ash and messmate; 43,574½ acres under Class C.
Stapylton	Careunga	Moree	1,306	A	2,700	Bel ih.
St. Vincent	Currambene and Nowra	Nowra	33, Currambene	C	4,480	Spotted gum, bloodwood, blackbutt, stringybark, peppermint, and ironbark.
"	Yerriyong and Jerrewangala	"	44, Turpentine Range	C	6,780	Turpentine, messmate, bloodwood, ironbark, and blackbutt.
"	Farnham and Cudmurrah	Milton	45, Red Head	C	12,200	Bloodwood, spotted-gum, blackbutt, mahogany, turpentine, and ironbark.
"	Tomaga, Mogendoura, and Mullendaree	Moruya	99, Tomago	S F	6,078	Spotted-gum, ironbark, blackbutt, mountain ash, peppermint, and red-wood.
"	Woodburn	Milton	129	A	500	Blackbutt, stringybark, turpentine, bloodwood, and spotted gum.
"	Mong, Milo, Seymour, and Coglull	Bradwood	166	A	14,720	Mountain-gum, mountain ash, white-top, messmate, water-gum, blackwood, and sassafras.
"	Tianjarra, Jerrawangala, and Little Forest	Milton and Nowra	172	A	25,120	Mountain ash, messmate, mountain-gum, sassafras, stringy-bark, and bloodwood.
"	Mogendoura	Moruya	174	C	6,550	Ironbark, stringybark, and bloodwood.
"	Goba, Mullendaree, and Tomaga	"	6,215	C	5,300	Ironbark, spotted-gum, blackbutt, redwood, stringybark, bloodwood, and mountain ash.
"	Farnham	Milton and Nowra	6,480	C	1,570	Blackbutt and spotted gum.
"	Mogendoura	Moruya	10,311	A	195	Ironbark, &c

St. Vincent.....	Benandra, East Nelligen, West Nelligen, Currowan, and Clyde.	Moruya.....	10,616 .....	A	49,650	Spotted-gum, mountain-ash, messmate, peppermint or redwood, stringy-bark, bloodwood, ironbark, blackbutt, woollybut, blue-gum, mountain-gum, red-gum, mahogany, box, turpentine, sassafras, and beech or water-gum. In lieu of part of the Nelligen Forest Reserve, No. 103, and Forest Reserve No. 103 extension cancelled.
" .....	Kiola, Termeil, Albert, Mogood, and Currowan.	Milton .....	10,617 .....	A	a. r. p. 54,693 0 2	In lieu of part of the Nelligen Forest Reserve, No. 103, and Forest Reserve No. 3,959 cancelled.
Sturt .....	Brengagee, Wowong, and Benerambah .....	Hay .....	2,989, Wowong .....	C	4,200	Red-gum.
" .....	Benerambah .....	" .....	2,990, Benerambah .....	C	600	"
" .....	Tom's Point .....	" .....	12,419 .....	A	452	"
Tailla .....	Mallee Cliffs, Bengallow, and Matalong .....	Wentworth .....	15,050 .....	A	22,000	"
Tandora .....	" .....	Wilcannia .....	1 .....	C	720	Includes the timber within 2 chains of the Yancowinna Creek.
" .....	" .....	" .....	2 .....	C	368	Includes the timber within 2 chains of the left bank of Stephen's Creek.
Tara .....	Moorna .....	Wentworth .....	383, Moorna .....	C	205	Pine.
" .....	Taranga .....	" .....	525 .....	A	295	"
Townsend .....	Powheep .....	Hay .....	2 .....	A	429 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pine, box, and dogwood.
" .....	" .....	" .....	3 .....	A	444 $\frac{3}{4}$	Box.
" .....	Conargo .....	Deniliquin .....	7, Conargo .....	A	634	Pine.
" .....	Edgar .....	Hay .....	15 .....	A	192	"
" .....	Palmer .....	" .....	16 .....	C	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
" .....	Mundiwa .....	Deniliquin .....	1,404, Deniliquin .....	C	1,524 $\frac{1}{4}$	Pine, box, and myall.
" .....	Ronald .....	Hay .....	1,458, Uroley .....	C	3,400	Pine and box.
" .....	Morago, Kerranakoon, and Banangalite .....	Deniliquin .....	1,792, Morago .....	C	4,497 $\frac{1}{2}$	Red-gum and box.
" .....	Palmer .....	Hay .....	1,851, Wargam .....	C	1,280	Box and pine.
" .....	Dunkeld .....	" .....	1,879, Steam Plains No. 1 .....	C	1,080	Pine and myall.
" .....	Moultrassic .....	" .....	1,880, " No. 2 .....	C	3,840	"
" .....	Edgar .....	" .....	1,901 .....	C	1,941 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pine.
" .....	Campbell .....	" .....	1,902 .....	C	1,239 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
" .....	Euroka .....	" .....	2,262 .....	A	320	Gum, pine, box, myall, and willow.
" .....	Wureep .....	" .....	2,747 .....	A	791	Box; required for shade and shelter.
" .....	Banangalite .....	Deniliquin .....	3,031, Baratta .....	A	651	Red-gum.
" .....	Wureep .....	Hay .....	3,034 .....	C	189	Stunted box, pine, and willow.
" .....	" .....	" .....	3,035 .....	A	360	Stunted box.
" .....	Edgar .....	" .....	3,156 .....	A	800	Pine and myall.
" .....	Nallam and Boyeo .....	Deniliquin .....	3,263, Gulpa Island .....	C	13,500	Red-gum.
" .....	Derrulaman .....	" .....	3,264, Tuppul .....	C	4,200	Red-gum and stunted box.
" .....	Towool, Bullatella, Coronalla, Bungooka, Tawarra, Narratoola, and Wonnuc.	" .....	3,265, Millewa .....	SF & C	61,492	Red-gum; 6,400 acres proclaimed a State Forest; the remainder Class C.
" .....	Campbell .....	Hay .....	10,454 .....	A	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	Pine; joins Forest Reserve 1,902.
" .....	Wargam .....	" .....	10,801 .....	A	701 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pine, box, dogwood, and willow.
" .....	Campbell .....	" .....	11,329 .....	A	55	Pine, willow, and myall.
" .....	Edgar .....	" .....	11,330 .....	A	40	"
" .....	Wargam .....	" .....	12,059 .....	A	1,703	"
" .....	Booorooban .....	" .....	12,609 .....	A	175	Pine.
" .....	Banangalite .....	Deniliquin .....	13,369 .....	A	12	"
" .....	" .....	" .....	13,370 .....	A	56	"
Townsend and Wakool.....	Werai, Yadabal, Cochran, Balpool, Chowar, Barrabu, Gynong, Nyang, Jimaringle, Boyd, Wandaradgit, Toweruk, Woro- byan, Neimur, Wetuppa, Mallan, Yad- chow and Coobool.	" .....	2,125, Neimur .....	C	20,064	Red-gum.
" .....	Balpool, Yadabal, Werai, Colimo, and Tumbudgery.	" .....	3,262, Edward River .....	C	38,296	"
Urana .....	Yamma .....	Urana .....	1,456, Yamma .....	C	1,920	Red and white pine.
" .....	Broome .....	" .....	1,648, Broome .....	C	320	Pine.
" .....	Butherwa .....	" .....	1,695, Brookong .....	C	4,800	"
" .....	Waloona .....	" .....	1,716, Waloona .....	A	1,280	"
" .....	Yanko South .....	" .....	1,778 .....	C	282 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
" .....	" .....	" .....	1,779 .....	C	551 $\frac{3}{4}$	"
" .....	" .....	" .....	1,780 .....	C	1,256	"
" .....	Morundah and Lake .....	" .....	1,799, Colombo, Piney Ridge.	C & A	10,655	Pine; 575 acres under Class A.

LIST OF FOREST RESERVES—continued.

County.	Parish.	Land District.	Number and Name or Reserve.	Class.	Approximate area in acres.	Timber and General Remarks.
Urana	Clyde and Morundah	Urana	1,833, Morundah	C	11,630	Pine.
"	Yanko	"	1,835, Kulkie	C	1,075	"
"	Widgiewa and Urana	"	2,049	C	465½	"
"	Widgiewa	"	2,103, Boundary Gums	C	40	Red-gum; required for shade and shelter.
"	Yanko	"	2,138	A	508	Pine.
"	"	"	2,139	A	623	Box.
"	Palmer	"	2,216	C	1,500	Pine.
"	"	"	2,217A	C	1,760	"
"	Osborne	"	2,317, Osborne	A & C	16,616	Pine; 5,191 acres under Class C.
"	Mair-Jimmy	"	2,587	A	3,100	Pine and box.
"	Boorobanilly	"	2,588	A	3,380	"
"	Lake, Morundah South, Mucra, & Pine Ridge	"	2,598	A	6,065½	"
"	Clyde and Boree Creek	"	2,613, Boree Creek	C	6,385	"
"	Palmer and Boregerry	"	2,696	A	6,720	Pine.
"	Butherwa	"	2,762	A	1,760	Pine and box.
"	Clear Hill	"	2,925, Clear Hill	A	1,900	"
"	Gunambil	"	3,052A	A & C	4,112½	Pine and box; 296½ acres under Class C.
"	Palmer	"	3,105	C	3,340	Pine.
"	Widgiewa	"	6,863	A	213½	"
"	Watt	"	7,645	A	154½	Gum.
Vernon	Ella	Walcha	1	A	6,700	Stringybark and blue-gum.
"	Boulton	"	1,009	A	1,560	Stringybark and blue wattle.
"	Fenwick	"	1,124	A	1,200	Stringybark and red-gum.
"	Shelving	"	1,125	A	1,170	"
"	"	"	1,126	A	720	Stringybark, red-gum, and black wattle.
"	Winterbourne and Ella	"	1,204	A	7,470	"
"	Winterbourne, Gill, and Ella	"	1,354	A	25,360	Stringybark, yellow box, and black wattle.
"	Norton	"	1,616	A	1,100	Stringybark.
"	Fenwick	"	2,568	A	536	Stringybark and messmate.
"	Tiara and Norton	"	9,142	A	1,815	Stringybark and hickory.
"	Enfield	"	13,457	A	7,800	Stringybark, blackbutt, blue-gum, white box and wattle.
"	Emu	"	13,641	A	385	Stringybark.
Wakool	Noorong, Gonn, Moorongatta, Belmore, Cobwell, and Beramegad.	Deniliquin	1,445A, Wakool	C	7,587½	Red-gum.
"	Winter	"	1,454	C	1,600	Scrub.
"	Murran, Toolmah, and Coobool	"	1,786, Melool	C	2,366	Red-gum.
"	Wetupp, Cunninyeuk	"	1,787, Jeegur	C	5,401	Red gum and stunted box.
"	Yarreim, Nyang, Benjee, Liewa, Moulamein South, Moolpa, Kyalite, Gerabbit, Bar-rabu, Woorooma, Berambong, Niomur, Mallan, Yachow, and Burrawang.	"	1,790, Edward River.	A & C	11,148½	Red-gum; 320 acres under Class A.
"	Mallee	"	1,834	C	10	Red-gum.
"	Thelaka	Hay	2,032, Thelaka	A & C	696	Pine and yarran; 536 acres under Class C.
"	Nunnagoyt	Deniliquin	2,066, Campbell's Island.	C	6,400	Red-gum.
"	Belmore	"	2,887	A	312½	"
"	Wetuppa	"	3,103, Nanctree Lagoon	C	4,314	Pine.
"	Gonn, Nunnagoyt, Barham, Whymoul, Dan-berry, Cangan, and Tittil.	"	3,258, Koondrook	C & S F	68,443½	Red-gum; 21,396 acres proclaimed as the Barham State Forest.
"	Mellool	"	3,260, No. 1	C	1,890	Red-gum.
"	"	"	3,261, No. 3	C	2,240	"
"	"	"	3,268, No. 4	C	1,502	"
"	Nunnagoyt	"	3,268	A	1,502	"
"	Miranda	Hay and Deniliquin	10,465	A	1,112½	"
"	Barham	Deniliquin	11,384	"	51	Reserve for planting.
"	Miranda	Hay	13,211	A	320	"
"	"	"	13,948	A	140	"

Wakool	Cockran	Deniliquin	14,636	A	265	
"	Boyd	"	14,741	C	1,800	In lieu of part of Forest Reserve, No. 2,125, cancelled.
Waljeers	Merrimajeel	Hay, North	2,573, Corong	S F	480	Red-gum.
"	Howatson	Hillston, North	3,018	C	120	Required for shade and shelter.
"	"	"	3,019	C	320	"
"	"	"	3,020	C	80	"
Wallace	Murnia	Hillston	3,020	C	80	
"	Myalla	Cooma	201A, Myalla	A	1,600	White-gum and peppermint.
"	Wulwe	"	233	C	960	Messmate, white-gum, and peppermint.
"	The Peak	"	335, The Peak	C & A	650	White-gum, peppermint, and apple-tree; 250 acres under Class A.
"	Gordon	"	379	A	700	Cabbage-gum.
"	Wallgrove	"	433	A	260	White-gum.
"	Bulgandra and Coolamatong	"	517	A	336	"
"	Lake and Buckenderra	"	523	A	1,280	"
"	Gordon	"	678	A	110	White-gum and peppermint.
"	Beloka	"	720	A	870	"
"	Marrinumbula	"	726	A	526½	Apple-tree, white-gum, and peppermint.
"	Adaminaby	"	760	A	500	White-gum.
"	Coonhoonbula	"	818	A	500	White-gum and peppermint.
"	"	"	819	A	1,100	Pine, white-gum, and black wattle.
"	Cabramatta and Chippendale	"	822	A	3,300	Mountain ash and white-gum.
"	Numbula	"	827	A	600	Cabbage-gum.
"	Townsend	"	901	A	500	White-gum.
"	Arab'e and Myalla	"	902	A	450	Peppermint and white-gum.
"	Beloka	"	10,079	A	160	"
Waradgerj	Mungadal, Hay, Hay South, and East Waradgerj.	Hay	2, Hay Common	C	11,547	Red-gum and box.
"	Dowling	"	1,623, Thelangerang	A	2,400	Gum.
"	Ulonglo	"	1,823, One-tree	C	3	A landmark on an immense plan.
"	Wirkenbergal	"	2,697	A	574	"
"	"	"	10,802	A	672	"
"	Pembelgong	"	14,669	A	150	Reserve from lease and license.
Westmoreland	Konangaroo and Jenolan	Lithgow	22 Council Chambers Flat.	A	15,360	Stringybark, white-gum, peppermint, box, and mountain ash.
"	Alfred and Bindo	"	23, Lippy's Creek	A	11,520	Mountain ash, blackbutt, grey-gum, stringybark, and peppermint.
"	Balfour and Swatchfield	"	36	A	1,411½	Stringybark, ironbark, red and white gum, and box.
"	Bindo	"	83, Bindo	A	1,520	Blackbutt, mountain ash, stringybark, grey-gum, and peppermint.
"	Vulcan, Mozart, and Balfour	"	90	B	7,000	Mountain ash, blackbutt, and gum.
"	Bindo	"	100	A	2,284½	Blackbutt, peppermint, and gum.
"	Speedwell, Cyclops, Gangerang, Tartarus, Murrain, and Merlin.	Lithgow and Camden	101, Kowmung	A	62,000	Stringybark, ironbark, turpentine, spotted and grey gum, box and cedar.
"	Swatchfield	Lithgow	9,064	A	12	This is in effect an extension to Forest Reserve, No. 36.
Wellesley	Maffra	Cooma	250, Maffra	A	3,290	Box and cabbage-gum.
"	Burnima	Bombala	270A, Burnima	A	206	White and cabbage-gum.
"	Burrinbucco	"	282A	C	4,000	Cat-tail, messmate, stringybark, ribbon and white gum, hickory, and wattle.
"	Ironmungy	"	356	C	200	Cabbage-gum.
"	Wangellic	"	366	A & C	809½	Cabbage-gum; 151½ acres under Class A.
"	Boco	"	382	A	1,340	White and cabbage-gum.
"	Wellsmore	"	384	A	570	Blackbutt, messmate, and white-gum.
"	Bungarby	"	390	A	1,280	Cabbage-gum, peppermint, and box.
"	Gecar	"	411	C	420	Cabbage-gum and honeysuckle.
"	Cambalong	"	422	A	1,000	Cabbage-gum, box, and pine.
"	Bungarby and Peters	Cooma	428, Snowy River	C	4,500	Pine, box, peppermint, and wattle.
"	Cathcart	Bombala	457	A	240	White and cabbage gum.
"	Nelson	"	491	A	40	"
"	Hayden	"	727	A	5,100	Ribbon-gum, peppermint, cabbage-gum, black sally, and oak.
"	Jettiba	"	747	A	300	White-gum, cabbage-gum, and peppermint.
"	Ashton	"	828A	A	750	Blackbatt, mountain ash, stringybark, bloodwood, peppermint, and white-gum.
"	Meringo and Merriangah	"	874	C	2,350	Ribbon end white-gum.
"	Lawson	"	1,075, Sawpit	A	4,000	Mountain ash, ribbon-gum, messmate, peppermint, hickory, cat-tail, and white-gum.

LIST OF FOREST RESERVES—continued.

County.	Parish.	Land District.	Number and Name of Reserve.	Class.	Approximate area in acres.	Timber and General Remarks.
White	Goonna, Nuable, and Crowie	Narrabri	2	A	32,000	Ironbark, pine, and oak.
"	Gurleigh	"	1,788	A	2,000	Pine.
"	Nuable, Cook, Coghill, and Molluroi	"	4,523	A	21,130	Ironbark, pine, and oak.
Wynyard	Murraguldric	Wagga Wagga	1,705, Murraguldric	C	14,000	Ironbark, stringybark, and red-gum.
"	Gregardo and Womahrigong	"	1,871	C	1,280	Ironbark and stringybark.
"	Gregardo	"	1,872	C	640	"
"	Bulalgee and Carabost	"	1,918, Carabost	A & C	26,400	Messmate, stringybark, and box; 4,000 acres under Class A.
"	Ellerslie, Green Hills, Dutzon, and Hillas	Tumut	2,040, Adelong	A	20,351 $\frac{2}{3}$	Stringybark, messmate, box, and apple-tree.
"	Ellerslie, Euadera, and Bangus	"	2,097, Euadera	A	8,320	Stringybark.
"	Woomahrigong	Wagga Wagga	3,009	A	2,708	Ironbark and stringybark.
"	Hillas	"	5,358	A	2,600	Stringybark.
Yancowinna	Umberumberka, Bomangaldry, Bray, Nardin, and Nadbuck.	Willyama	4	C	948 $\frac{1}{2}$	To protect the timber along Umberumberka Creek.
"	"	"	5	C	10,240	
"	"	"	6	C	10,240	
"	Albert and Victoria	"	7	C	2,560	
"	Lewis, Mt. Gipps, Stephen, Picton, Cathcart, Moorhail, Bolarra, Tara, Stratford, Maharatta, Coombaralla, and Charlemont.	"	8	C	1,444	The timber within 2 chains of Stephen's Creek.
"	Mt. Gipps, &c.	"	9	C	1,568	The timber within 2 chains of Yancowinna Creek.
"	Umberumberka	"	12,575	A	275	To protect the timber along Lak's, Grave Creek.
"	Purnamoota	"	13,800	C	65	To protect the timber along Wookookaroo Creek.
"	Robe, Para, and Purnamoota	"	13,801	C	280	To protect the timber along Gum Creek.
"	Mundi Mundi, Robe, and Lewis	"	13,802	C	500	To protect the timber along Eldie Creek.
"	Mundi Mundi	"	14,151	C	150	To protect the timber along Dense Camp Creek.
"	"	"	14,152	C	170	To protect the timber along Mundi Mundi Creek.

P. J. HOLDSWORTH,  
Secretary.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

CF

## STATE FOREST ADMINISTRATION

IN

NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1892.

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Presented to Parliament by Command.

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The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to The Minister for Mines and  
Agriculture.

Sir, Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, 24 April, 1893.

I have the honor to submit the Report of the Director-General of Forests for the year 1892.

The work of the Department comprised under the head of Forestry operations during the year was very satisfactory; but as regards receipts and expenditure the result has not been so satisfactory, the excess of expenditure over receipts being greater in 1892 than in any previous year. From 1878 to 1884, inclusive, the receipts exceeded the expenditure; since then, with the exception of 1888, each year has shown an excess of expenditure. It must, however, be remembered that prior to 1885 nothing was done in the way of planting, thinning, and otherwise improving our timber supply; nor was any expenditure incurred in connection with the eradication of prickly-pear.

The area of land reserved for forest purposes was reduced last year by about 88,000 acres, and I am inclined to think the area might with advantage be still further reduced. To this end steps are now being taken to ascertain to what extent the several reserves can be further curtailed without detracting from their value for the purposes of timber supply.

It is gratifying that such good progress has been made in the Botanical Branch of the Department.

The red cedar plants put out at the Otford plantation were obtained from the Gosford Nursery, and were two years old and upwards. Those at Smith's Creek were transplanted from an adjacent spot. Those planted in the Glen Innes district were obtained from Reserves 11,453 and 6,264.

It is much to be regretted that the Don Dorrigo Reserve should be cancelled for the purpose of selling the land, as about 23,000 acres cedar seedlings and root-cuttings were transplanted in this reserve, and seed-beds were made. Since then the trees have been thinned and the undergrowth cleared away. These works were commenced in 1884, and the total expenditure thereon amounts to £3,025, and the reserve is, I understand, specially adapted to the growth of cedar. In the event of land within the reserve being sold, care will, I am informed, be taken not to sell any portion that has been improved.

The thinning operations have greatly improved the red gum forests on the Murray; and it is much to be regretted that this work was not commenced when first recommended by Mr. Inspecting-Forester Manton. Had this been done, and the work carried on continuously, the value of these reserves would have by this time been immensely increased; but in former years it was most difficult to obtain funds for such a purpose.

Some 5,000 plants were put in the Wilcannia plantation. Of these, 3,000 came from the Gosford Nursery and the remainder from the Forest Department in South Australia. Of those from Gosford, about 25 per cent. are reported to be doing well. Those from South Australia, unfortunately, failed.

The question of creating plantations of exotic trees for timber supply on reserves not likely to be cancelled for sale, and so situated that the transit of the timber to market will be as free as possible from difficulties, is receiving consideration.

The question of planting timber-trees of special value on our Public Watering Places in sparsely timbered localities is engaging our attention, the object being to secure supervision without extra cost, and to provide a supply of useful timber where most needed.

I have, &c.,  
HARRIE WOOD,  
Under Secretary.



## CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
INTRODUCTION ... ..	5
SECTION I—	
STATEMENT OF RESULT OF FORESTRY OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR ... ..	5
SECTION II—	
ESTIMATE OF IMPROVEMENTS AND STOCK OF THE DEPARTMENT ... ..	6
SECTION III	
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND ASSETS OF THE DEPARTMENT ... ..	6
SECTION IV—	
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT ... ..	6
A.—Statement of Revenue and Expenditure since 1877 ... ..	6
B.—Details of Revenue during 1892 ... ..	7
C.—Heads of Expenditure during 1892 ... ..	7
SECTION V—	
TOTAL NUMBER AND CLASS OF FOREST RESERVES... ..	7
SECTION VI—	
BOTANICAL WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT ... ..	7
SECTION VII—	
REPORT OF SURVEY AND PLAN BRANCH ... ..	8
SECTION VIII—	
THE PLANTING AND THINNING OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR ... ..	8
A.—Red cedar ... ..	8
B.—The Red Gum Forests of the Murray ... ..	8
C.—Otford Plantation ... ..	9
D.—Wyong Plantation ... ..	9
E.—Hogan's Brush Plantation... ..	9
F.—Wilcannia Plantation ... ..	9
G.—Broken Hill Plantation ... ..	9
H.—Wentworth Plantation ... ..	9
I.—Wattle conservation ... ..	10
J.—The Planting in Glen Innes District ... ..	10
K.—Planting in the County of Durham ... ..	10
L.—Planting on Crawney Forest Reserve ... ..	10
SECTION IX—	
THE INTRODUCTION OF EXOTIC TREES ... ..	10
SECTION X—	
CHICAGO EXHIBITION... ..	10
SECTION XI—	
THE GOSFORD STATE NURSERY ... ..	11
SECTION XII—	
ARBOR DAY ... ..	12
SECTION XIII—	
THE STAFF ... ..	12



# ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT of State Forest Administration in New South Wales, for the Year 1892.

By J. EDNIE-BROWN, J.P., F.L.S., F.R.H.S., DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF FORESTS.

## INTRODUCTION.

IN consequence of Ministerial instructions issued to all the Departments of the State to condense Annual Reports as much as possible, with a view to economy, the contents of this Report simply contain a bare record of the operations carried out during the year, together with brief references to the general position of the Department at its close.

Taken as a whole the work of the Department during the year has been satisfactory, especially as regards the continuance of previous operations. A certain amount of progress has also been made, but I regret to say that this has not been so extensive as the importance of the subject demands. The cause of this is due, in a large extent, to general indifference, and, perhaps, chiefly to the depressed condition of things generally in the Colony.

That the affairs of the Department will, however, eventually receive that support which they deserve there can be no doubt.

I am pleased to record that during the year the offices of the Department were changed to much more commodious ones in Macquarie-street. In the Hall of these offices a museum of woods, veneers, barks, and herbarium specimens of our principal timber-trees has been started, and I am glad to say that these are, as a whole, exercising some considerable interest in regard to the educational features of our forest wealth. The museum will be extended from time to time as specimens are obtained.

I much regret to say that no further progress has yet been made with regard to the introduction of a Forest Bill before Parliament. Until this be done, and the proposed Act becomes law, I fear that little or no properly organised reforms can be carried out with regard to the management of our valuable forests. As pointed out in previous reports the memorandum of this Bill has now been framed for over two years.

## SECTION I.

### STATEMENT OF RESULT OF FORESTRY OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR.

FOLLOWING is a brief statement of the planting and thinning operations of the Department, season 1892:—

Trees planted at Otford, county Cumberland—		
Quercus robur (English oak) ... ..	400	
Fraxinus americana (American ash) ... ..	330	
Ulmus campestris (English elm) ... ..	800	
Populus fastigiata (Lombardy poplar) ... ..	200	
Catalpa speciosa (American catalpa) ... ..	1,150	
Cedrela australis (red cedar) ... ..	1,500	
		4,380
Trees planted at Smith's Creek, county Durham—		
Cedrela australis (red cedar) ... ..	350	
Trees planted Glen Innes District—		
Forest Reserve No. 1,433, county Gough—		
Catalpa speciosa (American catalpa) ... ..	300	
Quercus robur (English oak) ... ..	200	
Forest Reserve No. 11,453, county Drake—		
Cedrela australis (red cedar) ... ..	300	
		800
Trees planted at Wyong Plantation—		
Quercus robur (English oak) ... ..	200	
Melia composita (white cedar) ... ..	100	
Fraxinus americana (American ash) ... ..	1,000	
Catalpa speciosa (American catalpa) ... ..	2,500	
Populus fastigiata (Lombardy poplar) ... ..	2,200	
Eucalyptus corynocalyx (sugar gum) ... ..	200	
Eucalyptus, in varieties ... ..	8,000	
		14,200
Trees planted at Wilcannia—		
Eucalyptus corynocalyx (sugar gum) ... ..	4,000	
Eucalyptus maculata (spotted gum) ... ..	500	
Casuarina torulosa (forest oak) ... ..	200	
Hungarian acacia (acacia) ... ..	50	
Gleditschia horrida (honey locust) ... ..	256	
		5,006
Trees planted at Mullet Creek—		
Avicennia officinalis (mangrove seedlings) ... ..	1,402	
"    "    (mangrove) ... ..	2,000	
		3,402
		Trees

## Trees planted at Hogan's Brush—

Populus fastigiata (Lombardy poplar)	...	...	...	...	...	12
Sterculia diversifolia (kurrajong)	...	...	...	...	...	6
Melia composita (white cedar)	...	...	...	...	...	6
Plantanus acerifolia (maple-leaved plane)	...	...	...	...	...	6
						30
Total number of trees planted on reserves and plantations in 1892	...	...	...	...	...	28,168
Trees distributed to schools and public bodies, season 1892	...	...	...	...	...	130,000
						158,168
Thinning red gum forests on the Murray—Balance under-estimated last year (say)	...	...	...	...	...	600,000
						758,168

Of the trees planted and thinned something like 95 per cent. have survived, and are doing well as a whole.

In addition to the above work of propagating and planting trees, the general supervision of reserves and Crown timbered lands, the checking of unlicensed cutting of timber, seeing to the due payment of royalties, inspecting prickly-pear leases and lands, and attending to ringbarking cases, have all been seen to by the field staff of the Department.

## SECTION II.

## ESTIMATE OF IMPROVEMENTS AND STOCK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

THE following is a rough estimate of the value of the stock of the Department and the permanent improvements effected by it up to date:—

Estimated value of trees planted and thinned	...	...	...	£133,983	0	0
Estimated total value of trees and shrubs distributed to schools and corporations	...	...	...	10,000	0	0
Estimated value of improved properties, such as formation of Gosford State Nursery; fencing, ploughing, clearing, thinning at Wyong, Wilcannia, Wollongong, and other plantations	...	...	...	3,600	0	0
Value of stock of trees and shrubs in the Gosford Nursery	...	...	...	22,000	0	0
				£169,583	0	0
Total estimated value of improvements and stock	...	...	...	£169,583	0	0

## SECTION III.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND ASSETS OF FOREST DEPARTMENT.

IN order to show clearly the present financial position of the Department, I beg to draw special attention to the following:—

Estimated value of the improvements and stock belonging to the Department as per last section	...	...	...	£169,583	0	0
Revenue received from timber, &c., since the organisation of the Department in 1877, exclusive of 1892	...	...	...	197,468	0	0
				£367,051	0	0
Deduct expenditure of the Department up to 1st January, 1892	...	...	...	211,770	0	0
				£155,281	0	0
Showing a clear credit balance in favour of the Department of...	...	...	...	£155,281	0	0

## SECTION IV.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

FOLLOWING are tabulated statements of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Department:—

## A.—TOTALS of REVENUE and EXPENDITURE since 1877.

Year.	Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1877	4,324	10	3	4,579	7	6
1878	5,934	14	0	5,592	12	6
1879	7,945	18	2	5,920	2	11
1880	8,990	4	3	6,635	10	0
1881	10,812	13	8	7,093	4	11
1882	13,046	18	10	12,591	19	5
1883	16,685	19	7	15,389	15	11
1884	18,250	5	8	17,480	14	5
1885	13,863	2	8	18,145	17	6
1886	14,606	12	3	17,932	15	4
1887	12,249	18	9	18,038	0	2
1888	19,727	18	5	19,505	1	5
1889	17,137	1	11	18,211	12	1
1890	15,436	15	11	20,779	3	10
1891	18,455	9	7	23,875	0	3
1892	16,176	8	11	24,634	15	9
Total	£213,644	12	10	£236,405	13	11

The fluctuations in receipts are due to the fluctuations of the market. For instance, during last year our Red Gum receipts on the Murray suffered from the low state of the Melbourne Market.

B.—

## B.—STATEMENT of REVENUE during the year 1892.

		REVENUE.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
State Forests and Reserves under class A, B, and C—							
1.	State Forest block licenses	81	0	0			
2.	Permit licenses, class C	900	7	0			
3.	Timber-cutters' licenses, classes A and B (without royalty)	1,583	5	0			
4.	Miscellaneous	17	0	0			
5.	Royalty from wattle-bark	29	4	2			
						2,610	16 2
Royalty—							
1.	State Forest block licenses, at per 100 superficial feet...	393	0	8			
2.	Regulations of 2nd December, 1889, at per 100 superficial feet	7,276	19	5			
3.	Regulation No. 29, 2nd December, 1889, at per tree	239	0	11			
						7,909	1 0
Crown Lands—							
1.	Wood-cutters' licenses	3,656	15	0			
2.	Cedar licenses	678	0	0			
3.	Proceeds of sale of seized material	467	7	2			
4.	Penalties	102	19	4			
5.	Quarry licenses	287	0	0			
6.	Rent of prickly-pear leases	130	0	3			
7.	Licenses to strip wattle-bark	334	10	0			
						5,656	11 9
Total revenue for the year						£16,176	8 11

## C.—HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DURING 1892.

		£	s.	d.
Salaries	...	11,773	16	4
Travelling expenses	...	5,865	11	4
Contingent	...	2,443	11	10
Nursery and plantations	...	2,843	14	4
Thinning out reserves	...	869	9	2
Paid for drawings of the Forest Flora of New South Wales...	...	261	8	5
Eradication of prickly-pear (not including travelling expenses)	...	129	17	6
Experimental plantations at Broken Hill and Wilcannia	...	447	6	10
Total for 1892		£24,634	15	9

## SECTION V.

## TOTAL NUMBER AND CLASS OF FOREST RESERVES.

As at present constituted under the Crown Lands Act, the following is a return showing the total number of each class and area of the timber reserves in the Colony:—

Reserves in Class A, regulations 7 and 8, including nineteen reserves partly in Class C.	Number of reserves.	Area in acres.
...	704	3,316,766 $\frac{1}{4}$
Reserves in Class B, regulations 7 and 8	16	72,405 $\frac{3}{8}$
Reserves in Class C, regulations 9 and 10	346	2,301,386 $\frac{1}{2}$
State Forest	1	1,831 $\frac{3}{4}$
Reserves for planting (101st section C. L. Act of 1884)	10	1,644 $\frac{3}{4}$

Total number of reserves from sale, after making deductions for those in two classes	1,058	.....
Total estimated area reserved	.....	5,694,034 $\frac{1}{2}$
		5,694,034 $\frac{1}{2}$

NOTE.—Eighteen reserves were cancelled, their area being 39,867 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres; and thirty-six reserves were reduced by 48,079 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres, thus making a total revocation of some 87,946 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres, which were required for settlement.

## SECTION VI.

## BOTANICAL WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

In this branch of the Department the year has been marked by a considerable amount of general forestry progress, and addition to the herbarium, carpological, and timber collections. Although we are still somewhat confined for want of room to show them off, the removal from Phillip-street to our new premises has created a very great improvement.

Mr. Maiden, the Consulting Botanist, states that most of the Foresters are now taking much interest in the discrimination of the trees in their respective districts, and, consequently, many points of interest have been elucidated in dealing with the specimens sent in by them. List of the aboriginal and other local names of trees in their respective districts were furnished by Mr. Forester Allan and Mr. Forester Kidston. They are very interesting and will be of considerable use when dealing with the descriptive matter in the work upon "The Forest Flora" of the Colony. Of the number and variety of the



the specimens forwarded, the Consulting Botanist speaks most highly of the collection made by Mr. Forester Brown, of Port Macquarie. Special reference is also made to the ample notes made by Messrs. Foresters Rudder, Pope, and Rotton.

Personally, Mr. Maiden had done a large amount of good work for the Department by botanical collections, analysis of barks, gum, resin, timber, and eucalyptus oils, besides assisting in the classification and arrangement of the large exhibit of the Department which has been sent to the Chicago Exhibition, and seeing generally to the branch of the Department under his charge.

From Mr. Maiden's return it appears as follows:—

That 443 packages of seeds were received during the year. These were chiefly of indigenous trees from Foresters.

Some valuable seeds were also obtained from the Deputy-Conservator of Forests, Octacamund, India; the Director of the Botanic Gardens, Jamaica; the Director of the Bureau of Forests, Tokio, Japan; and from W. S. Lyon, Esq., of the Forestry Department, California.

About 148 packages of seeds of various kinds were sent out to various parties as exchanges and for experimental purposes.

A large number of timber and bark specimens were also received and given away during the year.

Altogether, I am glad to report that this branch of the Department has done good and instructive work during the year.

## SECTION VII.

### REPORT OF SURVEY AND PLAN BRANCH.

THE plans in official use are lithographic copies of maps compiled by the Lands Department.

They consist of county maps on which all forest reserves are charted as soon as the *Gazette* notification is received, at the same time a lithographic copy of the parish map or a tracing showing the locality of the reserve and its surrounding features is forwarded to the Forester in whose district the reserve may be situated.

These county maps, being on a scale of 2 miles to an inch, are found to be of too small a scale to locate any operations which it may be proposed to carry out; therefore a system of charting the reserves on parish maps, on a scale of 40 chains to an inch, is gradually being introduced, and will be found to be of great convenience to the Department. As these parish maps will be obtained through the Lands Department no extra expenditure will be incurred.

When special plantations are formed in the country districts plans on a larger scale are prepared, in order to show the exact position and the number of trees planted from year to year. These plans are kept as office records, and for reference as required.

As the reserve boundaries are in many cases formed by the surveyed boundaries of selected or alienated portions, and in others by the natural features of the country, it has not been found necessary as yet to have them marked by survey, except in a few special cases.

The only surveying at present being done by this Department is where it is found necessary to locate belts of valuable timber, redefine boundaries of portions adjoining reserves, verify the position of doubtful cases of illegal cutting, &c.

Such cases as the above are performed by the officer in charge of the plans, who is a qualified surveyor.

## SECTION VIII.

### THE PLANTING AND THINNING OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR.

#### A.—*Red Cedar.*

1,500 red cedar plants were put out on a small reserve at Otford during August. The locality being a natural habitat of the red cedar species in former years, the young plants have taken kindly to the soil and are progressing favourably. Red cedar plants were also put out at Smith's Creek, and in reserves in the Glen Innes district. On Don Dorrigo Reserve no work has been carried out in the way of planting or thinning during the year. As mentioned in the Annual Report for 1890 planting was begun on this reserve as far back as 1884, and in 1890-91 over £800 was expended by this Department in thinning and planting.

The claims for land for settlement are such that it is contemplated by the Lands Department to cancel a large portion of this the most valuable cedar-growing reserve now remaining. In view of the fact that so much has been attempted in the way of timber conservation and propagation on this area, it is advisable that some action be taken by the Government to permanently allot some reasonably small portion of this reserve as a plantation area, otherwise, to all appearance, it is evident it is only a matter of time that the whole of this valuable reserved timber must pass into other hands.

#### B.—*The Red gum Forests of the Murray.*

Thinning operations on the red gum forests were commenced in April, 1891, and discontinued in June of the same year; the work being recommenced in November of the same year and continued up to April of 1892, £1,399 14s. 1d. being the amount expended, while the area operated upon is approximately put at about 7,500 acres. The work was carried out on the Moama Forest Reserve, in the county of Cadell, and on the adjoining Koondrook Forest Reserve, in the county of Wakool.

The approximate value of the red gum forests on the Murray is a difficult sum to arrive at, there being little or no available data as to the rate of growth of the various species of our hardwood trees.

The forest reserves within the counties of Hume, Denison, Townsend, Cadell, and Wakool comprise an area of about 256,500 acres, and allowing two trees to the acre on this area which are fit for saw-mill purposes, and these being worth 15s. each, we have a marketable asset of £256,500; and if all the trees that are matured, but not used for saw-mill purposes, could be utilised for railway sleepers and street blocks, then at least four times the amount previously mentioned would be obtained.

Since

Since a fair amount of settlement has been brought about resulting in large numbers of stock depasturing and eating down the grass and herbage, there have been fewer bush fires devastating the Murray forests; and while the timber-cutting, which has been an industry for the past thirty years, has reduced the quantity of matured timber—yet these forests to-day are more prolific in growth, and contain sounder young timber than they did formerly, owing to the less frequent destructive fires. The enormous growth of young healthy saplings has, however, its disadvantages, as they are so close together that they interfere with the growth of each other, and, therefore, judicious thinning is a necessity.

On the 7,500 acres already thinned, the Inspecting Forester reckons it would not be too much to reckon that fully 250 to the acre should arrive at maturity in ten, fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five years from now, maturing in rotation according to their present stages of growth, such computation giving at the low estimate of £1 per tree the sum of £1,875,000, and as the process of spontaneous reproduction is going on the supply can be easily kept up for all time under a judicious system of thinning.

There are something like 50,000 acres covered with a dense growth of young trees, which will, in all probability, never be marketable unless thinned.

If the growth of the young trees be assisted by proper treatment, then we may fairly expect a magnificent young forest in a few years, leaving 300 to 350 of the best trees to the acre, or 12,500,000 on the 50,000 acres, which, in from ten to twenty-five years, should be worth £1 each.

The balance of the Murray River Forest Reserves are not so thickly grown with young trees, but there is a very large number of trees upon them which might be estimated at ten or twelve million in all stages of growth; but it would be impossible to approximately estimate their value at the present time.

#### C.—Otford Plantation.

On a small forest reserve situated at Otford, on the Illawarra Railway Line, about 30 miles from Sydney, some 12 acres in a sheltered corner have been fenced in and planted with various timber-producing trees, indigenous and exotic.

The site chosen was at one time the natural home of the red cedar (*cedrela australis*), and upon this some 1,500 young cedar plants were put in.

The soil on the lower-lying portions of the area is a rich black loam, in which the plants have shown a wonderful vitality.

The exotic trees planted were English oak, ash, elm, and American catalpa, the total number of trees planted being 4,380.

The plants were put in among the natural bush and scrub, the very dense undergrowth only being cleared from around the sites of the plants.

Judging by the fair progress made over the four months ending December 31st, 1892, this plantation, in the course of a few years, will be a very interesting example of what can be done in tree (indigenous and exotic) planting in the moist climate of the coastal region.

#### D.—Wyong Plantation.

On this plantation some additional work has been done, some 14,200 plants having been put in, consisting of English oak, white cedar, American ash, American catalpa, Lombardy poplar, sugar gum, and eucalypts in varieties.

This plantation is unfortunately situated, in so far as it is subject to more or less inundation in a severely wet season; and, should the present crop of young plants meet with any disaster therefrom, it will be time to consider whether it is not advisable to throw up this area as a plantation, and sell or lease the property, if possible, for some other purpose.

#### E.—Hogan's Brush Plantation.

This plantation has now been in existence some five years, and the trees planted are coming well forward. Only some thirty young trees were planted this year to fill up any failures that had taken place.

#### F.—Wilcannia Plantation.

The Wilcannia plantation area is situated on the town common, about 2 miles from the township.

The plantation is 50 acres in extent, and has been fenced with a substantial fence, netted with rabbit-proof wire of a small mesh.

Five thousand plants were put in, of which some 3,000 were supplied from the Gosford Forest Nursery. They consisted of sugar gums, spotted gum, forest oak, and accacias of sorts.

The planting operations were effected in October, and reports to hand at the end of December show that a good majority of the plants from Gosford have survived the extreme heat of the summer so far.

Apart altogether from the success or otherwise of this plantation in the future, the action of the Minister for Mines, enabling the Forest Department to proceed with the work, has caused a healthy inquiry into the utility of tree-planting in the district, and no doubt some activity will be displayed in the future by private persons anxious to conserve or grow timber-trees, and, at the same time, beautify their homesteads.

#### G.—Broken Hill Plantation.

Various small areas have been allotted by the Department of Lands as available for experimental planting at Broken Hill. Should the necessary amount of money be voted by Parliament, some action will probably be taken in regard to tree-planting in the vicinity of the Barrier township, if the areas reserved are suitable and the seasons favourable.

#### H.—Wentworth Plantation.

The fact that an experimental plantation has been commenced at Wilcannia no doubt caused the attention of the authorities at Wentworth to be brought to bear upon the subject of timber production, as a request has been received from the municipal authorities of Wentworth for an experimental plantation area to be formed at that place. The carrying out of such work, however desirable, will mainly depend upon the amount of money available for planting purposes.

*I.—Wattle Conservation.*

Wattle forests and plantations have received a share of attention during the year.

At Tomaga £139 16s. 3d. has been expended in thinning the wattle, and no stripping has yet been done.

At Otford, apart from the expenditure incurred in fencing, planting, and thinning, there was an expenditure of £20 1s. 2d., against which £29 19s. 4d. was obtained for wattle-bark stripped.

At Bargo plantation £27 8s. 10d. was expended thinning the wattles, £20 9s. 10d. was expended in stripping, and £79 6s. 8d. were the receipts from wattle-bark obtained and sold.

*J.—The Planting in Glen Innes District.*

The young cedars planted on Forest Reserve 6,264, in the County of Drake, in 1891 are reported by Forester Deverell to be doing remarkably well; but those planted in June and July of this year on the reserve, owing to the lack of rain, have not progressed so well, about half only having survived.

On Reserve 1,433, County of Gough, American catalpa and English oaks were planted in September last. Of the 300 *catalpa speciosa*, Forester Deverell reports that they have made a wonderful growth, and fully three-quarters of those planted are doing remarkably well. The English oaks have not been so successful, about half only having struck. They appear to be healthy, but of slower growth than the catalpa.

*K.—Planting in the County of Durham.*

Forester Smith reports that the red cedar trees planted by him in 1891 on Mount Royal Timber Reserve have not latterly done so well as might have been expected. They have had to endure so very hot and dry weather, and out of 1,500 trees planted there are now only about 1,000 growing, which, however, are making good progress. The young cedars planted on Jock Smith's Creek, Paterson River, Forest Reserve 202 and 3,496, during the year, are reported to be growing splendidly.

*L.—Planting on Crawney Forest Reserve.*

Forester Powell reports that the trees planted at Crawney Forest Reserve have made a good start, there having been a splendid growing season.

## SECTION IX.

## THE INTRODUCTION OF EXOTIC TREES.

THE necessity for the introduction of exotic trees is not being lost sight of by the Department.

During the year some 9,000 exotic trees were put out upon reserves and plantations, apart altogether from the quantity of exotic trees distributed to public schools and corporate bodies.

These young trees consisted chiefly of English oak, elm, ash, American catalpa, poplar, &c.

If possible, a more extensive planting of similar trees will be undertaken upon reserves and plantation areas during 1893, the necessary plants having been reared at the State Forest Nursery, Gosford.

## SECTION X.

## CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

ONE hundred specimens of timber in the shape of slabs and flitches of various descriptions and sizes were prepared for the New South Wales Commission of the Chicago Exhibition under the supervision of the officers of the Department.

A number of miscellaneous exhibits of New South Wales timber was also prepared, consisting of red gum railway sleepers, sawn and hewn, the material having been obtained from the Murray River Forest Reserves. A red gum railway sleeper, which had been in use for some seventeen years on the Deniliquin-Moama Railway, was included among these exhibits.

Hewn railway sleepers of ironbark timber, obtained from Cooranbong, were shown as samples of timber in use on the New South Wales Railways; together with a sample railway sleeper of ironbark timber which had been originally obtained from Bargo Brush, about 50 miles from Sydney, and was laid on the railway line at Moss Vale in 1866; taken up finally, December, 1891; thus having been in use twenty-five years.

Dray-wheel naves, shafts, spokes, and fellows were prepared of ironbark, spotted gum, lancewood, yellow box, flooded gum, &c., bullock-yokes of Murrumbidgee oak, boat-knees of mangrove, honeysuckle, and tea-tree.

Black wattle (*Acacia decurrens*) chopped and ground of ordinary commercial quality was prepared; also bundles of shingles of forest oak, and gun-stocks of sycamore, black bean, forest oak, red bean, myall, blackwood, honeysuckle, and lightwood.

The Botanical Section received attention at the hands of Mr. J. H. Maiden, F.L.S., &c., Consulting Botanist to the Department. Over 100 herbarium specimens mounted on boards were prepared, illustrating some of the forest flora of New South Wales, as also specimens of seeds and seed vessels. Specimens of the bark of various indigenous trees were also prepared, being mounted on boards; the whole exhibit constituting an illustration of the timber, flora, and bark of the New South Wales forests.

With the valuable additions made to the timber exhibit by Mr. Alexander Kethel, on behalf of the Commissioners of New South Wales, and the beautiful suites of furniture manufactured of New South Wales woods, apart from exhibits contributed by private persons, this Colony is well represented in its timber products at the World's Fair, Chicago.

## SECTION XI.

## STATE FOREST NURSERY, GOSFORD.

At the State Forest Nursery, Gosford, the usual work of a Forest Nursery in the propagating of plants for the use of the Department has been carried out during the year, and young trees are being reared, and are obtainable in various stages of growth from seedlings upwards, grown in boxes, beds, pots, and bamboo tubes.

Further work has been carried out upon a portion of the State Forest Nursery area not previously utilised, resulting in about 9 acres being cleared and stumped, while about 5 acres of newly opened ground has been thoroughly trenched.

One hundred and twenty-five chains of additional drains have been made.

About 2,000 loads of alluvial soil have been carted on to the ground, and some 500 loads of gravel and stone laid down for walks and cart-ways within the property.

Some 235 yards of permanent hedges have been planted, and about 1½ acres have also been planted permanently with trees required for seed, cuttings, shade, shelter, and ornament.

Five hundred and twenty-seven young trees were planted on permanent borders.

The output from the Nursery has been some 24,000 trees and 200 shrubs planted on reserves and plantation areas, and 134,122 trees and shrubs were distributed to schools and public bodies in connection with Arbour Day.

The stock of plants in State Forest Nursery, Gosford, at December 31st, 1892, are given by the Superintendent as follows, and are valued at an overhead price of £22,000:—

Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Total.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Total.
<i>Araucaria excelsa</i> .....	Norfolk Island pine .....	5,918	<i>Laurus camphora</i> .....	Camphor laurel .....	3,600
<i>Araucaria Bidwillii</i> .....	Bunya bunya .....	1,100	<i>Melia composita</i> .....	White cedar .....	33,789
<i>Araucaria Cunninghamii</i> .....	Moreton Bay pine .....	300	<i>Morus alba</i> .....	White mulberry .....	8,362
<i>Acacia Baileyana</i> .....	Cootamundra wattle .....	70	<i>Morus var.</i> .....	Cuttings .....	1,101
<i>Acacia var.</i> .....	Acacia .....	300	<i>Olea, Europea</i> .....	Olive .....	35,038
<i>Achras australis</i> .....	Black apple .....	600	<i>Olea, Europea</i> .....	Olive seedlings .....	600
<i>Acer pseudo platanus</i> .....	Sycamore .....	792	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> .....	Mock orange .....	500
<i>Acer Negundo</i> .....	Canadian maple .....	244	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i> .....	.....	300
<i>Ailanthus glandulosa</i> .....	Tree of Heaven .....	250	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> .....	Date palm .....	1,000
<i>Arunda donax variegata</i> .....	Variegated bamboo reed .....	8,000	<i>Photinia serrulata</i> .....	.....	1,000
<i>Arundo Donax</i> .....	Bamboo reed .....	100,000	<i>Pinus insignis</i> .....	Remarkable pine .....	110,082
<i>Bohenia purpurea</i> .....	.....	500	<i>Pinus pinea</i> .....	Stone pine .....	1,386
<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> .....	Large-fruited cypress .....	1,048	<i>Pinus picea</i> .....	Norway spruce .....	270
<i>Cupressus Goveniana</i> .....	Goven's cypress .....	100	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> .....	Yellow pitch pine .....	1,120
<i>Cupressus Laesoniana</i> .....	Lawson's cypress .....	100	<i>Pinus canariensis</i> .....	Canary pine .....	400
<i>Cupressus, in varieties</i> .....	Cypress .....	5,350	<i>Pinus Thunbergi</i> .....	.....	2,000
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> .....	Upright cypress .....	9,963	<i>Pinus pinaster</i> .....	Cluster pine .....	23,729
<i>Cupressus pendula</i> .....	Drooping cypress .....	2,880	<i>Pinus halepensis</i> .....	Aleppo pine .....	17,778
<i>Cupressus orientalis</i> .....	Oriental cypress .....	2,016	<i>Pinus var.</i> .....	Mixed pine .....	5,150
<i>Cedrela australis</i> .....	Red cedar .....	7,076	<i>Podocarpus elata</i> .....	Colonial deal .....	2,200
<i>Cerasus lusitanica</i> .....	Portugal laurel .....	700	<i>Phormium tenax</i> .....	Flax .....	200
<i>Casuarina torulosa</i> .....	Forest oak .....	100	.....	Palms in varieties .....	2,300
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> .....	Japanese cedar .....	200	<i>Psidium cattleianum</i> .....	Guava .....	350
<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i> .....	Christmas-bush .....	500	<i>Paniflora edulis</i> .....	Passion fruit .....	500
<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i> .....	Karaka of New Zealand .....	335	<i>Pyracantha Spc.</i> .....	.....	500
<i>Castanea vesca</i> .....	Spanish chestnut .....	352	<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i> .....	Taraka of New Zealand .....	3,000
<i>Cornus serricea</i> .....	Dogwood .....	720	<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i> .....	Karo .....	300
<i>Cassia candolleana</i> .....	Native laburnum .....	100	<i>Photinia serrulata</i> .....	.....	8,640
<i>Cassia spc.</i> .....	.....	200	<i>Poinsettia gilliesii</i> .....	.....	50
<i>Ceratonia saliqua</i> .....	Carob bean .....	2,880	<i>Poinsettia pulcherrima</i> .....	.....	50
<i>Cerataegus oscyacantha</i> .....	Hawthorn .....	666	<i>Populus nigra</i> .....	Black poplar .....	528
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i> .....	Catalpa .....	8,533	<i>Populus alba</i> .....	White poplar .....	730
<i>Doryphora sassafras</i> .....	Sassafras .....	100	<i>Populus fastignata</i> .....	Upright poplar .....	10,350
<i>Dalliergia latifolia</i> .....	.....	200	<i>Platanus orientalis</i> .....	Plane-tree .....	2,340
<i>Eucalyptus calophylla</i> .....	West Australian red gum .....	300	<i>Quercus robur</i> .....	English oak .....	24,312
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxydon</i> .....	White ironbark .....	200	<i>Raphiolepis intermediate</i> .....	Indian hawthorn .....	500
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> .....	Tallow-wood .....	200	<i>Raphiolepis ovata</i> .....	Indian hawthorn .....	3,330
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> .....	Blackbutt .....	240	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i> .....	Indian hawthorn .....	470
<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> .....	Spotted gum .....	100	<i>Schinus molle</i> .....	Pepper-tree .....	10,450
<i>Eucalyptus, in varieties</i> .....	Mixed .....	8,428	<i>Salix Russelliana</i> .....	Basket willow .....	3,700
<i>Eucalyptus corynocalyx</i> .....	Sugar gum .....	55,400	<i>Salix species</i> .....	Willow .....	400
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> .....	Yellow box .....	200	<i>Salix Babylonica</i> .....	Weeping willow .....	880
<i>Elaeocarpus holopteralus</i> .....	Blueberry ash .....	300	<i>Salix aurea</i> .....	Golden willow .....	4,882
<i>Eugenia Smithii</i> .....	Lilly pilly .....	3,300	<i>Sterculia acerifolia</i> .....	Flame-tree .....	300
<i>Erythrina Bidwillii</i> .....	Coral tree .....	1,175	<i>Spartium scoparium</i> .....	Broom .....	300
<i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i> .....	Blueberry ash .....	184	<i>Spartium</i> .....	Spanish Broom .....	300
<i>Frenela endlicherii</i> .....	Black pine .....	3,000	<i>Sterculia diversifolia</i> .....	Kurrajong .....	1,053
<i>Frenela Macleayana</i> .....	Port Macquarie pine .....	100	<i>Tristania laurina</i> .....	Water-gum .....	700
<i>Ficus macrophylla</i> .....	Moreton Bay fig .....	5,300	<i>Tristania conferta</i> .....	White box .....	1,500
<i>Fraxinus aurea</i> .....	Golden ash .....	5	<i>Tilia Europea</i> .....	Lindon tree .....	1,292
<i>Fraxinus excelsa</i> .....	English ash .....	250	<i>Tamarix gallica</i> .....	Tamarisk .....	550
<i>Fraxinus americana</i> .....	American ash .....	1,848	<i>Ulmus chinensis</i> .....	Chinese elm .....	148
<i>Gmelina Leichhardtii</i> .....	White beech .....	1,100	<i>Ulmus campestris</i> .....	English elm .....	7,000
<i>Grevillea robusta</i> .....	Silky oak .....	2,200	.....	Yurcas .....	622
.....	Gungarian acacia .....	100	.....	.....	.....
<i>Hymenosperum flavum</i> .....	.....	500	Creepers in varieties .....	(Mixed) .....	1,000
<i>Hibiscus heterophylla</i> .....	.....	256	Plants in varieties .....	.....	6,200
<i>Hibiscus chinensis</i> .....	.....	210	Flowering plants .....	.....	5,000
<i>Idea Polycarpa (Japan)</i> .....	.....	1,000	Ferns, lycopods, begonias, and coleus .....	.....	1,000
<i>Jacaranda mimosaefolia</i> .....	Jacaranda .....	381	Fruit trees .....	.....	200
<i>Lagunaria Patersonii</i> .....	White oak .....	7,250	Mixed varieties of fruit trees and flowering shrubs and plants .....	.....	18,671
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i> .....	Privet .....	500	.....	.....	.....
<i>Ligustrum pubescens</i> .....	Privet .....	50,660	.....	.....	.....
<i>Lyopodium stoloniferum</i> .....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....
<i>Lasiandra macerantha</i> .....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	Total ...	686,583

## SECTION XII.

## ARBOR DAY.

THE Hon. T. M. Slattery, Minister for Mines and Agriculture, together with the Hon. F. B. Suttor, Minister for Education, having arranged that Arbor Day was to be held on the 19th August, 1892, every endeavour was made by the Department to facilitate the successful carrying out of the work of tree-planting on that day.

Plants were supplied to the schools from the Gosford State Forest Nursery.

Catalogues of trees ready for distribution were issued to schools and corporate bodies.

It is estimated that during the year something like 130,000 trees and shrubs were distributed by the Forest Department to schools and corporate bodies in connection with Arbor Day.

Should Arbor Day be continued in 1893 there will be something like 200,000 trees and shrubs available at the Forest Nursery for distribution.

## SECTION XIII.

THE Staff at the end of the year were as follows :—

Director-General	... J. Ednie-Brown.	Assistant Forester	... F. E. Brunker.
Secretary	... P. J. Holdsworth.	Acting Forester	... H. K. Cavaye (Lord Howe Island).
Consulting Botanist	... J. H. Maiden.	Do	... G. G. Benson.
Inspecting Forester	... J. M'Keown.	Overseer of Nursery	... J. M'Coig.
Do	... J. A. Manton.	Forester	... J. S. Taylor.
Relieving Officer	... H. V. Jackson.	Do	... G. R. Brown.
Chief Clerk	... W. F. Piper.	Do	... J. G. Condell.
First Clerk	... J. S. Cheesbrough.	Do	... E. J. Deverell.
Accountant	... W. C. Hinwood.	Do	... J. Guilfoyle.
Clerk of Records	... G. W. Whatmore.	Do	... T. H. B. M'Gee.
Clerk	... J. R. Bell.	Do	... S. Payten.
Do	... T. F. C. Binny.	Do	... H. W. Powell.
Do	... J. E. Davies.	Do	... H. O. Rotton.
Draftsman	... O. Dimelow.	Do	... R. L. Siddons.
Clerk	... J. A. Quinlan.	Do	... O. Wilshire.
Do	... A. S. Walker.	Do	... E. Cobcroft.
Do	... J. D. Smith.	Do	... J. H. Smith.
Do	... E. E. O'Connor.	Do	... W. Macdonald.
Forester	... J. S. Allan.	Do	... W. F. Crowley.
Do	... F. P. Huxham.	Do	... J. W. Chanter.
Do	... J. Martin.	Assistant Forester	... J. G. Postlethwaite.
Do	... W. Mecham.	Do	... W. Byron.
Do	... T. Kidston.	Do	... W. Coulter.
Do	... R. Stevenson.	Cadet	... P. Holdsworth, jun.
Do	... A. E. Stopford.	Do	... G. Macfarland.
Do	... A. Rudder.	Messenger	... J. J. Watson.
Do	... C. Marriott.	Do	... J. Kennerk.
Do	... W. P. Pope.	Office-keeper	... A. O'Loughlin.
Do	... Edward Kingsford.		
Assistant Forester	... G. King.		

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**FORESTRY DEPARTMENT.**

(REPORT BY LATE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF FORESTS ON.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 May, 1893.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 28th February, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A copy of the Report submitted in January last by Mr. J. Ednie Brown  
“ (late Director-General of Forests) to the Honorable the Minister for  
“ Mines, giving a summary of operations carried out by the Forestry  
“ Department during the year 1892.”

(*Mr. Dickens.*)

The Director-General of Forests to The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

Forest Department, Sydney, 17 January, 1893.

In view of the discussion which may take place on the Estimates coming before Parliament, I have the honor to hand you herewith, for the information of the controlling Minister, some notes in regard to the operations of the Forest Department up to date, and the permanent work resulting therefrom, over and above the usual work of supervision exercised by the field staff.

I have, &c.,

J. EDNIE BROWN,  
Director-General of Forests.

For the information of the Minister.—H.W., 18/1/93. Seen. The Estimates were decided and approved by the Cabinet before this minute came to hand.—T.M.S., 19/1/93. The Director-General.—H.W., 19/1/93. Record and put away.—J.E.B., 20/1/93.

Following are a few brief notes in regard to the operations of the Department during the last few years :—

1. Trees planted at Otford, county Cumberland :—English oak, American ash, English elm, Lombardy poplar, American catalpa, and red cedar ; in all, 3,880.  
The trees planted at Otford were obtained from the Gosford Nursery, probably raised before Mr. Brown's appointment. Most of the trees sent out of the nursery are two years old and upwards.
2. Trees planted at Smith's Creek, county Durham :—Red cedar, 350.  
The trees planted at Smith's Creek were obtained from an adjacent spot and transplanted.
3. Trees planted, Glen Innes District :—American catalpa, English oak, and red cedar ; in all, 800.  
The trees planted in Glen Innes District were (1) cedars from reserves 11,453, and 6,264, and (2) other trees from Gosford Nursery, which were probably raised before Mr. Brown's appointment.
4. Trees planted at Wyong Plantation :—English oak, white cedar, American ash, American catalpa, Lombardy poplar, sugar gum, and other varieties of eucalypts ; in all, 14,200.  
The trees planted at Wyong were obtained from Gosford Nursery. The plantation was acquired in May, 1887 ; fenced in November, 1890 ; ploughed in April, 1890 ; and planting commenced in January, 1891. No trees were planted at Wyong prior to Mr. Brown's appointment, but the trees were raised before such appointment.

5.

951—

[770 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material, £2 7s. 6d.)]

5. Trees planted at Wilcannia:—Sugar gum, spotted gum, forest oak, and honey locust; in all, 5,006. The trees planted at Wilcannia were obtained from the Gosford Nursery and from the Forest Department, Adelaide; 5,000 plants were put in, of which 3,000 came from the Gosford Nursery. Of the Gosford lot 25 per cent. are reported to be doing well. The South Australian trees perished, owing, it is said, to defective packing. The cost on the plantation was £260 12s. 4d.
6. Trees planted at Mullet Creek:—Mangroves, 3,402. The trees planted at Mullet Creek were mangrove seedlings obtained from the creeks, and they were planted in October and November, 1892, to protect the railway embankment.
7. Trees planted at Hogan's Brush:—Lombardy poplar, kurrajong, white cedar, and maple-leaved plane; in all, 30. The trees planted at Hogan's Brush were obtained from the Macleay and Clarence Rivers and Gosford Nursery. They were planted in 1886 and 1891. Those from Gosford were raised before Mr. Brown's appointment.
8. Total number of trees planted on reserves and plantations, 1892:—27,668. Such of these as came from the Gosford Nursery had probably been there two or three years.
9. Trees distributed to schools and public bodies, 1892:—130,000. The trees distributed to schools, &c., in 1892 were propagated at Gosford Nursery, and were mostly two years old when distributed in 1891 and 1892.
10. Estimated total value of trees distributed to schools and public bodies at an average value of 1s. each (1892), £6,500.
11. Estimated total value of trees planted on reserves and plantations at an average value of 1s. each (1892), £1,383 8s.
12. Total value of trees and shrubs distributed and planted in 1892, £7,883 8s.
13. Stock of plants and shrubs at Gosford State Nursery, December 31, 1892—700,000, £22,000. The stock of plants, &c., at nursery in 1892, were propagated at the nursery.
14. Total estimated value of plants distributed, trees planted by the Department, and stock on hand at Gosford State Forest Nursery, December 31, 1892, £29,885 8s.
15. In addition to the above work of planting and propagating trees, the general supervision of reserves and Crown timbered lands has been exercised by the field staff of the Department; checking unlicensed cutting of timber; seeing to the due payment of royalties; inspecting prickly pear leases and lands, and attending to ring-barking cases.
16. The trees planted during 1891, 16,450. The trees planted in 1891 were propagated at the Nursery from seeds and cuttings in 1889 and 1890 and 1891.
17. Trees distributed to schools and public bodies in 1891, 75,000. The trees distributed to schools in 1891 were propagated at Gosford Nursery, commencing in 1889 and 1890, from seeds and cuttings.
18. Trees planted during 1892, 27,668.
19. Trees distributed to schools and public bodies (1892), 130,000.
20. Total number of trees planted and distributed, 1891 and 1892, 249,118.
21. In addition to the value of plants put out upon reserves and plantations during 1892, and which are valued at £1,383 8s., there are some 6,000 young trees of five years' growth at Hogan's Brush Plantation, valued at £1,500; and other small reserve plantations of red cedar, valued at £100—making a total of £2,983 8s.
22. Permanently improved properties made by the Department, such as the State Forest Nursery at Gosford, Wyong Plantation, Otford Plantation, Wilcannia Plantation:—Consisting of cleared and improved lands, dwellings, bush-houses, fencing, wells, tanks, draining, road-making, &c., at a low valuation, £3,526 3s. 4d. The expenditure incurred in clearing, &c., at Gosford Nursery, prior to Mr. Brown's appointment, was £3,513 4s. 3d., and the number of trees then in the Nursery was 250,000. Since Mr. Brown's appointment the cost has been £6,489 15s. 1d.; the number of trees in the Nursery at the end of 1892 was 700,000, being 1, 2 and 3 years' old. At Wyong nothing was expended in planting, &c., prior to Mr. Brown's arrival. The cost since has been £462 10s. 3d.
23. Besides the above properties, there are the forests of natural indigenous growth, which have been operated upon by thinning, &c., the most important of which is the Red Gum Forest Area, operated upon on the Murray River frontage. Taken at an average of, say, 350 young trees to the acre, over 7,500 acres, at an average price of 1s. each, this portion of forest reserve represents, say, in round numbers, £131,000.
24. And it must be borne in mind that on this area there are merchantable trees worth from 10s. to 35s. each as piles, while there is the whole of the 450,000 acres of river frontage reserves containing merchantable timber, upon which thinning operations have not yet been commenced. The thinning operations on the Murray River red gum forest reserves were commenced in April, and discontinued in June, 1891, being then recommenced in November of the same year, extending to April, 1892. In the latter year there were on an average twenty-three men engaged per month, the total cost in connection with work to date being £1,899 14s. 1d., and the area operated upon, some 7,500 acres. The work has been carried out in the Moama Forest Reserve, in the county of Cadell, and on the adjoining Koondrook Forest Reserve, in the county of Wakool, where the growth of young trees was so dense that it was impossible to ride through it, and had it been left much longer in that state nearly the whole of the trees would have simply become useless. Where the thinning operations have been carried out the Colony is possessed of a magnificent young forest of splendid straight-growing trees, from 10 feet to 70 feet in height, averaging about 350 to the acre. They have made excellent progress. In about two years

years the Government will be able to supply from the land first operated upon a considerable number of 60 to 70-foot piles, from 16 to 20 inches in diameter, at 3 feet from the ground. These trees were not more than 10 to 12 inches in diameter when thinning operations were first commenced. The question of thinning out the Murray River forest reserves is of national importance, and every penny expended in the work is an investment bound to be profitable in the future, and this is obtained from land utterly unsuited to any other purpose, excepting the grazing of stock for a few months in the year when the flood waters of the Murray River have subsided, and the system of thinning is an inexpensive system of insuring a continuous supply of valuable timber in the future. The approximate value of the matured red gum on the Murray may be stated as over several millions of pounds sterling.

25. After the red gum forests come the areas of wattle growth, which have been dealt with by the Department, such as the plantations at Tomago, Otford, and Bargo, and which are now coming in for stripping.
26. On Don Dorrigo Forest Reserve, one of the few remaining centres for the obtaining of red cedar, a large sum of money has been expended from time to time in cedar planting and clearing. The Department is, however, unable to now take credit for any operations thereon, the reserve having been surveyed and cut up into areas for settlement.

On Don Dorrigo Reserve about 23,000 cedar seedlings and root cuttings were transplanted in the reserve, and seed-beds were made, at a total cost of £1,890 5s. 11d. prior to the appointment of the late Director-General; and, since his appointment, the trees have been thinned and the undergrowth cleared away, at a cost of £1,135 10s., but no planting has been done.

27. When the whole of the operations of the Forest Department are shown, it is soon apparent that while statements of revenue and expenditure may show what appears to be an excess of expenditure over revenue, such is not a loss involved in the ordinary work of forest supervision by a field staff, but is represented in tangible assets of a more or less valuable nature; and without falling back upon the natural wealth of our red gum, cedar, or wattle forests, which have been improved at the cost of the Department, the permanently-improved properties in the shape of state forest nursery and fenced-in plantation areas, with a stock of plants taken at a valuation, will show the Department to be in credit.





1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**NATIONAL PARK TRUST.**

(REPORT FROM 1 JANUARY, 1891, TO 31 DECEMBER, 1891.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 September, 1892.*

The Acting Chairman of the National Park Trust to The Colonial Secretary.

National Park Trust Office, 3, O'Connell-street, Sydney, 18 August, 1892.

Sir,

The Trustees of the National Park have the honor to present you with an Annual Report of their operations from the 1st January to 31st December, 1891.

It is with deep regret the Trustees have to state they were deprived of the valuable services of the Secretary, Mr. J. E. Ormiston, whose lamented death occurred during the year.

During the period abovenamed, the following alterations in Trust have been made, viz.:—Joseph H. Carruthers, Esq., M.P. (in place of Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G., deceased), Maurice J. O'Connor, Esq., M.R.C.P., &c. (in place of the late Honorable Geoffrey Eagar, resigned), Charles Alfred Lee, Esq., M.P. (in place of Edward Bingham Woodhouse, Esq., J.P., deceased), the Honorable John Davies, C.M.G., (in place of George Frederick Want, Esq., whose seat was declared vacant in consequence of his absence from the Colony), and Francis Abigail, Esq., J.P. (in place of Varney Parkes, Esq., M.P., resigned), were appointed Trustees. Alterations in Trust.

The Trustees have again much pleasure in referring to the continued interest manifested by the public in the various attractions of the Park—the number of visitors having greatly exceeded that of previous years. Visitors to Park.

As stated in former reports, the rules for prohibiting shooting are being strictly enforced, so as to encourage the increase of birds which abound in the Park. Great care has also been exercised in the preservation of the flora, and all available means used to make this grand National Domain popular and worthy of the Colony. Shooting prohibited.  
Flora.

The principal works carried out during the year are as follows:—

A rustic bridge, constructed on piles, available for vehicles, has been erected across Kangaroo Creek, at the junction of Port Hacking River, affording the public access to a large and picturesque part of the park hitherto only reached by boats. Varney Bridge, across Kangaroo Creek.

A road has been formed leading to and across the bridge on to the western side of Robertson Grove; the grove has been cleared of useless trees and undergrowth, and sown with grass-seed: It is now a delightful retreat, and will become one of the favourite resorts of the park, more especially as an aviary is in course of erection there for the preservation of Australian birds and acclimatising purposes. Road to and from Varney Bridge, and Improvements at Robertson Grove.

A portion of the Park now called Kookaburra Flat, situated on the western side of the river, has been cleared of all trees and undergrowth, leaving only the palms and tree-ferns. Six acres have been sown with grass-seed. The ground has been kept in good order, and will prove highly advantageous for picnic parties. Kookaburra Flat.

Fig Tree Flat, about 2 miles up the river from Audley, has been cleared and laid down with grass. Rustic tables, &c., have been placed there for the convenience of picnic parties. Fig-tree Flat.

The flat on the western side of Kangaroo Creek, opposite Audley, has been cleared and cultivated. Other flats previously cleared have been kept free from undergrowth, and all practical means used for encouraging the growth of grass. Flats.

This portion of the Park has also been cleared of under-scrub, sown with grass seed, and otherwise improved. Farnell Downs.

An efficient and substantial causeway has been constructed across the ford leading from the Waterfall to Lady Carrington Road. The causeway impounds a fine sheet of water for about a mile. This improvement is a great boon to the travelling public, who can now safely cross the river at all times. River improvements and causeway.

Snagging.	The navigable waters have been kept clear of snags and falling timber, both above and below the dam.
Jetties.	A good and substantial pile jetty has been erected for boating parties at Audley, on the fresh water. A similar one has also been erected for the convenience of the public at Want's Beach, about a quarter of a mile below the dam.
Dredging.	The steam dredge, under the directions of the Harbours and Rivers Department, has greatly improved the river, making the upper part of it, from Wentworth Hut to the Bay, near Swallow Rock, navigable at all tides for large pleasure boats and steam launches.
Buoys.	Two large buoys have been laid down at Jibbon Beach, inside Port Hacking Heads, providing for safe, sheltered holding-ground for coasting vessels in bad weather, and for pleasure yachts or steam launches.
Garie Road.	The road leading to Garie Beach (a favourite fishing resort) has been thoroughly repaired, all landslips at the lower end removed, and it is now a beautiful and interesting drive down to the beach.
Lady Carrington Road.	About half-a-mile of this road has been widened, reformed, and ballasted, several landslips removed, larger culverts constructed, and the road throughout maintained in good working order.
Finger-posts.	Finger-posts have been placed at all junctions of roads and pathways, directing the public on their way to the most remote parts of the park—a much appreciated convenience.
Fencing.	About 1 mile of substantial fencing has been erected round the cultivated land and parts specially reserved for recreation purposes.
Buildings.	A Board-room has been added to the Trustees cottage; four cottages have been built on convenient sites for the Park employees; and a kitchen has been erected at Audley to meet public requirements.
Water-supply.	A windmill has been erected which efficiently supplies all water requisite for the main establishment at Audley.
Net-fishing.	All net-fishing has been, with great difficulty, kept in check through rangers by order of the Trustees, thereby preserving the river bed as breeding ground, and affording sport for line fishermen who highly appreciate the efforts made to conserve the fish for visitors recreation.
Deer Park	Further portions of the Deer Park have been cleared, and the deer are improving and increasing in numbers. There are at present about twenty head. It has been considered advisable to erect a cottage at Point Danger, near Wentworth Hut, and steps are now being taken to carry this out. It is one of the most picturesque out-looks on the river.
General.	The whole of the buildings, roads, &c., throughout the park, have been maintained in good order during the year.

In concluding this report, the Trustees have again to express their thanks to the Legislature for the liberality bestowed, enabling them to conserve the interest and enjoyment of the public in connection with this grand National Reserve, and trust in future sufficient funds will be granted to carry out further improvements.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH GRAHAM,

Acting Chairman National Park Trust.

## APPENDIX.

### REVENUE and Expenditure for year ended 31st December, 1891.

Revenue.			Expenditure.			
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Mercantile Bank .....			190	5	5	
Amount voted by Parliament .....	4,000	0 0				
Amount special grant for causeway ...	300	0 0				
Royalty on bricks and gravel .....	88	8 6				
Rents received .....	133	19 4				
			4,522	7	10	
General improvement account, over- draft at Commercial Bank of Aus- tralia .....			1,134	0	5	
			£ 5,546	13	8	
By Mercantile Bank .....						318 14 4
Salaries and office rent .....	227	0 0				
Repairs to steam launch .....	90	12 6				
Purchase of boat .....	30	4 0				
Horses feed, harness, &c. ....	211	5 1				
General carpentry .....	196	10 6				
Land clearing and plantations .....	301	6 9				
Rangers .....	462	8 0				
Snagging Port Hacking River .....	24	0 0				
Bridge over Kangaroo Creek .....	120	0 0				
Causeway over Port Hacking River	300	0 0				
Miscellaneous and general expenses	248	12 3				
General improvements and main- tenance, &c. ....	2,903	7 0				
						5,115 6 1
Amount to credit, Revenue account	389	8 4				
"    Fencing account	20	14 11				
"    Dam account.....	2	10 0				
						412 13 3
						£ 5,546 13 8

WALTER BRADLEY,  
Honorary Treasurer.

THOS. YOUNG,  
Secretary, National Park Trust.

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC PARKS.

(RETURN SHOWING EXPENDITURE FOR PURCHASING AND MAINTAINING RECREATION RESERVES  
AND,—FROM 1st JANUARY, 1880.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 September, 1892.*

*[Laid on the Table of the House in accordance with a promise made by the Honorable the Minister for  
Lands in answer to Question No. 1, Votes and Proceedings No. 92, of 25th February last.]*

RETURN showing the Expenditure for purchasing and maintaining Public Parks and Recreation Reserves in the City and Suburbs since 1st January, 1880, and the same for Public Parks and Recreation Reserves in Country Districts :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS—						
Centennial Park ... ..	198,277	0	7			
Botanic Gardens ... ..	72,300	15	10			
Government Domains ... ..	31,572	18	1			
Garden Palace Grounds ... ..	13,546	1	7			
All other Reserves ... ..	282,811	0	0			
				598,507	16	1
IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS ... ..				132,518	0	0
ON THE NATIONAL PARK ... ..				34,525	0	0
Total ... ..				£765,550	16	1

Account Branch, Department of Lands,  
13th June, 1892.

VICTOR COHEN,  
Accountant.



1893-3.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR AND IN CONNECTION WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT AND CONSTRUCTION OF A PUBLIC RECREATION GROUND AT ULMARRA.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 51 Vic. No. 37.

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

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The  
to wit. } Right Honourable VICTOR ALBERT  
GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, a Member  
(L.S.) of Her Majesty's Most Honourable  
Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross  
of the Most Distinguished Order of  
JERSEY, } Saint Michael and Saint George,  
Governor. } Governor and Commander-in-Chief of  
the Colony of New South Wales and  
its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the establishment and construction of a Public Recreation Ground at Ulmarra, in the said Colony, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are lawfully available: And whereas the land described in the Schedule hereto is required for the construction of the said works: Now, I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do, by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette and in one or more newspapers published or circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, declare that the Crown Land comprised within the description set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such description has been resumed, for the public purpose hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the construction of a Public Recreation Ground at Ulmarra, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said land shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned

Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interest, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent, further, that the legal estate therein together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a Trustee; and I declare that the following is the Schedule of the land hereinbefore referred to:—

## SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Ulmarra, county of Clarence, and Colony of New South Wales, containing by admeasurement 10 acres: Commencing at a point on the north side of a road one chain wide bearing south 89 degrees 41 minutes west and distant 6 chains 61 links from the south-east corner of portion 7; and bounded thence on the south by part of the north side of that road bearing south 89 degrees 41 minutes west 10 chains to the south-east corner of Frederick Forayth's 1 acre; thence on the west by the east boundary of that allotment and its prolongation northerly forming part of the east boundary of S. Mawhinney's land bearing north 21 minutes east 10 chains and  $\frac{1}{2}$  a link; thence on the north by a line bearing north 89 degrees 41 minutes east 10 chains; and thence on the east by a line bearing south 21 minutes west 10 chains and  $\frac{1}{2}$  a link, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued Ms. 360 Gfn.; and said to be in the possession of John Lee, jun.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



1892.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR AND IN CONNECTION WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PUBLIC PARK AT ST. MARY'S, PARISH OF MELVILLE, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.)

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

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

NEW SOUTH WALES, ) Proclamation by His Excellency The  
to wit. ) Right Honourable VICTOR ALBERT  
GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, a Member  
of Her Majesty's Most Honourable  
(L.S.) Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross  
By Deputation from of the Most Distinguished Order of  
His Excellency: Saint Michael and Saint George,  
FREDK. M. DARLEY, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of  
Lieutenant-Governor. the Colony of New South Wales and  
its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the establishment of a Public Park at St. Mary's, in the said Colony, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are lawfully available: And whereas the land described in the Schedule hereto is required for the construction of the said works: Now, I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette and in one or more newspapers published or circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, declare that the Crown Land comprised within the description set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such description has been resumed, for the public purpose hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the establishment of a Public Park at St. Mary's, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said land shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on

behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent, further, that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a Trustee; and I declare that the following is the Schedule of the land hereinbefore referred to:—

## SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the village of St. Mary's, parish of Melville, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, containing 5 acres 1 rood and 25 perches: Commencing at the intersection of the south-western side of Princes-street with the south-eastern side of the Great Western Road; and bounded thence on the north-west by that side of that road to its intersection with the north-eastern side of Albert-street; thence on the south-west by that side of that street to its intersection with the north-eastern side of Putland-street; thence on the south-west by that side of that street to its intersection with the south-western side of Princes-street before mentioned; and thence on the north-east by that side of that street, to the point of commencement.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!





1892.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR AND IN CONNECTION WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PUBLIC PARK AT HINTON, PARISH OF SEAHAM, COUNTY OF DURHAM.)

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

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

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The  
to wit. } Right Honourable VICTOR ALBERT  
GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, a Member  
(L.S.) } of Her Majesty's Most Honourable  
Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross  
of the Most Distinguished Order of  
JERSEY, } Saint Michael and Saint George,  
Governor. } Governor and Commander-in-Chief of  
the Colony of New South Wales and  
its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the establishment of a Public Park at Hinton, in the said Colony, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are lawfully available: And whereas the land described in the schedule hereto is required for the construction of the said works: Now, I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette, and in one or more newspapers published or circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, declare that the Crown Land comprised within the description set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such description has been resumed, for the public purpose hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the establishment of a Public Park at Hinton, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said land shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on

behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent, further, that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a Trustee; and I declare that the following is the Schedule of the land hereinbefore referred to:—

## SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Seaham, county of Durham, and Colony of New South Wales: Commencing at a point bearing south 89 degrees 37 minutes west and distant 25 chains 55 links from Hinton Trigonometrical Station; and bounded thence by a line bearing west 8 chains 6 links; thence by a line bearing north 4 chains  $\frac{1}{10}$  links; thence by a line bearing north 88 degrees 20 minutes west 2 chains 55 links; thence by a line bearing north 1 chain 3 links; thence by a line bearing south 87 degrees 20 minutes east 2 chains 55 links; thence by a line bearing north 3 chains 99  $\frac{1}{2}$  links; thence by a line bearing east 8 chains 6 links; and thence by a line bearing south 8 chains 99 links, to the point of commencement. Containing 7 acres 2 roods, and said to be in the possession of R. C. Dillon.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



1892.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR AND IN CONNECTION WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PUBLIC PARK AT MOSS VALE, PARISH OF BONG BONG, COUNTY OF CAMDEN)

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

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

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The  
to wit. } Right Honourable VICTOR ALBERT  
(L.S.) } GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, a Member  
of Her Majesty's Most Honourable  
Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross  
of the Most Distinguished Order of  
Saint Michael and Saint George,  
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of  
the Colony of New South Wales and  
its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the establishment of a Public Park at Moss Vale, in the said Colony, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are lawfully available: And whereas the land described in the Schedule hereto is required for the construction of the said works: Now, I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do, by this notification, to be published in the Gazette, and in one or more newspapers published or circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, declare that the Crown Land comprised within the description set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such description has been resumed, for the public purpose hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the establishment of a Public Park at Moss Vale, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said land shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations

estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent further that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a Trustee; and I declare that the following is the Schedule of the land hereinbefore referred to:—

## SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Bong Bong, county of Camden, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of a grant of 700 acres to Wm. Hutchinson: Commencing at the intersection of the western side of Lackey Road by the southern side of Lytton Road, being a point bearing north 39 degrees 9 minutes west and distant 37 chains 72 links from the point of intersection of the south-eastern side of the Moss Vale to Bowral Road by the south-western side of the branch road to Burrawang; and bounded thence on the east by part of the western side of Lackey Road, being a line bearing south 12 degrees 36 minutes west 12 chains 88 links; on the south by a line bearing north 83 degrees 50 minutes west 11 chains to the south-eastern corner of allotment 9 of section A, Austermere Estate subdivision; on the west by the eastern boundary of that allotment and an eastern side of Lytton Road, being a line bearing north 6 degrees 10 minutes east 12 chains 80 links; on the north by a south side of Lytton Road, being a line bearing south 83 degrees 50 minutes east 12 chains 44 links, to the point of commencement,—containing 15 acres, and said to be in the possession and occupation of the Honorable John Lackey.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereunto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



1892.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR AND IN CONNECTION WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PUBLIC RECREATION GROUND AT PLATTSBURG, PARISH OF HEXHAM, COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.)

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

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

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency, The  
to wit. } Right Honourable VICTOR ALBERT  
GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, a Member  
(L.S.) } of Her Majesty's Most Honourable  
Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross  
of the Most Distinguished Order of  
Saint Michael and Saint George,  
JERSEY, } Governor and Commander-in-Chief of  
Governor. } the Colony of New South Wales and  
its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the establishment and construction of a Public Recreation Ground at Plattsburg, in the said Colony, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are lawfully available: And whereas the land described in the Schedule hereto is required for the construction of the said works: Now, I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette and in one or more newspapers published or circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, declare that the Crown Land comprised within the description set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such description has been resumed, for the public purpose hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the construction of a Public Recreation Ground at Plattsburg, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said land shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works

and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent, further, that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a Trustee; and I declare that the following is the Schedule of the land hereinbefore referred to:—

## SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Hexham, county of Northumberland: Commencing on the east side of the road from Plattsburg to Ironbark Creek, at a point bearing south 5 degrees 1 minute west 13 chains 61 links from the north-west corner of J. Brooks' 320 acres, portion 24; and bounded thence on the west by that side of that road bearing south 20 degrees 9 minutes west 6 chains 39 links; on the south-west by a line bearing south 69 degrees 51 minutes east 16 chains 87 links; on the east by a line bearing north 11 degrees 38 minutes west 12 chains 6 links; and on the north by a line bearing west 11 chains 21 links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued Ms. 445 Mp., containing 12 acres and said to be in the possession of C. Crutch.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twelfth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



1892.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR AND IN CONNECTION WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PUBLIC RECREATION GROUND AT DOUBLE BAY, PARISH OF ALEXANDRIA, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.)

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

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

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The  
to wit. } Right Honourable VICTOR ALBERT  
GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, a Member  
(L.S.) of Her Majesty's Most Honourable  
Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross  
of the Most Distinguished Order of  
JERSEY, Saint Michael and Saint George,  
Governor. Governor and Commander-in-Chief  
of the Colony of New South Wales and  
its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the establishment and construction of a Public Recreation Ground at Double Bay, in the said Colony, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are lawfully available: And whereas the land described in the Schedule hereto is required for the construction of the said works: Now, I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette and in one or more newspapers published or circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, declare that the Crown Land comprised within the description set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such description has been resumed, for the public purpose hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the construction of a Public Recreation Ground at Double Bay, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said land shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on

behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent, further, that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a Trustee; and I declare that the following is the Schedule of the land hereinafter referred to:—

## SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Double Bay, parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales: Commencing at a point bearing north 29 degrees 16 minutes east and distant 60½ links from the intersection of the north-eastern side of William-street with the south-eastern side of Adeiaide-place West; and bounded thence on the north-west, south-west, and south-east by the Steyne Recreation Reserve, being lines bearing south 20 degrees 13 minutes west 1 chain 57 links, south 69 degrees 28 minutes east 1 chain 82 links, and north 19 degrees 33 minutes east 1 chain 36 links; and on the north-east by a fenced line bearing north-westerly, to the point of commencement,—containing by admeasurement 1 rood and 4 perches, and said to be in the possession and occupation of O. H. Lewis and Samuel Richardson.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!





1892.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR AND IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXTENSION OF ST. PETER'S PARK,  
PARISH OF PETERSHAM, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.)

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

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

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The  
to wit. } Right Honourable VICTOR ALBERT  
GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, a Member  
(L.S.) } of Her Majesty's Most Honourable  
Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross  
of the Most Distinguished Order of  
Saint Michael and Saint George,  
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of  
the Colony of New South Wales and  
its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the extension of St. Peter's Park, in the said Colony, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are lawfully available: And whereas the lands described in the Schedule hereto are required for the construction of the said works: Now I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette, and in one or more newspapers published or circulated in the Police District wherein the said lands are situated, declare that the Crown Land comprised within the descriptions set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such descriptions has been resumed, for the public purpose hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the extension of St. Peter's Park, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said lands shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent, further, that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a Trustee; and I declare that the following is the Schedule of the lands hereinbefore referred to:—

## SCHEDULE.

1. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being G. Woodcock's grant of 1 acre 1 rood 35 perches: Commencing on the north-western bank of the

estuary of Cook's River, at the mouth of Shea's Creek, at the eastern corner of portion 2 of 8 acres 3 roods 31 perches; and bounded thence on the south-west by the north-east boundary line of that portion bearing north 62 degrees 30 minutes west 1 chain 52 links to a road 50 links wide; on the north-west by that road dividing it from part of T. Smith's 470 acres bearing north 37 degrees 45 minutes east 8 chains 37 links; on the north-east by the south-west boundary line of portion 3 of 4 acres 1 rood 5 perches bearing south 50 degrees 10 minutes east 2 chains 40 links to the estuary of Cook's River aforesaid; and on the south-east by that estuary south-westerly to the point of commencement,—being the land proclaimed as lot 11 on 21st February, 1859, and selected by the said G. Woodcock.

2. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish, county, and Colony aforesaid, being part of G. Talbot's grant of 4 acres 1 rood 5 perches, containing by admeasurement 2½ perches: Commencing at the most northerly corner of G. Woodcock's grant of 1 acre 1 rood 35 perches; and bounded thence on the south-west by the north-eastern boundary of that grant south-easterly to the high-water mark of Shea's Creek; thence on the south by that high-water mark easterly about 15 links; and thence on the north-east by a line bearing north 52 degrees 28 minutes 10 seconds west 2 chains 50<sup>2</sup>/<sub>10</sub> links, to the point of commencement.

3. All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish, county, and Colony aforesaid, being part of F. Mitchell's grant of 8 acres 3 roods 31 perches, containing by admeasurement 1 rood 24 perches: Commencing at the most westerly corner of G. Woodcock's grant of 1 acre 1 rood 35 perches; and bounded thence on the north-east by the south-western boundary of that grant south-easterly to the high-water mark of Shea's Creek; thence on the south-east by that high-water mark; thence on the south-west by a line bearing north 57 degrees 27 minutes 20 seconds west 2 chains 67<sup>2</sup>/<sub>10</sub> links to the south-eastern side of Swamp Road; and thence on the north-west by that side of that road bearing north 37 degrees 45 minutes east 1 chain 94<sup>2</sup>/<sub>10</sub> links, to the point of commencement.

In witness whereof I have bereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



1892-3.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR RECREATION GROUND AT DAPTO.)

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

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

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The  
to wit. } Honorable Sir FREDERICK MATTHEW  
(L.S.) } DARLEY, Knight, Lieutenant-Governor  
FREDK. M. DARLEY, } of the Colony of New South Wales  
*Lieutenant-Governor,* }  
*Administering* }  
*the Government.* } and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the establishment and construction of a Public Recreation Ground at Dapto, in the said Colony, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are lawfully available: And whereas the land described in the Schedule hereto is required for the construction of the said works: Now, I, the Lieutenant-Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do, by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette, and in one or more newspapers published or circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, declare that the Crown Land comprised within the description set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such description has been resumed, for the public purpose hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the construction of a Public Recreation Ground at Dapto, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said land shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations

estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the intent further that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a Trustee; and I declare that the following is the Schedule of the land hereinbefore referred to:—

## SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Kembla, county of Camden, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of E. R. Stack's (now J. Bovard's) 300 acres: Commencing at the bridge over Mullet Creek, at a point formed by the intersection of the southern side of that bridge with the left bank of that creek; and bounded thence north-westerly and westerly by the south-western and southern sides of the road from Dapto Station to Bong Bong, being lines bearing north 84 degrees 43 minutes west 1 chain  $31\frac{8}{10}$  links, north 65 degrees 57 minutes west 2 chains  $83\frac{1}{10}$  links, north 73 degrees west 2 chains 90 links, south 89 degrees 12 minutes west 8 chains 60 links; thence by lines bearing south 7 chains 88 links, east 10 chains  $48\frac{2}{10}$  links, and north 30 degrees 24 minutes east 3 chains 93 links, to a stake on the left bank of Mullet Creek aforesaid; thence by that bank of that creek north-easterly and northerly, to the point of commencement,— as shown on plan catalogued Ms. 668 Sydney, in the Department of Lands, containing 10 acres or thereabouts; and said to be in the possession of J. Bovard.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**COMMON AT DENILIQVIN.**  
(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 January, 1893.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 23rd November, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all letters and papers in connection with the proposed survey  
“and conditional sale by special area of portion of the common at  
“Deniliquin.”

(*Mr. Chanter.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. J. M. Chanter, Esq., M.P., to the Secretary for Lands protesting against the proposed alienation of part of the Deniliquin Commons, with minutes and enclosure. 25 April, 1892 .....	1
2. Mr. Surveyor Broughton to the District Surveyor, Hay, with minutes and enclosure. 3 June, 1892.....	3
3. The Council Clerk, Deniliquin, to the Secretary for Lands, with minutes. 28 June, 1892.....	3
4. Petition, with minute .....	4
5. Memorandum by the Secretary for Lands, with minutes. 29 September, 1892.....	5
6. Messrs. Barbour and Chanter, M's.P., to the same. 30 September, 1892 .....	5
7. The District Surveyor, Hay, to the Under Secretary for Lands, with minutes. 25 October, 1892 .....	5
8. The Under Secretary for Lands to the District Surveyor at Hay. 10 November, 1892.....	5

No. 1.

J. M. Chanter, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Moama, 25 April, 1892.

ENCLOSED please find report of a large public meeting strongly protesting against the intended action of your Department to alienate portion of the common. I would respectfully urge that the residents are themselves the best judges of the necessity for keeping these commons intact, that Deniliquin is the depôt for millions of sheep, cattle, &c., and that a very large number of residents are engaged as teamsters in carrying the vast quantity of wool from stations in Riverina to the railway station here, and this commonage is necessary to depasture their working bullocks and horses. The loss of the common would be a serious blow to the town and district, and I respectfully urge upon you to comply with the wishes of the people to permanently retain the land as commonage.

Yours, &c.,  
J. M. CHANTER, M.P.

I have not had any opportunity of discussing this matter with my colleague Mr. Barbour, but I feel that I express his opinion also.—J.M.C. Referred to the District Surveyor for report.—J.O'D. (*pro U.S.*), 2/5/97. The D.S., Hay. Mr. Chanter, M.P., informed, 2/5/92.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

EXTRACT from the *Pastoral Times*, Deniliquin.

## MEETING ON THE COMMONS QUESTION.

A PUBLIC meeting was held in the Town Hall on Thursday evening last for the purpose of protesting against the proposal of the Minister for Lands to cut up and dispose of a portion of the Deniliquin Commons. The meeting had been called by the Mayor in response to a requisition signed by about forty ratepayers and commoners.

The MAYOR (Mr. GEO. CHANDLER) occupied the chair, and explained the objects of the meeting as above stated. The proposal of the Minister had been before the Municipal Council, and it was then suggested by him that if the commoners objected to the alienation they could requisition him to call a meeting, and he would do so. That course had been adopted and the meeting was called. There might be a difference of opinion in the council on the subject, and it was therefore desirable that outside opinions should be obtained. He might mention that anyone who felt disposed could move amendments to any of the resolutions which were to be submitted. He then called upon Mr. WOOLDRIDGE to move the first resolution.

Mr. WOOLDRIDGE moved as follows,—“That this meeting in the interests of the town and district of Deniliquin, strongly protests against the proposal of the Minister for Lands to alienate any portion of the temporary commons surrounding the town.” His opinion was that the commons were not large enough to justify the cutting up of them into small lots, and moreover, these small lots would not be of sufficient size to enable the settlers upon them to make a living unless the water was laid on to them. The commons were largely used by stock coming here for sale, for trucking and other purposes, and it would be a great advantage to the town if they could be enlarged instead of being curtailed. He was in communication with a number of gentlemen in Melbourne who had proposed to form a large company for meat-freezing and other purposes, and sending the meat to the London market. That large company, he might say, was not likely to be formed, but the advisability of forming several small companies with the same object, in several of the inland towns of New South Wales, of which Deniliquin would be one, was now under consideration, and if the commons were lost here, so would also be the chance of getting one of these branches established in the town. He might further say with respect to this proposed big company, that those who had taken shares in it could either have their money returned or could transfer it to the other smaller companies referred to. He then moved the resolution.

Mr. DOYLE wished to ask a question, but was ruled out of order by the Chairman.

Mr. W. J. DAVIES, in seconding the motion, said he endorsed all that Mr. Wooldridge had said. He was opposed to the cutting up of the commons, and had expressed the same views when he was in the council. If they were cut up for irrigation purposes it might be profitable to those who went on to the small lots into which they would be divided, but, as they were now they could not be worked to satisfactory results. He considered that the commons were no larger than they should be, because Deniliquin was the depôt for stock from all the back country which was being sent through to the Melbourne markets. If they allowed any portion of them to be sold they would assist in diverting the large numbers of stock which now passed through here to some other trucking centre, and thus ruin the trade they now had. Some time ago he noticed a letter in the *Deniliquin Chronicle* signed “Red Gum,” and it was evident to him and to others who that writer was. There were about 24,000 acres of these commons, and since the management of them had been transferred from the council to trustees they had paid off an overdraft of £700. That showed whether they were profitable. “Red Gum” said that it was desirable to settle people on 40-acre blocks, but he (Mr. Davies) thought that neither 40 acres nor 140 acres were sufficient for the proper maintenance of a man and his family.

A VOICE: Was it Barbour who wrote it?

Mr. DAVIES said they could draw their own conclusions. He was satisfied who wrote the letter. “Red Gum” said that the commons were not a necessity, but he (Mr. Davies) disagreed with him. There were hundreds and thousands of bales of wool going through here, and the commons were a necessity for the maintenance of the teams of the men engaged in that traffic. “Red Gum” also said that the commons were not a source of profit, but that was disproved by the fact that the commons had paid enough into the trustees to enable the latter to discharge an overdraft of £700 during the last few years, and they must have been a profit to the commoners to enable them to pay so much money into the trustees. “Red Gum” also said that the commons were not a convenience to the ratepayers or the commoners, or at the most to a few of them only. That was absurd because there were so many people who depastured stock on the common, and if such a privilege was not a convenience and a profit to them they would not so largely take advantage of them. He (Mr. Davies) hoped that the public would sign largely, because if they allowed the 4,000 acres to be cut off they would probably soon lose the lot either by selection or public auction. (Cheers.)

The MAYOR declared the motion carried unanimously, but his attention was drawn by Mr. Jameson to the fact that he (Mr. Jameson) had held up his hand against it.

Mr. GEORGE EVANS moved the second resolution as follows:—“That a petition be drawn up and left for signature at the Town Hall in accordance with the preceding resolution.” He said that this common question was interesting to every resident in the district. If it had not been for the commons, he, for one would not have been a resident. His wife had not been getting bigger but his family was (laughter), and when he found that he could run twelve head of stock on the commons at such a cheap rate he took advantage of the privilege and settled down in Deniliquin. Others would do the same, if the same privileges were continued, and if they did not take advantage of the privileges offered it was their own fault. With the Minister for Lands it was a question of £ s. d., and as he wanted money, he thought the easiest way of getting it was to cut up and sell the land, but he (Mr. Evans) would like to know who would take land here in 40, 60, or even 100 acre blocks? They would find it was not profitable in such small blocks, and they would take the first opportunity of selling it to the highest bidder. If there was finality of selection it might be alright, but even then, who would be foolish enough to sacrifice his rights for the purpose of taking up only 100 acres in any part of the Colony? If they got the land it would probably find its way into the hands of the neighbouring squatters. It was proposed to cut up the worst part of the commons, but he thought if they cut them up at all they should cut up the best parts of them, and then he would probably go in for a piece himself. He thought 80 or 90 per cent. of the ratepayers would sign the petition. For his own part, he knew what it was to get a bit of grass on the cheap, and he considered that the loss of this land would be the worst thing that could happen to the town. (Cheers.)

The motion was seconded by Mr. M. J. CAREW and carried.

Mr. A. T. EMRY proposed the third resolution as follows:—“That the Municipal Council be requested to forward the petition, when signed, to the Members for the district for presentation to the Minister for Lands, and that the Municipal Council and Members for the district be asked to use their influence to have the prayer of the petition granted.” He believed it would not be in the interest of the town to cut the commons up as proposed, and to attempt the settlement of people on such small holdings would be a mistake. When the matter was first spoken of, he had thought that it would be a good thing to make room for more settlement around the town, but since he had time to think over it, and to hear other opinions, he felt justified in changing those he had at first held. He thought now it would be unwise to alienate any portion of the commons, because it might ultimately get into the hands of the large landowners, and would be a positive loss to the town. The motion was seconded by Mr. J. ROSS, who said that there were 300 commoners on the roll, and each and all of them got direct benefits from being on the commoner's roll.

The motion was carried.

The MAYOR said that although there was a difference of opinion on the subject in the council, he knew that the wishes of the meeting in regard to the resolution just passed would be respected, and they would be forwarded on as requested. Those having contrary opinions had failed to come forward, and unless they made a counter demonstration they had lost the opportunity of being heard. (Cheers.)

After a vote of thanks to the CHAIRMAN the meeting terminated.

## No. 2.

## Mr. Surveyor Broughton to The District Surveyor at Hay.

Sir,

Deniliquin, 3 June, 1892.

Adverting to your instructions, No. 2 of 11th January, 1892, directing a report on the commons throughout the Deniliquin district, I have the honor to furnish the following report on the permanent and temporary common at Deniliquin:—

1. The area of commons at Deniliquin is 23,000 acres (close approx.); the population of the municipality is about 2,700 people; the number of commons allotted is 369; the number of stock grazed by them on the commons is 1,230 horses and cattle; the resident carriers also graze up to 360 horses and cattle; the travelling stock that passed through the commons from 1st January, 1891, to 31st December, 1891, was 528,482 sheep, 26,229 cattle (travelling stock should not remain more than one and a half days on the common).

I am of the opinion that there are very few persons, if any, deriving a benefit off these commons without authority, as the trustees keep a herdsman constantly riding over them, whose duty is to see that there are no loafing stock. I consider that the area of these commons is in excess of present or future requirements.

2. The sites embraced by these commons comprises a fair proportion of red sandy loam, well adapted to the growth of cereals, red clay that will grow a good crop of wheaten hay in a fair season, and black clay which produces a very good pasturage—the latter soil predominates slightly; the timber is box and gum, chiefly the former, and the latter is only found in vicinity of Edwards River. I consider the townspeople have an abundant supply of firewood, irrespective of that on the commons, which also afford a very good supply; and by brown tint on tracing, I have shown approx.—from my local knowledge—the position of the area of timber, which is about 9,000 acres, but I may point out that wood-cutters are precluded by the trustees from cutting anything but dead wood, and not any of the timber has been ringbarked or destroyed.

3. I recommend that an area of about 3,700 acres, as shown by red etching on tracing, and which embraces the different classes of soil, be at present excised from the common, and that, pending the question of construction of Jerilderie-Deniliquin Railway, the consideration of a further excision of a further area to remain in abeyance.

The areas that I consider would be most suitable are from 40 acres to 160 acres, but final determination on that point should depend on preliminary survey, as the variation of soil will make a material difference in the value. The value of the land embraced by the proposed revocation is from £2 10s. to £3 15s. per acre.

The commons have been improved by tanks and fencing by the trustees, and I am of the opinion that if the box and gum timber was judiciously ringbarked the carrying capacity of the commons would be increased two-fold.

The part proposed to be revoked is not improved.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. BROUGHTON.

Forwarded to the Under Secretary for Lands. This report has been obtained in compliance with Circular No. 91/73, and in view of it I would recommend that the part of the Deniliquin Temporary Common shown by red etching on tracing, comprising about 3,700 acres, be subdivided for special area into areas suitable for settlement, to be determined after preliminary survey. In regard to the 3rd paragraph of Mr. Broughton's report, I am of opinion that although the matter of the railway from Jerilderie to Deniliquin has been shelved by the Public Works Committee, further excision from the commons should await disposal of the area recommended for subdivision, and if it be considered that a demand exists sufficient to warrant such further excision, the necessary action can be taken later on.—J. L. THIRTON, D.S., 25 August, 1892. The Under Secretary for Lands.

The District Surveyor's recommendation that 3,700 acres of the Deniliquin Common be subdivided for alienation, is submitted. The commonage at present comprises 23,000 acres.—J.O'D., 5/9/92. R.H.D. Special.—F.H.W., 8/9/92. Submitted.—W.H., 8/9/92. Recommendation of D.S. approved.—H.C., 19/9/92. The District Surveyor, Hay, for measurement.—J.O'D., for the U.S., B.C., Lands, 27/9/92.

## No. 3.

## The Council Clerk, Deniliquin, to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Town Council of Deniliquin, Town Hall, Deniliquin, 28 June, 1892.

I am directed by my council to forward you the following resolutions passed at their last meeting, and to request that you will take into consideration, and if possible give effect to their wishes.

Resolutions:—

1. "That in the opinion of this council it is desirable that a short Act of Parliament be introduced during the ensuing session to provide for the cutting up of the commons within the population areas by leasing only."
2. "That all country commons trustees be communicated with, requesting their cooperation in the above movement by urging the Members for their respective districts to vote and support the contemplated Act."

My council instruct me to intimate that the above resolutions have been passed with a full knowledge of your determination to cut up the various country commons, and with the desire on their part of promoting *bona fide* settlement.

My council know that in the past, enormous quantities of land have been taken up by selectors around this town, and on the completion of their respective residences have been sold to the large landholders adjoining, thereby causing the aggregation of large estates. By this means this town has suffered in the past, and is hemmed in on all sides by runs, preventing small farmers from settling in its vicinity.

Should



Should the common be sold in a similar manner my council fear that what has occurred in the past will again obtain, and at the conclusion of the residence periods it will be found that the boundaries of the runs have come so much closer to the town, and no permanent advantage has accrued to it. To obviate this my council think that land should be leased and not sold, and they respectfully submit that any Act providing for the foregoing purpose should contain the following or similar provisions.

1. That the acreage of leases should vary according to proximity to the town, and character of the soil from a minimum of 50 acres to a maximum of 200 acres.
2. That the leases should be for a term of ten years in the first instance, with a right of renewal for five years thereafter.
3. That the Municipal Council should have some voice in the choice of eligible lessees by reducing the number of competing applicants to (say) three before a ballot is taken.
4. That 10 per cent. at least of the holding shall be cultivated each year.
5. That residence shall be compulsory.
6. That leases shall be transferable after the first three years to any person otherwise eligible who does not hold any other lease from the Crown.
7. That no lessee shall hold more than one lease; but, in the cases of families, the head of the family may hold a lease in trust for each of his children over 16 years of age.
8. That, in the event of termination of leases, all improvements shall be valued and paid for by incoming tenants.
9. That, at termination of fifteen years, all leases shall be open for competition by auction at such increased rental as may be determined, subject to the provisions *re* valuation in the preceding clause.

My council think that if an Act be passed in which the foregoing principles are embodied, the prosperity of this town will be greatly promoted, and that the disadvantage occasioned through the loss of the commonage (which has been of great importance to the inhabitants for so many years) will be reduced to a minimum.

My council would also point out that they have improved the common by fencing and tanks, and would ask that a certain amount of permanent common should be set apart to protect and compensate them for such improvements.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS C. GILLIES,

Council Clerk.

The suggestion by the Deniliquin Municipal Council, that an Act of Parliament be introduced, providing for the cutting up of commons within population areas by leasing only, under certain conditions herein specified, is submitted.—J.O'D., 26/7/92.

Special.—F.H.W., 27/7/92. The letter may be acknowledged and the council informed that their suggestion will receive due consideration in connection with other proposed amendments of the law.—W.H., 28/7/92. Approved.—H.C., 8/8/92. Acknowledged and informed, 26/10/92. Deputation consisting of R. Barbour and J. M. Chanter, M's.P., and Alderman Moltine and Alderman G. Evans. Received.—H.C., 29/9/92.

#### No. 4.

#### Petition.

To the Hon. The Minister for Lands, New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned ratepayers and residents of the district of Deniliquin,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners feel aggrieved at the announcement of your intention to cut up a portion of the Deniliquin Commons for conditional purchase into small areas.

Your Petitioners beg to assure you that doing so will be injurious to the town and district of Deniliquin, and would deprive stock-owners and others of the facilities the Deniliquin Commons have afforded them in past years for the purpose of trucking stock to market and for local sales and resting carriers' teams.

Your Petitioners are of opinion that a large portion of the land is only fit for grazing purposes; that graziers cannot make a living on small areas, and, consequently, the land in the course of a few years would fall into the hands of the large land-owners adjoining.

We do not anticipate that the selling of these lands would increase the population, or otherwise benefit the town, unless the best parts of the commons were picked out, and cut up into small areas of about 20 acres, and water laid on to them, and sold with compulsory conditions as to cultivation.

We also beg to remind you that Deniliquin is one of the largest and most important stock centres or depôts in this Colony, and that a large amount of carrying is done by teams from the railway, and, consequently, a large common is of vital importance to the town.

Trusting that you will reconsider this matter.

Your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

David Braid, carrier, Deniliquin,  
Thomas Braid, carrier, Deniliquin,  
Peter Wilkinson, wheelwright, Deniliquin,  
And 117 other signatures.

Deputation consisting of Alderman Moltine and Alderman George Evans; introduced by J. M. Chanter, Robt. Barbour, M's.P.

Received.—H.C., 29/9/92.

## No. 5.

## Memo. by The Secretary for Lands.

IN view of the personal representations of Aldermen Moltine and Evans, representing the Municipal Council of Deniliquin, and supported by Messrs. Barbour and Chanter, M's.P., the papers may be forwarded to the District Surveyor, with instructions to extend the area of subdivision so as to embrace the area roughly hatched in red pencil, excluding the permanent common. The areas near the town might come down to 10 acres as a minimum, then 20, 40, to 80 acres approximately, 80 acres being the maximum. This matter may be pushed on with all reasonable despatch.

H.C., 29/9/92.

The District Surveyor, Hay, for subdivision.—J.O'D. (for the U.S.), B.C., Lands, 6/10/92. Messrs. Barbour and Chanter, M's.L.A., informed, 6/10/92, (posted). Transferred to Mr. Surveyor Broughton for preparation of a design based upon the instructions above set forth.—J. L. TRITTON, D.S., 11 October, 1892. Papers now returned in accordance with District Surveyor's telegram of this day.—J. BROUGHTON, Surveyor, Deniliquin, 6 November, 1892. Messrs. Chanter and Barbour informed in reply to their personal inquiry by order of the U.S., 15/11/92. Papers returned to the District Surveyor for subdivision.—J.O'D. (*pro* U.S.), 15/11/92. The District Surveyor, Hay. D.S.O., Hay, 17/11/92. To Mr. Surveyor Broughton.—J. P. GARVIN (*pro* D.S.), 17/11/92.

## No. 6.

## R. Barbour and J. M. Chanter, Esq's., M's.P. to The Secretary for Lands.

*Re* Temporary Commons—for special area, Deniliquin, county Townsend.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 30 September, 1892,

On behalf of Alderman Moltine and Alderman G. Evans, of Deniliquin, to whom you explained the contemplated excision of a portion of the temporary commons, and the making of it into a special area. I have to request that you will enlarge the area (so as to take in the north-east corner) to about 5,000 or 6,000 acres, that corner being higher and dryer and if anything better for cultivation.

We have, &amp;c.,

ROBT. BARBOUR,  
J. M. CHANTER.

## No. 7.

## Telegram from The District Surveyor, Hay, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Hay, 25 October, 1892.

SURVEYOR BROUGHTON asks if he may allow trustees to peruse the papers referring to proposed subdivision of parts of temporary common at Deniliquin, would there be any objection, the matter in them is purely official?

I have, &amp;c.,

J. L. TRITTON,  
District Surveyor.

There is no objection to the trustees seeing the Deniliquin Common papers. The District Surveyor may perhaps be so informed by wire.—J. O'D., 26/11/92. R.H.D., 26/10.

Special. I have grave doubts of the wisdom of this. Recently there have appeared paragraphs in the local papers commenting adversely on the question of dealing with this common. I think the trustees should set out what information they require. If the papers were at head quarters, hesitation would be shown in allowing them to be seen indiscriminately at the present stage.—F.H.W., 26/10/92. R.H.D., 26/10/92.

The trustees should specify what information is desired by them, when it is probable their wishes may be met without infringing the rules in connection with the custody of office papers.—W.H., 26/10/92. The D.S., Hay, informed, 28/10/92.

## No. 8.

## Telegram from The Under Secretary for Lands to The District Surveyor, Hay.

10 November, 1892.

PLEASE return miscellaneous, seven four nought seven, Departmental, Deniliquin Common papers immediately.

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary for Lands.

Papers received from Mr. Surveyor Broughton, and now herewith.—J. P. GARVIN (*pro* D.S.) 11/11/92.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

[Two plans.]



COUNTY OF TOWNSEND

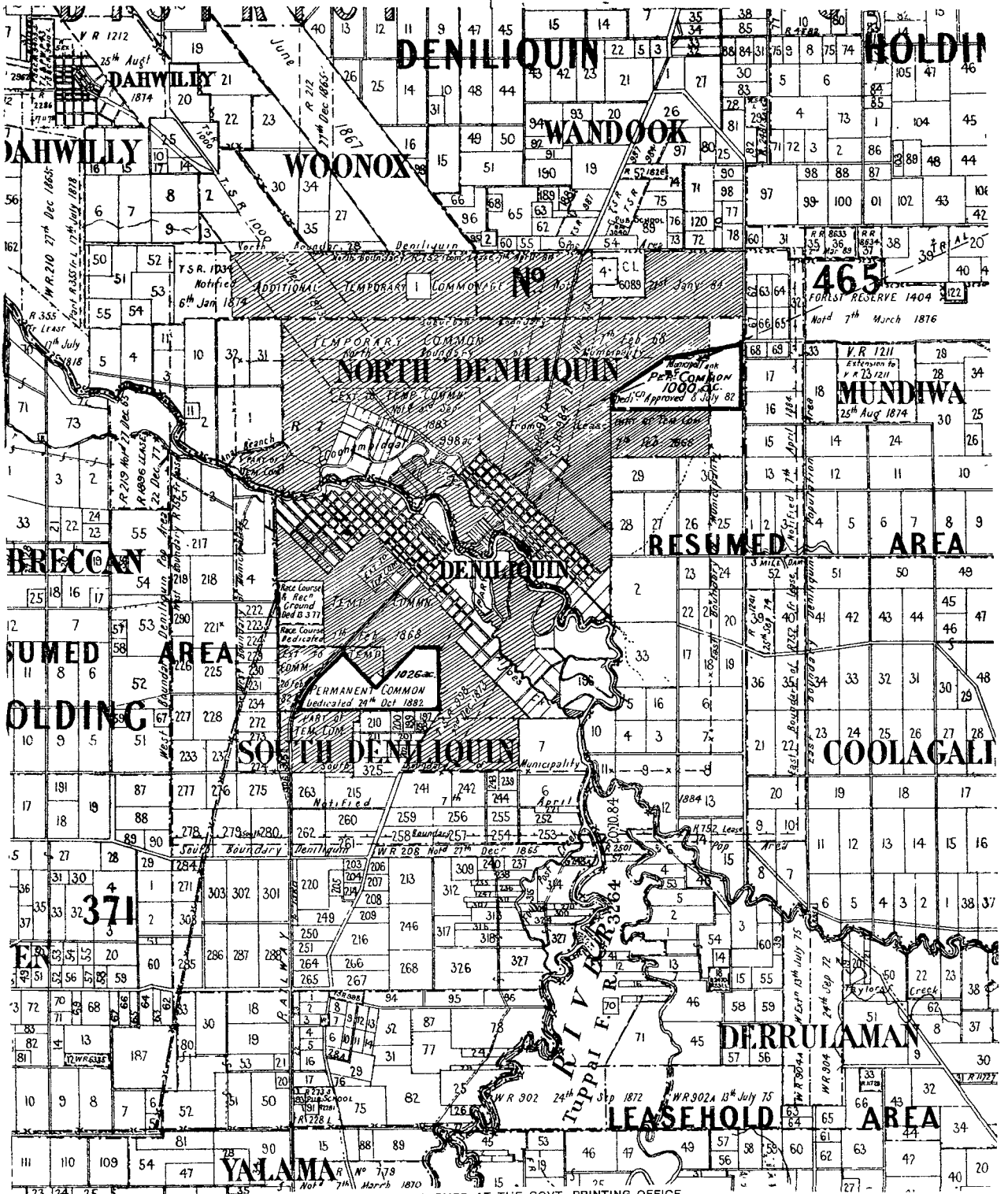
Deniliquin Temporary Common, area about 21,250 ac, shewn on original Plan by red tint on this Plan, thus



Deniliquin Permanent Commons, area 2026 acres, shown on original Plan by green tint on this Plan thus,



Scale 2 Miles to an Inch



(Sig 583)

# TRACING

showing Common surrounding  
**TOWN OF DENILIQUIN**

Enclosure to No 2

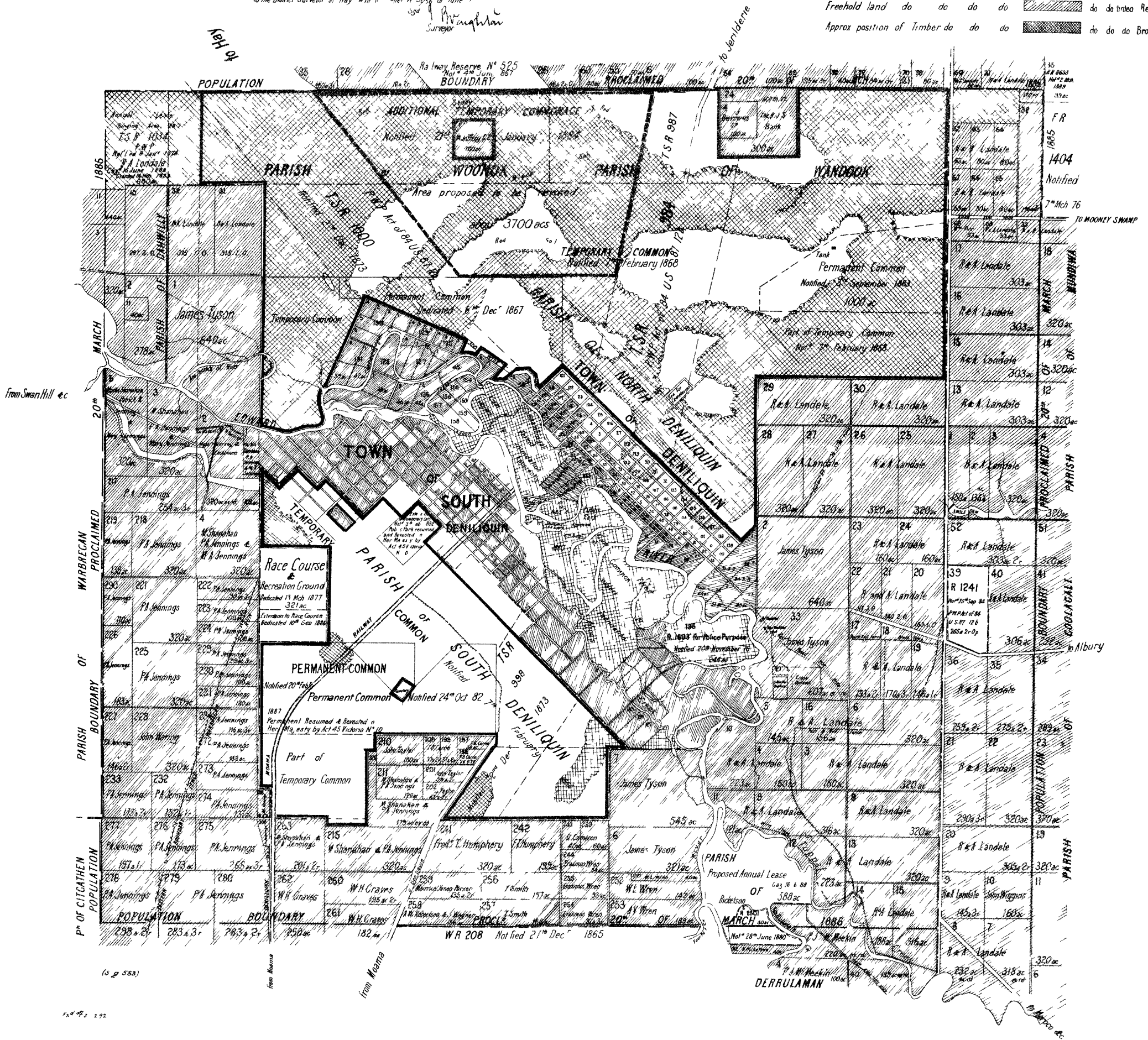
— Scale 40 chs to 1 inch —

LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOV. PRINTING OFFICE  
SYDNEY NEW SOUTH WALES

To the District Surveyor at Hay with a plan N<sup>o</sup> 525 of June 3<sup>rd</sup> 1865

*W. A. Griffiths*  
Surveyor

Boundary of Commons shown on this map thus  on the original hatched Blue  
Proposed excision shown do do do  do do do Red  
Freehold land do do do do  do do do hatched Red  
Approx position of Timber do do do  do do do hatched Brown



(S. 583)

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**FIELD OF MARS COMMON.**

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 May, 1893.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 16th March, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all correspondence, minutes, recommendations, and petitions in connection with the action of the Lands Department and the Works Department, with reference to the alleged promises of the Government to provide tramway communication to the lands on the Field of Mars Common, and which relate to lands sold at the first, second, and third sales thereof.”

(*Mr. Garrard.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. The Surveyor-General to the Under Secretary for Works, <i>per</i> the Under Secretary for Lands, <i>re</i> tramway through, or touching the Field of Mars Common, with minutes. 21 December, 1880 .....	1
2. The Under Secretary for Works to the Under Secretary for Lands, with minutes. 29 January, 1881.....	2
3. The Surveyor-General to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Bucknell, with minutes. 24 February, 1881.....	2
4. The Commissioner for Railways to the Under Secretary for Lands, with minute. 28 July, 1881 .....	2
5. Extract from the <i>Daily Telegraph</i> .....	2
6. Office Memorandum, with minutes. 17 June, 1884 .....	3
7. The same, with minutes. 22 October, 1884 .....	4
8. The same. 26 November, 1884 .....	4
9. The Under Secretary for Lands to the Under Secretary for Public Works, with minutes. 11 December, 1884...	4
10. Office Memorandum, with minutes. 14 February, 1885 .....	4
11. The Under Secretary for Lands to the Under Secretary for Public Works, with minutes. 19 February, 1885 ...	5
12. Office Memorandum, with minutes. 21 February, 1887 .....	5
13. Cabinet Memorandum. 18 April, 1887.....	5
14. C. E. Jeanneret, Esq., M.P., to the Secretary for Lands. 11 May, 1887 .....	6
15. Edwin J. C. Bryant, Esq., to the same. 20 May, 1887 .....	6
16. Office Memorandum, with minutes. 27 May, 1887 .....	6
17. The Metropolitan and Coast District Surveyor to the Under Secretary for Lands, with minutes. 13 June, 1887	7
18. Extract from the <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i> . 14 June, 1887.....	7
19. The Secretary for Lands to the Metropolitan and Coast District Surveyor, with enclosure and minutes. 5 July, 1887 .....	8
20. Petition to the Honorable the Premier, with minute. 16 July, 1888 .....	9
21. The same, with minute. 16 July, 1888.....	9
22. C. E. Jeanneret, Esq., M.P., to the Under Secretary for Lands, with minute and enclosure. 16 July, 1888.....	10
23. The same to the same, with minute. 28 July, 1888 .....	10

No. 1.

The Surveyor-General to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 21 December, 1880.

Is it probable that a tramway is to be extended from the bridge across Parramatta River to Gladesville, through or touching the Field of Mars Common?

The work of sub-dividing the late common is in progress, but, if necessary, it could be suspended in part should a probability exist as to probability of intersection or near approach of a tramway.

P. F. ADAMS.

Inquiry may be made to the Commissioner for Railways.—C.O., 31/12/80. Yes.—J.H., 5/1/81.  
Write at once.—C.O., 7/1/81. Under Secretary for Public Works requested accordingly, 12th January, 1881.

## No. 2.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Sydney, 29 January, 1881.

In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, I am directed to inform you it appears from a report which has been received from the Commissioner for Railways that it is proposed to construct a tramway over the bridges across Iron Cove and Parramatta River, and thence on to the Field of Mars Common, I am therefore to request that you will have the goodness to defer the proposed day of sale of the land of the common pending a further communication from this Department.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN RAE.

Submitted for reference to Surveyor-General. No date for the proposed sale has been settled yet.—J.G.B., 3/2/81. The Surveyor-General,—This is a reply to a letter written on within suggestion.—C.O., 3/2/81.

The sale has not been recommended, and I am not in favour of pressing it. I should be glad to have an early intimation of what is to be done in tramways, in order that my design may be amended to suit it.—P. F. ADAMS, B.C., 23rd February.

The Under Secretary for Lands, for the Under Secretary for Works. The Under Secretary for Works may be written to.—C.O., 7/3/81. Very urgent. Yes.—J.H., 8/3/81. Write. (See approval within).—C.O., 9/3/81. Inform.—J.G.B., 9/3/81. Informed, 24/3/81.

## No. 3.

The Surveyor-General to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Bucknell.

Sir, Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 24 February, 1881.

I have to request that you will be so good as not to make any measurements in pursuance of the design for subdivision of the Field of Mars Common that are likely to require alteration should the Government determine on carrying out a system of tramways by which access would be afforded to that and.

I am, &c.,  
P. F. ADAMS,  
Surveyor-General.

The survey of the eastern part of the design will only be proceeded with pending decision of tram routes.—WALTER A. BUCKNELL, Licensed Surveyor, 16/3/81.

## No. 4.

The Commissioner for Railways to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 28 July, 1881.

Referring to your letter of the 24th March last, No. 81-875, Alienation, and previous correspondence respecting the construction of the proposed tramway-line to Ryde and the subdivision of the Field of Mars Common, I have the honor to inform you that a survey has been made of the proposed tramway, which shows that the probable route of the line will not pass through the Field of Mars Common, but within 48 chains of it.

I may add that the construction of this line has not yet been approved, nor will it be considered this year.

I have, &c.,  
C. A. GOODCHAP,  
Commissioner for Railways.

For the information of the Surveyor-General.—C.O., 4/8/81.

## No. 5.

Extract from the *Daily Telegraph*.

FIELD OF MARS TRAMWAY.

To the Editor of the *Daily Telegraph*.

Sir, 26 July.

An anonymous writer in your paper complains of "the very objectionable means employed to gain a point for the sake of private interests in the advocacy of the Woolwich route." I suppose he means by the members of the deputation who presented the petitions to the Premier on 16th instant. I may as well, for the sake of accuracy, inform those interested that the petition showed, and the members of the deputation stated, that "the majority of the landowners on the Field of Mars, the majority of the aldermen of Hunter's Hill, and it was believed the majority of the adult male householders and residents of Hunter's Hill (excepting lunatics), had signed the petitions." It is quite true that Mr. Alderman M'Neill, Mr. Alderman Joubert, Mr. Alderman James Brown, and Mr. Alderman Weekes did not sign the petitions—Mr. Alderman M'Neill possibly because he was absent from the Colony (otherwise I am informed he would have signed), and the other three because probably no opportunity was afforded them to do so, and the absence of their signatures was no regarded as an insuperable bar to the granting of the prayers of the petitions. Besides, it is well known in this district that any proposition supposed to emanate from me would receive the most uncompromising opposition from "Resident" aided by the three aldermen lastly referred to, for they always, when I was an alderman, unitedly opposed any efforts of mine for the benefit of the inhabitants. For instance, the introduction of gas was prevented by them; the planting of trees in the borough streets they have always opposed; even the repairing of the main roads of the borough, such as Ryde Road, when proposed by me, they invariably opposed, in order that they might have the money appropriated to bye-streets of little utility comparatively, except to themselves individually. They also opposed the construction of wharfs and baths, and the proposals to endeavour to improve or exercise control over the ferry service and propositions for the establishment of a reading-room and library.

library. In fact, every proposal for the improvement of the municipality has been opposed by them when it did not emanate from one of their number, and I know of no useful proposition any one of them ever made. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that those gentlemen "are strongly opposed to the Woolwich line." I think, however, that they would find it difficult to give any good reasons for their opposition. At any rate, I have never heard them give any good reason, for anything they ever did except that they were each and all, including "Resident," determined to oppose anything I might propose. As it happens, however, I did not originally propose this Woolwich route. To the former Minister for Lands, Mr. James Squire Farnell, M.P., is due the credit for the pointing out and advocacy of this route while he was in office, and probably had I not joined in with its advocates, it would have received no opposition from the gentlemen I have named. Many of the inhabitants of Ryde who have advocated the Drummoyne and Glebe or Pymont routes did so on perfectly fair grounds. They simply wish for a tramway that does not cross the water by ferry, but they forget that some time ago they unanimously, in a crowded public meeting, protested against any tramway going by the same route they now so very inconsistently, though I admit not very enthusiastically, support. But then, although the inhabitants of Ryde said they preferred the present steam ferry to the Drummoyne tramway, the latter would be of some benefit to them, as the railway is now. They would have the benefit of the expenditure of £200,000 in their district or along the route, and they would have a fourth alternative route, though it would take more than one-half longer in time to travel over than the others. Hunter's Hill residents would have no such advantages from that route being adopted, and surely they may be permitted to urge the adoption of a route which, it is admitted by "Resident" even, will increase the value of their properties; but then it will increase the value of land I am interested in, and that is where the shoe pinches "Resident" and his influential aldermen. Surely, sir, there is something in this controversy more than appears on the surface when writers cannot write calmly and give their reasons for their opposition without introducing into print private matters in which I am incorrectly supposed to be interested. There must be private reasons or revengeful spite, envy, and uncharitableness which prompts people to write under the concealed names of "Resident" and "Drummoyne," and to impute base motives to me for advocating that which I have advocated publicly for many years, and which, as I have before stated, was years ago unanimously declared at a full meeting of the Hunter's Hill Council ("Resident" only, I think, being absent) to be the best way of joining these suburbs to the metropolis, and which, I believe, is best for the interests of all concerned. If I, as to some extent a public man, and responsible to the public for my acts, were to allow a proposal such as the first-contemplated circuitous, costly, and dangerous route to be adopted by the Government without raising my voice against it in the press and in Parliament, and without pointing out another route which I know to be better, because more direct, much cheaper, and more likely to be remunerative and of more service to a greater number of people besides being within the means reasonably sought to be procured and available for the construction of the line, I should indeed have cause to be ashamed of myself. The consciousness that I have a good case, and am backed up by large and "influential" (I do not like the word) support, quite as "influential" as the "influential" opposition of your no doubt "influential" "Resident" will enable me to fight this matter out, I hope, to a successful issue. My own interests and those of the public are so large that it will pay us to fight to the last against such a robbery of public funds and such an injustice to the country districts of the Colony, as well as to the public generally, as would be perpetrated by the adoption by Government of this secretly proposed and would-be illegal expenditure of £200,000 under the plea of "extension of tramways without Parliamentary sanction." "Urge the Government to go on at once with the construction of the tramway *via* Balmain, as surveyed, and to call for tenders at once" is forsooth the cry at some public meeting or deputation. What do they think Government is coming to that they would venture to adopt such an absurd proposal without Parliament having a voice in the matter? That some route must be adopted is certain, or the Government must return the money of the purchasers of the common, but it must be one sanctioned by Parliament, or within the means of the funds at the disposal of the Government, which have been admitted not to exceed £40,000. Where, then, can £200,000 come from?

Yours, &c.,  
C. E. JEANNERET.

B.C., Railways. This matter has been represented as very pressing, as the Treasury is urging the Lands Department to submit, at an early date, some more of the Field of Mars to auction, which they are unable to do until the question of the tram route is settled.—J.B., 18/9/81. Urgent.

## No. 6.

### Office Memorandum.

*Re* Sale of Allotments, Field of Mars Common.

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 17 June, 1884.

A STRICT search has been made for the previous papers in the within case without success, and I am unable to obtain a copy of my minute, which, so far as I remember, advised that no sale should take place, until the question of tram or railway communication had been considered.

I would, in the absence of papers, advise a lithograph being sent to the Department of Works, inquiring as to proposed communication.

It can be definitely stated that no interference can take place with the whole or part of the allotments, a sale of them might take place.

P. F. ADAMS,  
Surveyor-General.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

The reference to the Department of Works may be made.—C.O., 23/6/84. The Under Secretary for Public Works written to, 26/6/84.

Submitted. No reply having been received to letter of 26th June, I personally made inquiry at the Works Department, and its various branches, this morning, with the result that the receipt of the letter cannot be traced. A copy may be sent with another lithograph.—R.H.D., 20/8/84.

Yes.—C.O., 21/8/84. Under Secretary for Works, with copy of letter 26th June, and lithograph, 21/8/84.



## No. 7.

## Office Memorandum.

22 October, 1884

THE accompanying tracing is forwarded to my honorable colleague, the Minister for Works, in reference to our conversation as to the probable direction to be taken by the tram or railway routes in the vicinity of, or through, the Field of Mars Common.

I should be glad if the probable routes could be marked on the tracing at an early date, as it is desirable to bring some of the land to auction sale.

J.S.F.

The Under Secretary for Works.—C.O., B.C., 22/10/84. Railways.—J.R., B.C., 23/10/84. Mr. Cowdery.—L.P.J., B.C., 24/10/84. Mr. Avern.—G.C. (*per* L.C.L.), 3/11/84. Mr. Thomson for compliance, 6/11/84. Routes of proposed tramways shown on plan.—M.T., 12/11/84. Assistant Engineer.—Proposed lines on plan herewith.—G.C., 14/11/84. Commissioner.—G.C., 15/11/84. Not very well shown. Please give description, and make the route shown on plan more discernible.—C.A.G., 18/11/84. Mr. Cowdery, B.C. Mr. Thomson.—G.C. (*per* D.H.A.), 22/11/84. Line marked in red (broad line) and description attached.—M.T., 26/11/84. Tramway Engineer. Commissioner.—G.C. (*per* D.H.A.), 28/11/84. This is marked No. 5 route. What has been done to justify the assumption that this is the land which will be taken.—C.A.G., 3/12/84. Mr. Cowdery.

The line marked on plan is one of several trial lines which have been made to Ryde in accordance with previous instructions, which includes the line through the Field of Mars Common. If a line is to be made through the Field of Mars the route indicated is the most practicable.—G.C., 23/12/84. Commissioner.

It seems to me that the line has been taken without regard to the land which will be required, it may be, owing to the grades, necessary to take it as shown on plan, but only extreme necessity would justify such a route, and I must know something more about it before I give countenance to the proposal to take the line as indicated. Why should not the roads (which are 1 chain wide) be more largely availed of. It would seem, without further information, as if they had been capriciously avoided, instead of being availed of.—C.A.G. Mr. Cowdery, B.C.

Mr. Thomson to make a careful inspection of the different routes, and report thereon, as soon as he can. District, Sydney. Report on my S5-57, attached.—M.T., 13/3/85. Tramway Engineer.

## No. 8.

## Office Memorandum.

Tramway through Field of Mars Common to Ryde.

THE line starts from the present terminus at Leichhardt crosses the Parramatta River by the existing bridges, and passes through the open ground of the Lunatic Asylum; thence through reserve at Tarban Creek, Eltham Estate, Field of Mars Common, and through a rich fruit country, to the junction of road at Ryde, about 2½ miles from the proposed railway station Homebush to Waratah line.

Plan and section of this line are not yet made, but the steepest grade will not exceed 1 in 20, and only in part, and fair curves can be obtained.  
Engineer, Existing Railways and Tramways. M.T., 26/11/84.

## No. 9.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 11 December, 1884.

I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to request that an officer of the Department of Public Works be allowed to assist in laying down the lines of tram or probable railway extension passing through the Field of Mars Common, in order that action as regards the amendment of boundaries and subdivision of the area embraced therein may be taken.

I have, &amp;c.

F. H. WILSON

(For the Under Secretary).

Railways.—J.R., B.C., 13/12/84. Mr. Cowdery, B.C., 17/12/84.

## No. 10.

## Office Memorandum.

Field of Mars—Subdivision of part of, for Auction Sale.

SOME time ago it was decided to offer at auction the part of the common sub-divided, and more recently cleared (both streets and allotments) by the unemployed.

With a view to avoid complication as to means of communication in the neighbourhood, either by tramways or railways, contemplated or otherwise, certain papers (Aln. 84-4,159), with a large tracing, were, on the 22nd October last, forwarded to the Department of Public Works, with a view to routes (probable or otherwise) being indicated thereon, in order that: 1st. Portions likely to be required for such purposes might be withheld from sale; and 2nd. That proximity to lines of communication would warrant an upset price on a higher scale than for lots not so favourably situated.

As yet the papers have not been returned, and the case is therefore at a standstill.

Whilst it might be possible to proceed with the sale without close reference to the question of means of communication, it would certainly be inadvisable to do so without a determination of the probable routes.

The

The mere knowledge of such a possibility of a tramway or railway being in a particular neighbourhood tends to enhance the value of the land adjacent, and as the proceeds of the sales of the common are, by the resumption Act of 1874, to go towards cost of bridge over the river, and as large expenses have been incurred in survey, &c., this point may be held to be of very great importance.

Again, it would be injudicious to sell land in the present, which in the near future would have to be resumed for purposes indicated, and at a price, no doubt, far in advance of that realised.

Against this, however, it may be observed there is a demand for land in this neighbourhood, and of this character; and it is, therefore, urged that it would be well to bring this land forward for sale as early as practicable, without withholding too much from public competition on account of requirement for possible and probable means of communication by tram or railway, an alternative which would be avoided if the routes were determined.

C.O., 14/2/85.

Write officially to the Works Department, and request the earliest attention to the matter. Draw special attention to the fact that large amounts of money have been expended, and that the Minister for Lands is anxious to sell the lands for recouping the Treasury.—J.S.F., 14/2/85.

Urgent. Correspondence Branch.—R.H.D., 16/2/85. Under Secretary for Works, 19/2/85. Mr. De Low. No reply having been received to letter of the 19th February ultimo, this is now resubmitted for further instruction, as it is a case of great importance.—R.H.D., 25/3/85. Perhaps an early reply may be urged.—C.O., 25/3/85.

### No. 11.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 19 February, 1885.

Referring to my blank cover communication of the 22nd October last, number 84-4,159, Alienation, enclosing a tracing of the land at the Field of Mars, it is proposed to sell by auction, and requesting that you would cause the tramway or railway routes proposed or otherwise to be noted thereon, in order that any land required therefor might be reserved from sale, I am directed by the Minister for Lands to invite your attention thereto, as it is necessary that action should be taken in the matter as speedily as possible.

2. I am desired by Mr. Secretary Farnell to point out that there are demands for the sale of land in this neighbourhood, and it is desirable that the railway or tram routes should be indicated. Such a course would undoubtedly enhance the value of the several allotments, and tend to a more profitable result from the sale.

3. I am also to add that large amounts of money have been expended in clearing the land, and as the proceeds of the sale are by Act of Parliament to be applied for a specific object, it is all the more desirable that every effort should be made to realise the highest possible price for the land.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES OLIVER,

Under Secretary.

Railways.—J.R., B.C., 21/2/85. Commissioner, 85-4,912. Previous papers are with you. Please expedite as much as possible.—D.C.M'L., 26/2/85. Mr. Cowdery.

### No. 12.

#### Office Memorandum.

21 February, 1887.

On the 24th March next, sixty-two allotments of Crown lands, containing an area of 147 acres, in the Field of Mars, near Hunter's Hill, Ryde, and Lane Cove, are to be offered for auction sale at the rooms of Messrs. Mills and Pile, and the prospect of the sale would be considerably improved if any definite information would be given as to the tram-line between Sydney and Ryde.

In September, 1885, when the first sale, which realised £61,500, took place, it was generally understood, although not officially announced, that tram communication was certain, the only question remaining unsettled being the particular route, which had, I understand, been reported upon and marked. However, nothing has since been done, and therefore, unless the matter is finally decided, it is anticipated that the sale will only realise such an amount as the present condition of the means of communication would induce purchasers to invest.

If tram communication could be promised, the sale would, I feel satisfied, be improved from 50 to 100 per cent.

C.O.

The Minister for Lands earnestly recommends the suggestion herein to the early and favourable consideration of the Minister for Works.—T.G., 21/2/87. Urgent.

I should like to have particulars what would be estimated cost of tram, and has any proposal been made to carry it out. Mr. Oliver states that there is an understanding it was to be constructed.—J.S., 21/2/87. Very urgent.—C.A.G., 22/2/87.

### No. 13.

#### Cabinet Memorandum.

CABINET authorise the Minister for Lands to announce in connection with the sale of the Field of Mars Commons, that the Government intend to construct a tramway to that locality.

H.P., 18/4/87.

No. 14.

## No. 14.

C. E. Jeanneret, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Sydney, 11 May, 1887.

I see the Government propose to submit to Parliament a proposition to construct a tram-line to the Field of Mars.

I desire to point out that if the construction of a tramway by the Government is justifiable, which I doubt (because by the Field of Mars Common Resumption Act, the surplus after constructing the bridges, is to go to the Consolidated Revenue Fund), the only way in which it can be constructed, so as to be of any benefit to the inhabitants of Hunter's Hill, Gladesville, and Ryde, and at all profitable to the Government, is to run it from the south-east portion of the Field of Mars through the main thoroughfares of Hunter's Hill to Woolwich (the Atlas Works), a distance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles. This could easily be done, and passengers could then reach Sydney by the two or three ferries now running there in, say, fifteen to twenty minutes at a much less cost than it would be possible for them to do by tram, *via* the Glebe; and in half the time.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously by the Hunter's Hill Borough Council on 11th January, 1884.

Resolved,—

1st. That in the opinion of this Council the best and nearest approach to the metropolis is by way of Ryde Road, Church-street, Drummoyne-street, Alexandra-street, and Ferry-street, and Woolwich Road to Onion's Point, and thence by ferry and vehicle steamers to Sydney.

2nd. This being so, it is desirable that a tramway should be constructed by the Government, or failing the Government taking it up, then by private enterprise along the same streets.

About the same time the inhabitants of Ryde and Gladesville, in public meeting assembled, condemned the proposal of the Government to extend the tramway from Leichhardt to Ryde as useless and injurious on account of the distance, the expense and the loss of time it would cause, and the injury to the Great Northern Road over which it would travel.

I have now, on behalf of a large number of inhabitants of Hunter's Hill, to request that you will cause a survey of the Woolwich route to be made, and that pending the receipt of a petition, now in course of signature, in favour of this route, you will not commit yourself to any other as the inhabitants of Hunter's Hill are (in proportion to their numbers and holdings) largely interested in the disposal of the funds arising from the sale of the common, for they have derived the least benefit from the erection of the bridges, the distance to Sydney Post Office by them being 9 or 10 miles as against 3 or 4 by the direct route.

I have, &amp;c.,

C. E. JEANNERET.

P.S.—Since writing the foregoing, I have ascertained the following facts:—The distance from Sydney tram terminus to Ryde by the surveyed route is over 12 miles, and nearly 8 miles from Leichhardt. The distance from the terminus to the stone quarry, Field of Mars, Hunter's Hill end, is about 11 miles. The distance from Ryde to the Sydney terminus by the proposed Woolwich route is about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and from the quarry to the common about 6 miles. The time taken by tram from Sydney to Leichhardt (5 miles) is forty-one minutes, so presumably it would take one hour and forty minutes to reach Ryde, which can easily be reached by the proposed new route in forty minutes, at a fare of 6d. or 9d., as against 10d. to 1s., it would be necessary to charge by tram. Besides, the family and ladies contract system on the Parramatta, reduces the bulk of the expense.

## No. 15.

E. J. C. Bryant, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

The Mercantile Building, Land, and Investment Company (Limited),

Sir,

Park and Castlereagh Streets, Sydney, 20 May, 1887.

As this company has now in course of subdivision the 227 acres recently purchased from J. S. Farnell, Esq., and known as Farnell's Point, through which the surveys Nos. 3 and 4 of the proposed tramway to Ryde pass, I shall esteem it a favour if you will advise me at the earliest possible moment which is the line decided upon or preferred, so that our subdivision can be made to accommodate your exact route, by running a main street right through, or so that some allotments may be reserved from sale.

I have, &amp;c.,

EDWIN J. C. BRYANT,

Manager.

## No. 16.

## Office Memorandum.

Field of Mars Tramway.

As desired by the Minister, I have had the papers referring to the Field of Mars tramway collected and placed together. It will be observed that the Cabinet, on the 18th April last, decided that the tramway should be constructed, and the question now to be determined is the route and when the work should be carried out. With regard to the former, there are two communications herewith—one from the Mercantile Building, Land, and Investment Society, pointing out that two of the trial lines pass through some property about to be sub-divided, and desiring to know the route which will be adopted. The other communication is from Mr. Jeanneret, suggesting a route in a direction which has not, so far as I am aware, been hitherto considered. No doubt the society and Mr. Jeanneret have interests which they are desirous of protecting, perhaps improving, and while it may be proper to fully inquire into any propositions made, the points for consideration beyond all others, are the interests of the travelling public, including those who have purchased land within the Field of Mars subdivision at high prices, and to induce others to purchase and settle upon the land which has not yet been offered for sale, but is subdivided and will be offered in suitable quantities as soon as the direction of the tram-line is settled.

As

As the success of the sale of this large area of land—some 5,000 acres—depends very much upon the direction in which the tram-line is taken, and its speedy commencement, I venture to suggest, as contributing to the former being speedily determined, that the Railway Department be urged to have the matter of the direction of the route reported upon at once, and that the officer entrusted with the duty should consult with Mr. District-Surveyor Deering, who is familiar with the subdivision of the Field of Mars, and could, I am sure, render valuable assistance in selecting the most suitable route.

C.O.,  
27/5/87.

Approved.—T.G., 28/5/87. The Under Secretary for Works.—C.O., B.C., 28/5/87. Submitted.—J.R., 28/5/87. Railways.—J.R., B.C., 28/5/87.

Marked by lands as very urgent.

The Commissioner should direct Mr. Cowdery to place himself in communication with Mr. Deering with reference to the best route. Before their final report is ready to be made, I will associate with them a third authority to finally recommend.—J.S., 30/5/87.

Engineer for Existing Lines, B.C., 31/5/87.

### No. 17.

The Metropolitan and Coast District Surveyor to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Tramway Route through the Field of Mars Common.

13 June, 1887.

1. Some months since, in accordance with Mr. Secretary Copeland's instructions of 15th December, 1886, the cemetery site and approaches were inspected by me.

2. Since that date the Government has expressed an intention to construct a tramway through the Field of Mars Common, now sub-divided, and it was inexpedient to submit any recommendation until a tramway route should have been proposed or decided upon. Action has already been taken to this end, and which will be referred to hereafter in this report.

4. Tramway.—Consequent upon the Government having determined to construct a tramway, the Engineer for Existing Lines and Tramways has desired me to offer any suggestions as to route, &c., that may be advantageous to the public (at the request of the Honorable the Secretary for Lands). I have suggested, after some consideration, that the route most conducive to public requirements is that marked A, B, C on litho., and a continuation as shown upon lithographs, and already transmitted to the officer referred to.

As a proper approach to the cemetery is closely connected with the proposed tramway route, I beg to propose that this report be transmitted to the Department of Public Works for the consideration of the Engineer for Existing Lines and Tramways, with whom I have already entered into the matter verbally, both beyond the point "C" and prior to reaching the point "A," where the tramway must, I think, be constructed, and to which levels have already been taken.

JOHN W. DEERING,

Metropolitan and Coast District Surveyor.

May be referred as proposed.—S.F., 16/6/87. Approved.—T.G., 18/6/87. The Under Secretary for Public Works.—R.H.D. (for the Under Secretary), Department of Lands, B.C., 25/6/87. Railways, B.C., 27/6/87. 87-2,140. Papers *re* tramway to Field of Mars Common. Mr. Cowdery, 31/5/87. Engineer for Existing Lines, who has previous papers on the subject or in connection with it.—A.R., B.C., 1/7/87.

### No. 18.

Extract from the *Sydney Morning Herald*.

PROPOSED FIELD OF MARS TRAMWAY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,

As the route of this tramway is now under consideration, and a survey is being made of a line to cost considerably over £190,000, and which cannot be expected to pay working expenses, while a line which would cost under £30,000 and be remunerative is not being properly considered by the authorities, I wish to state certain facts within my knowledge, with a view to a better understanding of this question being arrived at.

This common, of over 6,000 acres, was formerly vested in trustees, for the use of the inhabitants of the eastern farms and parish of Hunter's Hill.

About twenty years ago it was surrendered to the Crown by the Commoners, in consideration of the promise to construct a bridge to connect the north with the south side of the Parramatta River. The submitted cost of the bridge was £40,000, while the value of the common, as appraised by Richardson and Wrench, was £30,000. An Act of Parliament was passed to legalise the sale of the common, the proceeds to be paid into the consolidated revenue to a separate account to be available for the construction of a bridge. It was afterwards found that the cost of a bridge at Bedlam Point or at Shepherd's Point—the two sites proposed—would be greater than was expected, and it was decided to build two smaller bridges, one across the Parramatta River and one across Iron Cove, to connect with the Sydney side of the harbour, and another across Lane Cove, to connect with North Shore, and to postpone the sale of the common until the bridges were completed. The cost of these bridges and of clearing and preparing the common for sale amounted to £227,211 3s. 7d. up to April, 1887, while the sales of the common to the present date amount to only £70,295 18s. 1d., so that at this time there is in reality a debit against the common account to £156,915 4s. 6d. There remains a large portion of the common in remote parts thereof yet to be sold, which, according to a return laid before Parliament, on 8th ultimo, is valued by Government at £200,000. If this estimate is realised there will be a surplus of £43,084 15s. 6d., less expenses of sale. No promise was ever made by the Government that the surplus or any portion of it should be devoted to a tramway or any other local improvement until Mr. Secretary Garrett in 1887 authorised Mills and Pile to announce that a tramway "would be made to the common," without stating which

which way it would go. It has been generally understood that the Government would recognise the claims of the district to have any surplus which might arise devoted to local improvement. The question then is, how shall it be expended? Some portion of it should be reserved for roads and bridges, which will be necessary on this large estate when it is sold and settled upon, and a portion should be expended in providing direct and rapid means of transit to the city, because the land for the most part is unfit for cultivation, and can only be used for residential sites required by persons having daily business in the city. Without some such provision the land will remain uninhabited. At present the £70,000 worth of land sold would not, if resold, realise half that sum, although it touched on roads traversed by a line of omnibuses, partly maintained at the public expense in the way of subsidy to carry mails, and is also intersected by the Northern railway, running at cheap fares, and with many inducements to settlement. The forthcoming route proposed was the one now being surveyed. It was projected before the railway now running to Ryde was thought of, but at a public meeting at Ryde it was unanimously condemned, and a deputation waited on the Minister for Works and protested against it, as it would be useless to the inhabitants and injurious to the traffic on the roads, besides being likely to be dangerous and expensive.

The deputation asked for the resumption of land for and the construction of a light railway.

This the Government refused, but ultimately the Great Northern Railway was made to Ryde, thus meeting the requirements of those landowners who were most anxious for the railway *via* Balmain.

The distance from Sydney to the most central part of the common by railway is about the same as that of the proposed Balmain line of tramway, viz., 15 miles, but from the same point to Sydney, *via* Woolwich, is less than half of that distance. The inhabitants of Ryde have now three routes open to them—the railway, the omnibus, and the steamers.

By the construction of the tramways *via* Woolwich, they would have four, and the latter route would be the favourite, both with them and the Gladesville people, while it would unite the whole district. make the common easily accessible and valuable, and reduce the time of journey from Ryde by nearly one-half. This Woolwich route was referred to by Mr. J. S. Farnell, when Minister for Lands, at a public celebration, as “the route which must ultimately carry the passenger traffic from Ryde, Field of Mars, Gladesville, and Hunter’s Hill, to Sydney,” and his remarks were endorsed by his hearers, with one exception, and that one was the gentleman who led the deputation to the Minister for Works last week to protest against the tramway, and who fears that his steamboat trade may suffer from the competition. The Hunter’s Hill Council unanimously resolved that this route was the best and shortest route to Sydney, and decided to ask the Government to construct a tramway by it, and that, failing the Government doing so, private enterprise should be encouraged to do it. Local party feeling, however, prompted opposition, and a local option vote was carried by a bare majority, after great opposition, so reversing the decision of the Council. Mr. Alderman H. M. L. Pike, formerly a Government surveyor for the district, and Mr. Surveyor Schleicher, both state that in their opinion, this is the proper route for the tramway to take, and that there are no engineering difficulties in the way. Mr. Pike writes to the Minister that this tramway will cost £170,000 less than the one *via* Balmain.

It is well known that the route by Balmain cannot be a profitable one, but there are substantial persons ready to guarantee the Woolwich tramway to be profitable, and as electric power or compressed air can be obtained (without the construction of special machinery) from the Atlas Engineering Company, the chief objection raised by some of the inhabitants against steam-motors will be removed.

The inhabitants of Hunter’s Hill ask now for a trial survey of this route, and as they have little advantage from the bridges, and would have none from the tramway by the longer route, their request should be granted.

It is a wonder that the Government should propose to extend the present system of tramways on this line, at a cost of nearly £200,000, while the whole tramway system is under condemnation, and must soon be replaced by one more in keeping with the progress of the times.

Besides the only justification there can be for making a tramway to the Field of Mars at all is that money may hereafter be available from the sale of the common to meet the expenditure.

I have already shown that the total sum the Government expect after paying present claims is but £43,000. How then can £200,000 be expended, and why should the country be robbed of this large sum to construct a line not one person in ten thousand of our population wants, while the country districts, and in our own suburbs tens of thousands, are clamouring for railways, roads, and city railways extensions which this money would to a large extent provide.

I am, &c.,  
C. E. JEANNERET.

#### No. 19.

### Memo. from The Secretary for Lands to The Metropolitan and Coast District Surveyor.

Mr. Deering,

What has been done about the Field of Mars Common?

5 July, 1887.

T.G.

Report No. 1,735 of this date.—J. W. DEERING, 14/7/87.

[Enclosure.]

Intended Tramway to the Field of Mars Common, now sub-divided.

14 July, 1887.

THE Honorable the Secretary for Lands has verbally requested me to state the action taken in connection with the above subject.

With the Engineer for Existing Lines and Tramways I have had two or three interviews. The sections of trial lines already taken, four in number, he has transmitted to me for my inspection, and some time since I forwarded to him a litho., showing a proposed tramway route, coloured red thereon.

We both agreed upon a route, along which levels should be taken and a section be prepared. This is now in progress by a tramway surveyor.

It may be desirable to state that both Mr. Cowdery and myself are agreed that the tram-line must enter the Field of Mars at the south-east corner of portion 297.

From this point I have recommended that the line proceeds westerly to portion 290, thence northerly by the road adjoining the cemetery to the main road to Pitt Water, &c.

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A litho. showing this proposed route has been transmitted by me to the Under Secretary for Lands.

Upon the Sydney side of portion 297, I beg to recommend that the tram-line proceeds from the present terminus at Leichhardt to Iron Cove Bridge (1½ miles), and thence across that bridge to the Parramatta River bridge; thence bearing to the left before reaching Ryde Road, and avoiding the Eltham Estate (now sub-divided), to the south-east corner of portion 297, by a line sketched by me upon the plan in the office of the Engineer for Existing Lines, &c., in accordance with previous instructions received by me.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

JOHN W. DEERING,  
Metropolitan District Surveyor.

In submitting this report it is proper that I should invite the attention of the Minister to the fact that no further sales can be made on the southern or Sydney side of the Field of Mars until the position of the tram route is determined, that is, so far as the common is concerned. Where the line is to approach Sydney from is not material, and therefore it is very desirable that, so far as it affects the common, the line should be decided upon.—C.O., 15/7/87.

Of course it is a matter of first importance to this Department to ascertain without delay at what point the proposed line will touch the common, and the direction in which it will pass through it. Next to that, however, it is of importance that the line from Sydney to the common should be made as short as possible. Having this object in view, it strikes me that it is unwise to start from the present terminus at Leichhardt. It has been suggested that a line could be taken from the line at George-street down Harris-street, and by the road from that street through Balmain, by Glebe Island Road to and through Callan Park to the Iron Cove Creek Bridge, and on to the bridge over the Parramatta River. Some such line as this, which would be much shorter than the line starting from Leichhardt, might be inspected before a final decision is arrived at. If some such line as that now hinted at was adopted it would still come into the line mentioned by the District Surveyor before it entered the common. Therefore, the settling of the question as to the point at which the common should be entered is not interfered with, and may be at once decided upon.—T.G., 15/7/87.

The Under Secretary for Works.—C.O., B.C., 16/7/87. Railways.—J.R., B.C., 25/7/87.

### No. 20. Petition.

To the Honorable the Premier and Executive Council of New South Wales.

The humble petition of the undersigned, owners and purchasers of land in the Field of Mars Common,—

Respectfully sheweth,—

That your petitioners bought land from the Government on the common, on the understanding that a tramway would be constructed so as to make their lands fairly accessible from Sydney, as residential sites for business men.

That until this is done their land cannot be made available for the purposes intended.

Your petitioners pray that you will carry out the promise made by the Government to construct a tramway, and that it may be made by the shortest route to Sydney, whether it entails a transshipment to a ferry or not.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

CHAS. E. JEANNERET,  
Hunter's Hill.  
A. T. FLEAY,  
Newtown.  
A. TORNAGHI,  
Hunter's Hill.

[Here follow forty-three other signatures.]

This petition of the majority of the purchasers of the Field of Mars Common is presented to the Premier on their behalf by C. E. Jeanneret, M.L.A., 16/7/88.

### No. 21. Petition.

To the Honorable the Premier and Executive Council of New South Wales.

The humble petition of the undersigned, residents, land-owners, and others, in the District of Hunter's Hill, Gladesville, and Ryde,

Respectfully sheweth,—

That your petitioners are residents on, or owners of, or interested in lands which formerly had commonage rights to the Field of Mars Common.

That your petitioners gave up their common for the erection of bridges to connect their district with Sydney.

That the bridges only partly serve for the object for which they were erected, and that while they are a great public benefit they do not serve your petitioners as a daily means of travel to and from the city.

That a more direct route exists *via* Woolwich.

Your petitioners pray that a tram-line may be constructed from Ryde and Gladesville through Hunter's Hill to Woolwich, to be connected with Sydney by suitable ferry-boats.

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

CHAS. E. JEANNERET, M.L.A.,  
Hunter's Hill.  
E. W. FOXALL,  
Alderman, Woolwich.  
A. TORNAGHI,  
Alderman, Hunter's Hill.

[Here follow 106 other signatures.]

This petition of the majority of the aldermen of Borough of Hunter's Hill and of the adult male residents of Hunter's Hill and Woolwich is presented to the Premier by C. E. Jeanneret, M.L.A., on behalf of the Petitioners, 16/7/88.

## No. 22.

C. E. Jeanneret, Esq., M.P., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Parliament House, 16 July, 1888.

I UNDERSTAND that the surveyor on the Field of Mars tramway has nearly, if not quite, completed his work—can you get him put on to the Woolwich survey at once so as to save loss of time and money? I am sure that you will see that it is of no use further considering the Balmain and Drummoyne route, because of the difficulties and expense attending the construction of any tramway by that route. If anything is to be done with the 4,000 acres of unsold land at Field of Mars, it can only be after the tramway is commenced, therefore, the sooner the line to be adopted is decided on the better.

Yours, &c.,

C. E. JEANNERET.

Register and return with the petition sent me yesterday, also a copy of report of deputation.—C.O., 17/7/88.

[*Enclosure.*]

Tramway to the Field of Mars.

A DEPUTATION of gentlemen interested in land in the Field of Mars District, accompanied by Mr. Nobbs, M.L.A., waited upon the Premier yesterday, and presented two petitions in favour of the construction of a tramway from the Field of Mars to Woolwich, instead of that which it had been proposed should be laid down from Sydney, *via* Pymont to the Field of Mars.

One of the petitions was signed by residents of Hunter's Hill, and the other by gentlemen who had purchased land at the Field of Mars.

Sir Henry Parkes promised to carefully consider the representations contained in the petitions.

## No. 23.

C. E. Jeanneret, Esq., M.P., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Dear Sir,

Parliament House, New South Wales, 28 July, 1888.

With reference to the petition presented to the Premier in the office of the Minister for Lands, signed by the majority of the purchasers of the Field of Mars, asking for a tramway from the Field of Mars by the shortest route, I have been requested to ask if the Minister will please have the Woolwich route surveyed and an estimate made of the cost.

The surveyors are at Ryde, and the survey could be made in a few days.

I have, &c.,

C. E. JEANNERET.

The whole of the papers relating to the proposed tramway should be collected, and a summary of them, especially as to order of dates, and difference of objects should be made.—H.P., 17/9/88. The Under Secretary for Public Works.—C.O., B.C., 18/9/88.

This matter has been represented as very pressing, as the Treasury is urging the Lands Department to submit at an early date some more of the Field of Mars to auction, which they are unable to do until the question of the tram route is settled.—J.B., 18/9/88.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## FISHERIES OF THE COLONY.

(REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1891.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 26, sec. 69.

### REPORT of the Commissioners of Fisheries for New South Wales on the Fisheries of the Colony, for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

The Commissioners of Fisheries to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

In submitting our Report on the Fisheries of the Colony for the year 1891, we have the honor to state that the constitution of the Board of Commissioners is unchanged. Mr. Solomon Herbert Hyam, whose previous tenure of office expired on the 14th June last, having been re-appointed.

#### *Finance.*

The revenue of the Fisheries Department has not, we regret to state, improved, on the contrary, it has suffered a reduction in the total of £109 14s. 6d. This reduction is the result of decrease in each of the principal sources from which the revenue is derived, viz., Fishermen's and Fishing boats licenses—deposits on applications for leases for oyster culture—fees on the transfer of leases—deed fees and rent on leased areas. In the matter of expenditure we record a reduction of £1,023 19s. 5d. This reduction is to a considerable extent due to the repeal of the Regulations providing rewards for the destruction of cormorants and shags, and partly to a saving effected in official salaries.

#### *Official Staff.*

Apart from the appointment of Mr. R. A. Fraser, the pilot at the Richmond River Heads, as an Acting Assistant Inspector of Fisheries, the staff remains the same as in 1890. We have found it necessary to make a slight alteration in the location of some of the inspectors. Mr. Gordon has been transferred to Sydney to assist in the oversight of the waters in the Home Division. Mr. Aldrich has been transferred from George's River to the Tuggerah Beach Lakes, and Mr. Hesse to the George's River. It is expected that these changes will be attended with some improvement in the oversight of the closed waters in our more important fisheries.

#### *Oyster Culture.*

In this industry the forebodings anticipated in our last Report bid fair for early realisation. While in 1889 only 6,914 bags of oysters were won from the beds of the Colony, in 1890 but 6,092 bags were obtained, being about one-third of the quantity brought into consumption. Last year, however, the products of our beds count only 4,727 bags, as against 21,423 actually consumed. We have been thus dependent on Queensland and New Zealand, from which the complement came, not, as previously, for two-thirds of our supply, but for nearly three-fourths of it. The cause of this is, as stated in our last Report, to be attributed to the ravages of what is popularly known as the worm disease, which still has a fast hold on several of our most promising fields, and so far has resisted all attempts at eradication. The uncertainty thus created of the results of efforts at culture may, in some measure, account for only 6,525 yards of foreshore having been leased during 1891, as against 12,600 yards during the previous year.

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year. With such a pest to contend against, oyster culture does not furnish a very promising field for enterprise; indeed, so barren have some portions of hitherto oyster-bearing waters become that we have felt ourselves warranted in recommending the surrender of leases in cases where it could be demonstrated that all the efforts, which (as we are pleased to be able to record, were in many instances earnest and persistent) the lessees had made had failed to overcome the trouble.

But, while thus readily admitting the difficulty under which culturists have been labouring, we deem it our duty to assert that the evil, of which we have already complained, namely, the absolute neglect of some lessees to practice culture at all, simply contenting themselves with collecting what oysters they may happen to find on their leased areas, has not in the least decreased; while, in addition, we have to record that unprincipled lessees, not content with totally despoiling their own areas, systematically rob the large areas of unleased Crown lands of every available shell; indeed, we have proved over and over again that these unprincipled leaseholders send to market ostensibly from their small area of one or two hundred yards more oysters than a *bona-fide* leaseholder can collect from an area of as many thousands of yards. It thus falls out that even those localities in which the worm disease is not so prevalent cannot be profitably occupied either for culture or for the propagation of the oyster by natural means.

Of course the faultiness of the existing law, to which we have so often called attention, is responsible for this. When amended legislation, something similar to that which we have proposed, shall have been enacted, it will be possible to check this wholesale robbery; and it is to us a matter of extreme regret that Parliament has so far been unable to take up the very important and really pressing work of amending the fisheries laws generally.

#### *Fish Acclimatisation.*

Passing from the very unsatisfactory results achieved in oyster culture, we approach with some degree of pleasure the subject of our further attempts to acclimatise the trout. Through the good offices of Mr. J. A. Rutherford, the honorary secretary of the Acclimatisation Society, at Wellington, New Zealand, we were successful in obtaining from that Society 20,000 of the ova of the brown trout. These were carried here free of freight charge by the Union Steamship Company's steamship, the "Hauroto," and we here record our thanks to the Company for their kind assistance. The ova arrived on the 22nd August, and were at once placed in the hatching troughs in the rear premises of our department. It opened out in excellent order; much of it was in so advanced a stage that the hatching process commenced almost immediately, the remainder following in due course, and attended with only a fair proportion of loss. Just at the time the fry was losing the yolk sac unseasonably warm weather set in, and, although every possible precaution was taken to counteract its effect and the effects of rust in the water supply, they were telling so fatally on the fry that we lost no time in distributing it for liberation in suitable streams throughout the Colony.

We hope that the results of this and our previous efforts will in due time become apparent by the appearance of the adult fish in large numbers in many of our waters. We shall not relax our efforts in promoting the distribution of this salmonide, as we intend in the next season to repeat the process, by procuring ova and hatching it for liberation. We hope that our further effort may not be so materially marred by hot weather as the attempt we have herein recorded.

The fry hatched during the last season were liberated in the following waters:—The basin, Hawkesbury River; Picton Lakes; Wentworth Falls; waters near Tenterfield; Reedy Creek; Shoalhaven River; the Snowy River; head of Mooney Creek, Hawkesbury River; the reservoir at Orange and Summerhill Creek; the Mann River, at Glen Innes; the reservoir at Prospect; Stonehenge; the Page; the Macdonald and the Woronora Rivers; the heads of the Richmond, Nambucca, and Bellinger Rivers; Lake George; Nepean River; Kiah Lake; Cudgegong River; Wollondilly River; Guyra Lake; tributaries of the Hunter, near Scone; Macquarie River, near Bathurst; Deepwater, New England; and the reservoir at Manly. In arranging this distribution we were largely assisted by gentlemen resident in the various localities, who, often at some inconvenience, most willingly undertook the liberation of the fry. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to thank those gentlemen for the aid they so freely rendered.

In connection with the subject of trout acclimatisation, we record our grateful acknowledgments to the Commissioners of Fisheries, Tasmania, for their valuable presentation to the Colony of 5,000 ova of the *fario*. This gift was offered at the instance of Mr. Philip Seager, one of the Commissioners, who was on a visit to New South Wales in July last, when he exhibited a most lively interest in our fisheries. We were enabled to afford him opportunities for visiting Lake Macquarie, Newcastle, Port Hacking, and other fisheries. His views and opinions respecting them are set forth in his highly interesting letter of the 3rd August, a copy of which will be found amongst the appendices to this report. We especially invite its perusal.

We

We regret that, so far, circumstances have not favored our securing a supply of golden perch and Murray cod fry for distribution in waters comparatively adjacent to the metropolis. We hope, in a few months time, to be in a position to effect this.

*The Fishing Industry.*

We record a larger monetary result from this source than for any previous year—the amount realised from sales at the Fish Market being £42,277 12s. 9d., an increase of £3,583 2s. upon that of 1890, and £7,966 9s. 3d. upon the total of 1889. The quantity estimated in baskets was 3,098 less than the previous year, while the schnapper and other kinds of fish, sold by the dozen, show an increase in dozens of 433½. The quantity condemned as unfit for food was 600½ baskets less than are recorded for the previous year, while the quantity seized as being below the weights prescribed by the Fisheries Act exceeds the quantity in 1890 by 5½ baskets. This may in a measure be accounted for by the more general use of sunk nets by Italians and other foreigners. These sunk nets are very destructive to young fish, to the fry, and to the feeding-grounds, and we are glad to know that legislation prohibiting their use is about to be enacted.

We note the establishment of the New South Wales Fishermen's and Fish Consumers' Co-operative Association (Limited), its object being to open up the fish trade of the Colony in its wholesale, retail, and producing features, under conditions which are intended to ensure a thorough system of distribution of the supply amongst town and country residents. We consider the attempt to effect this is deserving of commendation and support. The Company has erected suitable buildings on a site fronting the railway line at a point near the Eveleigh station. Facilities are thus present for the transfer of the fish direct from the railway trucks to the market stands without the disadvantage of intermediate handling. Residents at Redfern, Waterloo, and Alexandria have thus a market brought to them whence they can obtain their fish supply under most favourable conditions. We see no reason why markets like this one could not be established for the convenience of other suburbs and the more populous towns which are accessible by sea or rail.

Of the several waters which have contributed the fish supply Lake Macquarie, as usual, is first, with 14,124 baskets, a slight decrease of 397 baskets on the take for 1890. Tuggerah and Port Stephens show a substantial decrease, the former 1,944 and the latter 2,288 baskets. Botany shows a decrease of 538 baskets, while from Port Jackson, the Hawkesbury, and Lake Illawarra we record an increased supply of 34, 1,179, and 631 baskets respectively.

From the northern rivers we note an increase of 1,092 baskets from the Clarence River, while at the Richmond, fishing, except for local consumption, has not been prosecuted at all.

We learn from the Clarence River Inspector's report that certain fishermen have taken advantage of facilities afforded by the owners of the steam-tug "Marvel" to test the yields of some of the off-shore grounds. They succeeded in obtaining some very large takes of schnapper. On one trip 1,350 fish were captured in four hours.

Banks and reefs similar to those now being brought into use at the Clarence occur more or less along the whole length of the seaboard, and it does seem astonishing that enterprise is not forthcoming to secure the wealth which these grounds should yield. Possibly when the success which has attended the Clarence River fishermen's effort becomes known it may stimulate those in other localities to attempt the discovery of the new grounds which surely exist at by no means great distances from the coast.

Iluka, a village on the Clarence River, bids fair to become an important fisheries centre. The Canning Company, now for some time established, is about to extend its operations with improved machinery; and an enterprising firm, Messrs. Summers and Company, have entered upon the business of fish curing and smoking. With the class of fine fish to be found on this coast it should not be difficult to establish a large export business.

The natural facilities which exist at the Clarence for the manufacture of fish into a preserved article of consumption are present also at nearly all our fishing-stations; and when we hear, as we frequently do, from our inspectors on remote waters that only a supply sufficient for local consumption is captured, because the risk attending transmission in good condition of a catch to the metropolis is too great to be undertaken, we confess astonishment that enterprise is not forthcoming to avail of the wealth latent at the very doors of people resident near those waters, and which is to be won by comparatively small outlay and only moderate exertion.

Referring again to the marked decrease in the quantity of fish received at the market, we have not any hesitation in attributing it, in a large degree, to the disregard fishermen have shown in observing the restrictions it has been found necessary to place upon net-fishing—we refer to the closure of certain portions of waters against the use of fishing nets. The protection from disturbance of spawning fish, the young fry,  
and

and the nursery and feeding-grounds, is absolutely essential ; but if so many fishermen will, as we regret to say they do, resist the efforts we thus make to increase and preserve the continuity of supply, it cannot be a matter for surprise that the returns exhibit such a material decrease.

Although we make the most of the means of oversight we have at command to protect the closed waters, yet, if those who should be most interested will not aid us in our efforts, it will not be possible except at considerably increased cost to the country, to secure the benefits which the restrictions imposed ought to obtain.

#### *Inland Waters Fisheries.*

Owing to the lengthened course traversed by the Murray River, which is drawn upon at all points for such a supply as may be required, it is difficult to arrive at any reliable estimate of its actual annual yield.

From the vicinity of Moama and Koondrook or Swan Hill the Inspector reports that quite 1,000 baskets, about 35 tons, have been captured. The advantages expected to accrue from closure against net-fishing of the Murray tributaries and other waters in the counties of Wakool, Townsend, and Cadell are beginning to be obvious. We hope that by the time railway communication shall have been established with Jerilderie the advantages of these closures may be turned to practical account, by providing means for developing a trade with Sydney and some of the populous towns *en route*.

At the beginning of summer a mortality amongst the cod, the cause of which cannot be satisfactorily determined, occurred in some of the lagoons and creeks near Deniliquin. It was by some attributed to abnormal increase of temperature, while others again claimed that it was due to the effects of an aquatic weed, *Arzolla rubra*, with which these waters were densely covered. About 3 tons of fish died, and to prevent pollution had to be removed and buried.

The supply at Lake George is reported to have considerably increased ; in the creeks and closed waters this increase is very noticeable—the catch, however, has not been so great as in previous years. This lake is the present nearest source from which the metropolis can draw its supply of cod. From its large extent, about 20 miles by 6 miles, it is capable of meeting the operations of several fishermen, who would find a ready market for their catch either in Sydney or along the main railway line.

Mr. Frederick Nelson, the local police officer, who for some years has held the supervision of this water, has resigned his position as Inspector of Fisheries, having received promotion in the police force, which involved his removal from the district. We have pleasure in recording that Mr. Nelson performed his duty in connection with the fisheries with zeal and attention and to our satisfaction.

We propose to invite one or two of the leading residents in the locality to undertake an honorary supervision of this fishery. If we succeed we shall effect a saving of the salary hitherto paid—£20 per annum.

For detailed information respecting the fisheries on any particular river we invite attention to the Reports which appear in the Appendices.

## APPENDICES.

## A.

COMMISSIONERS of Fisheries for New South Wales, 1891:—

James C. Cox, M.D., President.

E. P. Ramsay, F.R.S.E., LL.D., &c.,  
Jas. R. Hill, Esq.,S. H. Hyam, Esq.,  
Hon. W. R. Campbell, M.L.C.*Staff.*

Lindsay G. Thompson, Secretary and Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Edward J. Ellis, First Clerk.

Livingston F. Mann, Draftsman.

John A. O'Grady, Second Clerk.

J. D. Delany, Assistant Clerk.

W. Lannen, Messenger.

F. W. Smithers, Travelling Inspector of Fisheries.

Thomas Mulhall, Assistant Inspector of Fisheries, Sydney.

Andrew Gylar,	"	"	Manning River.
Henry Curan,	"	"	Newcastle.
Peter Smith,	"	"	Hawkesbury.
Chas. Gordon,	"	"	Sydney.
Wm. Boyd,	"	"	Lake Macquarie.
John D. Grant,	"	"	Botany and George's River.
David W. Benson,	"	"	Lake Illawarra.
Wm. N. Cain,	"	"	Brisbane Water, (Gosford).
Richard Seymour,	"	"	Fish Market, Sydney.
Henry Laman,	"	"	Port Stephens Heads.
William McGregor, Acting Assistant	"	"	Tweed River.
Thos. Stewart,	"	"	Bellinger River.
W. J. Whaites,	"	"	Nambucca River.
John A. Jamieson,	"	"	Macleay River.
A. H. Kendall,	"	"	Cape Hawke.
Bourn Russell,	"	"	Twofold Bay.
Angus Sutherland,	"	"	Moruya.
R. A. Fraser,	"	"	Richmond River.
R. Hellings, Actg. Asst. Insptr. and Boatman,	"	"	Sydney.
George Glading,	"	"	"
F. Aldrich, Assistant Inspector and Boatman,	"	"	Tuggerah Lakes.
J. F. Hespe,	"	"	Botany and George's River.
James Massingham, Boatman and Act. Asst. Ins.	"	"	Clarence River.

*Inland Waters.*

Osborne Wilshire, Assistant Inspector of Fisheries, Deniliquin.

Frederick Nelson, " " Bungendore, Lake George.

John A. Manton, " " Moama.

## B.

REVENUE of the Fisheries Department for the year ending 31 December, 1891.

	FISHERIES ACT.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fishermen's licenses, 633 at 10s.....		316	10	0			
Do 185 at 5s.....		46	5	0			
Fishing-boat licenses, 299 at 20s.....		299	0	0			
Do 85 at 10s.....		42	10	0			
					£704	5	0
OYSTER FISHERIES ACT, 1884.							
Deposits on applications for leases for oyster culture .....		85	0	0			
Deed fees .....		32	0	0			
Rent on leased areas .....		1,580	11	8			
Fines and forfeitures .....		144	3	6			
Spat fees .....		4	12	0			
Transfer fees—18 at £2.....		36	0	0			
					1,882	7	2
Total.....		£2,586	12	2			

C.

## 6

## C.

## EXPENDITURE of the Fisheries Department for the year ending 31 December, 1891.

		EXPENDITURE.					
Salaries as per Estimates-in-Chief—		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Staff .....		4,242	0	0	4,242	0	0
Contingencies as per Estimates-in-Chief—							
Travelling expenses .....		400	0	0			
Incidental expenses .....		100	0	0			
Rent of offices .....		156	0	0			
					656	0	0
Additional Contingencies—							
The Wellington Acclimatisation Society .....		30	0	0			
Inspector's boat .....		27	0	0			
Contingent expenses .....		69	6	11			
					126	6	11
Total.....					5,024	6	11
Total salaries .....		4,242	0	0			
Total contingencies .....		782	6	11			
					5,024	6	11

## D.

## SCHEDULE of Applications for Leases of Shore for Oyster Culture in 1891.

Name.	Yards.	Locality.	Name.	Yards.	Locality.
Comino A. ....	500	Manning River.	Dick, John Stuart .....	300	Hastings River.
Woodward, Henry .....	100	Do	Holbert, Francis.....	100	Myall River.
Haiser, George .....	200	Currambene Creek.	Do .....	100	Do
Barclay, James .....	100	Clyde River.	Burns, John.....	150	Clarence River.
Woodward, Henry, & } Templeman Thomas } .....	100	Do	Gibbins, Fred. J. ....	800	Camden Haven River.
Woodward, William .....	100	Wallis Lake.	Woodward, Henry ...	200	Manning River.
Dick, John Stuart, and } Dick, W. B. A. .... } .....	100	Hastings River.	Do .....	500	Wallis Lake.
Paddon, Thomas .....	175	Evans River.	Do .....	300	Do
Thompson, Joseph .....	400	Nelson's Bay.	Do .....	200	Do
Dick, John Stuart .....	200	Hastings River.	Do .....	300	Do
Do .....	200	Port Macquarie.	Do .....	200	Do
Do .....	100	Do	Cusack, N. John.....	200	Clarence River.
Woodward, Henry .....	400	Manning River.	Southwell, Joseph.....	100	Manning River.
McInherney, James.....	100	Hastings River.	Total .....	6,525	

## E.

## RETURN showing the Amount realised for Fish sold at the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, January to December, 1891.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
January ... ..	3,479	11	6	August ... ..	4,335	2	0
February ... ..	3,286	9	3	September ... ..	3,424	5	9
March ... ..	3,744	8	6	October ... ..	4,363	7	3
April ... ..	3,165	17	0	November ... ..	3,005	2	0
May ... ..	4,331	18	6	December ... ..	2,559	15	6
June ... ..	3,080	18	6				
July ... ..	3,500	17	0	Total ... ..	£42,277	12	9

## F.

## RETURN showing the Quantity of Fish, exported from the Murray into Victoria, January to December, 1891.

	lb.		lb.
January ... ..	3,106	August ... ..	336
February ... ..	3,240	September ... ..	4,410
March ... ..	3,136	October ... ..	5,980
April ... ..	1,568	November ... ..	1,944
May ... ..	1,720	December ... ..	1,232
June ... ..	3,808		
July ... ..	860	Total ... ..	31,340

7

G.

RETURN showing the Quantity, in lb., of Fish caught in Lake George, January to December, 1891.

	lbs.		lbs.
January ... ..	350	August ... ..	nil.
February ... ..	nil.	September ... ..	nil.
March ... ..	nil.	October ... ..	309
April ... ..	nil.	November ... ..	900
May... ..	nil.	December ... ..	440
June ... ..	nil.		
July... ..	nil.	Total ... ..	1,999

H.

RETURN showing quantity, in bags, of Oysters taken from the Tidal Waters of the Colony, January to December, 1891.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Tweed River.....	78	44	67	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	219
Richmond River .....	133	119	58	46	...	...	...	...	...	39	34	85	514
Clarence River .....	114	66	6	...	...	...	...	...	31	52	87	130	486
Bellinger River .....	21	27	...	11	...	...	...	2	20	22	30	44	177
Port Macquarie .....	27	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	80	136	279
Camden Haven .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30
Manning River.....	5	19	23	12	6	9	10	24	44	63	25	33	273
Cape Hawke.....	7	2	...	8	4	...	...	23	33	62	53	36	228
Port Stephens .....	76	65	54	59	41	62	31	33	39	42	52	73	627
Hunter River .....	5	5	8	11	14	6	10	8	29	43	24	13	176
Hawkesbury River .....	135	68	40	68	56	17	6	10	45	69	110	109	733
Brisbane Water .....	25	20	...	18	2	...	...	...	9	7	4	9	94
Shoalhaven River .....	49	92	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
Clyde River .....	18	30	14	43	22	10	18	4	...	5	...	...	164
Moruya River .....	38	65	70	...	...	...	...	8	2	26	17	20	246
Bermagui River .....	...	36	42	61	40	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	197
Twofold Bay.....	14	22	3	9	8	2	5	...	12	9	9	13	106
Wonboyne River.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Nambucca River .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	...	...	20
Tathra.....	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total .....	745	680	393	372	202	114	90	116	276	507	525	707	4,727

I.

RETURN showing quantity, in bags, of Oysters received at Sydney from places outside the Colony, January to December, 1891.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Queensland ..	1,456	598	565	482	664	196	211	322	380	1,096	1,185	1,103	8,258
New Zealand ..	...	335	853	443	1,373	1,220	1,371	1,017	964	862	...	...	8,438
Totals .....	1,456	933	1,418	925	2,037	1,416	1,582	1,339	1,344	1,958	1,185	1,103	16,696

J.

RETURN showing quantity, in bags, of Spat taken off Crown Lands and laid down on Leased Areas, January to December, 1891.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Manning River.....	...	...	11	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Tweed River.....	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Total.....	...	...	11	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46

46 Bags, at 2s., £4 12s.

## 8

## K.

RETURN showing the quantity (in baskets) of Fish, brought to the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, January to December, 1891.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Harbour .....	630	498	590	923	498	314	256	325	158	236	308	333	5,069
Botany .....	740	653	731	1,442	1,646	590	570	522	303	449	451	356	8,453
Broken Bay .....	411	326	356	319	443	484	513	745	583	871	522	327	5,900
Bateman's Bay .....	...	...	8	25	14	8	12	10	7	20	...	...	104
Jervis Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	42	52	...	...	...	...	...	94
Narrabeen .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	189
Tuggerah Lakes.....	619	622	652	471	677	459	715	973	498	832	374	335	7,228
Port Stephens .....	204	315	321	731	214	70	188	324	157	302	99	114	3,039
Port Macquarie.....	10	104	37	34	99	89	117	58	75	53	41	15	832
Gosford .....	10	36	13	3	7	10	13	...	13	11	13	...	129
Wollongong .....	214	303	212	179	344	156	301	357	350	640	516	315	3,887
Ulladulla.....	18	20	39	34	31	59	235	193	270	155	25	...	1,079
Newcastle .....	...	...	12	...	...	...	29	21	...	...	...	...	62
Shoalhaven.....	177	171	229	347	896	425	855	983	485	434	151	91	5,244
Twofold Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake Macquarie.....	687	1,068	803	997	977	1,023	1,106	1,269	1,252	1,982	1,778	1,182	14,124
Clarence River .....	366	232	343	311	398	320	460	454	353	318	242	177	3,974
Manning River .....	48	...	29	26	14	...	48	38	31	20	...	...	254
Richmond River .....	25	21	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	76
Long Reef .....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Macleay River .....	34	74	84	105	178	85	125	110	69	109	51	100	1,124
*Cape Hawke .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals .....	4,201	4,443	4,479	5,947	6,436	4,134	5,595	6,382	4,604	6,442	4,571	3,534	60,869

\* By reason of steam communication with Sydney having been discontinued—nil.

## L.

RETURN showing the quantity (in dozens), of Schnapper brought to the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, January to December, 1891.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Harbour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	4
Botany .....	7	2	11	16½	22½	...	21	3	18	...	...	7½	109½
Broken Bay .....	24½	18	64½	49	90½	6	52½	15	17	23½	13½	52	426½
Bateman's Bay .....	...	...	...	...	5	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	13
Jervis Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narrabeen .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuggerah.....	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	20	...	11	...	...	43
Port Stephens .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	83	...	86
Port Macquarie.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Terrigal Lake .....	...	...	32½	16½	43½	55	118	65	47	88	31	6	502½
Wollongong .....	...	...	...	...	3	4½	4½	...	4	...	...	...	16
Ulladulla.....	...	10	19	6½	15	3	23	88	56	13	...	...	233½
Newcastle .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Shoalhaven.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1½	2	...	3½
Twofold Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake Macquarie.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	6½	1	6½	2½	33½
Clarence River .....	...	...	...	...	...	27	103	129	124	71	...	...	454
Manning River .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8½	...	...	...	...	9½
Richmond River .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Reef .....	51½	64½	11	9	34½	...	45	28½	12	14½	16½	42	328½
Macleay River .....	1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2½
Totals .....	85½	94½	137½	97½	213½	109½	379	382	285½	223½	153	109½	2270½

9

## M.

RETURN showing the quantity (in dozens) of various kinds of Fish brought to the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, January to December, 1891.

Month.	Jewfish.	Kingfish.	Teraglin.	Nannagai.	Salmon.	Groper.	Perch.	
January .....	3½	263½	256½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February .....	31	104½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March .....	8	110½	32½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April .....	9	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May .....	10	47	145½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June .....	4	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July .....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August .....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September .....	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October .....	13½	7½	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November .....	15	35½	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December .....	12	89	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals .....	76½	588½	765½	32½	46	Nil.	Nil.	.....

## N.

RETURN showing the quantity (in dozens) of Cray-fish brought to the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, January to December, 1891.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Harbour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	6
Botany .....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18½	4½	15½	...	40½
Broken Bay .....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	4½	12½
Bateman's Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	...	...	...	18
Jervis Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	...	4½
Port Stephens .....	162	82	25½	...	2½	151	574½	296	429½	824	360	323	3,230
Ulladulla .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8½	...	...	...	8½
Shoalhaven .....	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	...	...	12½
Totals .....	164	82	35½	...	2½	151	574½	299	449	863	364½	347½	3,332½

## O.

RETURN showing the quantity (in baskets) of Prawns brought to the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, January to December, 1891.

Locality.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Harbour .....	463	311	249	275	374	185	101	147	156	259	296	325	3,141
Broken Bay .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	5	...	16
Botany .....	9	...	...	...	21	...	8½	11	7	1	13	...	70½
Shoalhaven .....	...	60	22	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	113
Newcastle .....	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	9	22
George's River .....	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	...	66	92
Cook's River .....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5
Totals .....	473	371	286	297	400	185	110½	158	169	283	321	406	3,459½

## P.

RETURN showing the quantity (in baskets) of Fish seized under the Fisheries Act, and sent to Charitable Institutions, January to December, 1891.

Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
3	10½	4	2½	4½	7	6½	7½	1½	½	...	...	47½

## Q.

RETURN showing the quantity (in baskets) of Fish condemned as unfit for food, January to December, 1891.

Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
401	361	106	118½	101	74	58½	79	92	362	169	182	2,104



## R.

RETURN showing Range of Prices obtained for Fish at the Fish Market, Woolloomooloo, January to December, 1891.

Name of Fish.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Shayper, per dozen .....	4/ to 108/	5/ to 120/	4/ to 132/	2/6 to 120/	5/ to 120/	5/ to 150/	4/ to 108/	5/ to 108/	4/ to 120/	4/ to 108/	5/ to 114/	5/ to 126/
Flathead ,, .....	1/6 to 30/	1/3 to 30/	1/ to 36/	1/6 to 30/	1/ to 30/	1/3 to 30/	1/3 to 30/	1/ to 36/	1/6 to 30/	1/6 to 30/	1/ to 30/	1/3 to 30/
Whiting ,, .....	1/6 to 10/9	1/3 to 12/6	1/6 to 12/6	1/6 to 10/	1/6 to 15/6	1/6 to 15/	1/6 to 12/6	1/6 to 15/	1/6 to 12/6	1/3 to 10/9	1/6 to 12/	1/6 to 12/
Flounder ,, .....	1/6 to 12/	1/ to 18/	1/6 to 12/	1/3 to 12/	1/6 to 12/	1/6 to 12/	1/3 to 12/	1/ to 18/	1/6 to 12/	1/3 to 12/	1/3 to 12/	1/3 to 12/
Soyes, ,, .....	1/ to 11/	1/3 to 15/	1/3 to 15/	1/6 to 15/	1/6 to 15/	1/6 to 12/	1/ to 12/	1/6 to 15/	1/6 to 12/	1/6 to 12/	1/3 to 12/	1/3 to 15/
King-fish ,, .....	1/ to 30/	1/ to 30/	1/ to 36/	1/ to 30/	1/ to 48/	1/ to 36/	1/ to 24/	1/ to 36/	1/ to 36/	1/ to 18/	1/ to 18/	1/ to 36/
Jew-fish ,, .....	2/ to 120/	1/ to 120/	1/6 to 168/	2/ to 126/	1/ to 174/	1/9 to 144/	2/ to 120/	2/ to 120/	2/ to 144/	2/ to 168/	1/ to 120/	1/9 to 108/
Traglin ,, .....	1/6 to 18/	1/6 to 20/	2/ to 24/	1/6 to 18/	1/6 to 24/	1/6 to 16/	1/ to 18/	1/6 to 24/	1/6 to 16/	1/6 to 24/	1/6 to 12/6	1/3 to 24/
Nannagai ,, .....	1/ to 8/	1/ to 10/	1/6 to 10/	1/6 to 7/	1/ to 8/	1/ to 7/	1/ to 8/	1/ to 16/	1/ to 10/	1/ to 7/6	1/3 to 6/6	1/ to 7/6
Salmon ,, .....	1/ to 6/	1/ to 12/	1/ to 12/	1/ to 6/	1/ to 6/	1/6 to 8/	1/ to 9/	1/ to 8/	1/ to 6/	1/ to 6/	1/ to 6/	1/ to 9/
Mullet (sea) ,, .....	2/ to 7/	2/ to 10/	2/ to 10/6	1/ to 6/	1/ to 8/	2/ to 21/	2/ to 8/	1/6 to 10/	1/6 to 8/6	2/ to 6/6	1/6 to 6/	2/ to 7/6
Rock cod ,, .....	1/ to 30/	1/ to 36/	1/ to 60/	1/ to 18/	1/ to 24/	1/ to 54/	1/ to 12/	1/ to 24/	1/ to 24/	1/6 to 72/	1/ to 78/	1/ to 24/
Eels ,, .....	2/ to 21/	2/ to 21/	2/6 to 24/	1/6 to 21/	2/ to 21/	2/ to 21/	1/6 to 18/	2/ to 21/	1/6 to 21/	2/ to 18/	2/ to 18/	1/6 to 18/
Bream (black), per basket.....	6/ to 48/	6/ to 56/	8/ to 60/	4/6 to 40/	6/ to 50/	8/ to 44/	4/ to 40/	4/6 to 48/	4/ to 40/	4/9 to 48/	6/ to 48/	6/9 to 84/
Garfish ,, .....	6/6 to 50/	8/ to 70/	6/ to 50/	7/ to 44/	6/ to 42/	7/6 to 46/	4/ to 40/	4/ to 48/	6/ to 38/	6/ to 40/	6/ to 46/	7/ to 46/
Blackfish ,, .....	4/ to 24/	4/ to 36/	4/ to 30/	4/ to 20/	4/ to 24/	4/ to 24/	4/ to 30/	4/ to 32/	4/ to 24/	4/ to 20/	4/ to 24/	4/3 to 24/
Silverbilly ,, .....	4/ to 16/	4/ to 16/	4/ to 16/	4/ to 12/	2/6 to 12/	4/ to 12/	2/ to 15/	2/6 to 16/	2/6 to 18/	2/6 to 18/	2/6 to 20/	2/6 to 18/
Mullet (sand) ,, .....	2/6 to 24/	2/6 to 32/	2/6 to 30/	2/6 to 18/	1/9 to 18/	4/ to 22/	2/ to 28/	2/6 to 28/	2/6 to 24/	2/6 to 20/	4/ to 24/	3/6 to 28/
Travalley ,, .....	3/ to 20/	5/ to 26/	6/ to 28/	4/ to 18/	6 to 18/	6/ to 24/	6/ to 24/	6/ to 30/	6/ to 24/	6/ to 24/	6/ to 24/	6/ to 22/
Perch (sea) ,, .....	8/ to 40/	8/ to 40/	8/ to 40/	1/6 to 38/	6/ to 36/	10/ to 36/	4/ to 36/	6/6 to 36/	6/ to 36/	7/6 to 32/	6/ to 36/	8/ to 36/
Tailor ,, .....	4/ to 20/	6/ to 24/	6/ to 30/	6/ to 18/	6/ to 24/	6/ to 22/	6/ to 30/	6/ to 28/	6/ to 24/	6/ to 24/	6/ to 20/	6/ to 24/
Crayfish, per dozen .....	10/ to 19/	1/6 to 21/	9/3 to 21/	.....	6/ to 6/6	5/ to 15/	4/6 to 20/	5/ to 16/6	9/6 to 14/6	3/ to 14/	6/ to 16/	6/ to 16/6
Prawns, per bushel .....	15/ to 80/	20/ to 80/	20/ to 85/	20/ to 80/	20/ to 85/	20/ to 85/	20/ to 85/	10/ to 80/	20/ to 85/	20/ to 85/	20/ to 85/	20/ to 85/
Murray cod, per lb.....	1/9 to 1/	1/6 to 1/	1/8 to 2/	1/6 to 1/	1/8 to 1/9	.....	1/3 1/2 to 1/	1/3 1/2 to 1/	1/4 to 1/	1/3 1/2 to 1/	1/2 1/2 to 1/	1/2 to 1/6 1/2
Mackerel, per doz.....	4/ to 16/	4/ to 16/	4/ to 20/	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

PARTICULARS of Prosecutions for infringements of the " Fisheries Act, 1881," and the " Oyster Fisheries Act, 1884," during the year 1891.

Offender's Name.	Nature of Offence	Result of Prosecution.
Jas. Duncan	Stalling	Fined £1
Arthur Duncan	"	" £1
W. Conch	"	" £1
W. Conch, junr.	"	" £1
F. Johnson	Fishing without a license	" £0 10s.
— Patrovim	"	" £0 10s.
T. Boyd	"	" £1
J. W. Cole	Not advising local Inspector of removal of oysters	" £1
Thos Kelly	Fishing in closed waters	" £1 Net confiscated.
Antonio Carlo	Boat not properly marked	" £2
A Molla	"	" £2
M Sasso	"	" £2
M. Sasso	"	" £2
C. Vunotto	"	" £2
V. Leo	"	" £2
A Dylmott	Fishing without a license	" £0 5s.
J. Crissy	"	" £0 5s.
B Thoroughgood	Fishing in closed waters	" £2
Alf. Heaps	"	" £2
S Lilly	Dredging oysters between sun set and sun rise	" £5
"	Not stating the quantity of spat bagged	" £0 1s.
Gco. Davis	Dredging oysters between sun set and sun rise	" £5
"	Not stating the quantity of spat bagged	" £0 1s.
Thos. Smith	Having underweight fish	" £2
F. Meyers	Fishing in closed waters	" £1
H. Beach	"	" £1 Net confiscated.
W. Smith	Stalling	" £5
J. Smith	"	" £2
J. Emerson	"	" £2
R. Hibbs	Fishing boat not marked	" £0 10s.
W. Hibbs	"	" £0 10s.
W. Latham	Fishing in closed waters	" £2
W. Frase	"	" £2 Net confiscated.
Thos. Lewis	"	" £0 10s.
T. Davis	"	" £1
W. Johnson	"	" £1
J. Hughes	"	" £1
J. Johnson	"	" £1 Net confiscated.
G. Sassic	"	" £0 10s.
M. Sassic	"	" £0 10s.
S. Capitu'a	"	" £0 10s.
S. Vitulana	"	" £0 10s.
G. Mazzina	"	" £0 10s.
M. Sassic	"	" £0 10s.
G. Lorenzo	"	" £0 10s.
F. Brown	"	" £0 10s.
J. Nicholas	"	" £0 10s.
J. Migua	"	" £0 10s.
R. Carmenetta	"	" £0 10s.
J. Basket	"	" £0 10s.
W. Hibbs	"	" £1
G. Hibbs	"	" £1 Net confiscated.
R. Lloyd	"	" £1
W. Cole	"	" £1
W. Lloyd	"	" £1
J. Byrnes	"	" £1 Net confiscated.
J. Bogan	"	" £0 10s. Net confiscated.
J. Steele	Fishing in closed waters	" £1 Net confiscated.
F. Milton	Fishing without a license	" £0 10s.
W. Smith	Fishing with illegal net	" £2
J. Smith	"	" £2
W. Wood	"	" £2
J. Emerson	"	" £2
C. Cobham	"	" £2 Net confiscated.

## Fisheries of New South Wales.

Sydney, 3 August, 1891.

I HAVE to express to you my thanks for the opportunity you have afforded me of inspecting some of the fishing grounds of New South Wales.

You are aware of the great and active interest I have for many years taken in fishing matters in Tasmania.

I regret very much to learn of the decline in the production of oysters on your natural beds. This appears to me to be a matter of very serious importance which doubtless has occupied the attention of your Commissioners with a view to some steps being taken to resuscitate the industry. That the industry can be revived, and the supply of oysters for market very largely increased, can admit of little doubt.

I am not sufficiently acquainted with your oyster fishery to express any very definite opinion upon the causes of failure, but from what I can learn I fear that a too eager desire on the part of lessees to make the most of their reserves for market purposes may have much to do with the decline. The worm disease has, I am aware, been very troublesome in the northern waters, but the indomitable perseverance of Mr. Anderson, manager to Mr. F. Gibbens, in his reserves on the Hunter River, prove that attention to cultivation will in the end produce satisfactory results. I saw a considerable number of oysters dredged by Mr. Anderson from beds which he assured me were almost barren six months before. The oysters I saw were in a stage of advancement which would make them marketable in a short time, and the quantity of spat at different stages of growth was in the highest degree satisfactory. This good result is commendable to Mr. Anderson's pertinacity in giving every attention to his beds under the most adverse circumstances, entailing a very large outlay during a long series of years without any return. Although the worm is still troublesome, the bad effects are not so prominent as heretofore, and Mr. Anderson has confidence that it will soon disappear.

My suggestion as to the possible cause of the decline of the industry is strengthened by a visit I paid to Port Hacking, which is closed against the professional fisherman, and available to the public for pleasure. In these waters the oysters are very abundant, and spat is deposited in enormous quantities. It occurred to me that unless some more extensive use is made of the oysters, injury will follow, and it is matter for serious consideration whether some scheme should not be devised by which Port Hacking spat might be disposed of to lessees of foreshores for the purposes of stocking. The oysters in Port Hacking approaching the sea do not, I am informed, grow to any size, and if these were removed to beds suitable for their growth the production of marketable oysters would be largely increased.

The waters available for fishing in New South Wales are so extensive as to lead to the belief that the fishing industry should be a most valuable one, and I am surprised to find that, where some of the fishing grounds are so close to the city of Sydney that means have not been adopted to bring the fish alive to the market. In Tasmania the larger quantity of fish are brought alive to market in well-boats and smacks, and similar vessels might possibly be used with advantage in New South Wales.

The enclosure near the sea at Lake Macquarie, which you have advised should be used as an experimental station is a matter of great importance to your fisheries as affording means of observation of your marine fishes not readily accessible elsewhere. It may also be deserving of consideration whether your revenue might not be considerably enhanced by the leasing of this or similar enclosures when they have become thoroughly stocked, but under conditions which would provide against their depopulation. Under any circumstance, the enclosure referred to might well be dealt with as an experimental station, and if it be so dealt with I shall be very much surprised if the success does not exceed your expectations. In the event of the introduction of any foreign marine fishes the enclosure would be invaluable.

I was surprised to find so insufficient a method of dealing with the ova of salmonoids. If the Commissioners desire to acclimatise this group of fishes in New South Wales some more modern mode of dealing with them must be provided. If with the climatic advantages of Tasmania it be found necessary to have breeding-ponds with modern appliance for hatching, there surely exists a much greater reason for the use of similar methods in New South Wales where the climatic advantages are not so great. Ova of salmonoids has for many years past been transmitted to New South Wales from Tasmania, in small quantities, but apparently with little result, and if the fishes referred to are to be acclimatised in New South Wales it can only be done quickly and thoroughly by the aid of a hatchery and ponds where large quantities of ova can be dealt with and a good stock of breeding fish maintained. I would remind you that the colonies of Victoria and New Zealand have found it to be to their advantage to have breeding-ponds.

With reference to the site of the proposed ponds at Berrima which I inspected, I have no hesitation in saying that it appears to possess all the qualities necessary. The elevated position above sea-level (about 2,200 ft.) produces a climate which cannot be found in the lower country. The river forms a connecting link with other streams and eventually joins the Hawkesbury, thus affording a ready access to the sea for the migratory forms. The position pointed out to me as that selected for the proposed ponds has much to recommend it. Although it would be decidedly advantageous to have the river water conveyed to the ponds by means of troughing, which cannot be done on the site under review, there will be no difficulty in adopting other comparatively inexpensive methods of raising the water by windmill, pump, or other means. The temperature of the locality on the day of my visit was quite as low as the Tasmanian winter, there being a heavy frost with ice on the shallow pools adjoining the river, and I was informed by old residents that the summer is very mild. With these advantages I would strongly urge upon your Commissioners the desirability of constructing the ponds as suggested by you, and I am glad to find that so excellent an authority as Mr. Ogilby, of the Australian Museum, concurs in your proposal.

If the ponds be constructed, I would advise that the bottom be formed of cement on brick or concrete, which will provide against leakage, a source of much trouble at the hatchery in Tasmania, where the bottom is gravel on the ordinary soil. I think you will find that, in addition to rectangular ponds, a few circular ponds with connecting rill will be very convenient. If the Commissioners establish the ponds, the acclimatisation of brown trout and other species of salmonoids can be proceeded with more expeditiously than under your present system. In three years you will have a breeding stock from ova of this year—with Californian trout, two years—or by the importation of a few yearlings you can shorten  
the

the period. When the Wingecaribee River is stocked a fish-trap can readily be constructed at a suitable spot near the vicinity of the ponds, and by the stripping of the fish and artificial fertilisation of the ova large supplies of fry can be procured for the stocking of other streams. This is the method adopted in Tasmania, and this season upwards of 70,000 have been procured and are now in the hatching-boxes at the river Plenty.

On my return to Hobart I shall have much pleasure in obtaining and forwarding to you a sketch plan of the salmon ponds and hatchery at the river Plenty, which may be of service to you in the event of ponds being constructed in New South Wales.

I have communicated with the Chairman of the Commissioners of Fisheries in Tasmania upon the subject of a supply of trout ova for New South Wales, and I have much pleasure in informing you that 5,000 brown trout ova have been allotted to your Commissioners, which, I trust, may be acceptable to them. The ova will be forwarded when they have reached the "cyed" stage.

I shall be happy to report to my brother Commissioners in Tasmania what I have seen in New South Wales, and I am so impressed with the advantages of cultivating the rock-oyster of New South Wales, which apparently matures with such rapidity in suitable localities that I will strongly advocate an attempt to acclimatise it in Tasmania. An effort in this direction was made some years ago, the stock being deposited in pure sea water on the rocks in the river Tamar, at George Town. Judging from my observation at Port Hacking, a greater chance of success will be attained by depositing them where the salinity of the water is not so great.

I trust that these general observations which I have made with much hesitation, owing to my limited knowledge of your waters, will not be unacceptable. They are written, as I have already said, at your request, with no desire to in any way criticise the management of your fisheries, but simply as the views of an impartial observer.

PHILIP S. SEAGER.

### Tweed River Fisheries.

Tweed Heads, 7 January, 1892.

I HAVE the honor to forward report on the fisheries of this river for 1891.

Fish are very plentiful in this river, but there is no market on the river, and moreover, a number of the people have nets for their private use. Four fishermen who tried fishing here last year could not make a living, and had to give it up. They caught a quantity of schnapper and blue groper at Cook's Island, which they got a ready sale for. Some of the oyster leases are in fair condition.

Sea-mullet were not seen coming in till the 4th of May, but they must have been coming in before that time; as they were plentiful up river from the beginning of March; began passing out in the beginning of July; none seen after the 16th of July. Bream are always plentiful here. Whiting have been plentiful this summer, and larger than usual. Very little spawn has been seen during the year.

About one half of the oyster leases are in fair condition, with a quantity of oysters on them large enough for market, but as they are not full grown, and a quantity of young oysters adhering to them, the oyster lessees have decided not to disturb them for twelve months. Other leases are useless; some destroyed by freshes in 1890, and others having been stripped too bare, and no spat on them. One hundred and seventy-eight bags of oysters were shipped to Sydney and eight bags local consumption in 1891. Have not seen any sign of worm or mud disease on this river. There is a great quantity of spat on all of the beds that are in fair condition. One of the lessees has laid down fifty-one bags of spat, taken from ballast heaps, besides putting any on the foreshore of his leases out in deep water. There are some splendid hauling grounds for seines on the river, and if there was a market near at hand there would be employment for a number of fishermen.

WILLIAM MCGREGOR,  
Acting Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

### Richmond River Fisheries.

Ballina, 20 January, 1892.

REPORT on the Fisheries under my supervision for the year 1891:—

The oyster crop has not been so good this year owing to the smallness of them. They did not grow to the market size, but plentiful and healthy; spat has been plentiful, also healthy. I think this is owing to the heavy rain we had in this district during 1890, but we expect to have a big crop here this year—1892. Net-fishing:—Nothing has been done at that only for local consumption, owing to the scarcity of fish. The last quarter of 1891, sand whiting has been in fair quantities, but other river fish not at all plentiful. No fish has been sent from this river to the Sydney market during 1891.

R. A. FRASER,  
Assistant Inspector.

### Clarence River Fisheries.

Palmer's Island, 16 January, 1892.

I HAVE the honor to submit report of the fisheries under my supervision for the year 1891.

The supply of fish, notably mullet, bream, whiting, flat-head, and jew-fish, has been fairly good, and little or no interruption has been caused by floods or freshes, the shipments of fresh fish to Sydney show a considerable increase to that of the previous year.

It is to be regretted that better facilities are not afforded for the convenience of the fishermen, with regard to the shipping of fish in ice to the metropolis. Under the present circumstances the men are compelled to convey their fish in open boats to Palmer's Island public wharf to pack for shipment. The long exposure at this season of the year must necessarily be injurious to the fish.

This inconvenience has been caused by the shoaling of the river near Iluka, which prevents the ocean steamers from calling at that wharf, where the greater portion of the fish were formerly shipped.

The facility afforded by the steam tug "Marvel" for proceeding to the fishing grounds at sea, has resulted in some extraordinary hauls of schnapper being made during the winter months, large quantities of which found their way to the metropolis. On one single trip no less than 1,350 fish were hooked in about four hours.

The

The Iluka Fish Canning Company's operations are still in abeyance although the necessary capital has been subscribed, but I am informed by the proprietors that a start will be made almost immediately after the necessary repairs and alterations are completed, and the addition of a wharf suitable for the ocean steamers to call at, has been erected.

An enterprising firm, under the name of Summers & Co., has commenced operations at Iluka, in the business of fish curing and smoking, and have succeeded fairly well as regards the quality of the fish so treated, a little drawback has been experienced in obtaining a regular supply of fish suitable for smoking, which difficulty, however, can be overcome by the use of the meshing-net, whereby the large fish only will be captured.

An attempt has also been made to catch schnapper for curing purposes by the aid of a small steamer, but so far not very satisfactory results have been obtained. A sample of the above fish has been forwarded to the Southern Fish Market, Sydney, as a trial shipment.

The number of baskets of fresh fish sent to Sydney during the year was 4,842, of which number 337 baskets were schnapper.

Locally, there has been about 400 baskets consumed. The greater part of these were sent to Grafton.

For breaches of the Fisheries Act, viz., fishing without license, four persons have been summoned and nominal fines inflicted. The number of licenses issued to fishermen during the year was forty, and the number of boats fifteen.

#### *Oyster-beds.*

In giving a detailed account of the several leases, and commencing at the top, or lake beds Nos. 2,181 and 2,182, it is satisfactory to note that they are slowly but surely recovering, and are at present in a better condition, and contain a better show of young oysters than they have done for the previous five years. Pending the issue of spat licenses, the present lessees have done nothing towards the cultivation of oysters, as required by the Fisheries Act. Under these circumstances, the natural inference is that the spawn which appeared on these areas during last winter has come from the oysters which were laid down on the reserve adjoining, and which also are at present in a good state of preservation, and increasing in numbers. No. 2,176 lease, immediately below and adjoining the reserve, shows even much better prospects than those areas situated above, and should no floods occur I anticipate an extra good crop during next spawning season. No. 860 lease, also adjoining this area, shows no sign of improvement. On the contrary, I think nearly the whole of the oyster-bearing portion is covered to a depth of from 1 to 7 inches of mud, the result of the numerous floods and freshes which have occurred of late years. Coming still further down to No. 519 lease, I find a large portion of the upper end is covered in sand, and contain no oysters; in fact, this lease has given very poor returns since 1887. The lower end, however, shows a large quantity of oysters, but they do not attain the size they ought. This, I think, may be attributed to the fact of the current just above this lease being divided into three separate channels, and in consequence of this the oysters do not get sufficient food. However this may be, there are exactly similar oysters to be found on No. 888 lease, lower down the channel, where the current is divided in the same manner. No. 258 lease is at present in good condition and giving good returns, but unfortunately a portion of the upper end of the area is sanding up. No. 518 lease adjoining is also in a fair condition. No. 262 lease still maintains its reputation for production, as also does No. 64 lease; in fact, these two latter leases supply the largest quantity of oysters from the Clarence River. Nos. 888 and 769 leases have not produced any but a few straggling oysters for years past, and no attempt at cultivation has been made. Of the main river leases, Nos. 1,093 and 1,665, since the flood of 1887 very poor returns have been obtained from these areas, and at present they show very little sign of improvement.

#### *Public Oyster Reserves.*

Of these there are three, one being situated in the North Arm, and was set apart chiefly for the purpose of enabling lessees to obtain spat to stock their areas, and at that time (January, 1887) large quantities of young oysters were obtainable, but the flood of that year, followed by that of 1890, seems to have completely annihilated them, as none has appeared since. A large portion of this part of the North Arm bears evident traces of having at one time been a series of extensive oyster-beds, and probably there was at that time an outlet at Woody Head, but, by reason of this outlet becoming closed and the current diverted, an insufficient current of salt water, and the accumulation of mud in consequence, has effectually destroyed them. On the reserve at Yamba an inexhaustible supply of oysters can be found and should be abundantly sufficient to meet all public requirements. Of the reserve in Lake Channel, there is every prospect of its being a success for the purpose for which it was set apart, viz., an experiment to stock the upper beds with spawn from oysters that were laid down.

#### *Worm Disease.*

This disease seems to have almost if not entirely disappeared, and I think the floods have played a very important part in its eradication. I also incline to the belief that a great deal is owing to the restriction against the hauling of fishing nets on the oyster-beds being enforced. This practice, if persisted in, has a direct tendency to drive the fish off these areas.

It is well known amongst the fishermen that good hauls of bream and whiting can be made on the oyster-beds, when they cannot be had in any other part of the river, the reason for this is that there is abundant feed to be had amongst the shells; and further, they are also good spawning-grounds for the fish. During dredging operations large numbers of bream may be seen following the dredge at every haul, thus proving their efficiency as scavengers and that they should be encouraged rather than driven away. And further, the hauling of nets on the oyster beds at spawning-time must destroy a great deal of spawn, and, considering the miles of hauling-grounds there are on the Clarence River, this restriction cannot be said to press heavily upon the few fishermen who follow that calling.

#### *Spawning.*

During the year I have paid particular attention to this important question and find as a result that the oysters are liable and do spawn little or much at any time during the year, but only under certain climatic conditions; for instance, oysters that are in good condition and situated in shallow water, and the water not too fresh, will give off their spawn immediately on the lowering of temperature caused by southerly

southerly weather, and this no doubt, is the chief cause of oysters suddenly falling off in condition during the dredging season. On the other hand, oysters situated in deep water, and consequently not influenced by the sudden changes of temperature, will be found to spawn at regular seasons, the same as a great many of our marine fishes, that is, during the winter months.

The output of oysters from the Clarence River for the years was 520 bags, while the output for the previous year was 1,195, thus showing a decrease of 675 bags. This marked difference may be accounted for from the fact of the beds having had a rest after the 1887 flood for a period of two years; the result of this was an extraordinary crop, which was not wholly taken off until the early part of 1890, when wet weather again set in, which very naturally made the lessees doubly anxious to obtain as many oysters as possible before another flood should destroy them. The wet weather of this period terminated in a flood, which eventually destroyed fully three parts of those that were left, but with favourable weather there is every prospect of a good supply for next year.

#### Other Rivers.

The condition of the oyster leases at the Evans River, which I visited on one occasion, was very promising, the lessees having taken the precaution to place spat collectors, viz., stones, shingles, and slates, on all the available places, which, on examination were fairly stocked with spat. The natural formation of this river is very favourable for the production and growth of oysters, they being near the ocean, prevents the destruction by any ordinary flood, yet a sufficiency of fresh water finds its way into it from the surrounding hills. It also abounds in rocks, in the crevices of which enormous quantities of oysters can be seen, but cannot be taken; this fact alone is sufficient to ensure succeeding crops, even if artificial means were not resorted to. The output from this river for the year was very small, but this was chiefly owing to the extraordinary high flood of 1890, which broke through from the Richmond River, and scoured the whole bottom, carrying everything with it into the sea, or depositing it in unsuitable places for oyster growth.

The Sandon River has not produced any oysters in quantity since 1887. The supply of oysters at present is chiefly consumed by pleasure parties during the summer months. The leases that were taken up on this river have, with one exception, been surrendered, owing, chiefly, to the want of a road to a place of shipment, and resident lessees. It is quite possible, if a road were made a profitable business might be established, both in the cultivation of oysters and fishing, combined, perhaps, with poultry or other pursuits, providing that the person resided there.

On my visit to the Woolli Woolli River, I found the conditions for oyster life to differ materially to that of either the Evans or Sandon Rivers, for while these latter rivers abound in rocks there is scarcely a rock to be seen on the former; on the contrary, the river abounds in soft sand and mud, and is not conducive to oyster life, except during a succession of continually dry seasons when no scour takes place. In consequence of the inadaptability of this river for the cultivation of oysters the present lessee has applied for permission to surrender.

JAS. MASSINGHAM,  
Acting Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

#### Iluka Fish Curing and Canning Works.

Palmer's Island, 20 October, 1891.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that I have latterly paid several visits to the Iluka Fish Company's Works, and from information which I can gather, and to all appearances, a start will be made before the expiration of the year. The cuttings from the *Clarence and Richmond Examiner* will show that efforts are being made to insure its success.

In reference to Messrs. Summers, Hoarty, and Co.'s advertisement, I may state that I interviewed them, and find that Mr. W. Summers has had (in addition to his experience in England) considerable experience in the same business in Queensland, he having to relinquish business in that colony on account of irregularity of supply of fresh fish for curing purposes. This firm are at present purchasing their fish from the fishermen, and are turning out a superior article, a sample of which I have tried.

Mr. Summers informs me he has had applications from persons in Grafton for shares in the business, but at present he declines to enlarge.

JAS. MASSINGHAM,  
Acting Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

ILUKA CURED AND SMOKED FISH.—We, the undersigned, beg to inform the general public that we have always on hand a large variety of the choicest fish, cured and smoked, the like of which has never been done before in Australia. The Clarence Heads cannot be beat for quality of fish. Whiting, bream, schnapper, flathead, jew-fish, sea mullet, &c., are very plentiful, and will be sold at very reasonable prices per dozen. They will be packed in small boxes and cases, to satisfy all customers. All orders promptly attended to, and sent by the return steamer. Send for a small sample first, for we are sure you must soon call again.—SUMMERS, HOARTY AND CO., New Yarmouth Fish Curing Co., Iluka, Clarence River. N.S.W. W. Summers, jun. (late of Great Yarmouth, England) has had fifteen years' experience in England. Look out for the bloaters and the findon haddocks.

THE FISH INDUSTRY.—A company for carrying on the export of fresh fish and fish canning at Iluka has been successfully launched, and active preparations are being made for an early start. The works hitherto in use at Iluka will be utilised; the former proprietors (Messrs. M'Donald and Rankin) being allowed £400 in fully paid up shares in the concern, out of £1,000. Almost the whole of this is subscribed. A wharf is in course of construction at the works, and it is the intention of the company to go into the industry on a large scale. They estimate they will be able to sell tinned fish at a reduction of 25 per cent. on those formerly treated at the works; while the article will be, if anything, superior to that previously made here. A directorate for the company has been formed, with Mr. W. J. Campbell, of Grafton, as chairman, and articles of association prepared. Extensive improvements will be carried out at the present works, and provision will also be made for fruit canning should it be at any time deemed expedient to enter on that industry. We trust the business will prove successful, and that the promoters will be rewarded for their plucky enterprise.

Bellinger

### Bellinger River Fisheries.

Pilot Station, Bellinger River, 4 January, 1892.

I HAVE the honor to inform you in respect to the fishing industry on this river, that it is simply nil.

There has been two parties that have given net-fishing a trial during the year, but both had to give it up owing to the scarcity of fish in the river.

The oyster fishery is doing fairly well. Mr. N. Hanley, the only lessee working on the river, having shipped to Sydney during the year 286 bags of oysters, valued at about £430.

I expect that there will be a very large increase in the shipments in the course of another year or two, the frequent freshes in the river during the last two years having cleaned the beds and destroyed the sea-weed that was such a drawback to the beds.

The spat last year was very plentiful, and appears to have taken well on all the beds and on all the ballast-heaps about the river.

THOS. STEWART,  
Pilot.

### Nambucca Fisheries.

Nambucca, 5 January, 1892.

I HAVE the honor to submit for your information the annual report for 1891.

*Oysters.*—The two principal beds of the river, leased by Messrs. Prospechal and West are improving, the floods of 1890 having removed the mud and slime, leaving the old shell and stones more clear, to which the spat adhere more freely. The young oysters on the rocks of the foreshores are in a very healthy condition. No dredging has taken place this year.

*Fish.*—The sea-mullet season commenced on the 15th of April, closed on the 14th of June, and was only a moderate one. Salmon were observed along the beach from the 14th of October to the 10th of November, but none were observed in the river. No net-fishing has taken place for the Sydney market; only for the local requirements.

W. J. WHAITES,  
Acting Assistant Inspector of Fisheries, Nambucca.

### Macleay River Fisheries.

Pilot Station, Macleay River, 18 January, 1892.

I HAVE the honor to forward for your information my report on the Macleay River Fisheries during the year 1891.

This river has had a fair supply of fish during the past year, and some of the fishermen have done fairly well. One thousand five hundred and seventy-one baskets have been shipped for Sydney market, besides a large local consumption.

The heavy rains and freshes in the river several times during the year have driven a great many of the fish out to sea, and the flood water has also killed a quantity of the young fish.

There have been eight licensed fishing boats and about sixteen men employed in fishing, but most of them do not fish all the year round, but are engaged on their farms and other employment during several months of the year.

The sea-mullet came in this river on the 21st of March, and kept coming in and going out in large shoals up to the 24th of May. This river at present has a fair supply of fish particularly flat-tail mullet, but white fish are getting very scarce.

In my last year report I mentioned that the fish was yearly decreasing, and as this river has never been closed, I beg to recommend the closing of this river against net-fishing for a period of twelve months. The portion to be closed from the upper end of Shark Island upwards, and from Shark Island to the Macleay Heads, a distance of 7 miles, to be open for net-fishing.

J. A. JAMIESON,  
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

### Manning River Fisheries.

Manning River, 7 January, 1892.

I HAVE the honor to forward the annual report of the condition of the natural oyster-beds on the Manning River.

I might state that I tested the deep water natural oyster-beds in the south channel in the following months:—April, July, September, and December, and I am pleased to say that most of the beds are in a flourishing condition.

I have also tested the main river beds in March, July, and December. I am pleased to be able to state that in July I found spat and a few young oysters on Cuttin bed, M'Dermid's bed, and Scott's Creek bed.

In testing Cuttin bed again on the 10th December, we averaged from 100 to 200 of young oysters and spat per haul.

On the 21st December we tested what is locally known as M'Dermid's bed, on which we averaged from twenty-five to thirty of young oysters and spat.

On 22nd December we tested Scott's Creek bed, on which our average was from fifty to sixty of young oysters and spat per haul.

I might mention that there was not the least sign of spat or young oysters on any of the main river beds until about last March, when we found spat on one portion of Cuttin Bed. By the above you will see that there is a steady improvement on the main river beds.

The young crop of oysters in the south channel has also greatly improved, still the oysters are rather small for market as yet. The lessees (Messrs. Woodward and Comino) have each a boat in the south channel, just to keep the beds clean, and they forward a few bags of oysters to Sydney occasionally.

One of the lessees intends shipping some of the new crop about March, that is, if the oysters are matured enough by that time.

Freshes.—

Freshes.—We have had no less than seven freshes on this river during the year, which occurred on the following months and dates:—March, from the 11th to the 16th; May, from the 2nd to the 8th; June, from the 9th to the 18th, and again from the 24th to the 30th; September, from the 15th to the 24th; December, from the 4th to the 10th. These freshes have done the natural deep water oyster-beds a deal of good, as it has kept the bottom of the river clean.

There has been 189 bags of oysters imported by Mr. Woodward, which were laid down in Scott's Creek bed. The change of water and continual freshes was greatly against these oysters, as the following will show,—in picking them up again they only obtained 106 bags, which left a loss of eighty-three bags.

Oysters collected on this river during the year:—272 bags, of which 245 bags were shipped to Sydney, and twenty-seven bags retained for district use.

Spat.—There has been sixteen bags of spat collected on this river during the year, at 2s. per bag, £1 12s., which I forwarded to the Treasury on the 28th March; eleven bags, £1 2s., and on the 16th May, 10s. for five bags.

#### *Applications for Leases.*

Manning River, applied for the undermentioned lessees:—

Mr. A. Comino, 500 yards, South Channel.  
 Mr. H. Woodward, 100 yards     "  
 Mr. H. Woodward, 400     "  
 Mr. H. Woodward, 200     "  
 Mr. H. Woodward, 200 yards, at Wallis Lake, Cape Hawke.  
 Mr. F. J. Gibbins, 600 yards, at Camden Haven.  
 Mr. J. F. Gibbins, 800     "

All of which I measured during the year and forwarded the reports to the Department of Fisheries.

#### *Leases cancelled during the year.*

Mr. S. H. Laten, 300 yards, South Channel.  
 Mr. William Osbourn, 100 yards, Main River.  
 Mr. William Osbourn, 100 yards, Pelican Bay, Main River.

#### *Fish.*

There is not much done in fishing for Sydney market on this river, as it is not what we call adapted for fishing, and the fish have not been as plentiful during the year as they have been in other years, which I attribute to the continual freshes.

Sea-mullet made their first appearance in the early part of March in very small shoals, and did not come up the river as usual.

Whiting and bream came into the river in October. Salmon came into the river in the early part of August, and are still in the river.

The principal fish in this river are flat-tail and sand mullet, bream, whiting, black fish, flat-head, jew-fish, salmon, and tailor.

#### *Fishermen and boats.*

There have been eight yearly licensed fishermen, three yearly licensed fishing boats, two half-yearly licensed fishermen, and one half-yearly licensed fishing boat working on this river at times.

#### *Fish caught during the year.*

There have been 820 baskets of fish caught, of which 391 baskets have been shipped to Sydney, and 429 baskets retained for local consumption.

Trusting that the above report will be satisfactory.

ANDREW GYLER,  
 Assistant Inspector.

### Wallis Lake Fisheries.

#### *Fish.*

THERE are no particulars of interest to note.

There was the usual abundance of fish in all the bays and inlets. One boat and two men are fishing for local consumption, and two boats with four men for salting. One hundred and fifty-four bags of salt fish have been shipped from here during the year. Messrs. Belford and Woodward have started a small fish-preserving industry. They shipped nineteen cases, each containing six dozen of fish.

#### *Oysters.*

The oyster fisheries are in a flourishing condition. Spat set in in the month of May in large quantities, and can be traced for 2 miles up the river. Nearly all the foreshores have a good supply of young oysters. Young oysters or spawn can still be found at the heads on the ballast stones. Mr. Woodward has imported about 250 bags of oyster shells, and had the shells laid down on some of his leased beds. Those shells have proved a great success. Most of the shells are now covered with young oysters.

Mr. Woodward's experiment to catch spawn at the heads has proved a failure. The sand has washed in and buried the stones and the roots and branches of the trees which he had laid down. Exports for the year 1891, 224.

A. H. KENDALL.

### Hawkesbury River Fisheries.

Hawkesbury River, 11 January, 1892.

I HAVE the honor to forward my annual report on the net and line fisheries, and oyster fisheries of the Hawkesbury River, the district under my supervision.

With your permission, I will first deal with the net and line fisheries.

This industry is carried on all the year through, giving an average employment to about thirty-five men, more or less.



The total quantity of fish caught and carried into consumption during the past year has been 4,659 baskets. The whole of this is now carried by railway. A great part goes to the Sydney market, but a large percentage is also sold in the suburbs of Sydney, and other inland towns.

I beg to state that a large part of this river has been closed against net-fishing, and that only the very lower part of the river has been open for fishing. The waters closed against fishing on this river, including tributaries, embrace an area of 150 miles in length, and after carrying a depth of 40 feet, are now, and have been all the year well stocked with all sorts of fish, including different species of mullet, bream, black-fish, perch, whiting, jew-fish, prawns, sole, and flathead.

I would beg to call your attention to the fact that garfish seldom come any distance up this river, and usually keep near the coast, and I would herewith most respectfully recommend that, bearing in mind the destructive nature of the garfish net, that these nets should be confined near the sea coast, and that nets of larger mesh should be encouraged, in order that the young fish may escape.

I beg to state that the blubber has this summer been again very troublesome, often preventing the fishermen from hauling their nets.

Sharks have again been very numerous this summer, particularly in Cowan Creek, whilst schnapper have become scarcer than ever.

Of the oyster fisheries of the Hawkesbury River, I beg to state that this industry, which once gave employment to a large number of people is now in a very languishing and unsatisfactory condition, and their total extermination appears to be only a question of time, unless a different system of leasing be immediately substituted.

The Oyster Act of 1884 has absolutely failed in its object.

The worms in oysters, which committed such havoc several years ago, have not yet wholly disappeared, but are now mostly confined to low water oysters. They are certainly a hindrance to oyster culture, but the true cause of the failure of culture is the indiscriminate leasing of small areas, and the stealing of one from another, which disheartens any honest man.

Oyster spat was seen during the month of July, which, I believe, came out of Berowra Creek, but I do not think that much of it has taken any growth, particularly as the river was at that time partly in freshet.

The total shipment of oysters during the past year was 707 bags, a large percentage of which was New Zealand oysters, laid for fattening purposes. I would beg further to state that during the past year no oyster culture has taken place, and no spat has been paid for.

P. SMITH,  
Assistant Inspector.

### Nelson's Bay (Port Stephens) Fisheries.

Fisheries Office, Nelson's Bay, Port Stephens, 4 January, 1892.

IN obedience to your circular memorandum, dated the 16th December last, I have the honor to submit my report on the fisheries under my supervision for the past year, as follows:—

Owing to this disadvantage—the distance from market and consequent high freight and charges imposed upon the fishermen's product (admittedly fair in themselves under existing circumstances) — net fishermen have had little inducement to ply their calling in the lower portions of the harbour during the year, *i.e.*, those of them who, when they fish, despatch their fish by steamer to Newcastle for transshipment by rail to Sydney. Most of the fish sent by that route are caught in these lower waters.

A number of men, principally hailing from Newcastle side, have, until recently, been fishing in the upper waters, making Telligerry Creek their camping ground, and carting the fish overland to Stockton for disposal in and around Newcastle.

Doubtless the bulk of the fish so caught have been taken from closed waters, but with one exception the parties have succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the inspectors, due in a great measure to natural facilities afforded them, and to the system of telegraphy, so to speak, in vogue between them and their sympathisers.

I am unable to state the quantity of fish carted overland from these upper waters, but am inclined to the opinion that it does not fall far short of that sent round by steamer.

The Myall Lake, distant about 15 miles from the harbour of Port Stephens, and connected therewith by the Lower Myall River, abounds in multitudes of good fish. The lake is but little influenced by the tides, and as yet it has remained almost untouched by fishermen and their nets. The reason that that is so is on account of the shoals in the Lower Myall, which impede any but vessels of the smallest draught from entering the lake. At certain seasons of the year large schools of fish make their way down the Myall and seem to pass outwards to the ocean. Freshets in the lake also cause the fish (amongst which is the perch) to make their exit from the lake.

Approximately there has been about 4,500 baskets of mixed fish despatched per steamer during the year. On an average about thirteen men and five boats have been working, exclusive of those fishing in the upper waters. It will be seen that the fish supply (that sent by steamer) has decreased by about 800 baskets when compared with the supply for 1890. Two nets have been seized in closed waters, and in connection with one of these seizures the parties were convicted at the Newcastle Police Court.

I have again to report a decrease in the supply of oysters, in consequence of the ravages of the worm. In many instances the deposits of oysters have been entirely eradicated, and there seems no prospect of any improvement of their condition. No doubt the continuous stripping of the deposits on Crown land time after time, which is done by unprincipled lessees (whom I regret it is difficult to detect), and who do so to stock their leases near their homes, has had something to do in regard to their diminution. However, I venture to say that were the worms all to die to-morrow it would take years of judicious management for the deposits to recuperate.

Approximately there has been about 600 bags of oysters despatched during the year, showing a decrease of about 300 bags as compared with 1890.

Three applications for leases have been lodged with me and dealt with by the Department during the year; and three surrenders have been applied for.

There

There have been two convictions under section 10 of the Oyster Fisheries Act of 1884, and two under Regulation 34 of that Act.

I have had no opportunity of ascertaining what quantity of crayfish has been caught this year, as consignments of them have been shipped aboard different steamers outside the Heads. The crayfish season is from 14th June up to Christmas.

H. LAMAN,  
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

### Brisbane Water Fisheries.

Brisbane Water, 23 January, 1892.

I do myself the honor to forward you the following report on the fisheries of Brisbane Water for the year 1891. Owing to the greater part of the waters being closed against net-fishing, the catch of fish has been very limited. The produce was, as usual, shipped partly by steamer, partly by rail, and part by local consumption to Sydney. The closed waters have been abundantly supplied with fish, line fishers in closed waters have been catching fish in large quantities. Splendid whiting, bream, flathead, jew-fish, and some very fine schnapper have been caught at the reef; in fact, it has been a great harvest for line fishers. A great many pleasure parties visit Brisbane Water for line fishing. Many boat parties have caught as many as twenty-five dozen of mixed varieties per day. The closing of the waters from netting of fish has been productive of much good. These waters are fine as a nursery; the flats, creeks, and bays being alive with fish. All through the past year different parts of my district, and particularly the closed waters, have been regularly visited and well watched. The quantity of fish forwarded to market for the year 1891, is 168 baskets.

The state of the leased oyster-bed in my district is good. There has been no sign of worm or mud disease here. The foreshores are now getting what they very much required, that is a spell. The general spatting occurs from October to January, but in my opinion spatting, more or less, takes place all the year round. The quantity of oysters supplied from here this year has been eighty-four bags.

No leases for oyster culture has been applied for during the year 1891.

W. N. CAIN,  
Assistant Inspector, Brisbane Water.

### Hunter River Fisheries.

Fisheries Office, Newcastle, 11 January, 1892.

I HAVE the honor to forward annual report of the fisheries of the Hunter River for the year 1891. There have been 5,698 baskets of fish caught for the year. Fish was plentiful. There have been several freshes, which drove large shoals of fish down the river. From January to June mullet was plentiful all over the river. From July to October fish of all kinds were very scarce. From October to December, fish plentiful.

There were ninety-eight licensed fishermen and thirty-two licensed boats fishing in the Hunter River for the year.

*Prawns.*—There were fifteen boats and thirty men employed catching prawns in the Hunter River this season. There have been 926 baskets sent to Sydney, 835 baskets to Melbourne, 917 baskets for use in Newcastle, and four baskets sent to New Zealand. Prawns have been very scarce from January to June, plentiful the first part of the season, but dull of sale in Sydney. Prawns are now plentiful all over the river. There have been 100 baskets dried for sale to Chinamen. Generally the prawns have been more plentiful this season than they ever were before.

*Oysters.*—There have been 133 bags of oysters taken from the oyster-beds. Oysters are improving on the back channel and main channel beds, but there is no improvement on the bay beds. The worm is in some of the old oysters in the back channel and in the old shells in the bay. There have been several floods in the Hunter last year, which stopped the spawn from setting in the bay.

Mr. Anderson has two men cleaning the oyster beds in the bay with dredges.

HENRY CURAN.

### Lake Macquarie Fisheries.

Swansea, 28 January, 1892.

THE Assistant Inspector has the honor to report the following particulars in connection with the fisheries under his charge:—

#### *Baskets of Fish.*

The baskets of fish sent to market this year total 14,521, being not so large as last year's total by 392.

#### *Boats and crews.*

There have been from twenty-seven to thirty boats employed on the lake during the year 1891. There have been six boats from Newcastle and two or three from Botany and Tuggerah Lakes, but some of them only stopped for a short time. There has been an average of fifty-four to sixty fishermen employed on the lake during the year.

#### *Chinese.*

There is only one camp of these men, three in number, with one boat, who send their fish to Sydney and Newcastle. They have not dried any fish, as far as can be ascertained, for the year.

#### *Supply of Fish.*

The fish in the lake and channel have been very plentiful, in spite of the great hindrance to the fishing, caused by the immense quantity of blubber which prevents parts of the lake being fished, and may act beneficially in that way. Sharks about the entrance and channel are very much more numerous this year than the previous one. The sharks at the entrance do not seem to stop the fish from coming up the channel into the lake, for bream and young schnapper have been thicker in the lake for the last four months than has been known for the last two years; one fishing-boat was fishing on Pulbah Island for two and a half months in the one place.

*Transport*

*Transport to market.*

The fishermen who send their fish by train from Dora Creek still have to stay to load their own baskets of fish in the train, but at Toronto they only have to put their baskets of fish on the platform.

*Prosecutions.*

The Inspector has great pleasure in reporting that the breaches of the Act in fishing on the closed waters and in using illegal nets have been unusually small. Only one prosecution was inflicted by the Inspector for a fisherman fishing without a license. Two parties were prosecuted by Sub-Inspector Smithers, one for fishing in closed waters and the other for using an illegal net.

WM. BOYD,  
Assistant Inspector.

**Tuggerah Beach Lake Fisheries.**

Wharf Road, Concord, 2 February, 1892.

I HAVE the honor to forward my report on the Tuggerah Beach Lakes Fisheries for 1891.

From 1st January to 4th July there were 4,744 baskets caught.

About 150 baskets have been used locally, being cured and smoked, and are got up very nicely.

There has been great quantities of blubber in the Lakes, and this I consider to be an advantage to the fisheries, as it prevents the fishermen from using very long lengths of net.

The principal fish caught were mullet, black-fish, gar-fish, bream, and flat-head.

The entrance from the sea, the entrances to the two upper lakes, the large flat on the east of Lake Budgewoi, and the principal creeks with their entrances have again been closed against net-fishing.

On 4th July I left Tuggerah Lakes for the Parramatta River, since which time I have been with Inspector Smithers.

CHARLES GORDON,  
Assistant Inspector.

30 January, 1892.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following report of the fisheries of Tuggerah Lakes during my supervision.

The fish supply being very good, there being no less than 3,586 baskets taken from the Lake during eighteen weeks. The closed waters were all well stocked, with fish especially.

The sea entrance, Ourimbah Creek, Wyong Creek, and the big flat on the eastern side of Budgewoi Lake, which were swarming with young fish, especially mullet, in fact young fish were very plentiful all round the shores of the Lake, where the nets could not disturb them owing to the shallow water and the weeds. Some very good perch were caught by anglers about a mile above Wyong Bridge.

I consider the lake is in a prosperous state, and every prospect of a good supply of fish for the ensuing year.

JOHN F. HESPE,  
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

**Home Fisheries.**

Sydney, 19 January, 1892.

I HAVE the honor to forward you my report for the year 1891.

I have attended at the fish market, Woolloomooloo, at an early hour every morning during the year. The fish supply brought there each day was very good both in regard to quantity and quality from all the different fishing places. From the Clarence, Macleay, and Manning Rivers, also from Gosford and various other places some very fine whiting were received. Also there has been a fair proportion of schnapper from several places, the largest quantity being brought during the cool months from the Clarence River.

There has been a plentiful supply of the finest prawns brought to market during the prawn season that I have ever seen; the supply was so large that they were sold at a lower price than on previous years.

Near the end of the year the new fish market close by the Redfern Railway Station was opened. From the accounts I have received a fair quantity of fish appears to have been brought to this market. In my opinion the Woolloomooloo market is situated in the best part of the city for such a place, being so centrally positioned and having plenty of space all round for the convenience of the carts.

During the year I have regularly visited the oyster-shops and wharves to obtain records of the quantity of oysters brought to Sydney, also to see the quality of the oysters sent, and I consider that the oysters from Cape Hawke, Wallis Lake, Clarence River, Manning River, Richmond River, Port Macquarie, the Bellinger River, and various other places are generally very fine.

In the winter months there was a large import of oysters from New Zealand and from Queensland also, while the supply from the New South Wales beds was smaller. Since the New Zealand oysters have ceased coming we have received large imports from Queensland.

The oyster-beds about the harbour are almost destroyed, which I believe is the work of picnic parties.

It is my business to make up a monthly report of the home fisheries, and the information given by each Assistant Inspector is generally satisfactory.

In regard to my different duties, I have been assisted by the two-boatmen when not called away elsewhere.

THOMAS MULHALL,  
Assistant Inspector Fisheries, Sydney.

**George's River Fisheries.**

27 January, 1892.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following report of the fisheries under my supervision during the year 1891.

In January and February, fish were very scarce in all parts of George's River. Owing to the scarcity, I recommended the closing of certain portions of the river, which were closed on 18th April. From about the beginning of March, fish of all kinds improved slightly, and at the end of the year, all the upper portions of the closed waters held a living mass of fish; notably mullet. From July to October  
fish

fish were very scarce in the open waters of Botany Bay and George's River, with the exception of mullet. Since October, mullet has been in great abundance; in fact, I might say that Botany Bay, George's River, and all the inlets are swarming. I never saw them more plentiful since I have been in the district. Whiting, bream, and black-fish were not so plentiful in the early part of the year, as they were last year, or the year previous, but they improved greatly towards the latter part of the year. Prawns, also, have been scarce during the year, the cause of which I cannot explain. Young fish, principally mullet and whiting, are to be seen in great quantities, on all the flats, both in open and closed waters. During the early part of the year the anglers caught some very large jew-fish and flathead. Whiting were also caught, but they were small, but towards the end of the year I found them greatly improved, as I saw some really fine fish caught. I anticipate a great season for white fish for the ensuing year.

I am pleased to state that our fishermen are improving in their method of fishing; they now practice a style known as bull-ringing, by which means they can fish all along our coast for garfish, and great quantities are captured in this manner.

#### *Oyster Fisheries.*

In April, Mr. T. Wray, in his diving dress, tested all his deep-water oyster beds in George's River and found the worm or mud disease still very bad, nearly all the oysters being dead, and those not dead, in a very bad state, with the said disease. I also find some oysters, between high and low water marks, infected with the disease. The only oysters that escape are those on the mangroves and coblers pegs, and these are very scarce, owing to the public, who are on the river in large parties, collecting same, and who cannot be stopped collecting them for their own consumption, under the fifteenth section of the "Oyster Fisheries Act." I may mention that through the quantities taken by the public, lessees are unable to collect any spat to lay on their leases.

J. D. GRANT,  
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

### Wollongong Fisheries.

Wollongong, 30 January, 1892.

I do myself the honor to present the following report on the fisheries in my district for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

#### *Lake Illawarra.*

During the year there has been a considerable increase in the output of fish from Lake Illawarra, as against that of last year, 4,643 baskets being forwarded to the metropolitan market, and 1,090 baskets consumed locally, making a total of 5,733.

In the earlier part of the year fish were scarce owing to the freshness of the water, referred to in my last year's report; and on account of this scarcity it was deemed necessary to make a modified closure of portion of the foreshores at the latter end of the year for a term of two years.

However, the supply of young fish during the year has not at all diminished, and for the latter part of the year the supply of the finer sorts of ground fish has been very good. All through the year salmon have been in large numbers in the lake, proving very destructive to the young spawn. This is the first time during my supervision here that I have noticed them in any quantity.

Jelly-fish have also been most numerous, causing considerable trouble to the fishermen, who at times during the warm weather have been forced to abandon hauling operations completely in some of the grounds.

*Oysters.*—With regard to oysters, no spawn has been noticed in the entrance, although there has been a fair growth of the oysters attached to the numerous whelk on the flats.

#### *Tom Thumb Lagoon.*

In consequence of the over-netting of these waters, it was found necessary to close them. This was done on the 21st July. The result so far has been beneficial, and by the end of the two years proclaimed should have recouped themselves.

*Oysters.*—There is a large quantity of whelk oysters in this lagoon; these are gathered considerably by the general public. No disease has been noticed.

#### *Minamurra River.*

Fishing operations are still confined to a couple of fishermen, who dispose of their catch in Kiama and district.

The two beds of oysters held under lease have produced for the year eighteen bags. There has been a heavy fall of spat during the latter part of the year, which shows a marked and healthy growth. The lessee, however, has done little or nothing towards improving the leases under his control. No disease here.

#### *Southern Fisheries.*

I have visited the Southern Fisheries, as far south as Bateman's Bay, to measure and report on three applications for oyster culture, and also to report on surrender of two leases under sub-section 8 of section 4, at the Shoalhaven.

The former leases inspected I found to be in a healthy condition, and fairly well stocked.

#### *Shoalhaven and Crookhaven.*

The areas held under lease inspected by me have been, with a few exceptions, overworked. These having reserved so little, none for spawn, the bearing capabilities of the foreshores are so reduced as to leave them in a very unsatisfactory condition; the result is that the lessees find that their leases are now all but valueless; and this, I must say, is most apparently owing to their greed in trying to force the utmost out of the beds. Also, several of the leases have suffered severely from mud deposited during the floods.

*Re dredge-beds,* these have been almost completely destroyed by disease and mud, and I am of opinion it will be years if ever they recover themselves.

There has been a good fall of spawn in Pelican Rocks and rocks inside entrance.

The total quantity of oysters shipped from Greenwell Point for the year has been 484 bags.

*Currumbene*

*Currumbene Creek.*

The areas held under lease in this creek I found well stocked and in good condition. Also the foreshores being well stocked with young oysters. This I attribute to the leases being systematically worked. No disease exists here.

*Fish.*

The supply of fish forwarded to the metropolitan market from Shoalhaven was 4,875 baskets fish, 212 baskets prawns, and 10 baskets of lobsters. From Ulladulla 1,038 baskets fish.

The latter represents only about one-third of the quantity really forwarded to the metropolis, as most fishermen meet the coasting steamers en route, and so forward their fish, it being their only means of getting them to the Sydney market.

During the winter months there were seventy-eight men working between Shoalhaven and Ulladulla, whose average catch would be from 260 to 300 baskets of fish per week.

These fisheries are well stocked with the best varieties of fish.

In conclusion, I would point out that the whole of these important fisheries are being worked by men over whom there is no supervision exercised, excepting when I visit the localities, also the number of fishermen working in the district is increasing, and I believe the number will still increase, as in twelve months' time the railway will be open to Nowra, and the output and facilities for transport to the metropolitan market will be greatly increased thereby.

D. W. BENSON,  
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

**Shoalhaven Oyster Fisheries.**

Unanderra, 9 March, 1891.

I do myself the honor to forward for your information the following report on the oyster-beds generally in the Shoalhaven.

The oyster bearing areas in this district I found in a fairly healthy condition. On some of the beds, I found the mud or worm disease, but not to any great extent.

The supply of spat is poor, considering the large area of this water, those leases occupied by Woodward and Hairer having the best show; this I attribute to the leases being fairly well stocked with fine marketable oysters, and not overworked. Those leases are the only ones that are worked in a systematic manner.

On the other leased areas visited by me, I found them to have been worked very low, and almost devoid of oysters.

**Currumbene Creek, Jervis Bay, Oyster Fisheries.**

Unanderra, 9 March, 1891.

I FORWARD the following report on the oyster deposits in Currumbene Creek, Jervis Bay:—

I found the foreshores on inspection to be literally packed with mangrove and cobbler's peg oysters, showing a very vigorous growth. Spat is very plentiful in all parts of this creek, and in no individual case have the leases suffered by overworking. These leases are worked in a systematic manner, and by so doing, the lessee while obtaining a very fair return, is at the same time improving the producing powers of his holdings.

Here nature is not interfered with in the way of removing foreshore oysters to deeper water for spawning, the lessee removing only a certain quantity to the deeper water for fattening, thus leaving the greater part of the matured oysters on the foreshores for spawning, and so far the lessee is well satisfied with his experiment.

No disease exists amongst the oysters in this creek. Off leases 1,373, 1,372, and 130 I have taken a few samples to show growth and forward them herewith.

D. W. BENSON,  
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

**Lake George Fisheries.**

Bungendore, 3 October, 1891.

I BEG to report that for some months past, owing to the very bad weather, no fish have been caught in Lake George until this week, when one was caught 12 lb. weight, consequently I have not had anything to report; but now, as the winter is fairly over, and better weather appears to be set in, I expect to have something of interest to report.

I may state that the prospect of the present fishing season here is looked upon with much interest, as a large supply of fish is expected to be caught this season.

During the past winter the lake has risen fully 5 feet deeper than it was on your last visit. Boats can now be brought close up to the shore. To give you some idea how the lake has risen, old Mrs. Murphy caught a 12 lb. fish in front of her own house with a hand line 20 yards long this morning. The wind is blowing a strong southerly gale, and very cold. We must have warmer weather before much fish is caught.

The small carp are appearing very numerous in the lake, such as those Mr. Glover sent you last night.

I trust we will be successful this season in obtaining some perch and cod fry from the Queanbeyan River.

Some nice fish have been caught there already this season.

I am having a special trial for fish next week.

FREDK. NELSON,  
Acting Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

Bungendore, 31 December, 1891.

In submitting my report for the year 1891, I have the honor to report that although I have exerted myself in every possible way in the interest of the fisheries of this district, I have very little of interest to report except that the closing of Butmaroo Creek, and a portion of the lake against net-fishing has been the means of increasing the fish considerably, and this is very noticeable in the creeks.

Owing

Owing to the quantity of rain that has fallen during the past winter the creeks have been flooded to such an extent as to clean them of all *débris*, &c., and has opened deep channels at the mouths of the creeks, whereby the fish have free access from the lake to the creeks. This I have proved beyond all doubt as during September and October last there were plenty of fish in the creeks, as many were caught with hand lines; this has not occurred for years past, consequently there must be a decided improvement. A very large quantity of fish has been caught this season, and only by means of the cross-line. This simple means of fishing goes to prove there must be a large quantity of fish in Lake George.

The fish are very healthy and in good condition, and beside the cod there are a large number of carp and perch visible. The spawning season still seems to be a matter of difficulty to ascertain, although the cod shows signs of spawning all through the summer months.

FREDK. NELSON,  
Acting Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

### Murray River Fisheries.

Deniliquin, 25 January, 1892.

I HAVE the honor to submit my annual report in connection with the state of the fisheries in this district, as required by your circular letter of the 16th December last.

1. During the year 1891 there were 162 baskets of fish sent to the Victorian markets by way of the Deniliquin and Moama Railway Company, the gross weight of which was 6 tons 10 cwt. 2 qr., but this does not nearly represent the quantity caught even by those who follow fishing as an occupation. A very large quantity is sent away to Echuca and thence by rail to various towns in Victoria, and much more is caught on the lower portions of the district and forwarded either *via* Koondrook or Swan Hill to the same places. From the last-named place I estimate that at least 20 or 30 tons of fish, caught in the Murray and the adjacent ana-branches, lakes, and lagoons on this side of the main stream are annually sent away. Besides this there is an immense quantity caught by those who follow angling as a pastime, so that a fair estimate of the quantity of fish actually caught within the year would be about 1,000 baskets.

2. In the past year fish have been more than usually abundant in all the waters included within the counties of Townsend, Wakool, and Cadell, where they are reserved by proclamation from net-fishing, and this increase is wholly attributable, in my opinion, and in that of many experienced persons with whom I have conversed, to the wisdom of the action which resulted in the proclamation referred to.

3. There were eleven boat licenses issued last year.

4. During the same period I seized twenty-five gill-nets and two very large bag-nets which were being illegally used within the boundaries included in the proclamation against net-fishing. No owners appeared to claim the property, and on application to the Police Magistrate at Deniliquin they were confiscated and forwarded on to Sydney.

5. The advantages derived by keeping the rivers closed against net-fishing are amply demonstrated by the success which has attended the amateur fishermen, for when, in past years, a few pounds only could be caught by them in a day's fishing it is not now uncommon to find them returning with 1 cwt. or more as the proceeds of a few hours recreation.

6. A rather singular circumstance was noticed in some of the lagoons and creeks of the district this year, notably the one situated right in the town of Deniliquin, hundreds of dead fish were seen on the surface of the water just after the commencement of the summer, and much speculation as to the cause of the fatalities resulted. By some it was thought that the deaths were due to the largely increased temperature of the water; others said that they were due to the fact that the water was densely covered by the aquatic weed *arzolla rubra*, and that they suffered from asphyxia, while others again asserted that the water was so polluted that it was unfit for fish to live in, this latter was untenable, because the lagoon in the town is still full of fish, and the pollution, if any, has not been abated. In this particular lagoon about 3 tons of fish died, and after being taken out of the water, to prevent further pollution they were buried on the adjacent banks by the Municipal authorities.

7. Great trouble has been experienced, as usual, with the Victorian fishermen, who reside on the other side of the river, and only come over to the New South Wales side at night when they pursue the nefarious occupation of illegal netting, when the opportunity offers, a close watch is kept upon them, and this has resulted in the seizure, at least, of some of their nets, which had been left in the water in the expectation that they would not be discovered. The operations of these men are principally confined to the creeks and lagoons in the county of Wakool and on the Poon Boon run, where there are many large lakes and lagoons.

8. With railway communication with Jerilderie, and thence to Sydney, it is probable that the fishing industry in the fresh water rivers and creeks, lagoons, and lakes of the Deniliquin District would be greatly developed, as then a local market would be opened up for the produce of the fishermen's occupation. As things are now, the fishermen send their produce to Melbourne; and as the points of despatch are situated on a great length of Murray River frontage an immense quantity is forwarded to Melbourne principally, and to other towns of Victoria, much of which would otherwise be sent to Jerilderie, and other towns on the line of railway were such opened. Another aspect of the question is, that under present circumstances nearly all the fishermen are of Victorian residence, and have Victorian opinions; but with a market for their produce on this side they would probably be induced to come over and reside here, the result being that there would be an increase in our population, and a new and thriving industry would be established.

OSBORNE WILSHIRE,  
Assistant Inspector of Fisheries, Murray and adjacent waters.

Moama, 26 January, 1892.

I now have the honor to state that during the passed year I have seized three bags and one gill-net.

I also beg to report that young fish of the various kinds known to these waters are plentiful, though large fish are not so numerous as they were two or three years ago, no doubt to a great extent attributable to the illegal netting that is still being carried on, notwithstanding my efforts to stamp it out, which is made difficult through the fishermen having my movements watched. If I go up the river a messenger is at once despatched to warn them; in the meantime those down the river cast in their nets,  
and

and when I go down the river the same tactics are carried on upwards. Nevertheless, I am happy to say that this net-fishing evil is not nearly so bad as it was, though still carried on to a considerable extent, were it not that nearly the whole of the fishermen engaged in illegal net-fishing on the Murray live on the Victorian banks of the river. Line fishing is carried on to a very large extent on both sides of the Murray, especially on Sundays and public holidays, when not only the people living in the neighbourhood nearly all turn out to fish, but very large numbers come from long distances.

JOHN A. MANTON,

Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

### Breeding of Prawns.

Waratah, 21 October, 1891.

I SINCERELY regret the delay in replying to your queries *re* the breeding of prawns, but I have been exceedingly busy shifting from Port Stephens back to the Hunter where I am now fishing.

In the Hunter River there are two distinct species of prawn, commonly known among prawners as the yellow head or river prawn, and the white head or sea prawn. The former is very delicate as compared with the latter, and is rarely found nearer the mouth of the river than Hexham, excepting in flood times, as it appears to be partial to brackish rather than salt water, while the latter is rarely caught above Hexham, excepting in very dry seasons.

The yellow-head is not nearly so good for market as the white-head, as the latter is a larger species; its flesh is firmer, and it keeps longer.

Although they differ much in appearance, yet their mode of spawning and breeding is very similar, and usually takes place between the months of February and May, but they are influenced considerably by the weather. When the spawn commences to mature, or appear on the legs, the prawn leaves its natural haunts or feeding grounds, and travels up small creeks or drains into salt or brackish water, swamps, or marshes, where the spawning matures, after which the old prawns generally return to their regular feeding grounds; but when they remain at the spawning place they attain an unusual size.

When the young prawns are about one-third grown they collect together in shoals and peregrinate towards the river in search of feeding grounds, frequently accompanied by the old prawns that have remained behind.

I have frequently found them as far inland as the Hexham swamps, about 2 miles from either creek or river.

If you acquaint me of your next visit to Newcastle I will endeavour to see you, when I will be able to give you further details, also details of my experiments in collecting and hatching of spawn (fish) at Port Stephens since I last saw you. The latter will afford me the greater pleasure, as I can give you the address of several gentlemen who were eye witnesses to the experiments. I will also show you some of the prawn spawning grounds, when you can test the veracity of my statements.

The Chief Inspector of Fisheries, Sydney.

E. E. BULL.

### Trout in Brogo River.

Wollongong, 22 December, 1891.

I do myself the honor to forward the enclosed letter from a friend of mine, who was spending a few days at the Brogo River.

In it he makes reference to some brown trout he saw, and knowing the deep interest you take in the acclimatisation of these fish, I have taken the liberty of writing you, as the information, *re* growth, &c., since liberation, being reliable, may be of some interest.

Since receiving his letter I have seen Mr. Thomson, and he says the trout are very vigorous and well marked. They were watched by him for some time, so that he has no doubt about the species.

These, I have no doubt, will be the trout liberated by the department during the year of 1888.

D. W. BENSON.

Dear Mr. Benson,

18 December, 1891.

You will no doubt be surprised to receive a letter from me, but it is on a subject in which I know you feel interested. When at Brogo some few days ago I took a walk up the river, and saw a number of trout rising at the flies on the water. Having done a fair amount of fishing at home, I took particular notice of them. They were from 9 to 10 inches long, and appeared of the brown species. When I visit the place next will try and procure you one.

Yours, &c.,

J. B. THOMSON.

### Moruya Fisheries.

Fisheries Station, Moruga, 5 January, 1892.

I do myself the honor to forward annual report of condition of fisheries and oysters at this station during the year 1891.

Fishing has been in a very languishing state. There have been three licensed fishermen, but they have had great difficulty in earning a livelihood. In the first place, owing to scarcity of fish in the river, also poor local demand for same when caught, and when fish are plentiful there are no means of sending them to the Sydney market.

The principal fish caught in the river during the past year were mullet, bream, and black-fish, garfish, trevally, and whiting, very scarce.

There were shoals of salmon observed travelling north during the months of October and November, but very few entered the river.

Schnapper were not very plentiful on this part of the coast during the past year, but still an improvement upon the last few years.

Regarding oysters, there is nothing fresh to report. There has been no attempt at oyster culture by the lessees, nor improvement of their respective areas.

There have been only fourteen bags of oysters sent away from this district during the past year to Braidwood and Sydney.

A. SUTHERLAND.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**FISHERIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.**  
(PETITION FROM CERTAIN LICENSED FISHERMEN OF BOTANY BAY, PRAYING THE HOUSE TO  
PASS THE BILL.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 21 March, 1893.*

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned, Licensed Fishermen of Botany Bay,—

SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners are licensed fishermen, plying their calling in and adjacent to Botany Bay, Port Jackson, Tuggerah Lakes, George's River, Lake Macquarie, Brisbane Water, and the Hawkesbury River.

2. That your Petitioners are desirous of being represented upon the Fisheries Commission, so that they may have direct representation by practical men elected by the licensed fishermen.

3. That your Petitioners are desirous of seeing passed into law a Bill, introduced into your Honorable House by Mr. J. H. Carruthers, one of the Members for Canterbury, by which it is provided that two members of the said Fisheries Commission may be elected by the licensees.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House may speedily pass the said Bill.

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

[*Here follow 28 signatures.*]

Similar Petitions were received:—

On 22nd March, 1893—From certain licensed fishermen of Tuggerah Lakes; 18 signatures.

Do do do Brisbane Water; 2 do





1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**FISHERIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.**

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN LICENSED FISHERMEN OF PORT JACKSON PRAYING THE HOUSE TO PASS THE FISHERIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 5 April, 1893.*

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned, Licensed Fishermen of Port Jackson,—

SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners are licensed Fishermen, plying their calling in and adjacent to Botany Bay, Port Jackson, Tuggerah Lakes, George's River, Lake Macquarie, Brisbane Water, the Hawkesbury River.

2. That your Petitioners are desirous of being represented upon the Fisheries Commission so that they may have direct representation by practical men, elected by the licensed Fishermen.

3. That your Petitioners are desirous of seeing passed into law a Bill introduced into your Honorable House by Mr. J. H. Carruthers, one of the Members for Canterbury, by which it is provided that two members of the said Fisheries Commission may be elected by the Licensees.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House may speedily pass the said Bill.

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

[*Here follow 58 signatures.*]



1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**FISHERIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.**

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN LICENSED FISHERMEN OF GEORGE'S RIVER, PRAYING THE HOUSE TO PASS THE BILL.)

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*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 11 April, 1893.*

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned, licensed fishermen of George's River,—

SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners are licensed fishermen, plying their calling in and adjacent to Botany Bay, Port Jackson, Tuggerah Lakes, George's River, Lake Macquarie, Brisbane Water, and the Hawkesbury River.

2. That your Petitioners are desirous of being represented upon the Fisheries Commission, so that they may have direct representation by practical men elected by the licensed fishermen.

3. That your Petitioners are desirous of seeing passed into law a Bill, introduced into your Honorable House by Mr. J. H. Carruthers, one of the Members for Canterbury, by which it is provided that two members of the said Fisheries Commission may be elected by the licensees.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House may speedily pass the said Bill.

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

[*Here follow 23 signatures.*]

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1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

NET-FISHING IN PORT HACKING PROHIBITION ACT.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN LICENSED FISHERMEN OF BOTANY BAY AND GEORGE'S RIVER.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 13 December, 1892.*

To the Honorable the Speaker and Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Licensed Fishermen of Botany Bay and George's River,—

SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners are unable to gain a decent livelihood owing to the closing of many of the waters in which they have in years past been accustomed to haul their nets, and notably owing to the permanent closing of the whole of Port Hacking by Act of Parliament.

(2.) Your Petitioners believe that Port Hacking abounds with shoal fish, such as mullet, garfish, blackfish, and other edible and marketable fish not caught with the line, and your Petitioners desire to see the Act referred to amended so as to permit of nets being hauled in Port Hacking under proper regulations.

And your Petitioners pray that your Honorable House may pass an Act to amend the Act closing Port Hacking as above mentioned.

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

*[Here follow 63 signatures.]*



1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

FISH SENT TO SYDNEY MARKET FROM LAKE ILLAWARRA.  
(RETURN RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 May, 1893.*

*[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 1, of 18 May, 1893.]*

Question.

1. MR. CAMPBELL asked THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

- (1.) How many baskets of fish have been sent to the Sydney market from Lake Illawarra each year since the establishment of the Fisheries Commission?  
(2.) What was the yearly and total value of the fish so supplied during the said period?

Answer.

RETURN showing the number of Baskets of Fish sent to the Sydney Market from Lake Illawarra each year since 1882, and the Yearly and Total Value of the Fish so supplied since that period.

Year.	No. of Baskets.	Value.	Year.	No. of Baskets.	Value.
		£    s.    d.			£    s.    d.
1882 ... ..	6,240	3,432 0 0	1888 ... ..	5,189	2,853 19 0
1883 ... ..	7,176	3,946 16 0	1889 ... ..	6,855	3,770 5 0
1884 ... ..	7,020	3,861 0 0	1890 ... ..	3,256	1,790 16 0
1885 ... ..	8,736	4,804 16 0	1891 ... ..	3,887	2,137 17 0
1886 ... ..	6,032	3,316 12 0	1892 ... ..	3,977	2,188 7 0
1887 ... ..	4,447	2,445 17 0	1893 (to 30 April) ...	1,047	555 17 0

Total number of baskets, 63,862. Total value, £35,104 2s.





1892-3.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPRESENTATIVES AT THE PHILADELPHIA  
AND CHICAGO EXHIBITIONS.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 February, 1893.*

[Laid upon the Table of this House in answer to Question No. 10, of 18 January, 1893.]

Question.

- (10.) REPRESENTATIONS AT THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHICAGO EXHIBITIONS:—MR. STEVENSON asked THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—
- (1.) How many persons receiving salary, fees, or travelling expenses represented New South Wales at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876?
  - (2.) What was the total cost to New South Wales of that Exhibition?
  - (3.) How many persons receiving salary, fees, or travelling expenses have been appointed or received promises of appointment to represent New South Wales in connection with the Chicago Exhibition?
  - (4.) What is the total estimated cost to New South Wales of the Chicago Exhibition?

Answer.

(1.) Two—Mr. Augustus Morris, Executive Commissioner; Mr. Charles Robinson, Secretary. An attendant was employed in Philadelphia at 10s. per diem.

(2.) £6,068 14s. 10d.

(3.) The only appointments approved of and confirmed by the New South Wales Commission are the following:—Mr. Robert Hudson, J.P., General Superintendent—salary at the rate of £500 per annum, and travelling expenses; Mr. J. E. Carne, F.G.S. (Geological Surveyor), Superintendent of Mineral Court—salary paid by Department of Mines, and allowance of £1 per day to be paid by the Commission; Mr. Alexander Bruce (Chief Inspector of Stock), Superintendent of Wool and Live Stock Sections—salary to be paid by Department of Mines, and allowance of £1 per day to be paid by the Commission; Mr. Thomas Pugh, Assistant General Superintendent—salary at the rate of £350 per annum, and travelling expenses; Mr. W. Fitzwilliam Terry, Superintendent of Liberal Art Section—£350 per annum, with travelling expenses; Mr. Thomas Ford, Overseer, Mineral Court—salary at the rate of £250 per annum, with travelling expenses; Mr. Joseph F. M'Guinness, Shorthand Clerk and Typewriter—local salary, £2 10s. per week (which will probably be increased in Chicago), with travelling expenses. By travelling expenses the Commission understands only expenses while actually travelling in the service of the Commission. The appointment of Mr. E. J. Welch as Private Secretary to the Executive Commissioner was also approved by the Commission; that gentleman, however, has resigned, and the Commission are informed that the vacancy caused by his resignation has not been filled up.

(4.) In response to the request of the Colonial Secretary, contained in letter of the 25th November, 1891, the Commission held a special meeting on the 2nd December; and, after full inquiry by the Administrative Committee and Committees of the Commission, the meeting decided to report, as the result, that it was of opinion—"That an adequate representation should be secured for a sum not exceeding £30,000 (this sum to include all charges in Sydney and the United States)," and the Colonial Secretary was so informed.



1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## APPOINTMENT OF MR. MARTIN, M.P., TO POSITION IN CONNECTION WITH CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 March, 1893.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 2nd March, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all correspondence, minutes, &c., in connection with the appointment  
“of Mr. James Martin, one of the Members of this House, to a position  
“in connection with the Chicago Exhibition, and also information as to  
“what sum of money (if any) has been paid to Mr. Martin, and when  
“payment of the same was made.”

(Mr. Wright.)

### Minute Paper for The Executive Council.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 13 October, 1891.

Appointment of Special Commissioner for the World's Columbian Exposition, in 1893.

I RECOMMEND the appointment of James Martin, Esq., M.P., as Special Commissioner for the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, in 1893, to report on manufactures and manufacturing processes, without salary, but with travelling expenses while in America.

HENRY PARKES.

The Executive Council approves of the appointment herein recommended.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Approved.—JERSEY, 13/10/91. Min. 11-53, 13/10/91. Confirmed, 19/10/91.

### Extract from the *Government Gazette* of 20th October, 1891.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16 October, 1891.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint

JAMES MARTIN, ESQ., M.P.,

as Special Commissioner for the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, in 1893, to report on manufactures and manufacturing processes.

HENRY PARKES.

### Commission.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our Trusty and Well-beloved James Martin, Esq., M.P.,—

Greeting:

WHEREAS by an Instrument under the Great Seal of Our Colony of New South Wales, bearing date the 28th day of September last, We did appoint certain Gentlemen therein named to be Commissioners to collect,

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collect, classify, arrange and provide for the safety and preservation of exhibits, and to make all arrangements in Our said Colony for the effective representation of New South Wales at the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in the City of Chicago, in the United States of America, in the year 1893: And whereas it hath appeared to Us to be expedient to appoint a Special Commissioner for the said Exposition to report on manufactures and manufacturing processes: Now therefore know you, that We, of Our especial grace have thought fit to appoint, and do hereby appoint you to be such Special Commissioner accordingly.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Colony of New South Wales to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Our Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this 20th day of October, in the fifty-fifth year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

JERSEY.

By His Excellency's Command,  
HENRY PARKES.

Entered on record by me, in Register of Patents, No. 14, pages 204 and 205, this 20th day of October, 1891.—For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records, CRITCHETT WALKER, Principal Under Secretary.

### The Principal Under Secretary to J. Martin, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 21 October, 1891.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint you to be Special Commissioner for this Colony at the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, in 1893, to report on manufactures and manufacturing processes, without salary, but with travelling expenses while in America.

2. I am directed to enclose herewith a Commission that has been prepared in your favour, and to state that a notification of your appointment has been published in the *Government Gazette* of the 20th instant.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

### The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 21 October, 1891.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to state, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint James Martin, Esquire, M.P., as Special Commissioner for this Colony at the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, in 1893, to report on manufactures and manufacturing processes, without salary, but with travelling expenses while in America.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

### The Principal Under Secretary to The President of the Chicago Exposition Commission.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 21 October, 1891.

In transmitting to you the accompanying copy of a Commission, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint James Martin, Esquire, M.P., as Special Commissioner for this Colony at the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, in 1893, to report on manufactures and manufacturing processes, without salary, but with travelling expenses while in America, and that a notification of Mr. Martin's appointment has been published in the *Government Gazette* of the 20th instant.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

### The Colonial Secretary to The President of the Chicago Exposition Commission.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 22 October, 1891.

I have the honor to inform you, as President of the Commission appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the representation of this Colony at the World's Columbian Exposition to be held in Chicago in 1893, that the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has appointed \* \* James Martin, Esquire, M.P., another member of the Commission, to be Special Commissioner to report on manufactures and manufacturing processes, in America. It may be explained that the intention and purpose of this latter appointment is that Mr. Martin should, so far as is practicable, visit the manufactories and foundries represented at Chicago and report from time to time on the actual operations, methods, and results, in order to furnish to the people of this Colony the fullest information and benefit obtainable from the collected specimens of inventive skill and industry in the World's Great Exposition

\* \* \*

I have, &c.,

HENRY PARKES.

J. Martin, Esq., M.P., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 249, Clarence-street, 14 February, 1893.

Referring to the conversation I had with you after my interview with the Premier, Sir George Dibbs, *re* travelling expenses, I respectfully suggest that the sum of £700 be placed to my credit at the Bank of New South Wales, head office Sydney, which sum I shall account for in detail immediately on my return. I believe I can do the work at a cost not exceeding £500, but after careful consideration, and keeping in view the fact that I shall have to employ stenographers and typewriters in addition to the ordinary expenses, and further, in the event of my requiring a further sum, the expense of cabling for remittance, and having same remitted by cable, I decide to suggest that £700 be made available for me.

I am, &c.,

JAMES MARTIN.

Mr. Martin states that £500 will be too little, and now asks for £700 for travelling expenses.—C.W., 14/2/93. Approved.—G.R.D., 14/2/93.

The Principal Under Secretary to J. Martin, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 14 February, 1893.

I am directed to state that the Chief Secretary has approved of the sum of £700 being placed at your disposal as a Special Commissioner for New South Wales, to report on manufactures and manufacturing processes at the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893, and that the Colonial Treasurer has been invited to cause the sum to be placed in the Bank of New South Wales to your credit—the advance to be accounted for.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,  
Principal Under Secretary.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Secretary of the Chicago Exposition Commission.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 14 February, 1893.

I am directed to state, for the information of the Commission, that the Chief Secretary has approved of the sum of £700 being placed at the disposal of Mr. James Martin, to meet travelling and other expenses as Special Commissioner appointed to report on manufactures and manufacturing processes at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893, the amount to form a charge against the vote taken for the Commission.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,  
Principal Under Secretary.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 14 February, 1893.

I am directed to state that the Chief Secretary has approved of the sum of £700 being placed at the disposal of Mr. James Martin, M.P., who has been appointed a Special Commissioner for New South Wales to report on the manufactures and manufacturing processes at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893, and to request that you will invite the Colonial Treasurer to have the goodness to cause the sum to be placed to the credit of Mr. Martin in the Bank of New South Wales, to meet travelling and other expenses—the advance to be accounted for.

2. I am further desired to state that an intimation has been sent to the effect that the money will be paid direct, and not through the Commission.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,  
Principal Under Secretary.

Seven hundred pounds placed, on the 17th February, 1893, to the credit of James Martin's public account in the Bank of New South Wales.

The President of the Chicago Exposition Commission to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 23 February, 1893.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th February instant, stating that the Chief Secretary has approved of the sum of £700 being placed at the disposal of Mr. Jas. Martin, M.P., to meet travelling and other expenses, as Special Commissioner, appointed to report upon manufactures and manufacturing processes, at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893, the amount to form a charge against the vote taken for the Commission; and, in reply, to state, for the information of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, that the Commission having done everything in their power to minimise and avoid expenditure, are surprised to find from your letter that such a large item of expenditure has been sanctioned without their knowledge or approval.

I have, &c.,

W. McMILLAN,  
President.

Submitted.—C.W., 28/2/93.



1892-3.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

EXHIBITS FROM NEW SOUTH WALES TO THE  
CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

(RETURN RESPECTING)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 February, 1893.*

- RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 12th January, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—  
“A Return of the Exhibits from New South Wales to the Chicago Exposition,  
“as far as practicable, up to date.”

*(Mr. Dawson.)*

EXHIBITS forwarded from Sydney to Chicago per S.S. “Alameda” and Railroad Company, on the 28th November, 1892.

Dist. Mark or No.	Name of Exhibitor.	Address of Exhibitor.	Nature of Exhibit.	Depart- ment	Group	Class	Valuation.
30	Minister for Mines	Sydney	Silver ore	E	42	291	£ s. d.
46-49	Australian Alum Co.	Bulladelah	Alum crystals	E	42	291	5 0 0
61	Minister for Mines	Sydney	Cobalt ore	E	42	291	3 0 0
63	“	“	Metallic lead	E	42	291	2 0 0
68-73	Wallah Wallah S. M. Co.	Yass	Silver ore	E	42	291	2 0 0
75-88	Minister for Mines	Sydney	Graphite	E	42	291	10 0 0
89	C. W. Smith	Carroll's Hill, Kogarah	Kaolin	E	42	291	9 0 0
90-102	Minister for Mines	Sydney	Auriferous quartz	E	42	291	1 0 0
104-111	Mount Costigan S. M. Co.	Tuena	Silver ore	E	42	291	20 0 0
112-113	Minister for Mines	Sydney	Stibnite	E	42	291	10 0 0
114-121	“	“	Show-case	E	42	291	10 0 0
123-133	“	“	Silver ore	E	42	291	160 0 0
134-135	“	“	Gold-bearing ore	E	42	291	25 0 0
137-140	“	“	Show-case	E	42	291	20 0 0
141-143	“	“	Stream tin ore	E	42	291	20 0 0
144-146	“	“	Lode tin ore	E	42	291	5 0 0
147	“	“	Alumite, &c	E	42	291	5 0 0
148-151	Mount Stewart S. M. Co.	Mudgee	Silver ore	E	42	291	1 0 0
152-154	Minister for Mines	Sydney	Lode tin ore	E	42	291	5 0 0
155-168	“	“	Silver ore	E	42	291	5 0 0
169-173	“	“	Lode tin ore	E	42	291	10 0 0
174	“	“	Auriferous lodestuff	E	42	291	5 0 0
175-179	“	“	Silver ore	E	42	291	2 0 0
181-183	“	“	Show-case	E	42	291	30 0 0
187	“	“	Lode tin	E	42	291	150 0 0
188-189	“	“	Stream tin	E	42	291	20 0 0
190-191	“	“	Silver ore	E	42	291	20 0 0
192	“	“	Copper ore	E	42	291	10 0 0
193	“	“	Antimony ore	E	42	291	10 0 0
194	“	“	Marbles	E	42	291	10 0 0

654—A.

[1,070 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material) £29 6s. 5d ]



## EXHIBITS forwarded from Sydney to Chicago per S.S. "Alameda," &amp;c.—continued.

Dist. Mark or No.	Name of Exhibitor	Address of Exhibitor.	Nature of Exhibit	Depart- ment	Group	Class	Valuation.
195-197	Minister for Mines	Sydney	Silver ore	E	42	291	£ 15 0 0
198	"	"	Type metal	E	42	291	10 0 0
199-206	"	"	Silver ore	E	42	291	15 0 0
207-208	"	"	Copper ore	E	42	291	3 0 0
209	"	"	Alum earth, &c.	E	42	291	5 0 0
210	"	"	Lode tin ore	E	42	291	2 0 0
211	"	"	Bismuth ore	E	42	291	2 0 0
212-222	"	"	Silver ore	E	42	291	10 0 0
223	"	"	Auriferous lodestuff	E	42	291	1 0 0
224	"	"	Iron ores	E	42	291	4 0 0
225	"	"	Bismuth, &c.	E	42	291	4 0 0
226-227	"	"	Silver ore	E	42	291	4 0 0
228	Gibraltar Hill Gold-mining Co	Adelong	Auriferous quartz	E	42	291	3 0 0
229	Purified Coal and Coke Co.	Newcastle	Coke	E	42	291	1 0 0
230-231	Minister for Mines	Sydney	Tin ore	E	42	291	4 0 0
232-235	Wallah Wallah S. M. Co	Yass	Silver ore	E	42	291	8 0 0
236-238	Minister for Mines	Sydney	"	E	42	291	4 0 0
239	"	"	Auriferous quartz	E	42	291	2 0 0
240-244	"	"	Lode tin ore	E	42	291	8 0 0
245-246	"	"	Auriferous quartz	E	42	291	4 0 0
247	W. Brazenall	Mittagong	Iron castings	E	42	291	8 0 0
248	Minister for Mines	Sydney	Auriferous lodestuff	E	42	291	2 0 0
149	"	"	Auriferous stibnite	E	42	291	4 0 0
250	"	"	"	E	42	291	10 0 0
251-253	"	"	Silver ores	E	42	291	2 0 0
254	"	"	Copper ore	E	42	291	4 0 0
255	"	"	Silver ore, &c.	E	42	291	2 0 0
256	"	"	Diamond-bearing gravel	E	42	291	3 0 0
257	Aust Kerosene Oil and Min Co.	Joadja Creek	Kerosene shale	E	42	291	2 0 0
258	Minister for Mines	Sydney	Tripolyte, &c.	E	42	291	10 0 0
259-260	"	"	Building stones	E	42	291	2 0 0
261	"	"	Lode tin ore	E	42	291	1 0 0
262	R. Cook	Marrickville	Clay and Shale	E	42	291	2 0 0
263	Minister for Mines	Sydney	Lode tin ore	E	42	291	3 0 0
264	"	"	Diamond-bearing gravel	E	42	291	6 0 0
265-267	"	"	Silver ore	E	42	291	40 0 0
268-306	British Broken Hill S. M. Co.	Barrier Range	"	E	42	291	25 0 0
308-309	T. Horton	Fairfield	Minerals	E	42	291	15 0 0
310-321	Pinnacle S. M. Co	Barrier Range	Silver lead ore	E	42	291	15 0 0
322-331	S. L. Bensusan	O'Connell-street, Sydney	Lode tin ore	E	42	291	15 0 0
333-339	Minister for Mines	Sydney	Fossils	E	42	291	70 0 0
340	N. S. W. Shale and Oil Co.	Hartley Vale	Kerosene shale	E	42	291	3 0 0
341-342	Forsyth and Sons	North Shore, Sydney	Bricks and clay	E	42	291	2 0 0
343	Warren Brick Works	Alexandria	"	E	42	291	1 0 0
344	Bakewell Bros	Macdonaldtown	"	E	42	291	1 0 0
345	White Rock S. M. Co.	Drake	Silver ore	E	42	291	2 0 0
346	Minister for Mines	Sydney	"	E	42	291	3 0 0
347-349	"	"	Auriferous quartz	E	42	291	1 0 0
350	A. Harber	St. Peters	Brickmaking clay	E	42	291	3 0 0
351	J. B. Engelen	Gundagai	Asbestos	E	42	291	1 0 0
352	Gorehill Brick Works	Gorehill	Clay	E	42	291	3 0 0
353	G. Smith	Hillgrove	Auriferous quartz	E	42	291	3 0 0
354	Minister for Mines	Sydney	Silver ore	E	42	291	5 0 0
355	"	"	Decorations	E	42	291	15 0 0
356	"	"	Diamond drill ore	E	42	291	10 0 0
357-358	"	"	Decorations	E	42	291	26 0 0
359-384	"	"	Building stone	E	42	291	15 0 0
385-387	"	"	Collection of coal	E	42	291	10 0 0
388	Wallarah Coal-mining Co.	Newcastle	Section of coal	E	42	291	4 0 0
390-391	Minister for Mines	Sydney	Trachyte, syenite, &c.	E	42	291	6 0 0
392-395	Aust. Kerosene Oil and Min. Co	Katoomba	Kerosene shale	E	42	291	2 0 0
406	T. Brown	West Maitland	Building stone	E	42	291	15 0 0
407	M. W. Lewis	East Maitland	"	E	42	291	2 0 0
408	"	"	Timbers	E	42	291	2 0 0
409	J. B. Engelen	Gundagai	Copper ore	E	42	291	2 0 0
410	"	"	Chrome ore	E	42	291	70 0 0
411-414	Minister for Mines	Sydney	Show-cases	E	42	291	4 0 0
415-416	J. Breckenridge	Wyrallah	Tripolyte	E	42	291	20 0 0
417-418	Minister for Mines	Sydney	Decorations	E	42	291	10 0 0
419-424	"	"	Auriferous ores	E	42	291	3 0 0
426	"	"	Block of granite	E	42	291	5 0 0
428-429	N.S.W. Shale and Oil Co.	Hartley Vale	Kerosene shale	E	42	291	3 0 0
430	G. T. and J. B. Carmichael	Porphyry, Seaham	Wine	B	20	126	
431-453	N.S.W. Commission (per Forestry Department)	73, Phillip-street, Sydney	Timbers	N	19	99	
454	N.S.W. Commission (per Forestry Department)	"	20 railway sleepers	N	19	99	1,000 0 0
455-464	N.S.W. Commission (per Forestry Department)	"	Timbers	N	19	99	
465-470	N.S.W. Commission (per Forestry Department)	"	Bark hut	N	19	99	20 0 0
471	Angus and Robertson	Castlereagh-street, Sydney	Photograph	L	150	854	9 0 0
472	Australian Joint Stock Bank	George-street, Sydney	"	L	154	903	10 0 0
473-474	Daily Telegraph Co.	King-street, Sydney	Sketches and files of newspaper	L	150	854	15 0 0
475	M. W. Lewis	East Maitland	Models of foundation	L	152	889	3 0 0
476	N.S.W. Commission	73, Phillip-street, Sydney	Photographs	M	165		150 0 0
477	University of Sydney	Sydney	"	L	149	851	40 0 0

## EXHIBITS forwarded from Sydney to Chicago per S.S. "Alameda," &amp;c.—continued.

Dist. Mark or No.	Name of Exhibitor.	Address of Exhibitor	Nature of Exhibit.	Depart- ment.		Class.	Valuation.		
					Group.		£	s.	d.
478	N.S.W. Commission	73, Phillip-street, Sydney	Books	L	150	854	38	0	0
479	G. Ilett	Milton	Aboriginal picture	M	165	...	10	0	0
480	J. Rainsford	"	"	M	165	...	10	0	0
481-484	D. J. Monk	Alexandria	Vinegar	A	10	71	10	0	0
485	Cohen and Levy	Tamworth	Flour, wheat, &c.	A	1	11	5	0	0
486	N.S.W. Commission	73, Phillip-street, Sydney	Tobacco	A	8	48	5	0	0
487	T. Bray	Mossgiel, Corowa	Wine	B	20	121	9	0	0
488-489	Bouffier Bros.	Sydney	"	B	20	121	5	0	0
490-491	N.S.W. Commission	73, Phillip-street, Sydney	Ethnology	M	165	...	60	0	0
492	R. L. H. B. Jenkins	Woollahra	"	M	165	...	60	0	0
493-496	N.S.W. Commission	73, Phillip-street, Sydney	"	M	165	...	210	0	0
497-498	Lichtner and Solomon	Pitt-street, Sydney	"	M	165	...	156	0	0
499	H. Raymond & Co	77, Pitt-street, Sydney	Show-case	N	19	99	1	0	0
500-502	"	"	Bark	N	19	99	5	0	0
503	N.S.W. Commission	Sydney	Timbers	N	19	99	3	0	0
505	J. Gray	Wagga Wagga	"	N	19	99	5	0	0
506	J. C. Hickson	Burwood	Tallow-wood	N	19	99	5	0	0
507-509	E. J. Deverill	Glen Innes	Timbers	N	19	99	5	0	0
510-511	S. Wilson & Co.	Marsden	Wool	A	9	60	16	0	0
514	M'Gregor and Tully	Warraweena	"	A	9	60	15	0	0
515-518	A. Lyder	Colly Creek	"	A	9	60	27	0	0
521	Harrison and Corcasden	Riverina	"	A	9	60	5	0	0
522	F. W. Armitage	Nocoleche	"	A	9	60	20	0	0
523	J. S. Horsfall	Widgieva	"	A	9	60	20	0	0
524	L. M. Grant	Bathurwah	"	A	9	60	2	0	0
525	Dalgely & Co.	Sydney	Photograph	L	154	889	20	0	0
529	Farleigh, Nettheim, & Co	"	Leather	H	109	697	12	0	0
530	W. Grant	Bathurst	Furs and skins	H	109	697	102	0	0
534-535	Fisheries Department	Sydney	Paintings of fish	D	37	239	5	0	0
536	Railway Department	"	12 railway sleepers	A	80	500	4	0	0
537	"	"	10 "	A	80	500	4	0	0
538	"	"	12 "	A	80	500	4	0	0
539	"	"	Bolts and nuts	A	80	500	1	0	0
540	"	"	4 rails	A	80	500	5	0	0
541-543	N.S.W. Commission	"	Timbers	N	19	99	12	0	0
544-545	J. E. Wolfe	West Maitland	Ethnology	M	165	...	50	0	0
546	N.S.W. Commission	Sydney	Beantree door	N	19	99	30	0	0
547	"	"	3 tables	N	19	99	11	0	0
548	Knight and Von Rieben	Broken Hill	Books	L	150	854	5	0	0
549	W. Frew & Co.	Albury	Timbers	N	19	99	5	0	0
562-678	N.S.W. Commission	Sydney	Block of coal	E	42	291	150	0	0
680-683	Minister for Mines	"	Sandstone	E	42	291	12	0	0
687-688	Carcoar Cobalt Co.	Carcoar	Cobalt ore	E	42	291	6	0	0
689	L. Bishop	Raymond Terrace	Building stone	E	42	291	1	0	0
690-692	Minister for Mines	Sydney	Minerals	E	42	291	20	0	0
694-700	"	"	"	E	42	291	20	0	0
701-702	R. Rouse, jun.	Mudgee	Wool	A	9	60	60	0	0
703-704	James and Gray	Kentucky	"	A	9	60	30	0	0
705-706	George Merriman	Ravensworth	"	A	9	60	17	0	0
707	J. Feehan	Tynapagee	"	A	9	60	15	0	0
708	C. Midwood	Brewarrina	"	A	9	60	16	0	0
709	S. and M. H. Baird	"	"	A	9	60	15	0	0
710-715	V. Dowling	Lue	"	A	9	60	30	0	0
716	P. C. Watt	Moree	"	A	9	60	2	0	0
717-718	J. Gbb and Son	Wallendbeen	"	A	9	60	2	0	0
719-722	Clarence River Fish Co.	Iluka	Canned fish	D	40	272	4	0	0
723	General Post Office Department	Sydney	Photographs, &c.	L	153	890	50	0	0
724	"	"	Stand for photographs	L	153	890	50	0	0
739	Peel River L. and Min. Co.	Goonoo Goonoo	Wool	A	9	60	18	0	0
740	J. S. Horsfall	Narrandera	"	A	9	60	1	0	0
742	Richmond and Scott	Walgett	"	A	9	60	18	0	0
743	R. B. Ronald and Son	Hay	"	A	9	60	18	0	0
744	Ryder Bros	Coonamble	"	A	9	60	15	0	0
745	L. Leake	Euroka	"	A	9	60	18	0	0
746-747	G. J. Mulholland	Wagga Wagga	"	A	9	60	19	0	0
748-749	C. C. Hall	Yass	"	A	9	60	15	0	0
750	C. Egan	Narrabri	"	A	9	60	2	0	0
751	E. Lowe	Gulgong	"	A	9	60	15	0	0
752-755	E. M. Bowman	"	"	A	9	60	46	0	0
756	G. H. and H. E. G. Gordon	Warialda	"	A	9	60	15	0	0
759	J. O'Shannessy	Jerilderie	"	A	9	60	14	0	0
760-766	J. C. Manchee	Willow Tree	"	A	9	60	63	0	0
772-774	G. J. Mulholland	Oura Station, Wagga Wagga	"	A	9	60	2	0	0
775-776	J. S. Horsfall & Co.	Berranbury	"	A	9	60	2	0	0
777	James and Gray	Kentucky	"	A	9	60	1	0	0
778	Tubbs Estate Co.	Narrandera	"	A	9	60	3	0	0
779-780	Devlin & Co.	Wagga Wagga	"	A	9	60	1	0	0
781	J. E. Warby	Narrandera	"	A	9	60	1	0	0
782	R. F. Horsley	Wagga Wagga	"	A	9	60	1	0	0
783	J. Merriman	Yass	"	A	9	60	15	0	0
785	H. W. F. Eaton	Wagga Wagga	Ale	A	12	73	2	0	0
786-787	C. R. Wilson & Co.	North Sydney	Wine	B	20	126	2	0	0
788	E. Gardner	Temora	Flour	A	1	11	2	0	0
789	A. T. Laurie	Rawdon Vale	Arrowroot	A	3	16	2	0	0
790	T. Bray	Corowa	Spirits	B	20	126	2	0	0
791	"	"	Wine	B	20	126	2	0	0
792	Town and Country Journal	Sydney	Photographs	L	150	854	10	0	0

## EXHIBITS forwarded from Sydney to Chicago per S.S. "Alameda," &amp;c.—continued.

Dist Mark or No	Name of Exhibitor.	Address of Exhibitor.	Nature of Exhibit.	Depart- ment	Group	Class	Valuation.		
							£	s.	d.
793-795	E. Wyndham	Inverell	Wine	B	20	126	14	0	0
796	Pawley and McIntyre		Flour and wheat	A	1	11	5	0	0
797	H. C. Mour	Margaret-street, Sydney	Model fire escape	F	70	427	15	0	0
803	W. Abbott	Murraguldie, Cootamundra.	Tobacco	A	8	48	5	0	0
806-808	A. Sloane	Mulwala	Wool	A	9	60	35	0	0
809	P. McGrath	Burrowa	"	A	9	60	15	0	0
810	B. Haydon	Blandford	"	A	9	60	13	0	0
811	R. A. Wiseman	Bundarra	"	A	9	60	14	0	0
812-813	A. Tobin and Sons	Coonamble	"	A	9	60	40	0	0
814	R. E. Cooper	Sydney	"	A	9	60	14	0	0
818	G. Bruce	Molong	"	A	9	60	4	0	0
820	C. M. Marsh	Uralla	"	A	9	60	15	0	0
821	Collaroy Co.	Merriwa	"	A	9	60	4	0	0
822-823	J. D. Cox	Mudgee	"	A	9	60	3	0	0
824	F. G. Taylor	Kentucky	"	A	9	60	15	0	0
825	Hon R. Roberts	Young	"	A	9	60	17	0	0
826	McFarland, Young, & Co.	Inverell	"	A	9	60	15	0	0
827	J. Rourke	June Junction	"	A	9	60	16	0	0
828-829	Executors late T. J. Webb	Springfield	"	A	9	60	30	0	0
830	F. W. Hume	Burrowa	"	A	9	60	1	0	0
831	H. W. Shuttleworth	Corowa	"	A	9	60	25	0	0
832	H. E. and G. E. A. White	Scone	"	A	9	60	16	0	0
833-836	Executors Duntroon Estate	"	"	A	9	60	60	0	0
837	H. Walker	Rylstone	"	A	9	60	4	0	0
838	McFarland, Young, & Co.	Inverell	"	A	9	60	15	0	0
839-841	Traill Bros.	Cassilis	"	A	9	60	16	0	0
842	H. Moses	Combabella, Moree	"	A	9	60	15	0	0
843-844	F. W. Hume	Yass	"	A	9	60	22	0	0
850-890	N.S.W. Commission	Sydney	Refined copper	E	42	291	296	0	0
891-895	Mimster for Mines	"	Show-case	E	42	291	100	0	0
896	Mitchell's Creek G. M. Co.	Wellington	Photographs	E	42	291	2	0	0
951	Mrs. A. Hullock	Bathurst	Silk cocoons	A	9	61	1	0	0
953	J. A. McDonald	Sydney	Roller for bridge	L	152	880	20	0	0
954-960	H. J. Landeman	Cawarra	Wine	B	20	126	24	0	0
961	Miss R. Levy	Sydney	Liqueurs	B	20	126	5	0	0
962-963	Lichtner and Solomon	"	Pearl shell	D	38	277	45	0	0
964-965	Sydney Tram. and Omnibus Co.	"	Wheels, &c.	A	19	101	10	0	0
966	"	"	Drawings	A	19	101	2	0	0
967-968	F. Guy	"	Wooden blocks	A	19	101	10	0	0
969	Austn. Mutual Provident Society	"	Photograph	L	154	902	1	0	0
970-971	A. Mazondier	Parkes	Timbers	A	19	99	1	0	0
974-977	Eaton and Grant	Albury	Wine	B	20	126	5	0	0
980-986	Trustees, Estate late J. Wyndham	Branxton	"	B	20	126	9	0	0
988-989	Mitchell & Co.	Clarence-street, Sydney	Jams	B	21	140	14	0	0
991	Mrs. H. A. E. Guille	Goulburn	Invalid stretcher	L	149	840	4	0	0
993	W. D. Campbell	Sydney	Ventilator	L	148	829	4	0	0
994	Col. Mutl. Life Assurance Society	"	Photograph	L	154	902	16	0	0
999	M. Waters	Richmond	Maize	A	1	2	1	0	0
1001-1002	Holdsworth, MacPherson, & Co.	Sydney	Filters	L	148	829	5	0	0
1015-1018	J. Lang	Corowa	Wine	B	20	126	12	0	0
1019	W. Treman	Bathurst	Flour and buckwheat	A	1	11	1	0	0
1021-1022	J. Forsyth and Son	George-street, Sydney	Leather	H	111	697	35	0	0
1023-1027	T. Fallon	Pitt-street, Sydney	Wine	B	20	126	8	0	0
1029	A. L. M'Creddie	"	Machinery	F	59	415	5	0	0
1030-1033	J. T. and J. Toohey	Elizabeth-street, Sydney	Porter and ale	A	12	73	4	0	0
1034	Hodgson Bros.	Goulburn	Whips	G	73	523	10	0	0
1037-1099	Sydney Meat Preserving Co.	Rookwood	Preserved meat	A	18	94	110	0	0
1100	Albury Brewing and Malting Co.	Albury	Ale	A	12	73	8	0	0
1101	"	"	Malt	A	12	73			
1102	"	"	Ale	A	12	73			
1105	C Drinkwater	Newcastle	Photographs	L	150	871	20	0	0
1106	Katoomba Municipal Council	Katoomba	"	L	150	871	15	0	0
1107-1108	T Summers	Neveure	Timbers	N	19	99	1	0	0
1109	J. Clabby	Belgravia	Pigments	E	42	291	1	0	0
1112-1115	J. Allan Osborne	Inverell	Wine	B	20	126	11	0	0
1116-1117	W. Green	Allandale	"	B	20	126	36	0	0
1118-1123	W. Y. Cousins	Singleton	"	B	20	126	15	0	0
1124-1130	Department of Public Instruction	Sydney	School exhibits	L	149	850	150	0	0
1133	Savings Bank of New South Wales	"	Photographs	L	151	871	20	0	0
1134	New Zealand Insurance Company	"	"	L	151	871	12	0	0
1135	Fisher and Fraser	Grenfell	Ale	A	12	73	3	0	0
1136-1139	Australian Brewery and Wine and Spirit Company	Sydney	"	A	12	73	11	0	0
1140	Australian Brewery and Wine and Spirit Company	"	Labels	A	12	73			
1141-1174	N.S.W. Commission	"	Asphaltum tiles	E	47	311	25	0	0
1175	Patent Asphaltum Company	"	"	E	47	311			
1176-1182	Australian Meat Company	Ramorne	Preserved meat	A	6	37	14	0	0
1185	T. Mather	Inverell	Wine	B	20	126	3	0	0
1186	E. Grover	Glen Innes	Flour	A	1	11	1	0	0
1187-1188	Coleman Bros.	Canterbury	Jams	B	21	141	2	0	0
1189	P. Kitch & Co.	Katoomba	Photographs	L	151	871	30	0	0
1190-1192	Caldwell & Co.	Wagga Wagga	Wine	B	20	126	4	0	0
1199-1203	L. Genty	Sydney	"	B	20	126	6	0	0
1204	G. C. Mallaby	West Maitland	Soap	A	18	96	1	0	0
1205	J. Barnett	Inverell	Wine	B	20	126	4	0	0

EXHIBITS forwarded from Sydney to Chicago per S.S. "Alameda," &c.—*continued.*

Dist. Mark or No.	Name of Exhibitor.	Address of Exhibitor.	Nature of Exhibit.	Department.	Group.	Class.	Valuation.
1206-1209	Lindsay Brewery Company	Orange	Beer	A	12	73	£ 5 0 0
1210	Co-operative Flour Mill Company	Young	Flour and photograph	A	1	11	1 0 0
1211	A. Gross	Marrickville	Nut lock bolt	H	119	747	10 0 0
1216	Miss H. F. Harding	Sydney	Patent mattress	L	148	840	4 0 0
1217	Mutual Life Association of Australasia	"	Photograph	L	144	902	13 0 0
1222	A. E. Lankester	Emu Park	Wine	B	20	126	2 0 0
1223	R. Gregor	Sydney	Eucalyptus oil	H	87	547	} 45 0 0
1224	"	"	Show-case	N	19	99	
1225-1236	New South Wales Commission (per Government Printer)	"	Printed books	L	150	854	1,000 0 0
							6,916 0 0
							*15 0 0
Total Valuation							6,901 0 0

\* Less valuation on package 820 which was short shipped and sent on by the "Mariposa."

Total of packages shipped, as per manifest	1,000 packages.
Deduct case 820	} 4 "
" 529	
" 530	
" 1112	

Add the following cases, which were shipped but do not appear in manifest.—

Case 560 (coal)	} 4 "
" 561 "	
" 679 "	
" 1221 (oil painting)	

Add sleepers appearing under 454	1,000 "
" " 536	19 "
" " 537	11 "
" " 538	9 "
" iron rails " 540	11 "
	3 "

Total 1,653

ALEX. CUMMING,

Secretary, New South Wales Commission.

NOTE BY SECRETARY.—The few corrections which appear on this sheet are errors which occurred in the hurry incidental to this particular shipment, which was commenced at a few hours' notice, and was finished in two days.

EXHIBITS forwarded from Sydney to Chicago per S.S. "Mariposa" and Railroad Company, on the 26th December, 1892.

Dist. Mark or No.	Name of Exhibitor.	Address of Exhibitor.	Nature of Exhibit	Department.	Group.	Class.	Valuation.
1-26	Aust. Kerosene Oil and Min. Co.	Joadja Creek	Kerosene shale	E	42	291	£ 13 0 0
27	Minister for Mines	Sydney	Limestone	E	42	291	0 10 0
28	Cordillera Hill S. M. Co.	Peelwood	Silver ore, &c.	E	42	291	15 0 0
29	Minister for Mines	Sydney	Lead ore	E	42	291	2 0 0
31	"	"	Limestone	E	42	291	0 10 0
32	"	"	Auriferous quartz	E	42	291	16 0 0
33	"	"	" lodestuff	E	42	291	2 0 0
34	"	"	Chrome ore	E	42	291	5 0 0
35	"	"	Copper ore	E	42	291	9 0 0
36	Breckenridge and Watson	Port Stephens	Iron ore	E	42	291	2 0 0
37	"	"	Limestone	E	42	291	1 0 0
38	Minister for Mines	Sydney	Auriferous lodestuff	E	42	291	14 0 0
39	"	"	Copper ore	E	42	291	2 0 0
40	"	"	Auriferous copper ore	E	42	291	10 0 0
41	"	"	" lodestuff	E	42	291	8 0 0
42-43	"	"	Lode tin ore	E	42	291	10 0 0
44	"	"	Auriferous quartz	E	42	291	5 0 0
45	Austral. Alum Co.	Bulladelah	Alunite	E	42	291	10 0 0
50	J. Donnelly	Cowra	Iron ore	E	42	291	2 0 0
51-52	Minister for Mines	Sydney	Auriferous quartz	E	42	291	7 10 0
53	"	"	Limestone	E	42	291	0 10 0
54	"	"	Silver ore	E	42	291	5 0 0
55	"	"	Manganese	E	42	291	1 0 0
56	Mitchell's Creek G. M. Co.	Wellington	Auriferous quartz	E	42	291	8 0 0
57	Wallah Wallah S. M. Co.	Yass	Silver ore	E	42	291	2 0 0
58	Minister for Mines	Sydney	Auriferous mispickel	E	42	291	8 0 0
59	"	"	" quartz	E	42	291	8 0 0
60	White Rock S. M. Co.	Drake	Silver ore	E	42	291	15 0 0
62	Minister for Mines	Sydney	Iron ore	E	42	291	2 0 0
64-66	"	"	"	E	42	291	5 10 0
67	"	"	Auriferous lodestuff	E	42	291	4 0 0
74	Genowlan Shale Co.	Capertee	Kerosene shale	E	42	291	5 0 0

EXHIBITS forwarded from Sydney to Chicago per S.S. "Mariposa," &c.—continued.

Dist. Mark or No.	Name of Exhibitor.	Address of Exhibitor.	Nature of Exhibit.	Department.	Group.	Class.	Valuation.
103	J. Hudson and Party	Woodstock	Manganese	E	42	291	£ 9 0 0
122	Minister for Mines	Sydney	Auriferous quartz	E	42	291	0 10 0
136	"	"	Chrome ore	E	42	291	5 0 0
180	"	"	Lode tin ore	E	42	291	3 0 0
184	T. Brown	West Maitland	Building stone	E	42	291	2 0 0
185	"	"	Silver ore	E	42	291	1 10 0
186	Minister for Mines	Sydney	Show-case	E	42	291	1 0 0
217-218	"	"	Kerosene shale	E	42	291	4 5 0
221	"	"	Lode tin ore	E	42	291	32 0 0
307	Garibaldi Gold-mining Co	Hillgrove	Auriferous stibnite	E	42	291	15 0 0
332	Leoni Keating and Party	Bimbmbi Creek	Auriferous quartz	E	42	291	10 0 0
389	West Wallsend Coal Co.	63, Pitt-street, Sydney	Section of coal	E	42	291	0 10 0
396-405	Aust. Kerosene Oil and Min. Co.	Joadja Creek	Kerosene shale	E	42	291	5 0 0
425	Glenelg Gold-mining Co.	Glen Innes	Auriferous quartz	E	42	291	8 0 0
427	N.S.W. Shale and Oil Co.	Hartley Vale	Kerosene shale	E	42	291	10 0 0
504	N.S.W. Commission	Sydney	Decorating shields	E	42	291	5 0 0
512-513	H. E. A and V. White	Scone	Bale Wool	A	9	60	32 0 0
519	J. A. Campbell	Dungalear Station	"	A	9	60	10 0 0
520	R. Close	Per Winchcombe Carson & Co., Sydney	"	A	9	60	10 0 0
527	M. Mowbray & Co.	Goulburn	Glue size	H	87	544	2 0 0
528	"	"	Branding black	H	87	544	2 0 0
529	Farleigh, Nettheim, & Co.	York-street, Sydney	Leather	H	109	697	12 0 0
530	W. Grant	Bathurst	Furs, skins, &c.	H	109	697	102 0 0
531	Coleman and Sons	Cootamundra	Show-case	H	87	547	5 0 0
532	"	"	Eucalyptus oil	H	87	547	5 0 0
533	H. J. Svenson	General Post Office, Sydney	Picture frame	H	90	572	25 0 0
550	Newcastle Coal-mining Co.	Newcastle	Section of coal	E	42	291	15 0 0
551-553	South Bull Coal-mining Co.	Bellambi	"	E	42	291	27 0 0
554-555	Australian Agricultural Co.	Newcastle	"	E	42	291	20 0 0
556-557	Newcastle Wallsend Co.	"	"	E	42	291	20 0 0
558-559	J. and A. Brown	"	"	E	42	291	20 0 0
684	W. G. Hayes	Pictou	Iron ore	E	42	291	5 0 0
685	G. Hayter	Newbridge	"	E	42	291	4 0 0
686	Mount Gahan Gold-mining Co.	Pambula	Auriferous lodestuff	E	42	291	15 0 0
683	Minister for Mines	Sydney	Minerals	E	42	291	2 0 0
725-735	N.S.W. Commission	"	Grain (tank)	A	1	1	192 10 0
736-737	Mrs. G. Hulk	Bathurst	Preserved fruit	B	21	140	2 0 0
738	Peel River Land and Min. Co.	Goonoo Goonoo	Wool	A	9	60	2 0 0
741	E. J. Allen	Stony Creek	"	A	9	60	5 0 0
757-758	G. H. Cox	Mudgee	"	A	9	60	17 0 0
767-771	R. H. Robert	Firtree	"	A	9	60	62 0 0
784	J. Folbigg	Chatsworth Island	Ethnology	M	165	...	4 0 0
798	L. Peate	Bathurst	Baking powder	A	3	...	} 5 0 0
799	"	"	Self-raising flour	A	3	...	
800	"	"	Worcester sauce	A	3	...	
801	"	"	Currie powder	A	3	...	
802	"	"	Baking powder	A	3	...	
803	W. Abbott	Wagga Wagga	Tobacco leaf	A	8	48	*2 0 0
804	A. E. Watson	Sydney	Oil paintings	K	141	48	} 600 0 0
805	"	"	" and water colours	K	141	48	
815-816	W. F. Jaques	Boggabri	Wool	A	9	60	30 0 0
817	H. Wyndham	Inverell	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
820	C. M. Marsh	Uralla	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
845	F. W. Hume	Yass	"	A	9	60	16 0 0
846	J. Suckling	Barsham	"	A	9	60	11 0 0
847	L. W. D'Elboux	Koorawatha	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
848	A. Murray	Inverell	"	A	9	60	2 0 0
849	M. Arthur	Glen Innes	"	A	9	60	2 0 0
897	Crown of the Peak G. M. Co.	Peak Hill	Auriferous lodestuff	E	42	291	16 0 0
898	H. P. Corbett	Eskbank	Kerosene shale	E	42	291	1 10 0
899	Minister for Mines	Sydney	Silver ore	E	42	291	3 0 0
900	W. Brazenall, junr.	Mittagong	Iron ore	E	42	291	2 0 0
901-903	Alumina Emery Tin-mining Co.	Tenterfield	Alumina emery powder, &c.	E	42	291	4 10 0
904	Peak Hill Prop. Gold-mining Co	Peak Hill	Auriferous lodestuff	E	42	291	21 0 0
908	White Rock Silver Mine	Drake	Silver ore	E	42	291	50 0 0
909	N.S.W. Commission	Sydney	Sandstone	E	42	291	3 0 0
910	"	"	"	E	42	291	3 0 0
911	"	"	"	E	42	291	15 0 0
912-916	"	"	"	E	42	291	30 0 0
917-918	Broken Hill Proprietary S. M. Co	Broken Hill	Silver ore	E	42	291	14 0 0
919-920	J. Burns	Bathurst	Marble Monument	E	42	291	16 0 0
921	Eleanora G. and A. M. Co.	Hillgrove	Auriferous quartz	E	42	291	100 0 0
922-950	Lark and Sons	Sydney	Star antimony	E	42	291	3 0 0
952	Mrs. A. Hullock	Bathurst	Carved emu eggs	H	9	61	15 0 0
972	W. H. Mullen	West Maitland	Ethnology	M	165	...	15 0 0
973	"	"	"	M	165	...	15 0 0
978	R. Curry	Marulan	Eucalyptus oil	H	87	544	} 10 0 0
979	"	"	Show-case	H	87	544	
987	R. H. Holden	Kiama	Oil painting	K	141	...	100 0 0
990	Miss M. Bundock	Casino	Ethnology	M	165	...	10 0 0
995	Turner and Henderson	Sydney	Stationery	H	89	561	20 0 0
1000	Miss L. Butler	"	Art work	K	141	...	5 0 0
1005-1013	J. Squires	Penrith	Preserved fruit	B	21	140	} 20 0 0
1014	"	"	Mats	H	115	730	
1028	C. Holmes	Sydney	Oil painting	K	141	...	150 0 0
1035	J. M'Garry	Goulburn	Horseshoes and stand	H	118	746	3 0 0

\* See p. 9.

## EXHIBITS forwarded from Sydney to Chicago per S.S. "Mariposa," &amp;c.—continued.

Dist Mark or No.	Name of Exhibitor	Address of Exhibitor.	Nature of Exhibit.	Depart- ment.	Group.	Class.	Valuation.
1103	J. Leslie .....	Dubbo .....	Baking powder.....	A	2	12	£ s. d. 1 0 0
1104	A. Stubbs .....	Bathurst .....	Clothing .....	H	114	652	15 0 0
1110	A. F. Chevreux .....	Sydney.....	Marble carvings .....	K	140	...	20 0 0
1111	N. S. W. Commission .....	" .....	Grain (tank) .....	A	1	2	17 10 0
1112	J. A. Osborne .....	Inverell .....	Cask wine.....	B	20	126	8 0 0
1131	Miss M. Fleming.....	Sydney.....	Oil painting .....	K	141	...	150 0 0
1132	Mrs. H. A. E. Pinhey.....	" .....	" .....	K	141	...	150 0 0
1133	Massey & Co. ....	Young .....	Show-case .....	H	87	547	} 15 0 0
1184	" .....	" .....	Eucalypti extract.....	H	87	547	
1193	C. Wilson .....	Sydney.....	Carved emu eggs.....	"	"	"	3 0 0
1195	W. Thomas .....	" .....	Oil painting .....	K	141	...	40 0 0
1196	J. M'Grath .....	Wagga Wagga .....	Saddlery .....	G	83	523	-9 0 0
1197	B. J. Grice .....	Sydney.....	Art designs .....	K	141	...	20 0 0
1198	R. Austin .....	Waterloo.....	Washing machine .....	H	120	695	7 0 0
1212	T. Griffiths .....	Sydney .....	Patent grease trap .....	H	120	695	6 0 0
1213-1215	G. Hooworth .....	" .....	Stone carvings .....	K	141	...	30 0 0
1218	J. C. Ludovici and Sons.....	" .....	Leather .....	H	109	697	100 0 0
1237-1265	Technical College .....	" .....	Technical College exhibits .....	L	159	847	1,000 0 0
1266	P. Hood .....	Bathurst .....	Baking powder .....	A	2	12	1 0 0
1267-1268	Brunton & Co.....	Granville .....	Case wheat .....	A	1	1	15 0 0
1269-1270	Bond Eucalyptus Oil Co. (Per Thomson Bros.) .....	Sydney.....	Eucalyptus oil and pamphlets, &c. ....	H	87	547	10 0 0
1271-1272	A. Pollock .....	Nowra .....	Aerated waters.....	A	10	65	3 0 0
1276-1277	Brecht Bros. ....	Sydney.....	Wine .....	B	21	126	11 0 0
1278-1280	J. Beattie .....	Wagga Wagga .....	" .....	B	21	126	4 0 0
1281	Higinbotham and Robinson.....	Sydney.....	Maps .....	L	150	845	51 0 0
1282	Dr. C. M'Carthy .....	" .....	Oil painting .....	K	140	...	} 60 0 0
1283-1285	" .....	" .....	Busts .....	K	141	...	
1286	T. Ellis .....	Newcastle .....	Boots .....	H	114	656	7 0 0
1287	C O'Neill .....	Sydney .....	Artificial stone .....	E	47	311	2 0 0
1288	Hôtel Métropole Co. ....	" .....	Photographs .....	L	152	889	15 0 0
1289	F. R. Jones .....	Bathurst .....	Model staircase .....	L	152	889	10 0 0
1290	R. Martin .....	" .....	Horseshoes and case .....	H	143	746	5 0 0
1292	W. Pitman .....	Sydney .....	Horseshoes .....	H	143	746	100 0 0
1293	W. Sunderland .....	Yass .....	Fur skins .....	H	105	660	13 0 0
1294-1296	W. H. Elwin and Co. ....	Orange .....	Ale .....	A	12	73	8 0 0
1297	W. Pritchard .....	Picton .....	Stone .....	E	42	291	0 10 0
1298	J. L. M'Eachern .....	Albury .....	Horseshoes and farrier's tools .....	H	143	746	} 20 0 0
1299	" .....	" .....	Horse sling .....	H	143	746	
1300-1371	Lark and Sons.....	Sydney.....	Star antimony .....	E	42	291	} 150 0 0
1372-1373	" .....	" .....	Crude antimony .....	E	42	291	
1374	" .....	" .....	Antimony oxide .....	E	42	291	
1375-1391	N.S.W. Commission .....	" .....	Refined tin .....	E	42	291	560 0 0
1392	Great Cobar Copper-mining Co. ....	Cobar .....	Copper ore .....	E	42	291	25 0 0
1393-1400	N.S.W. Commission .....	Sydney.....	Refined tin .....	E	42	291	* .....
1401-1404	J. F. Doyle .....	Lochinvar .....	Wine .....	B	20	126	15 0 0
1405	A. Merriman .....	Marrickville .....	Grass rope .....	B	20	126	1 0 0
1406-1421	J. Breckenridge .....	Failford .....	Timber .....	N	19	99	12 0 0
1422-1431	Dangar Bros. ....	Uralla .....	Wool.....	A	9	60	200 0 0
1432	W. Harkness .....	Cooma .....	" .....	A	9	60	1 0 0
1433-1456	J. Kelman .....	Kirkton .....	Wine .....	B	20	126	36 0 0
1457	Kennedy and Bateman .....	Tenterfeld .....	Minerals .....	E	42	291	1 10 0
1458-1460	N.S.W. Deaf and Dumb Institution .....	Sydney.....	Pupils' exhibits .....	L	145	909	67 0 0
1461-1477	Government Printing Office (per N.S.W. Commission) .....	" .....	Photographs .....	L	145	909	821 0 0
1478	Mrs. L. Sherman.....	" .....	Oil painting .....	K	140	...	50 0 0
1479-1480	H. C. Russell .....	" .....	Photographs and Books .....	L	145	909	31 0 0
1481-1486	Hunter River Bee Keeper's Asso- ciation .....	West Maitland .....	Honey .....	A	3	26	6 0 0
1487-1488	F. Kurtz .....	Dubbo .....	Wine .....	B	20	126	3 0 0
1489	Dr. C. M'Carthy .....	Sydney .....	Oil painting .....	K	140	...	100 0 0
1490	A. T. Sinclair .....	Petersham .....	Plumbing work .....	H	120	756	15 0 0
1491	N.S.W. Commission .....	Sydney.....	Tobacco .....	A	8	48	10 0 0
1492-1493	J. Campbell .....	Yarralumla .....	Wool .....	A	9	60	38 0 0
1494-1514	N.S.W. Commission .....	Sydney .....	Kerbstone .....	E	44	296	13 0 0
1515	A. Reuben .....	Singleton .....	Prickly pear oil .....	H	77	549	22 0 0
1516	J. Stevens .....	Dubbo .....	Cask ale .....	A	12	73	4 0 0
1517	W. E. Smith .....	Sydney .....	Photographs .....	L	150	854	20 0 0
1518-1524	Australian Mortgage and Loan Co. ....	" .....	Wool.....	A	9	60	105 0 0
1525	C. H. M'Kechme .....	Queanbeyan .....	" .....	A	9	60	15 0 0
1526	G. H. and H. E. Gordon .....	Warialda .....	" .....	A	9	60	15 0 0
1527	Majermis and Julian .....	Bookham .....	" .....	A	9	60	12 0 0
1528	J. L. Suckling .....	Blandford .....	" .....	A	9	60	2 0 0
1530	T. Moffatt .....	Armidale .....	" .....	A	9	60	} 30 0 0
1531	" .....	" .....	" .....	A	9	60	
1532	Mrs. J. B. Campbell .....	Cowra .....	" .....	A	9	60	15 0 0
1533	T. Deans .....	Coonabarabran .....	" .....	A	9	60	15 0 0
1534	J. W. Eckford .....	Narrabri .....	" .....	A	9	60	15 0 0
1535	W. J. Gardner .....	Murrurundi .....	" .....	A	9	60	15 0 0
1536	A. Haylock .....	Hay .....	" .....	A	9	60	15 0 0
1537	J. H. Pengilly .....	Murrurundi .....	" .....	A	9	60	15 0 0
1538	A. J. and J. Cunningham .....	Queanbeyan .....	" .....	A	9	60	15 0 0
1539	J. Robinson .....	Gundagai.....	" .....	A	9	60	15 0 0
1540	E. Jones .....	Forbes .....	" .....	A	9	60	15 0 0
1541	A. Bushby .....	Merrwa .....	" .....	A	9	60	15 0 0
1542	C. F. Bolton.....	Wagga Wagga .....	" .....	A	9	60	15 0 0
1543	A. and J. Cunningham.....	Queanbeyan .....	" .....	A	9	60	15 0 0

\* See value under 1375 to 1391.

EXHIBITS forwarded from Sydney to Chicago per S.S. "Mariposa," &c.—continued.

Dist. Mark or No.	Name of Exhibitor.	Address of Exhibitor.	Nature of Exhibit.	Department.	Group.	Class.	Valuation.
1544	T. Deans	Coonabarabran	Wool	A	9	60	£ 15 0 0
1545	J. Kelly	Urana	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
1546	L. Crossley	Moree	"	A	9	60	11 0 0
1547-1548	W. Crozier	Wentworth	"	A	9	60	14 0 0
1549	W. D. Crozier	"	"	A	9	60	2 0 0
1550-1553	C. Featherstonbaugh	Gilgandra	"	A	9	60	27 0 0
1554	Dalhunty and Deakin	Peel	"	A	9	60	2 0 0
1555	A. McCallum	Yass	"	A	9	60	2 0 0
1556	N.S.W. Commission	Sydney	Maize	A	1	2	} 15 5 0
1557-1564	"	"	"	A	1	2	
1565	"	"	Tobacco leaf	A	8	48	4 0 0
1566	T. Mather	Inverell	Brandy	B	20	126	1 0 0
1567	Cootamundra T. Co-operative Roll-Mill Co.	Cootamundra	Flour	A	1	11	2 0 0
1568	Sinclair	Sydney	Plumbing ware	H	120	756	10 0 0
1569	Murrumbidgee Pastoral and Agricultural Association	Murrumbidgee	Case wool	A	9	60	2 0 0
1570-1571	J. Bettington	Merrilwa	Wool	A	9	60	17 0 0
1572	E. B. Bolton	Walcha	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
1573-1574	J. Hubert Newman	Sydney	Photographs	L	151	871	63 0 0
1575-1590	Technological Museum	"	Technological exhibits	D	38	253	250 0 0
1591	A. P. Kemp	West Kempsey	Birds' nests and eggs	C	34	230	4 0 0
1592-1597	N.S.W. Commission	Sydney	Year Book of Australia	L	150	854	1,011 0 0
1598	Lands Department	"	Maps	L	150	854	150 0 0
1599-1600	W. Busch	Moss Vale, Young	Wine	B	20	126	3 0 0
1601-1614	N.S.W. Commission	Sydney	Refined tin	E	42	291	*... 3 0 0
1615-1617	Cullen Bullen Cement Co.	Cullen Bullen	Cask cement	E	42	291	1 0 0
1618-1619	"	"	Lime	E	42	291	3 0 0
1620	"	"	Cement castings	E	42	291	5 0 0
1621	"	"	Limestone, shale, &c.	E	42	291	10 0 0
1622	"	"	Show-case, photographs, &c.	E	42	291	3 10 0
1623	"	"	Show-stand and castings	E	42	291	12 10 0
1624-1626	Gordon Emery Co.	Sydney	Paint, &c.	E	42	291	2 0 0
1627	T. Smith	Homeville	Cannel coal	E	42	291	5 0 0
1628	Pioneer Shearstone Co.	Mudgee	Sharpening stones	E	42	291	20 0 0
1629-1630	Minister for Mines	Sydney	Collection of rocks	E	42	291	27 0 0
1631-1639	Broken Hill, Block 10, Mining Co	Broken Hill	Silver ore	E	42	291	19 0 0
1640-1650	R. Saunders	Pymont	Building stone	E	42	291	55 0 0
1651-1661	Minister for Mines	Sydney	Marble	E	42	291	0 15 0
1662	R. Saunders	Pymont	Building stone	E	42	291	9 0 0
1663-1673	"	"	"	E	42	291	21 0 0
1674-1676	Hetton Colliery Co.	Newcastle	Section of coal	E	42	291	15 0 0
1677	T. Saywell	Sydney	"	E	42	291	21 0 0
1678-1680	Burwood Colliery Co.	"	"	E	42	291	10 0 0
1681	N.S.W. Commission	"	Two slabs of marble	E	42	291	15 0 0
1682	Greta Colliery Co.	"	Section of coal	E	42	291	30 0 0
1685	Minister for Mines	"	Labels, &c.	E	42	291	20 0 0
1686	"	"	Maps, diagrams, &c.	E	42	291	1 10 0
1687	"	"	Granite	E	42	291	2 0 0
1688	"	"	Marble	E	42	291	3 0 0
1689	"	"	Silver ore	E	42	291	21 0 0
1690-1692	Kalsomine Metallic Paint Co.	"	Paint, &c.	E	42	291	11 0 0
1701	J. C. Elton	Kempsey	Ethnology	M	165	291	15 0 0
1702-1703	Aust. Aboriginal Protection Board	Sydney	"	M	165	291	2 0 0
1704	J. B. Hannay	"	"	M	165	291	4 0 0
1705	J. Retallic	Kempsey	"	M	165	291	5 0 0
1706	N.S.W. Commission	Sydney	"	M	165	291	40 0 0
1707	N. Jamieson	Albury	Plough	A	16	84	11 0 0
1708-1709	W. Wyndham	Inverell	Wine	B	20	126	1 0 0
1710	N.S.W. Commission	Sydney	One bag scrub-nuts	N	19	99	1 0 0
1711	H. Goodwin	"	Photographs	G	83	510	30 0 0
1712	N.S.W. Commission	"	Model boat	G	85	528	15 0 0
1713	T. Stevenson	"	Bale wool	A	9	60	15 0 0
1714	T. Allison	"	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
1715	Laycock Bros.	"	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
1716	Dight and Mackay	Sydney	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
1717	J. R. Alston	"	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
1718	D. Watt	"	"	A	9	60	1 0 0
1719	J. Spratt	Orange	Bale oats	A	1	4	1 0 0
1720	"	"	Case oats	A	1	4	12 10 0
1721	Department of Agriculture	Sydney	Dried fruits and jellies	B	21	139	1,020 0 0
1722-1724	Art Society of New South Wales	"	Pictures	K	141		9 0 0
1725-1729	J. W. Scott	Warnalda	Case wool	A	9	60	150 0 0
1730-1733	N.S.W. Commission	Sydney	Plaster castings (Executive Commissioner's Office)				1,857 0 0
1734-1740	National Art Gallery	"	Pictures	K	141		80 0 0
1741	E. Fanner	"	Boat	G	85	530	125 0 0
1742	Commissioners for Railways	"	Photographs, &c.	G	80	499	280 0 0
1743-1744	C. Glencross	"	Cabs	G	83	510	454 0 0
1745-1747	Government Printer	"	Show-case printed matter	L	150	854	700 0 0
1748-1752	N.S.W. Commission	"	Books	L	150	854	15 0 0
1753	Sutton & Co.	Bowra	Bale wool	A	9	60	
1754	Art Society of New South Wales	Sydney	Pictures	K	141		+
1755	E. Mc'Nab	"	Bellows	F	77	486	} 20 0 0
1756	"	"	Patent forge	F	77	486	
1757	"	"	Bellows	F	77	486	
1758	G. H. Green	Mount Oriel	Bale wool	A	9	60	15 0 0

\* See value under 1375 to 1391. † See value under 1722 to 1724.

EXHIBITS forwarded from Sydney to Chicago per S.S. "Mariposa," &c.—continued.

Dist. Mark or No.	Name of Exhibitor.	Address of Exhibitor.	Nature of Exhibit.	Department	Group	Class.	Valuation
1759	Walnesley & Co.	Tareelari	Bale wool	A	9	60	£ 15 0 0
1760	White Bros	Saumerez	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
1761	H. C. White	Harilah	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
1762	C Tunny	Sydney	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
1763	F. R. White	Harbenvale	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
1764	A. D. Middleton	Kalengan	"	A	9	67	15 0 0
1765	F. R. White	Harbenvale	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
1766	G. H. Greene	Mount Oriel	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
1767	F. R. White	Harbenvale	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
1768	D. M. Master	Binne	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
1769	G. Cranfield	Young	Cask ale	B	12	73	3 0 0
1770	G. Greene	Tamut	Maize in cob	A	1	2	1 0 0
1771	"	"	Dried fruits	A	21	188	4 0 0
1772	Kerry & Co.	Sydney	Photographs	L	151	871	120 0 0
1773-1774	N.S.W. Commission	"	"	L	151	871	210 0 0
1775-1779	"	"	Year Book of Australia	L	150	854	* .....
1800-1942	"	"	Timber	N	19	99	200 0 0
2000-2002A	"	"	Year Book of Australia	L	150	854	* .....
2002B-2003D	"	"	Timber	N	19	99	† .....
2004-2029	Broken Hill Proprietary S.M. Co.	Broken Hill	Silver ore	E	42	291	150 0 0
2030	D. Stuart	Murrumbidgee	Bale wool	A	9	60	15 0 0
2031	W. Burge	Lachlan	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
2032	A. Murray	New England	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
2033	H. Osborne	Lachlan	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
2034	J. W. Johnson	Monaro	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
2035	L. McLean	Lachlan	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
2036	A. Rankin	Murrumbidgee	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
2037	Fletcher Bros.	New England	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
2038	"	"	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
2039	Cox Bros.	Mudgee	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
2040	G. Osborne	Goulburn	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
2041	Robs & Co	Upper Darling	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
2042	W. H. Armstrong	Bogan	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
2043	G. Osborne	Goulburn	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
2044	Rutledge Bros.	Liverpool	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
2045	Gibbs and Son	Murrumbidgee	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
2046	Fletcher Bros.	New England	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
2047	H. Osborne	Lachlan	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
2048	Dalgety & Co	Namoi	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
2049	J. Winter	Liverpool Plains	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
2050	F. B. Blomfield	Bogan	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
2051	P. H. Osborne	Goulburn	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
2052	J. W. Johnson	Monaro	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
2053	V. J. Dowling	Mudgee	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
2054	J. D. Hill	Murrumbidgee	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
2055	Rutledge Bros.	Goulburn	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
2056	A. Murray	New England	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
2057	Moore Bros.	Gwydir	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
2058	A. Armstrong	Upper Darling	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
2059	V. J. Dowling	Mudgee	"	A	9	60	15 0 0
2060	H. Goodwin	Sydney	Wool waggon	A	83	510	} 60 0 0
2061-2062	"	"	Wheels	A	83	510	
2063-2065	N.S.W. Commission	"	Books	L	150	854	† .....
2066-2 72	N.S.W. Commission (per Australian Museum)	"	Museum exhibits	L	155	909	250 0 0
2073	Picturesque Atlas Co.	"	Books, drawings, &c.	L	150	854	70 0 0
	N.S.W. Commission	"	8,000 wooden blocks	N	19	99	64 0 0
							£ 15,363 5 0
Deduct package entered in error, and which was shipped per "Alameda" on 28th November, 1892.							
803	W. Abbott	Wagga Wagga	Tobacco leaf	A	8	48	2 0 0
							Correct valuation £ 15,361 5 0

2,364 packages and 8,000 wooden blocks

\* See value under 1592-1597.

† See value under 1800-1942.

‡ See value under 1748-1752.

ALEX. CUMMING,  
Secretary.



EXHIBITS forwarded from Sydney to Chicago per S.S. "Monowai" and Railroad Company, on the 23rd January, 1893.

Dist. Mark of No.	Name of Exhibitor.	Address of Exhibitor.	Nature of Exhibit.	Department.	Group.	Class.	Measurements.				Weights	Valuation.	Packages.
							Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Total.			
							ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	tns cwt qr lb	£ s. d.	
996	H. W. L. Holt	Waratah	Reptiles in bottles	D	37	248	1 6	1 0	0 11	1 5	0 0 1 12	30 0 0	1
997	"	"	"	D	37	248	1 5	1 1	0 10	1 3	0 0 1 8		1
998	"	"	"	D	37	248	3 3	1 9	0 6	2 10	0 0 2 2		1
1036	E. M. Russell	Petersham	Money box	H	110	695	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 7	0 0 0 10	1 10 0	1
1693	Minister for Mines	Sydney	Show-case stand	E	42	291	6 2	3 3	1 4	26 9	0 3 3 3	5 0 0	1
1694	Mount Costigan S. M. Co.	Mount Costigan	Sulphide ore	E	42	291	1 8	1 0	0 11	132 0	4 9 2 7	20 0 0	*88
1696	Mount Carrangan S. M. Co. (per Lark and Sons)	Sydney	Antimony ore	E	42	291	2 6	1 5	1 4	4 9	0 3 0 14	0 10 0	1
1697	Minister for Mines	"	Mosaic table	E	42	291	3 6	3 0	0 8	7 0	0 2 1 5	20 0 0	1
1698	"	"	Carb. of lead, labels, &c.	E	42	291	1 4	1 3	0 10	1 5	0 0 1 22	1 0 0	1
1699	"	"	Diamond drill core	E	42	291	5 1	0 7	0 5	1 3	0 0 1 27	1 0 0	1
1700	Colonial Secretary	"	Silk and silk cocoons	A	9	61	3 4	1 4	0 6	3 0	0 0 1 20	5 0 0	1
1780	F. Oliver Jones	"	Architectural plans	L	147	833	2 5	2 5	0 5	2 5	0 1 1 17	100 0 0	1
1781	New South Wales Commission	"	Containing the undermentioned exhibits—										
	J. Little	Young Sydney	Photograph	L	151	871						15 10 0	
	E. Dymock	Sydney	"	L	150	854						10 0 0	
	J. T. Wrench	Sofala	Water-colour painting	K	140							5 5 0	
	R. H. Holden	Kiama	Photographs	L	151	871						4 0 0	
	Sydney Exchange Company	Sydney	2 Photographs	L	154	901						20 0 0	
	Dixon and Sons	"	Photograph	L	154	899						6 10 0	
	T. Fiaschi	"	"	B	20	126						10 0 0	
	S. Hoffnung & Co.	"	"	B	154	899						6 6 0	
	C. Smith	"	"	G	85	630						5 0 0	
	Winchcombe, Carson, & Co.	"	"	A	9	60	11 0	4 1	0 10	37 5	0 4 1 20	10 0 0	1
	Commercial Banking Company	"	"	L	154	903						10 0 0	
	Tappin, Demehy, and Smart	"	Architectural drawings	L	152	889						107 0 0	
	A. Sharp	Newcastle	Water-colour drawings	K	141							5 0 0	
	Harbours and Rivers Dept.	Sydney	Maps	L	152	878						2 0 0	
	D. J. Frost	Grafton	Map	L	150	864						5 0 0	
	F. A. Cadell	Hamilton	"	L	150	864						5 0 0	
	H. Palmer	Sydney	Shakspearean sketches	L	150	854						26 5 0	
	C. H. Slatyer	"	Architectural drawings	L	152	889						107 0 0	
1782	Miss R. M'Keown	Woodstock	Seed cushion	M	172		1 8	1 5	0 11	2 2	0 0 1 1	2 2 0	1
1783	Miss Denniss (per Harrison, Jones, and Devlin)	Sydney	Needlework	M	172		1 0	1 0	0 10	0 10	0 0 0 10	10 0 0	1
1784	New South Wales Commission	"	Tank maize, in cob.	A	1	2	4 1	4 1	4 1	63 1	1 2 0 10	18 0 0	1
1785	"	"	Tank maize and grain	A	1	2	4 1	4 1	4 1	63 1	1 2 3 8	18 0 0	1
1786	"	"	"	A	1	2	4 1	4 1	4 1	68 1	1 3 0 16	18 0 0	1
1787	"	"	"	A	1	2	4 1	4 1	4 1	68 1	1 2 2 16	18 0 0	1
1788	"	"	"	A	1	2	4 1	4 1	4 1	68 1	1 2 1 8	18 0 0	1
1789	"	"	"	A	1	2	4 1	4 1	4 1	68 1	1 2 3 6	18 0 0	1
1790	"	"	"	A	1	2	4 1	4 1	4 1	68 1	1 2 1 20	18 0 0	1
1791	T. Williams	"	Gum and ink	H	88	552	1 5	1 0	0 11	1 4	0 0 1 4	1 0 0	1
1792	P. Rogers	Tumut	Wool	A	9	60	1 9	0 10	0 10	1 3	0 0 0 15	0 10 0	1
1793	N.S.W. Commission	Sydney	Gould's "Birds of Australia"	K	144		2 4	1 7	0 11	3 5	0 1 0 7	10 10 0	1
1794	"	"	Containing the undermentioned exhibits—										
	J. Horbury Hunt	"	Water colour drawings	L	152	889						50 0 0	
	Weslevan Missionary Society	"	Pamphlets and Records	L	157	921						2 0 0	
	A. J. Drewe	"	Musical compositions	L	158	937						2 0 0	
	N.S.W. Commission (per Professor A. Stuart)	"	Pamphlet on Univ. Life	L	149	851	3 0	2 0	1 6	6 6	0 1 2 16	1 10 0	1
	M. W. Walch	Walcha	Polishing powder	H	87	544						1 0 0	
	A. Lawrence & Co.	Sydney	Brewers' Journal	L	150	854						5 5 0	
	M. Myers	"	Book, photography "Rienzi"	L	150	854						5 0 0	
	A. Sharp	Newcastle	2 pieces tulip wood	N	19	99						1 0 0	
	Mrs. Hetherington Carruthers	Sydney	Electrical appliances	J	123	777						10 10 0	
	Miss Drewe	"	Musical compositions	J	158	937						0 10 0	
1796	N.S.W. Commission	"	Containing the undermentioned exhibits—										
	Australian Widows' Fund	"	Photograph	L	154	902	5 1	3 9	0 7	11 1	0 1 2 16	8 0 0	1
	N.S.W. Commission (per Fisheries Department)	"	"	D	37	239						7 0 0	
1797	N.S.W. Commission	"	Containing the undermentioned exhibits—										
	J. B. Durham	"	Exhibition letters	L	155	509	2 5	2 4	0 8	3 9	0 0 2 24	3 0 0	1
	J. Amor	"	Medals	F	76	476						5 0 0	
1798	N.S.W. Commission	"	Books, "Statutes," and "Cook's Log."	L	150	854	2 8	2 2	2 0	11 7	0 3 3 10	142 0 0	1
1799	"	"	Containing the undermentioned exhibits—										
	Lark & Sons	"	Picture of building	L	154	899	3 9	3 2	0 6	5 11	0 1 1 4	154 0 0	1
	Mercantile Rowing Club	"	2 photographs	G	85	536						3 0 0	
	New Masonic Hall Company	"	Photograph	G	152	889						5 0 0	
1943	N.S.W. Commission	"	Timber	N	19	99	13 0	1 0	0 9	9 10			1
1944	"	"	"	N	19	99	4 0	1 0	0 9	10 6			1
1945	"	"	"	N	19	99	13 0	1 0	0 9	9 10			1
1946	"	"	"	N	19	99	15 0	1 0	0 9	17 6			1
1947	"	"	"	N	19	99	19 0	0 6	0 7	5 6			1
1948	"	"	"	N	19	99	18 0	1 6	0 2	4 6			1
1949	"	"	"	N	19	99	18 0	1 6	0 2	4 6			1
1950	"	"	"	N	19	99	18 0	1 6	0 2	4 6			1
1951	"	"	"	N	19	99	18 0	1 6	0 2	4 6			1
1952	"	"	"	N	19	99	18 0	1 6	0 2	4 6			1
1953	"	"	"	N	19	99	18 0	1 6	0 2	4 6			1
1954	"	"	"	N	19	99	10 0	3 0	0 4	10 0			1
1955	"	"	"	N	19	99	10 0	3 0	0 4	10 0			1
1956	"	"	"	N	19	99	10 0	3 6	0 3	8 9			1
1957	"	"	"	N	19	99	10 0	3 6	0 3	8 9			1
1958	"	"	"	N	19	99	10 0	3 4	0 3	8 4			1
1959	"	"	"	N	19	99	10 0	2 6	0 4	8 4			1
1960	"	"	"	N	19	99	10 0	3 0	0 3	7 6			1
1961	"	"	"	N	19	99	21 0	2 3	0 3	11 9			1
1962	"	"	"	N	19	99	15 0	3 0	0 3	11 3			1
1963	"	"	"	N	19	99	17 0	2 8	0 3	11 3			1
1964	"	"	"	N	19	99	20 0	2 8	0 3	13 4			1
1965	"	"	"	N	19	99	20 0	2 8	0 3	13 4			1
1966	"	"	"	N	19	99	20 0	2 2	0 4	14 4			1
1967	"	"	"	N	19	99	19 0	2 0	0 4	12 9			1
1968	"	"	"	N	19	99	18 0	2 4	0 4	14 0			1
1969	"	"	"	N	19	99	10 0	2 0	0 6	10 0			1
1970	"	"	Blue Gum	N	19	99	14 0	2 5	0 6	16 11			1
1971	"	"	Flooded Gum	N	19	99	16 0	2 0	0 6	16 0			1
1972	"	"	Forest Mahogany	N	19	99	13 0	2 4	0 6	15 2			1
1973	"	"	"	N	19	99	28 0	2 1	0 6	29 2			1
1974	"	"	Tallow Wood	N	19	99	16 0	2 0	0 6	16 0			1
1975	"	"	Forest Mahogany	N	19	99	16 0	2 0	0 6	16 0			1

\* Bags, total measurement and weight. † Estimated value



EXHIBITS forwarded from Sydney to Chicago per S.S. "Monowai," &c.—continued.

Dist. Mark or No.	Name of Exhibitor.	Address of Exhibitor	Nature of Exhibit	Department	Group	Class	Measurements.				Weights	Valuation	Packages									
							Length	Breadth	Depth	Total												
							ft	in	ft	in	ft	in	ft	in	tns	cwt	qr	lb	£	s	d	
2175	N S W Commission	Sydney	Model zig zag railway	G	82	508	7	8	4	9	4	2	151	8	0	11	1	22	175	0	0	1
2176	"	"	" Government dock	G	85	530	6	1	4	2	1	10	46	6	0	6	0	18	*			1
2177	J O'Shannessy	Jerilderie	Case wool	A	9	60	2	2	1	9	2	4	4	5	0	0	2	7	1	0	0	1
2178	Dangar and McDonald Bros	Wagga Wagga	"	A	9	60	2	2	1	9	2	4	4	5	0	0	2	5	1	0	0	1
2179	A Sloane	Mulwala	"	A	9	60	2	2	1	9	2	4	4	5	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	1
2180	Tubbo Estate Co	Narandera	"	A	9	60	2	2	1	9	2	4	4	5	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	1
2181	C H James and Gray	Kentucky, Corowa	"	A	9	60	2	2	1	9	2	4	4	5	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	1
2182	G J Mulholland	Oura, Wagga Wagga	"	A	9	60	2	2	1	9	2	4	4	5	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	1
2183	J O'Shannessy	Jerilderie	"	A	9	60	2	0	1	4	1	2	3	1	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	1
2184	"	"	"	A	9	60	2	0	1	4	1	2	3	1	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	1
2185	N S W Commission (per Bartholomew & Co)	Sydney	Furniture	H	90	572	7	10	3	5	2	6	66	11	0	5	1	5				1
2186	"	"	"	H	90	572	8	4	2	7	2	6	53	10	0	4	2	4				1
2187	"	"	"	H	90	572	6	5	4	11	3	0	94	8	0	9	0	10				1
2188	"	"	"	H	90	572	6	6	4	11	3	0	95	11	0	6	2	18				1
2189	"	"	"	H	90	572	8	4	2	7	2	6	53	10	0	4	2	2				1
2190	"	"	"	H	90	572	5	0	2	10	2	3	31	11	0	2	2	16				1
2191	"	"	"	H	90	572	5	10	2	11	2	6	42	6	0	3	2	1				1
2192	"	"	"	H	90	572	5	1	3	9	2	6	47	8	0	4	0	2				1
2193	"	"	"	H	90	572	7	11	5	2	1	4	54	6	0	5	1	22				1
2194	"	"	"	H	90	572	7	11	3	10	2	8	30	11	0	7	2	22				1
2195	"	"	"	H	90	572	5	1	4	0	1	4	27	1	0	2	3	9				1
2196	"	"	"	H	90	572	7	10	2	8	2	1	43	6	0	3	1	10				1
2197	"	"	"	H	90	572	5	9	3	2	1	1	37	11	0	2	1	12				1
2198	"	"	"	H	90	572	4	10	2	2	0	6	5	3	0	1	1	20				1
2199	Cape Hawke Fish Preserv Co	Cape Hawke	Smoked whiting	D	40	272	1	10	1	4	0	8	1	8	0	0	2	0				1
2200	"	"	mullet	D	40	272	1	10	1	4	0	8	1	8	0	0	2	2				1
2201	"	"	lobster	D	40	272	1	8	1	1	0	10	1	6	0	0	2	16				1
2202	"	"	whiting	D	40	272	1	10	1	4	0	8	1	8	0	0	2	4				1
2203	"	"	tailer	D	40	272	1	10	1	4	0	8	1	8	0	0	2	2				1
2204	"	"	schnapper	D	40	272	1	10	1	4	0	8	1	8	0	0	2	4				1
2205	"	"	mullet	D	40	272	1	10	1	4	0	8	1	8	0	0	2	2				1
2206	"	"	whiting	D	40	272	1	10	1	4	0	8	1	8	0	0	2	2				1
2207	"	"	bream	D	40	272	1	10	1	4	0	8	1	8	0	0	2	2				1
2208	"	"	schnapper	D	40	272	1	10	1	4	0	8	1	8	0	0	2	4				1
2209	"	"	lobster	D	40	272	1	8	1	1	0	10	1	6	0	0	2	16	10	0	0	1
2210	"	"	"	D	40	272	1	8	1	1	0	8	1	6	0	0	2	16				1
2211	"	"	mullet	D	40	272	1	10	1	4	0	8	1	8	0	0	2	2				1
2212	"	"	tailer	D	40	272	1	10	1	4	0	8	1	8	0	0	2	4				1
2213	"	"	bream	D	40	272	1	10	1	4	0	8	1	8	0	0	2	2				1
2214	"	"	tailer	D	40	272	1	10	1	4	0	8	1	8	0	0	2	2				1
2215	"	"	bream	D	40	272	1	10	1	4	0	8	1	8	0	0	2	4				1
2216	"	"	lobster	D	40	272	1	8	1	1	0	10	1	6	0	0	2	16				1
2217	"	"	schnapper	D	40	272	1	10	1	4	0	8	1	8	0	0	2	0				1
2218	"	"	whiting	D	40	272	1	10	1	4	0	8	1	8	0	0	2	2				1
2219	N S W Commission	Sydney	Pamphlet, Aborig Aust	L	157	921	3	6	2	0	1	9	12	3	0	4	0	25	66	0	0	1
2220	Women's Work Committee (per N S W Commission)	"	Lace, &c as per attached list	M	172		3	2	2	9	1	9	15	8	0	1	0	4	31	16	6	1
2221	"	"	Cabinet filter	M	172		2	8	1	5	1	4	5	0	0	0	2	6	4	0	0	1
2222	"	"	Bullion flowers, &c	M	172		3	3	3	0	0	8	6	6	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	1
2223	"	"	Jams jellies, and sauces	M	172		3	2	1	4	1	1	4	7	0	1	2	0	4	5	9	1
2224	"	"	Pictures, sundries, &c, as per attached list	M	172		5	10	4	1	1	10	43	8	0	4	1	11	133	2	0	1
2225	"	"	Pictures, &c	M	172		5	6	3	0	2	8	44	0	0	1	3	24	183	1	0	1
2226	"	"	Collection woods	M	172		3	4	3	2	0	6	8	5	0	1	2	0	7	0	0	1
2227	"	"	Needlework, sundries, &c, as per attached list	M	172		3	7	3	5	2	8	32	8	0	3	2	22	255	14	6	1
2228	"	"	Furs, &c	M	172		3	5	3	3	2	4	25	11	0	1	3	24	100	7	0	1
2229	Warden Corbett and Lawson	Bingara	kaolin diamond wash dirt	L	42	292	2	2	1	3	1	2	3	2	0	0	3	1	0	10	0	1
2230	J S W Park	Chatsworth	Sugar cane	A	3	17	11	10	1	3	1	1	16	0	0	3	0	26	0	10	0	1
2231	D W Cowan	Carrs Creek	"	A	3	17	10	0	1	0	0	10	8	4	0	2	0	22	0	10	0	1
2232	D Robertson	Grafton	"	A	3	17	10	7	1	3	1	0	13	8	0	3	0	11	0	10	0	1
2233	Garnoch Bros	Bukalong	Bale wool	A	3	17	4	3	2	3	2	8	21	6	0	3	2	24	15	0	0	1
2234	Minister for Mines	Sydney	Emerald matrix, asbestos, &c	E	42	292	2	1	1	4	1	2	3	1	0	0	2	24	5	0	0	1
2235	Women's Work Committee (per N S W Commission)	"	2 pictures and needlework	M	172		2	1	2	0	0	5	1	9	0	0	1	17	3	0	0	1
2236	"	"	Furs &c, as per attached list	M	172		4	9	3	4	2	4	36	11	0	2	0	12	28	15	0	1
2237	"	"	"	M	172		3	3	2	9	2	2	19	4	0	0	3	22	15	9	6	1
2238	"	"	Clay bust	M	172		2	0	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	20	47	5	0	1
2239	J D Pattison	"	Sauce	A	6	37	1	6	1	5	0	11	1	11	0	0	2	16	2	0	0	1
1634	Minister for Mines	"	Emerald matrix	L	42	292	1	10	1	4	1	3	3	3	0	1	0	22	5	0	0	1
2240	N S W Commission	"	Case contains the following exhibits —																			
	M'Arthur and Company	"	2 photographs	L	154	899													15	0	0	1
	T Fuschl	"	6 "	B	20	126													10	0	0	1
	Orange Municipal Council	Orange	23 "	L	152	889																

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

(RETURN RESPECTING PICTURES RECENTLY PREPARED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 May, 1893.*

[Laid upon the Table of this House in answer to Question No. 1, of 21 March, 1893.]

### Question.

1. MR. RAE asked THE COLONIAL TREASURER,—Will he lay upon the Table a Return giving the following information in connection with the 600 pictures recently prepared for the Chicago Exhibition :—
- (1.) The rate per picture charged to the Commission, and the lowest tenders from private firms ?
  - (2.) The total cost of production, including :—(a) Operators' salaries while making the negatives required ; (b) operators' travelling expenses while engaged on the above work ; (c) chemicals and materials required in preparation of the negatives referred to ; (d) salaries of employees while making enlargements ; (e) chemicals and materials used and spoilt ; (f) cost of making wood stretchers ; (g) cost of linen and drawing paper used ; (h) cost of mounting and preparing the same ; (i) cost of retouching "spotting," &c., by artists ; (j) cost of printing titles ; (k) cost of printing catalogues ; (l) number of sheets of bromide paper used and spoilt, and value of the same ?

### Answer.

- (1.) Rate per picture :—

589	Enlargements, 40" × 30" @ £1 7s. 6d. each.	
1	Panorama, 5' × 40" @ £2 13s. 4d.	
2	do 7' 8" × 30" @ £1 18s. 4d. each.	
2	do 11' 6" × 1' 9" @ £4 14s. 0d. "	
3	do 12' 2" × 2' 5" @ £4 14s. 6d. "	
2	do 15' × 30" @ £4 14s. 2d. "	
1	do 21' 6" × 30" @ £6 2s. 8d.	

- (1.) Lowest tenders from private firms :—

£5 5s.; £3 10s.; £3; £1 7s. 6d.; and £1 5s.

(In some of the above tenders the negatives were to be supplied by the Government, and the titles of the pictures were not stipulated for.)

600

- (2.) The total cost of production, including—

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(s)																							
Operators' salaries while making the negatives required.	Operators' travelling expenses while engaged in the work.	Chemicals and materials required in preparation of the negatives.	Salaries of employees while making enlargements.	Chemicals and materials used and spoilt (in making enlargements).	Cost of making wood stretchers.	Cost of calico and drawing paper used.	Cost of mounting and preparing the same.	Cost of retouching, "spotting," &c., by artists.	Cost of printing titles.	Cost of printing Catalogues.	Number of sheets of bromide paper used and spoilt, and value of the same.	Wear and tear and interest on capital invested.	Total cost.																												
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.																							
55	0	0	1	3	8	31	18	6	135	0	10	18	19	6	227	17	6	72	13	0	63	7	0	20	14	6	25	0	0	20	16	0	161	0	0	42	15	6	*876	6	0

e) Exclusive of cost of bromide paper, which is shown under section (l). \* Includes £20 16s. (see section k, "cost of printing catalogues,") not chargeable to the Commission.

Government Printing Office,  
Sydney, 20th March, 1893.

CHARLES POTTER,  
Government Printer.



1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS PREPARED FOR THE CHICAGO  
EXHIBITION.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 March, 1893.*

[Laid upon the Table of this House in accordance with promise made in answer to Question No. 2,  
of 9 February, 1893.]

Question.

- (2.) BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS FOR CHICAGO EXHIBITION:—MR. STEVENSON asked THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—
- (1.) What books and pamphlets have been compiled for the Chicago Exhibition?
  - (2.) What is the price to be paid to the authors in each case, and the names of the same?
  - (3.) What is the number of copies of each work, and the cost of printing and publishing the same?

Answer.

Title of Publication.	Name of Writer.	Price paid to Writer.	No. of Copies printed.			Total Cost of Printing.
			For Commission.	For Stock.	Total.	
Fish and Fisheries of New South Wales (Popular Treatise).	Mr. Phillip Cohen...	£ s. d. 30 0 0	10,000	.....	10,000	£ s. d. 48 0 0
The Drama and Music in New South Wales.	Mr. F. C. Brewer...	21 0 0	1,000	500	1,500	50 16 11
Commercial, Industrial, Political, and Co-operative Associations.	Mr. W. O'Sullivan, M.P., Editor.	10 0 0*	10,000	200	10,200	44 1 3
South Pacific and New Guinea, Past and Present.	Rev. W. Wyatt Gill....	20 0 0	2,000	250	2,250	22 15 4
Aborigines of New South Wales .....	Dr. John Fraser.....	30 0 0	1,625	.....	1,625	117 10 2
History of the Fisheries of New South Wales (Official Publication).	Mr. Lindsay G. Thompson.	25 0 0	Not yet	printed.		
Rise, Progress, and present Position of Trade and Commerce in New South Wales.	Mr. E. Pulsford ....	30 0 0	5,000	1,000	6,000	54 11 3
Progress and Resources of New South Wales	Mr. G. Tregarthen, Government Stat. Department.	40 0 0	Not yet	printed.		
Australian Wool Industry.....	Mr. A. McNicol ....	26 5 0	Not yet	printed.		
Australia and America in 1893—a Contrast..	Mr. E. Dowling ...	30 0 0	1,000	.....	1,000	74 1 1
Coins and Currency of Australasia .....	Mr. Coleman P. Hyman.	Nil.	Not yet	printed.		
Fishes of New South Wales (Scientific Treatise).	Mr. J. D. Ogilby ...	80 0 0	Not yet	printed.		
Agriculture in New South Wales.....	Mr. W. Wilkins ....	30 0 0	Not yet	printed.		
Timbers in New South Wales .....	Professor Warren...	Nil.†	3,900	100	4,000	349 17 1
Year-book of New South Wales†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Resources of the Western District of New South Wales.§	Mr. J. L. Parsons...	150 0 0	Not yet	printed.		

\* This sum was paid for clerical assistance in obtaining data, but nothing paid to the Editor.  
† Nothing paid to Author. † 600 copies to be at disposal of Commission.  
‡ Of this work, 20,000 copies were obtained by resolution of the Commission at 9d. each.  
§ Mr. Parsons has declined to carry out the work entrusted to him, in consequence of ill-health.



1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU.

(FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 February, 1893.*

The Superintendent, Labour Bureau, to The Principal Under Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Government Labour Bureau, from 18th February, 1892, to 18th February, 1893. THE Bureau has now been in existence for twelve months, and the following is an outline of its operations during that time:—

It was first opened at the Post Office stables, Castlereagh-street, which premises we occupied for two months, and upon these being required by the Postal authorities, application was made to His Worship the Mayor for the use of the Exhibition Building, which was kindly granted and placed at the disposal of the Government for the use of the Bureau.

We opened at the Exhibition Building on the 2nd April, and remained there until the 29th September. During these six winter months this large hall was used as a shelter, where from 500 to 700 slept nightly, blankets being supplied by the Government.

Bathing, cleaning, &c., being carried out by a committee of the unemployed, under the direction of the Superintendent.

To keep in order this large crowd nightly was no easy matter, many of them being city habitual loafers—and some worse,—who would not work, and to whom compulsory bathing and cleanliness was a terror.

But by firmness and strict adherence to rules, together with the assistance of the police, nothing very serious occurred.

During this period Mr. S. Maxted and myself received in private donations from several ladies and gentlemen the sum of £180 sterling, also parcels of old clothing, food, &c., which were distributed to those most urgently requiring it.

In addition to this we have given 30,960 rations on behalf of the Government during the year. The average number of families getting relief weekly is 220, and the average number of rations weekly at present is 520.

Cost of rations, consisting of 3 lb. meat, 4 lb. bread,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. tea, 4 lb. sugar, at 1s. 6d. each; total cost, £2,324 11s. 6d. to date.

Upon receiving notice from His Worship the Mayor that the Exhibition Building was required at the end of September, I obtained from the Honorable the Acting Colonial Secretary the use of the premises we at present occupy, viz., a Government building at the rear of No. 2 Police Station, junction of George and Pitt Streets.

I had the necessary alterations made, and opened on 2nd October, 1892.

A good yard is attached, in which a weather-shed has been erected, and it is well adapted, convenient, and in every way suitable for carrying on the business of the Bureau.

When the Bureau was opened there were thousands of unemployed in and around Sydney appealing to the Government for employment, holding public meetings, and canvassing the general public for aid to assist them to live, and at times the situation was desperate and indeed dangerous.

The opening of the Labour Bureau in Sydney just then, and the making of its functions known throughout the Colony by means of circulars, advertisements, and the co-operation of the press generally, that all kinds of labour could be promptly supplied and sent free on application, without fee or charge (leaving the matter of wages to be arranged between employer and employee), had at once a good effect amongst the unemployed, and a considerable change for the better took place, in the hope that the steps taken by the Government would be the means of finding many employment in the country and sending them to it.

The first month 4,965 registered as unemployed.

Work was found for 1,129. They were sent to their employers in various parts of the Colony.

During the first three months the number registered as unemployed was 8,945, while work was found for 2,942.

During the first six months 13,447 were registered, and the number sent to work was 5,867.

The number of unemployed appearing so large, notwithstanding the number sent to work, and knowing also that a good number had found employment indirectly through the Bureau, I consulted Mr. Suttor, Acting Colonial Secretary, on the advisability of making a re-registration.

It was decided to commence that work on the 30th August, 1892, all the old tickets were called in for the purpose of finding out the probable number of unemployed in and around Sydney.

The number of re-registration to date amounts to 2,472, and those of new registrations to 5,153, making a total on the books of the Bureau at the present date of 7,625. The number sent out to work for



the year is 8,154, principally consisting of station and farm hands of all kinds, married couples, cooks, carpenters, smiths, painters, wheelwrights, navvies, bakers, bricklayers, brickmakers, bridge-hands, grooms, general-usefuls, gardeners, masons, labourers, butchers, miners, sleeper-cutters, plumbers, sawyers, engineers, tailors, &c., fencers, clearers, &c.

These have been sent to all parts of the Colony, and amongst them are 152 married couples, also fifty-four married men who have been sent to the country, and who, in a number of cases, being convinced that a better living could be made there, have sent for their wives and children, making a total of 206 married families, who have permanently settled down in the country.

A large number of boys, averaging from 12 to 16 years of age, have been sent to farmers and others, with the consent of their parents, and are doing well.

The operations of the Bureau have not been confined to getting employment for unskilled labour only, many professional gentlemen having been sent out, viz., tutors, draughtsmen, artists, civil and mechanical engineers, solicitors, musicians, &c.

Situations have been found for eight governesses, and several daughters and sisters of the unemployed have been found places as domestic servants, through the agency of the Bureau.

In addition to this, a large number, probably over 2,000, have obtained employment indirectly through the Bureau.

Employers requiring a number of men for a temporary job, and others who require men for a permanent work, frequently come to the Bureau and take them away without troubling to let us know.

We have no record of these unless they happen to apply for a pass to reach their destination.

In order to give every facility to those looking for work, I have set apart a room with every requisite, where anyone who thinks he can get employment can write asking for it, and if they have not the means for postage, their letters are forwarded for them.

In this way, also, a large number of deserving men have obtained employment.

Estimating those who have thus obtained employment indirectly through the Bureau at 1,850, in addition to 8,154 shown on our books as sent to work, it will be seen that employment has been found for 10,004 who have obtained work directly and indirectly through the Bureau for the year.

I regret to report that the number out of employment registering at the Bureau has considerably increased during the last two months, amongst whom are a large number of tradesmen, principally in the building line, also clerks, accountants, and shop hands, in consequence of contractors, merchants, and shopkeepers in and around Sydney shortening hands through the general depression that prevails.

The number of men coming from the other Colonies registered is also increasing.

The daily attendance at the Bureau of men looking for work is from 400 to 600.

The correspondence in connection with the Bureau has greatly increased during the last six months. The institution is now so well known throughout the Colony that scores of letters are received daily. The necessary replies to these, together with the careful selection and engagement of men, seeing them away by rail or steamer, the issue of passes, keeping records, books, and other matters of office detail, keep my staff, consisting of Secretary, three clerks, and a messenger, fully occupied, all of whom do their work faithfully and well.

The relief department, under Mr. S. Maxted and myself, is worked by one clerk (who also acts as inspector) and an assistant at £1 per week, also perform their duties satisfactorily.

Up to July last year free passes were given without guarantee, and finding the system was abused by private registry offices and others, it was decided, after consulting with the Hon. F. B. Suttor, Acting Colonial Secretary, that in the future an order should be taken signed by the employee or the employer for a refund of cost of railway or steamer pass to be deducted out of first month's wages. In other cases a personal guarantee is accepted, copies of which are attached.

I am pleased to report that out of a total of refunds signed for since 5th July, 1892, to the present date I have received the sum of £1,151 5s. 10d., leaving £1,325 4s. still outstanding, a large portion of which is not yet due, as we give one month and in some cases two and three months time to pay it.

In the selection of men we are careful to select the most suitable required for the work (their references, &c., being examined), and in every case the person chosen gets all the information we have as to the nature of the work, locality, wages, &c., but in no case do we interfere with the wages, leaving that to be arranged between employer and employee. No preference is given, excepting to married men with large families, and then only when they are suitable for the work.

I have received hundreds of letters from both employers and employees, which go to prove that our efforts in the selection of men have been satisfactory to both parties. At the same time we have occasionally been imposed upon by unreasonable employers, who have no idea of treating an employee as a man, and also by worthless men who will not work when it is found for them in the country, but prefer loafing about the city, or, on receipt of first wages, getting drunk and clearing out.

Although the number of unemployed on our books is less than it was six months ago, and notwithstanding the large number we have sent to work, the general depression and want of employment from which the Colony has been suffering so long does not seem to decrease; on the contrary, the shortening of hands in many of our large houses in the city and the increased number of men looking for work and registering at the Bureau during the last two or three months, is evidence of the great depression still prevailing; and there is little hope of prosperity until the people are fully employed. How to bring this about is one of the most important questions of the day.

Many of those endeavouring to solve the unemployed difficulty say, "Let the people go on the land." This seems a very simple method of settling the question, but it should be remembered that very few of the unemployed have any means. They would require to be assisted, and indeed provided for, for at least nine or twelve months by the Government; again, there are many of the unemployed who have no taste, desire, or idea of becoming farmers or agriculturists, and, without these characteristics, or the energy or perseverance to acquire them, are not likely to succeed if put on the land.

There are, however, a large number of others unemployed that, if they had the opportunity and the necessary assistance for a time, would not only succeed on the land themselves, but would be rearing families who would in time also become producers, at the same time making room for those engaged in other avenues of employment. I would respectfully submit the advisability, if the Government can see its way, to adopt some scheme of village settlement, by setting apart an area of suitable land convenient to markets, and surveyed in blocks, say, of 10 acres to 20 acres, which could be taken up on approved conditions, and under strict supervision, by those desirous of settling on the land. I

I have no doubt if some such scheme could be carried out the result would be beneficial to a number of the unemployed and to the country. In this way dairy and poultry farming should be a large factor in absorbing the unemployed.

The future of the butter industry alone should be a bright one in this Colony, seeing what is being done in the colony of Victoria in this direction at the present time.

The Irrigation and Water Conservation Bills when passed into law will not only bring into occupation and use large areas of land at present almost useless, but will also be the means of absorbing large numbers of those at present unemployed.

The mineral resources of New South Wales are not equalled by any of the other colonies; if greater facility could be given for further development, and with the right to mine on private property, doubtless increased employment would be found for thousands.

There are many other avenues of industry which could be referred to with a view of solving the unemployed difficulty, but any scheme to be successful must have the hearty co-operation, energy, perseverance, and a large measure of self-reliance on the part of those whom it is intended to benefit.

The appended Schedules will give the operations of the Bureau for the year in detail.

JOSEPH CREER,

Superintendent.

SCHEDULE OF DETAILS *re* THE ANNUAL REPORT FROM THE GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU,  
1892 and 1893:—

- A.—Registration, &c.—Married and Single, &c.  
B.—Men sent to work and their Trades—Country.  
C.— Do do do Locally.  
D.—Refunds to date; forms used.  
E.—Trades and Callings.  
F.—Arrivals from other Colonies, and Foreign Parts.  
G.— Do from different districts of New South Wales.  
H.—Average registration for the year.  
I.—Police Reports.  
J.—Number of each Trade or Calling registered for half-year.

(A.)  
SCHEDULE giving details as to Registration and disposal of men:—

Number registered during the year	18,600
Married men	7,449
Single men	11,151
Children represented by parents	18,483
Do self-supporting	1,629
Do depending on parents	16,854
Number sent to work for the year:—	
Locally (Town and Suburbs)	2,312
Country	5,842
Total	8,154

(B.)  
PERSONS sent to work to all parts of the Colony by railway or steamer and Locally, from  
18th February, 1892, to February, 1893:—

Railway passes used	5,443
Steamer do	344
Fares paid for in advance	55
Locally (City and Suburbs)	2,312
Total for the year	8,154

(B.)  
COUNTRY WORK.

NUMBER of Persons in various Trades or Callings, and Wages paid, sent out for first year ending 18 February, 1893:—

76 Bakers—20s. to 35s., and found.	165 Miners—Current wages, contract rates.
72 Butchers—25s. to 50s.; found	347 General-usefuls—From 10s. to 25s., and found.
216 Cooks—	
Hotel—20s. to 50s.; found.	9 Tailors—Piece-work, current rates.
Restaurant—20s. to 30s.; found.	92 Blacksmiths—40s. to 60s. per week.
Surveyors—20s. to 36s.	33 Clerks—20s. to 60s. per week.
Camp—27s. 6d. to 30s.; found.	75 Grooms—15s. to 30s. week; found.
Hospital—£60; quarters.	17 Firemen—25s. to 35s. per week; found.
Station—20s. to 25s.; found.	85 Bricklayers—10s. to 12s. per day.
34 Boilermakers—Current rates.	16 Brickmakers—From 20s. per 1,000.
43 Bootmakers—30s. to 50s. per week.	44 Waiters—15s. to 30s.; found.
56 Drivers—20s. to 30s., and found.	249 Carpenters—
42 Engineers—40s. to 50s. per week.	House—9s. to 11s. per day.
112 Gardeners—12s. 6d. to 30s. per week, and found; 6s. to 8s. per day.	Bridge—9s. to 12s. per day.
9 Grocery hands—25s. to 50s. per week.	Station—25s. to 35s.; found.
6 Kitchen hands—15s. to 20s., and found.	462 Station hands—15s. to 30s.; found.
388 Farm and Orchard hands—	3 Ironworkers.
Men—12s. to 25s. week; found.	5 Patternmakers—8s. to 11s.
Youths—10s. to 15s. week; found.	240 Painters—8s. to 12s.
Boys—5s. to 10s. week; found.	51 Printers—Current rates.

- 34 Plumbers—8s. to 10s. per day.  
 152 Married couples—£55 to £90 per annum.  
 9 Machinists—Current rates.  
 76 Clearers—15s. to 30s.; found and contract.  
 125 Fencers—Contract; 20s. to 30s.  
 84 Sawyers—25s. to 40s.  
 163 Coachbuilders—  
   Builders—9s. to 10s.  
   Trimmers—8s. to 10s.  
   Painters, &c.—9s. to 11s.  
 9 Tinsmiths—From 8s. per day; 30s. per week;  
   found.  
 7 Turners—From 8s. to 10s.  
   Store hands—As arranged.  
 111 Wool hands—  
   Classers—As per agreement.  
   Scourers—20s. to 32s. 6d.  
   Washers—20s. to 30s.  
   Pressers—25s. to 32s. 6d.  
 37 Wheelwrights—9s. to 12s. per day.  
 35 Shipwrights—9s. to 11s. per day.  
 5 Tutors—From £30 to £70 per annum.  
 16 Surveyors' hands—Chain-men, axe-men, flag-  
   men—20s. to 30s. per week, and found.  
 4 Upholsterers—Contract.  
 11 Saddle and harness-makers—From 30s. to 50s.  
   per week.  
 94 Plasterers—8s. to 10s. per day.  
 19 Tank-sinkers—By contract.  
 77 Bushmen—15s. to 30s. per week; found.
- 32 Barmen and boots—20s. to 30s. per week;  
   found.  
 33 Charcoal-burners—By contract and from 30s.  
   per week, and found.  
 517 Shearers—20s. per 100.  
 3 Vignerons—20s. to 30s. per week, and found.  
 722 Labourers—  
   Navvies—7s. to 8s. per day.  
   Quarrymen—7s. to 9s. per day.  
   Platelayers—9s. to 10s. per day.  
   General—6s. to 7s. per day.  
 6 Musicians—As arranged.  
 30 Drapers—30s. to 50s. per week.  
 1 Cordialmaker—As arranged.  
 2 Curriers—From 8s. per day.  
 16 Store-hands—As arranged.  
 30 Hair-dressers—20s. to 35s., found, and £2 10s.  
   per week.  
 3 Iron-workers—From 10s. per day.  
 51 Engine-drivers—35s. to 45s. per week.  
 38 Stonemasons—From 10s. per day.  
 104 Sleeper-getters—1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. at stump.  
 77 Stone-breakers—2s. to 4s.  
 55 Artesian well-borers—25s. to 50s. per week,  
   and found.  
 46 Sugar-mill hands—20s. to 30s. per week, and  
   found.  
 11 Hawkers—As arranged.  
 1 Marble polisher—As arranged.  
 5 Invalids' attendants—As arranged.

(C.)

LOCAL WORK, showing various trades and callings for whom employment has been found in city and suburbs; also general rate of wages paid, first year ending 18th February, 1893.

Trades and callings.	Number for half-year ending—		Total from 18 Feb., 1892, to 18 Feb., 1893.	Wages.
	18 Aug., 1892.	18 Feb., 1893.		
Artist .....		1	1	
Asphalters .....	2	6	8	Contract.
Artists' models .....		3	3	
Axle turner .....		1	1	Current.
Brass finisher .....		1	1	"
Brush-board cutter .....		1	1	"
Bricklayers .....	51	10	61	10s. to 12s. per day.
Barbers .....		3	3	Current.
Blacksmiths .....		18	18	30s. to 55s. per week.
Bakers .....	29	8	37	40s. to 55s. per week.
Bootmakers .....		3	3	Current.
Butchers .....	33	2	35	25s. to 50s. per week, and found.
Billiard-marker .....		1	1	20s. per week; found.
Coppersmith .....		1	1	Current.
Clerks .....	17	5	22	20s. to 60s. per week.
Casemakers .....		5	5	Current.
Cooper .....		1	1	"
Caretakers .....	5	2	7	10s. to 20s per week; found.
Canvassers .....	29	100	129	Per centage.
Carters .....	42	37	79	15s. to 30s. per week; found.
Carpenters .....	63	89	152	8s. to 12s. per day; 25s. to 35s. per week; found.
Compositors .....	21	7	28	
Coachsmiths .....	13	12	25	Current.
Cooks .....	71	26	97	20s. to 40s. per week; found.
Dairy-hands .....	40	29	69	10s. to 25s. per week; found.
Deck-hands .....		6	6	Current.
Engineers .....	9	8	17	40s. to 60s. per week; found.
Females .....			10	10s. to 20s. per week; found.
Foundry-hands .....		12	12	Current.
Firemen .....		5	5	"
General-usefuls .....			267	10s. to 25s. per week; found.
Grooms, &c. ....	21	14	35	15s. to 30s. per week; found.
Garden and orchard .....	65	31	96	12s. 6d. to 30s. per week; found. 6s. to 8s. per day.
Gate-keepers .....		8	8	
Hospital attendants .....		2	2	
Iron-turner .....		1	1	Current.
Kitchenmen .....	14	17	31	15s. to 20s. per week; found.
Lecturers .....		2	2	
Laundry-hand .....		1	1	
Lawyers .....	7	2	9	
Labourers, &c. ....	326	357	683	6s. to 10s. per day; 15s. to 30s. per week; found.
Musician .....		1	1	
Masons .....		9	9	Current.
Millwright .....		1	1	
Married couples .....		5	5	£60 to £75 per annum; found.
Overseers .....		3	3	
Pipe-layers .....		2	2	
Plate-layer .....		1	1	

Trades and callings.	Number for half-year ending—		Total from 18 Feb., 1892, to 18 Feb., 1893.	Wages.
	18 Aug., 1892.	18 Feb., 1893.		
Plumbers .....	12	3	15	8s. to 10s. per day, and contract.
Painters and paperhangers.....	41	24	65	" "
Plasterers .....	20	5	25	
Patternmakers .....		3	3	
Rail-presser .....		1	1	
Store-hands .....	22	3	25	20s. to 30s. per week.
Stone-breakers .....	54	50	104	1s. 6d. to 4s. per cubic yard.
Ships-grainers .....		3	3	Current.
Slaters .....	2	2	4	"
Sign-writer .....		1	1	"
Surveyors' hands .....		3	3	"
Tailors .....	12	6	18	"
Tinsmiths .....	3	5	8	8s. to 9s. per day.
Sheet-iron workers .....		6	6	Current.
Waiters .....	19	4	23	15s. to 27s. per week; found.
Warder .....		1	1	
Wheelwrights .....	11	1	12	40s. to 60s. per week.
Total for year 18 Feb., 1892 to 18 Feb., 1893.			2,312	

(D.)

## REFUND ACCOUNT.

REFUNDS of cost of passes issued for the year ending 18th February, 1893, and paid to the Principal Under Secretary.

Date.	Gross amount.	Exchange.	Net amount.	Date.	Gross amount.	Exchange.	Net amount.
15 April, 1892.....	£ s. d. 7 8 6	£ s. d. 0 2 0	£ s. d. 7 6 6	22 Nov., 1892 .....	£ s. d. 27 14 7	£ s. d. 0 8 0	£ s. d. 27 6 7
23 June " .....	15 16 11	0 5 0	15 11 11	29 " " .....	17 14 7	0 3 0	17 11 7
9 Aug. " .....	22 1 7	0 8 6	21 13 1	6 Dec. " .....	25 17 4	0 7 0	25 10 4
18 " " .....	21 12 8	0 2 9	21 9 11	22 " " .....	27 10 5	0 2 0	27 8 5
22 " " .....	66 7 5		66 7 5	29 " " .....	26 11 0	0 3 0	26 8 0
31 " " .....	41 9 0	0 13 0	40 16 0	4 Jan., 1893 .....	25 0 0	0 6 0	24 14 0
6 Sept. " .....	15 19 5	0 7 0	15 12 5	13 " " .....	32 15 8	0 9 6	32 6 2
7 " " .....	49 10 6	0 3 6	49 7 0	17 " " .....	27 2 2	0 5 0	26 17 2
10 " " .....	74 0 5	1 9 9	72 10 8	24 " " .....	28 6 7	0 8 0	27 18 7
14 " " .....	43 8 6	0 18 0	42 10 6	6 Feb. " .....	33 16 11	0 8 0	33 8 11
17 " " .....	45 9 0	0 4 0	45 5 0	13 " " .....	31 3 4	0 8 6	30 14 10
22 " " .....	81 7 4	0 15 0	80 12 4	Paid direct into Treasury .....	6 15 0		6 15 0
29 " " .....	35 10 8	0 8 0	35 2 8	Paid direct by Roads and Bridges De- partment .....	6 15 0		6 15 0
1 Oct. " .....	32 16 5	0 8 0	32 8 5	20 Feb., 1893 .....	43 11 10	0 13 0	42 18 10
12 " " .....	26 11 10	0 8 0	26 3 10				
18 " " .....	42 15 9	0 11 0	42 4 9				
22 " " .....	34 12 8	0 7 0	35 2 8				
27 " " .....	43 9 7	0 3 6	43 6 1				
4 Nov. " .....	26 19 10	0 5 0	26 14 10				
14 " " .....	17 10 0	0 3 0	17 7 0				
					1,151 5 10	11 15 3	1,039 10 7

(D.)

## REFUND ACCOUNT.

Total amount of Refunds signed for from July, 1892, excepting a few cases from Private Registry Offices ... ..	£2,476 9 10
Received on railway passes ... ..	£1,127 8 4
Received on steamer passes ... ..	23 17 6
	1,151 5 10
Outstanding on railway passes ... ..	£1,230 5 11
Outstanding on steamer passes ... ..	91 18 1
	1,325 4 0
	£2,476 9 10

(D.)

[COAT OF ARMS.]

Government Labour Bureau, Pitt and George Streets West, near Railway Station, Sydney, 189 .  
 IN consideration of a Railway Pass being granted to me from Sydney to Station, and costing £ : :  
 I hereby undertake to proceed as directed to the employ of and to remain in the said employ until  
 such amount be duly earned by me, and I further agree to refund that amount out of my first month's wages when earned,  
 and authorise same to be deducted by my employer out of such wages and forward to you.  
 (Signed)

Witness,

To the Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau.

Government Labour Bureau, Pitt and George Streets West, near Railway Station, Sydney, 189 .  
 A RAILWAY Pass, costing from Sydney to Station, having been granted to  
 engaged by you in order that he may reach his employment, I will thank you to remit that amount to me out of his first  
 month's wages, when earned, he having agreed to your deducting same, as per agreement (copy) enclosed.

To

Yours obediently,  
 JOSEPH CREER,  
 Superintendent.

[COAT

[COAT OF ARMS.]  
PERSONAL GUARANTEE.

In consideration of a Railway Pass being granted to \_\_\_\_\_ from Sydney to \_\_\_\_\_ Station, and costing £ \_\_\_\_\_, I, the undersigned, hereby agree and undertake to refund and pay back to Joseph Creer, Superintendent of the Government Labour Bureau, the above amount, within one month of date of this Agreement, should the said \_\_\_\_\_ fail to do so as agreed upon.

To the Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau.

Witness,

(Signed)

(E.)

TRADES AND CALLINGS.  
Notice to Employers.

The following are awaiting employment at the Government Labour Bureau, junction George and Pitt Streets, near Railway Station :—

Accountants	Coopers	Kidleather dressers	Shorthand-writers
Agricultural Implement Makers	Decorators	Kitchenmen	Silversmiths
Amalgamators	Dentists	Labourers	Sign-writers
Artists	Divers	Leather-finisher	Slaters
„ models	Diamond-setters	Litho. artist	Smelters
Assessors	Draymen	„ printer	Smiths
Asphalters	Drivers	Locksmiths	Soapmakers
Auctioneers	Drill-instructors	Lumpers	Stewards
Bakers	Drapers	Linesmen (wire)	Storekeepers
Basketmakers	Dyers	Malsters	Station hands
Barbers	Electro-plater	Master-mariners	Station Managers
Barmen	Electricians	Mattressmakers	Stonebreakers
Batmakers	Embosser	Machinists	Stonemasons
Beekeepers	Engine-drivers	Marble masons	Stonecutters
Bellowsmakers	Engineers	„ polishers	Surveyors
Blacksmiths	„ Electric	„ engravers	„ hands
Blockmakers	„ Refrigerating	Married couples	Sweeps
Boatbuilders	„ Gas	Metal-workers	Sawmakers
Bottlers	„ Mining	Miners	Skin classers
Bootmakers	„ Erecting	Millwrights	„ dressers
Brewers	Engravers	Milling experts	Sleeper squarers
Brickmakers	Farm hands	Musicians	Tailors
Bookbinders	Farriers	Moulders, plaster	Tanners
Boltmakers	Factory hands	„ cement	Tent and tarpaulin maker
Boilermakers	„ Tobacco	Navies	Tilemakers
Bricklayers	„ Sugar	Nightmen	Tinsmiths
Bridge-builders	„ Rope	Orchard hands	Tobacco twisters
Brushmakers	„ Biscuit	Painters	Tool sharpeners
Brass-moulders	Fellmongers	Papermakers	Travellers
„ finishers	Fettlers	Paper rulers	Tutors
„ burnishers	Fencers	Paperhangers	Tuners
Butchers	Firemen	Packers	Turners, wood
Butlers	Fishermen	Patternmakers	„ iron
Cable-chainmakers	Fish-curers	Photographers	Tweed scourers
Canvassers	Flour-millers	Pianofortemakers	Typewriters
Carpenters	French-polishers	Picture-framemakers	Umbrella frame makers
Caretakers	Fruit-preservers	Pipelayers	Upholsterers
Casemakers	Gassfitters	Tile-drivers	Venetian blind makers
Carriers	Gardeners	Plasterers	Veterinary Surgeon
Caulkers	General-usefuls	Platelayers	Vicemen
Carpet-designer	Gilders	Ploughmen	Vignerons
Carvers	Glassmakers	Plumbers	Watchmaker
Candlemakers	„ silverers	Potters	Watchmen
Casters	Glaziers	Porters	Waterproof coatmakers
Carder	Grooms	Printers	Waiters
Cellarmen	Grocers	Pressers	Weavers
Chemists	Ham and Bacon Curer	Professors of languages	Well-borers
Cigarmakers	Harnessmakers	Quarrymen	Well-sinkers
Clerks	Hairdressers	Rubber-stampmakers	Whitesmiths
Clippers (horse)	Hawkers	Riveters	Wheelwrights
Cooks	Hatmakers	Reporters	Whipmakers
Coachmen	Hod-carriers	Ropemakers	Wire-workers
Coalheavers	Hospital wardsmen	Saddlers	Wire-netmakers
Coaltrimmers	Horse trainers	Sawyers, circular	Wood-workers
Coppersmiths	Invalids' attendants	„ pit	Wool classers
Coach-builders	Iron-safemakers	Saw sharpener	„ pressers
Coach-wheelmakers	Ironmoulders	Salesmen	„ sorters
Coach-painters	Ironworkers	Scenic artist	„ scourers
Coach-trimmers	Jam-makers	Scrollmaker	Yardsmen
Cordialmakers	Jewellers	Scullmaker	Zinc and metal workers
Collarmakers	Journalists	Shearers	
Confectioners	Joiners	Shipwrights	
		Shirt-cutters	

N.B.—The majority of the above have good credentials. No charge is made to either party. No delay for employers. A large field open of all trades and callings to select from.

J. CREER, Superintendent.

F. E. BLOXHAM, Secretary.

(F.)

7

(F.)

FIRST YEARLY RETURN showing the number of arrivals from the other Colonies, the United Kingdom, and Foreign parts, and residents here, all within three months, from 18th February, 1892, to 17th February, 1893.

First half-year, commencing 18th February, 1892.		Second half-year, ending 17th February, 1893.	
Victoria .....	324	Victoria .....	274
Queensland .....	297	Queensland .....	125
New Zealand .....	152	New Zealand .....	44
Tasmania .....	85	Tasmania .....	25
South Australia .....	39	South Australia .....	28
West Australia .....	5	West Australia .....	15
United Kingdom .....	192	United Kingdom .....	109
Foreign parts .....	82	Foreign parts .....	65
Total for first half-year .....	1,086	Total for second half-year .....	685
Total for year .....			1,771

NOTE.—The above figures represent those who have arrived here and have been residents for periods ranging from one day to three months; all over three months have been treated as *bond-fide* residents.

(G.)

RETURN showing the total number registered for the half-year commencing 19th August, 1892, and ending 17th February, 1893, and where such last arrived from or were employed.

Arriving from the other Colonies, &c., &c. (See Schedule) ... ..	685
Arriving direct from the country, as under:—	
Northern Districts .....	225
Southern           " .....	186
Western           " .....	146
	557
From the City and suburbs .....	3,911
Total for the six months .....	5,153

(H.)

FIRST YEARLY RETURN showing the monthly registrations, with the daily average for each month of each half-year, and average daily for the whole year ending 17th February, 1893.

First half-year, commencing 18th February, 1892.				Second half-year, ending 17th February, 1893.			
Month.	Registered.	Working days.	Average.	Month.	Registered.	Working days.	Average.
February .....	2,938	10 days .....	293	August, 19th to 31st.	320	10 days .....	32
March .....	3,207	25 " .....	128	September .....	754	26 " .....	29
April .....	2,164	22 " .....	98	October .....	721	25 " .....	28
May .....	1,701	26 " .....	65	November .....	848	25 " .....	34
June .....	1,723	26 " .....	66	December .....	759	24 " .....	31½
July .....	1,152	26 " .....	44	January, 1893 .....	1,143	24 " .....	47½
August, 1st to 18th .....	562	15 " .....	37½	February, 1st to 17th .....	608	15 " .....	40½
Total for first half-year .....			13,447	Total for second half-year .....			5,153
Average .....		89 per day.		Average .....		34½ per day.	
Average for the year .....				62¼ per day.			

(I.)

#### FIRST YEARLY RETURN, POLICE REPORTS.

THESE reports are of men registered at the Bureau, who, having been arrested for the various offences as specified, have had their tickets taken from them by the arresting constable and forwarded to this Department, with a report on each case. The loss of the tickets deprive them of all benefits at the Bureau, and the tickets are not returned to the owners for periods ranging from one week to four weeks, and then only on promise of reforming. This has resulted satisfactorily in most cases, as will be seen by comparing each half-year's Return.

First half-year, commencing 18th February, 1892.		Second half-year, ending 17th February, 1893.	
Drunkenness .....	193	Drunkenness .....	97
Theft .....	24	Theft .....	10
Riotous and Assault .....	12	Riotous and assault .....	9
Indecency .....	6	Indecency .....	2
Begging and vagrancy .....	7	Begging and vagrancy .....	4
Language .....	7	Language .....	4
Breaking, entering (suspected persons) .....	6	Breaking, entering (suspected persons) .....	.....
Pretences .....	3	Pretences .....	3
Wife desertion and beating .....	2	Wife desertion and beating .....	2
Deserter from Navy .....	1	Embezzlement .....	1
Gambling (arrested in Chinese raid) .....	4	Escaped prisoner (from Tasmania) .....	1
		Breach of Publicans' Act .....	1
Total for first half-year .....	265	Total for second half-year .....	134
Total for the year .....			399

(J.)

RETURN for the half-year ending 17th February, 1893, showing the number of each trade or occupation registered at the Government Labour Bureau.

Trade or Occupation.	Number Registered	Trade or Occupation.	Number Registered
Accountants .....	6	Master Mariner .....	1
Artists .....	1	Mattressmaker .....	1
Asphalters .....	2	Machinists (all branches) .....	16
Bakers .....	86	Marble-mason .....	1
Basketmakers .....	2	Married couples .....	52
Barmen .....	6	Miners .....	151
Bellowsmaker .....	1	Musicians .....	7
Blacksmiths .....	122	Navvies .....	7
Bottlers .....	2	Nightman .....	1
Bootmakers .....	52	Painters .....	106
Brewers .....	3	Paper-maker and ruler .....	1
Brickmakers .....	28	Packers .....	8
Bookbinders .....	4	Patternmakers .....	8
Boilermakers .....	51	Pianoforte-maker .....	1
Bricklayers .....	81	Picture-frame makers .....	4
Bridge builders .....	14	Plasterers .....	34
Brass moulders, finishers, and burnishers .....	9	Platelayers .....	9
Bushmen .....	28	Plumbers .....	46
Butchers .....	96	Potter .....	1
Canvassers .....	4	Porters .....	7
Carpenters .....	293	Printers and Compositors .....	56
Carriers .....	31	Professor of Languages .....	1
Cellerman .....	1	Quarrymen .....	23
Chemists .....	9	Reporter .....	1
Clerks .....	149	Rope-makers .....	3
Cooks .....	219	Saddle and Harness makers .....	39
Coachmen .....	12	Sawyers .....	23
Coppersmiths .....	3	Salesmen .....	6
Coachbuilders .....	16	Shearers .....	11
Coachpainters .....	7	Shipwrights .....	17
Cordialmakers .....	4	Slaters .....	4
Confectioner .....	1	Smelter .....	1
Coopers .....	2	Soap-maker .....	1
Curriers .....	6	Stewards .....	25
Dentist .....	1	Storekeepers .....	37
Draymen .....	2	Station-hands (all branches) .....	160
Drivers .....	113	Stonemasons .....	57
Drapers .....	26	Stone cutters .....	8
Dyer .....	1	Surveyors' hands .....	29
Electro-plater .....	1	Sweep .....	1
Electricians .....	11	Skin-dresser .....	1
Engine drivers .....	49	Sleeper-getters and squarers .....	4
Engineers (all branches) .....	84	Tailors .....	36
Farm hands .....	204	Tanners .....	5
Farmers .....	11	Tent, Sail, and Tarpaulin makers .....	5
Factory hands (all branches) .....	18	Tinsmiths .....	16
Fellmonger .....	1	Tobacco-twister .....	1
Fettler .....	1	Travellers .....	9
Firemen .....	50	Tutors .....	12
Flour-millers .....	9	Turners (wood and iron) .....	8
French-polishers .....	12	Typewriters .....	2
Gasfitters .....	1	Upholsterers .....	11
Gardeners .....	98	Umbrellamaker .....	1
General-usefuls .....	297	Venetian blind-maker .....	12
Glass-makers, silvers, and bevellers .....	11	Vignerons .....	7
Grooms .....	169	Watchmakers .....	4
Grocers .....	51	Watchmen .....	5
Hairdressers .....	15	Waterproof coat-maker .....	1
Hatmakers .....	2	Waiters .....	22
Invalids' Attendants .....	7	Weavers .....	2
Iron-moulders .....	19	Well-borers .....	6
Iron-workers .....	37	Wheelwrights .....	20
Jewellers .....	4	Wire-net-maker .....	1
Kid-leather dresser .....	1	Wool-classers, Preservers, Sorters, &c. .....	9
Kitchenmen .....	14	Yardsman .....	1
Labourers (General) .....	1,264	Sundry Trades .....	50
Leather-finisher .....	1		
Linesman (wire) .....	1		
		Total for half-year ending 17th February, 1893	5,153

## NOTE —

Total fresh registrations for the half-year ending 17th February, 1893 . . . . . 5,153

Total re-issues of tickets of the 18,447 having registered the previous half-year . . . . . 2,472

Total . . . . . 7,625

1892-3.

—  
 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
 NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

WORKING OF THE GOVERNMENT LABOUR  
 BUREAU ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
 2 *June*, 1893.

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SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

—  
 1893.



1892-3.

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**EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

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VOTES No. 93. WEDNESDAY, 26 APRIL, 1893.

10. WORKING OF THE GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU:—Mr. J. D. FitzGerald moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the working of the Government Labour Bureau.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Sir George Dibbs, Mr. Waddell, Mr. McGowen, Mr. Langwell, Mr. Rae, Mr. Houghton, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Wall, Mr. Parkes, and the Mover:
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 111. FRIDAY, 2 JUNE, 1893.

5. WORKING OF THE GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU:—Mr. J. D. FitzGerald, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 26th April, 1893, together with Appendix.
- Ordered to be printed.
- 

CONTENTS.	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings .....	2
Report .....	3
Proceedings of the Committee .....	5
List of Witnesses.....	7
Minutes of Evidence .....	9
Appendix .....	72

1892-3.

**WORKING OF THE GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU.**

**REPORT.**

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on 26th April, 1893, "*with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the working of the Government Labour Bureau,*"—have agreed to the following Report:—

After having made as wide an inquiry as the time at its disposal would admit, and examined witnesses of all shades of opinion and from all classes, your Committee find—

1. That the Government Labour Bureau, on its present basis, is necessarily ineffective, inasmuch as its powers are limited, and its usefulness curtailed by the fact of its functions being confined solely to the registration for employment of workmen located in Sydney.
2. That the centralisation of the whole of the machinery of the Bureau in Sydney has a tendency to attract unemployed persons to and concentrate them in that city.
3. That in a haphazard way the Bureau has succeeded in obtaining employment for large numbers of persons who were registered on its books in Sydney, but no systematic attempts are shown to have been made to discover the state of the labour market outside the metropolis, or to procure work locally for men who were unemployed in the country districts.
4. That in many cases men were sent by the Bureau to employment in districts where a large amount of suitable local labour was available.
5. That there is a danger of the institution being made use of by unscrupulous persons to lower wages, by importing into districts already overstocked with unemployed large numbers of men from the Bureau, the officers of the Bureau having no authority to interfere to prevent a reduction of wages by this means, and no agencies to ascertain the state of local labour markets.
6. That, in consequence of the above defects, the Government Labour Bureau is rapidly becoming (if it has not already become) obnoxious to the wage-earners of New South Wales, especially those in the country districts.
7. That there has been a careful and conscientious endeavour on the part of the Superintendent and Secretary to make the Government Labour Bureau a useful institution; but the limited scope of their powers and the narrow sphere of their operations have greatly impeded them, and rendered their efforts abortive.
8. That something more is necessary for the substantial alleviation of the present industrial distress than a mere Bureau for the registration of unemployed workmen located in Sydney.

Your Committee therefore recommend,—

- (a) That the Government Labour Bureau should form part of and be merged in a Department of Labour under a responsible Minister of the Crown.
- (b) That the functions of the present Government Labour Bureau be enlarged in the following directions: 1. By the establishment of branches in the large centres of population, and agencies throughout the country for the purpose of collecting information as to the condition of the local labour market, and forwarding such information periodically to head-quarters.

2. By a Statistical Branch to compile and tabulate the most accurate statistics concerning the condition of trade and commerce, the state of the labour market in all its manifold phases in every centre of population; the rates of wages, the hours of labour with other local usages, the prices of clothing, provisions, and house-rent, means of communication and methods of transit, the area, price, and general conditions of lands open for lease or purchase, and the most profitable methods of utilising the same according to market, rainfall, and climatic conditions generally.
- (c) The compulsory registration and licensing of all private Registry Offices, together with Governmental supervision of the same in the interests of those who make use of them.
  - (d) The extension of the operations of the Bureau to women, by the institution of a separate section under female control.
  - (e) The establishment of State Farms, to which destitute persons should be sent for temporary relief in return for labour rendered, and the elementary training of such persons in agricultural pursuits, on lines similar to the Labour Colonies of Holland and the State Farms recently instituted in New Zealand.
  - (f) The fostering of Village Settlements for the permanent employment of those relieved through the Bureau, and others.
  - (g) The development of the principle of co-operation as applied to the execution of public works.
- 

In conclusion, your Committee is strongly of opinion that if the recommendations with regard to decentralisation and local registration are not carried out, the Government Labour Bureau should be abolished altogether as a costly and ineffective piece of Governmental machinery.

JOHN D. FITZGERALD,  
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 2nd June, 1893.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 2 MAY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald,		Mr. Houghton,
Mr. Langwell,		Mr. McGowen,
		Mr. Waddell.

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee read by the Clerk.  
Committee deliberated.*Resolved*,—That Joseph Creer (*Superintendent of the Government Labour Bureau*) be summoned to give evidence next meeting.[Adjourned till Thursday next, at *Two o'clock*.]

THURSDAY, 4 MAY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald in the Chair.

Mr. Ewing,		Mr. Houghton,
Mr. Langwell,		Mr. Rae,
Mr. Waddell,		Mr. Wall.

Joseph Creer (*Superintendent of the Government Labour Bureau*) called in, sworn, and examined.  
Witness withdrew.[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at *Two o'clock*.]

TUESDAY, 9 MAY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald in the Chair.

Mr. Ewing,		Mr. Houghton,
Mr. Langwell,		Mr. McGowen,
Mr. Rae,		Mr. Waddell,
		Mr. Wall.

Joseph Creer called in and further examined.  
Witness withdrew.[Adjourned till To-morrow, at *Two o'clock*.]

WEDNESDAY, 10 MAY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald in the Chair.

Mr. Langwell,		Mr. Wall.
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Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at *Two o'clock*.]

THURSDAY, 11 MAY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Ewing,		Mr. Houghton,
Mr. Langwell,		Mr. McGowen,
		Mr. Waddell.

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

Joseph Creer called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Francis Edward Bloxham (*Secretary of the Government Labour Bureau*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at *Two o'clock*.]

TUESDAY, 16 MAY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald in the Chair.

Mr. Langwell,		Mr. Waddell.
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Francis Edward Bloxham called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

*Ordered*,—That Mr. Whiteley King be summoned to give evidence next meeting.[Adjourned till To-morrow at *Two o'clock*.]

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 17 MAY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald in the Chair.

Mr. Houghton,		Mr. Langwell,
Mr. Rae,		Mr. Waddell.

Committee deliberated.

Resolved,—That Mr. T. H. Hall (*Secretary of the General Labourers' Union, Bourke*) be summoned to give evidence on Thursday, 25th May, 1893.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at Two o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 18 MAY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald in the Chair.

Mr. Houghton,		Mr. Langwell,
Mr. McGowen,		Mr. Rae.

Whiteley King (*Secretary to the Pastoralists' Union of New South Wales*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at Two o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 19 MAY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald in the Chair.

Mr. Houghton,		Mr. Langwell,
Mr. McGowen.		

Whiteley King called in, and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at Two o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 23 MAY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald in the Chair.

Mr. Houghton,		Mr. McGowen,
Mr. Rae,		Mr. Waddell.

William Currie (*Manager of the Steamship Owners' Association, Free Maritime Labour Office*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

George Lewis (*District Government Officer*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Thursday next, at Two o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 25 MAY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald in the Chair.

Mr. Houghton,		Mr. Langwell,
Mr. McGowen,		Mr. Rae,
Mr. Waddell,		Mr. Wall.

Thomas Hicks-Hall (*Secretary of the General Labourers' Union, Bourke*) called in, sworn, and examined.

The Chairman having retired, Mr. McGowen called to the Chair *pro tem*.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at Two o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 26 MAY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald in the Chair.

Mr. Ewing,		Mr. Houghton,
Mr. Langwell,		Mr. McGowen,
		Mr. Rae.

John Little (*Manager of Glenariff Station*) called in, sworn, and examined.

The Chairman having retired, Mr. Ewing called to the Chair *pro tem*.

Witness withdrew.

The Clerk submitted claims, for witnesses' expenses, from T. H. Hall, £13 7s. 6d., and John Little, £11 14s.

Claims considered and passed.

Ordered,—That James Smith and J. C. Watson be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at Two o'clock.]

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 30 MAY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald in the Chair.

Mr. Houghton;		Mr. Langwell,
Mr. Rae,		Mr. Waddell.

James Smith called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Christian Watson (*President of the Trades and Labour Council*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness handed in "Outline of the functions of the New Labour Department in Great Britain," extracted from a speech by Mr. Mundella. [*Appendix.*]

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at *Two o'clock.*]

WEDNESDAY, 31 MAY, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald in the Chair.

Mr. Langwell,		Mr. McGowen,
Mr. Rae,		Mr. Waddell.

The Chairman read a letter from Mr. George Lewis (*District Government Officer*), requesting to be excused from attendance on account of previous engagements.

Joseph Creer called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Arthur Rae, M.L.A. (*a Member of the Committee*), made a solemn affirmation, and examined in his place in the Committee.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at *Two o'clock.*]

THURSDAY, 1 JUNE, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald in the Chair.

Mr. Houghton,		Mr. Langwell,
Mr. McGowen,		Mr. Rae.

Committee deliberated as to their Report.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at *Two o'clock.*]

FRIDAY, 2 JUNE, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. D. FitzGerald in the Chair.

Mr. Houghton,		Mr. Langwell,
Mr. Rae,		Mr. Waddell.

The Chairman submitted Draft Report.

Same read, amended, and agreed to.

Chairman to report to the House.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

	PAGE.
Bloxham, F. E. ....	27, 29
Creer, J. ....	9, 16, 24
Currie, W. ....	40
Hall, T. H. ....	45, 56
King, W. ....	33, 38
Lewis, G. ....	45
Little, J. ....	50
Rae, A. (M.L.A.).....	68
Smith, J. ....	57
Watson, J. C. ....	61

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1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

WORKING OF THE GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU.

THURSDAY, 4 MAY, 1893.

Present:—

MR. EWING,  
MR. HOUGHTON,  
MR. RAE,

MR. J. D. FITZGERALD,  
MR. LANGWELL,  
MR. WADDELL,

MR. WALL.

JOHN D. FITZGERALD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Joseph Creer called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] What position do you occupy in connection with the Labour Bureau? I am the superintendent. Mr. J. Creer.
2. You have issued some reports on the working of the Labor Bureau? I produce the reports. 4 May, 1893.
3. Since it was established how many men have obtained employment through its books? Very nearly 9,000.
4. *Mr. Houghton.*] Did they all find employment? Some of them obtained employment at registry offices and were sent by the Labour Bureau to their work.
5. *Mr. Langwell.*] Do these figures represent the number who have obtained employment or the number who have passed through the books? Nine thousand have passed through the books. The total number sent from the registry offices to the Bureau and from the Bureau to their work is 269.
6. *Chairman.*] To what particular districts in the country were they sent? To all the districts throughout the Colony.
7. Can you give the number sent to each district? No. I have a return of the number sent to the Western Districts.
8. Do you remember the number sent to the Bourke District? A return was laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly on the 6th September which gives the number sent to the Western Districts. I produce a copy of the return.
9. *Mr. Wall.*] Is it a return of persons actually employed through the Labour Bureau, or does it include those who were employed at various registry offices and got free passes at the Bureau? A number of the persons in the return would be from private registry offices.
10. Can you state the number of passes which were issued by the Bureau to those who were employed through its agency, outside registry offices? The whole of them got their passes at the Bureau; I cannot give the number exactly.
11. Can you state the number of men employed by the Bureau who obtained passes for the Western Districts? The total number sent out to the Western Districts was 1,058.
12. *Chairman.*] Have you kept a record of the rates of wages paid to those persons who were sent into the Western Districts? We have nothing to do with the wages question, and the only record we have is the application from the employer stating what wages he will give when he writes for the men.
13. Is that compulsory on the part of employers engaging men? No; we have nothing to do with the wages—that is left entirely to the employer and the employee; but most employers when they write state



Mr. J. Creer. state the wages they will pay. Here is a bundle of applications which came in one month. The letters from the employers are read to the men and it is for the men to accept or reject the offers.

4 May, 1893.

14. Has any complaint ever been made to you by men or by any organisations or any individuals that the rate of wages had been lowered through the agency of the Bureau? No; I do not know of any complaint that has ever been made to us except what I hear by common report that the Bureau has been the means of reducing the rate of wages.

15. Do you ever receive letters from men who have obtained employment through the Bureau? Yes.

16. Upon what subject do they generally write to you—to refund fares? No; they generally say how they like their place and the work. Here is a parcel of letters taken out of a bundle which has come from employees giving us the character of the men, and from the men as to how they like the work.

17. Has any complaint ever been made in these letters as to a reduction in wages, or as to disappointment with the rate of wages on reaching their destination? Yes; some men have written to say that they were disappointed at not getting the wages that they expected to get, but very few of them have done so.

18. Did that mean the wages current in the district to which they were sent? I suppose it did.

19. Though it is not your duty to inquire into the matter of wages still you know of complaints being made that the operation of the Bureau has tended to reduce the rate of wages? Yes; a few, and only a very few, have made complaints.

20. Have you read the *Hansard* report of the debate on my motion for the appointment of this Committee? I have.

21. Have you read the following document signed by Messrs. Hall and Wood of the Shearers' and Labourers' Unions, which I quoted in my speech:—

By referring to the returns tabled in the House on September 6th, 1892, we find that 1,058 free passes were issued to that date from Sydney to this district alone. Of this number twenty-nine were engaged for Gundabooka Station, yet at the roll-call for starting shearing over 200 men who had congregated together at that station in search of work were turned away. For Nocoleche Station the credit is sixteen passes. At this station the wool-scouring is done by a contractor who engaged some ten of his men in Melbourne, agreeing to pay boat and rail fares to Bourke. The boat fares (10s. each) were paid all right, but the Labour Bureau supplied the trainage, and amongst the 230 men turned away from this station were fifty fully qualified to do this particular work. Coionga Downs and Glenariff show forty and forty-four passes; in other words simply boycotted all local men. Of the twenty-six credited to Fort Bourke fully one-half were New Zealand shearers engaged by the shed overseer, a wool-classer from that Colony. At Toorale, over 350 local men were turned away, and 130 was the surplus at Dunlop—twenty-nine and thirty-five free passes respectively.

I have a copy of the circular to which I have written an answer.

22. *Mr. Rae.*] To whom is it addressed? It is not addressed to anyone. It is as follows:—

Referring to the circular attached, from the Bourke Shearers' Union, first it is inferred that 1,058 were sent to the Bourke District alone, but that is the total number sent to the whole of the Western Division of the Colony, including Dubbo to the Queensland Border (see Return published 6th September, 1892).

It is also implied that the 1,058 were all shearers, whereas the number of shearers is only 370, and 196 station hands, rouseabouts, woolscourers, cooks, and the others labourers, blacksmiths, carpenters, butchers, bakers, &c., &c., and tradesmen of all kinds as you will see by return; 68 were sent to Messrs. Smith, Finlayson, & Jones, railway contractors, 25 to Messrs. Turnell & Barbour, railway bridge builders, and other employers requiring men other than shearers.

Again, all the shearers sent produced papers showing they were engaged, many recommended by Members of Parliament, most of them produced agreements and receipts for deposit of £1 penalty that they would carry out their agreements. Surely under these circumstances, we were justified in sending them.

From 18th February to 6th September, 1892, the total number sent to 39 stations in the Western Division was 566, and about two-thirds of these were shearers.

The refund business came into existence in July, 1892. And from the number referred to up to present date we have received £196 10s. 10d. from stations, viz., Gundabooka, Nocoleche, Coronga, Fort Bourke, Toorale, and Glenariff, which goes to show the *bona-fides* of the men. I may also mention that most of the shearers sent produced their Union tickets, to show they were Union shearers, and some were recommended by officers of the Shearers' Union.

Again, none of these went at reduced wages; every agreement produced showed they were all engaged at the regular wages. I may also mention that many hundreds applied to be sent to the Bourke District to shear, &c., but doubting their *bona-fides* I would not send them. I have no doubt, however careful, some would manage to impose on me.

The statement that ten men were engaged in Melbourne by a contractor, and obtained free passes to Nocoleche Station from the Bureau is an error and incorrect.

Again, the statement that one-half of the twenty-six men sent to Fort Bourke Station were New Zealand shearers, engaged by the shed-overseer, a wool-classer from that Colony, is incorrect, only two men from New Zealand, who produced agreements showing they had paid £1 deposit, were sent from the Bureau; if others from that Colony reached there they must have paid their own fares—they were not sent by the Bureau.

This I think is sufficient to contradict the assertion in the circular—any other information will be gladly supplied.

It has been insinuated by members of the Shearers' Union that the Bureau has been used by Mr. Whiteley King and the Pastoralists' Association for the purpose of getting shearers and other men sent to the country, with a view to the reduction of wages to the detriment of local men.

I beg to assure you that neither Mr. Whiteley King or any member of the Pastoralists' Association ever applied to me for a free pass for anyone.

Only 225 out of the 566 sent to the different stations were shearers, the balance, 341, were cooks, carpenters, scourers, rouseabouts, clerks, storekeepers, and station hands of all kinds. Hundreds of persons applied for passes to districts to shear, &c., but were refused.

23. *Chairman.*] Have you heard of any complaint of a similar character from any other district? No.

24. Will you now describe the method of issuing free passes—do you issue free passes to everyone who applies? Certainly not.

25. Under what conditions do you issue them? A man who wishes to obtain a free pass must produce a letter, to me, from an employer, or an agreement showing that he has work to go to, or there must be some other very strong reason why I should send him to his work. For instance, in addition to the letter from the employer offering work, I often have recommendations from members of Parliament who know or profess to know the man, assuring me that there is work waiting for him at his destination. Then there is the case of a man who has come down from the country, through sickness or accident, and has been in the hospital for several weeks, sometimes months, and comes out of the hospital without a penny to go to his home in the country. He gets a discharge from the hospital, which he produces to me with the letter of recommendation from the doctor asking me to send him back to his destination. I do so, but otherwise no man gets a free pass from me unless he can assure me, in writing generally, too, that he has work to go to. Of course, I use considerable discretion in questioning a man to ascertain whether he has a *bona-fide* claim to get a free pass. Not one person out of every six who applies for a free pass gets one.

26. You issue the pass on the condition that the man refunds the money, if possible? We have done so since July last, but previous to that time they got their passes and were not asked to make any refund.

27. Do the men enter into a bond to refund the money? Yes; if I may be permitted, I will mention how we came to ask for a refund of the fare: I found that a very large number of men were being sent to the Bureau by the keepers of registry offices for a pass to take them to their engagement. A man would bring his agreement from the registry office to work for a certain man, at a certain wage, for a certain time. But in questioning the men, I found that they had paid a considerable sum to obtain employment—some of them as much as £5, and others as low as 10s.—to the registry office keepers. I do not remember exactly how I got the information, but I was led to believe that several of the registry offices not only obtained a fee for finding work for a man, but actually the expense of sending him to the work, and that they had in addition a sum of money which really ought to go to pay the man's fare. That is one strong reason why I consulted the Colonial Secretary on the subject. Again, about the same time when the great bulk of the shearers applied for free passes to go to the country with their printed agreements from the Pastoralists Association, I thought that the cost to the Government of sending them was a very large item. For these reasons I consulted the Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. Suttor. He sent for Mr. Whitely King, and, I think, Mr. Alexander Wilson, of the Pastoralists' Association. We discussed the matter in the Colonial Secretary's office, and I submitted it was unfair that the Government should be put to the expense of sending the men into the country free. Besides I thought it was possible that a number of men might come down to Sydney from Bathurst, Goulburn, and other places, for the purpose of getting a free pass to go to a station. It was arranged that an order should be obtained from each man on his employer to refund the amount of the fare, and since July last that has been done in every case.
28. *Mr. Wall.*] Was it the result of the conference with Mr. Whitely King? We did not discuss the matter with Mr. Whitely King. Mr. Suttor and I devised the best scheme after we had consulted with Mr. Whitely King and Mr. Wilson. It was really the effect of the interview. I was led to believe that a number of registry offices had obtained the cost of the fares.
29. *Mr. Rae.*] Why were Mr. Whitely King and Mr. Wilson brought in? Because the agreements brought to me by the men were signed by them. Up to that time I did not know Mr. Whitely King from Adam; I had never been in his office, and had never conversed with him. Finding from the agreement that the shearers had deposited £1 each with the Pastoralists Association, and that Mr. Whitely King was the Secretary to the Association, I waited upon Mr. Suttor and submitted the matter to him; he sent me down to the office of the Pastoralists' Association; Mr. Whitely King and Mr. Alexander Wilson were in the office, and I brought them up to the Colonial Secretary's office.
30. *Chairman.*] You stated that recommendations from Members of Parliament had the effect of causing you to give free passes—is that so? In some cases.
31. What do you mean? In the case where I saw the recommendation was of such a nature that a pass ought to be given it was given.
32. Did the Members who made the recommendation guarantee the payment of the fare? Some of them did.
33. *Mr. Langwell.*] In what way? They signed a guarantee form that I sent to them to be signed. I may state here that the result of the interview with Mr. Suttor was that I drafted an agreement to be signed by a man previous to his obtaining a pass. It is in this form:—

[COAT OF ARMS.]

Government Labour Bureau, Pitt and George Streets West, near Railway Station, Sydney, 189 .  
In consideration of a railway pass being granted to me from Sydney to Station, and costing £ , I hereby undertake to proceed as directed to the employ of and to remain in the said employ until such amount be duly earned by me, and I further agree to refund that amount out of my first month's wages when earned, and authorise same to be deducted by my employer out of such wages and forwarded to you.

Witness,—

(Signed)

To the Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau.

Witnessed by the clerk, and I forward a copy of the order to the employer with the following notice:—

Government Labour Bureau, Pitt and George Streets, West, near Railway Station, Sydney, 189 .  
A RAILWAY pass, costing , from Sydney to Station, having been granted to engaged by you in order that he may reach his employment, I will thank you to remit that amount to me out of his first month's wages, when earned, he having agreed to your deducting same, as per agreement (copy) enclosed.

Yours obediently,  
JOSEPH CREER,  
Superintendent.

To

And if I have any doubt about the employer accepting that order upon him I take a personal guarantee from the employee in the following form:—

[COAT OF ARMS.]

Government Labour Bureau, Sydney, 189 .  
PERSONAL GUARANTEE.

In consideration of a railway pass being granted to from Sydney to Station, and costing £ I, the undersigned, hereby agree and undertake to refund and pay back to Joseph Creer, Superintendent of the Government Labour Bureau, the above amount, within one month of date of this agreement, should the said fail to do so as agreed upon.

Witness,—

(Signed)

To the Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau.

And if the money is not paid at the proper time I send a note in the following terms:—

[COAT OF ARMS.]

Sir, Government Labour Bureau, Junction Pitt and George Streets, Sydney, 189 .  
Referring to order drawn on you, dated , we are still without £ cost of railway ticket, sending No on your account to Please be good enough to remit same and oblige

To

Your obedient Servant,

34. *Chairman.*] You have books in which to register the names in Sydney? Yes.

35. Have you any method for registering names outside Sydney? No.

36. You have no branch of the Bureau in any district? No; except at Broken Hill, but that is closed.

37. That was started at the termination of the strike? I stopped the issue of passes at Broken Hill on the 1st of this month. When I left Broken Hill I authorised the police magistrate to issue passes; but from reports I received, and in view of the cost to the Government, I, after consultation with the Principal Under Secretary, wrote to the Police Magistrate and requested him to stop the issue of them, except in very urgent and extreme cases.

Mr. J. Creer. 38. Do you think you have all the unemployed of Sydney registered on your books? They generally avail themselves of the services of the Bureau? I cannot say, but I think the great bulk of them are on our books.

4 May, 1893.

39. How many are there on your books at the present time? I shall ascertain the exact number for the Committee.

40. Did you not have something to do at one time with relieving the distress among the wives and families of the unemployed? Yes, and I do now.

41. How do you give the relief? Last winter during the height of the depression, when considerable distress existed in the city amongst the families of the unemployed, the Government were appealed to to give some relief. The Government consulted with Mr. Maxted, Inspector of Charities, and myself, as to the best means of relieving the distressed families—the women and children chiefly; and we were authorised to relieve real cases of distress which we have done up to the present time. We decided that a ration should be 3 lb. of meat, 4 lb. of bread,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. of tea, 4 lb. of sugar, and we contracted with Mr. Kidman to supply that ration for 1s. 6d. That is the ration for each adult, and a child gets half a ration. If a man out of work, with, perhaps, no means of subsistence at all, applies for relief I ask him to send in a written application, giving his address, the number of his children, when he was at work last, or if he is earning anything, and as soon as it is received by me it is referred to the inspector, who visits the place and makes an inquiry into the circumstance, and he furnishes me with a report. I go through the application and the report, and I either grant or refuse relief according to its nature. The relief is granted twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday.

42. Who are the inspectors? We did with one inspector for a considerable time, but there are two inspectors now, they are the inspectors in connection with the State Relief Department. As the officer who fills up the rations and gives them out at the Bureau has a considerable amount of spare time, I send him out every day to inspect as many cases as he possibly can, so that we employ sometimes two inspectors and sometimes three. Every case passes through my hands.

43. What are the names of the inspectors? The names of Mr. Maxted's inspectors are Mr. Hawthorn and Mr. Doist, and the man whom I send from the Bureau is Mr. Sterling.

44. *Mr. Ewing.*] Mr. Hawthorn and Mr. Doist are trusted officers of Mr. Maxted's? Yes.

45. *Chairman.*] Do you expect that there will be a large number of unemployed this winter? The number has been increasing for some months.

46. You expect that if they increase proportionately there will be acute distress this winter? Yes, it is increasing now.

47. Did the number of unemployed and the distress increase last winter? It did; in the winter months the number of unemployed was very large. Last winter the cost of relieving the distress was not very great to the Government, for this reason that a large amount of relief in the form of kind and money was sent to the Bureau by private citizens. Mr. Maxted and myself distributed last year £190 worth of boots and blankets alone to families. Then we received a considerable quantity of bread, meat, and vegetables, and old clothes of all descriptions, which we distributed to the worst cases.

48. *Mr. Houghton.*] In addition to that there were two committees in the city to relieve the men who were on your books? There were more than half a dozen committees.

49. The Citizen's Committee was formed under the auspices of the Mayor of Sydney? Yes; they expended thousands.

50. *Chairman.*] Has the Bureau any other functions other than finding employment for men and relieving distress? No.

51. You have nothing to do with the rates of wages? No.

52. Do you make any inquiries? Yes.

53. Of what nature? Yesterday a man came to engage two or three men. He offered a rate which we thought was low, and we suggested to him as we often do that if he wished to get a good man he should increase the wage. Frequently we have induced men to increase the rate.

54. *Mr. Lanquell.*] That would only occur where the employer applied personally to you? We have also written. If we thought a man was offering a low wage for work which was worth more, we have tried to induce him in his own interest to give a better wage.

55. *Mr. Rae.*] In the event of persons sending for men in this city, where it is well known men are plentiful, would the Bureau supply the men even though it might be well understood that they were to take the place of persons who had gone on strike on account of a reduction in wages? I do not know that we have done so. If an employer writes for men his letter is read to the body of men in the yard, and if there is a strike on the fact is pretty well known, but, as a rule, men will not go where there is a strike. For instance, a strike occurred at Hoskins's foundry some time ago and the employers came to the Bureau. Mr. Bloxham, who engages the men, read the offer to them in the presence of the employers. We did not know that there was a strike at the foundry, nor were we informed, nor did the men in the yard know that there was. A number of the men went to the foundry, but they did not go to work. The employees who struck were there.

56. You do not take upon yourself to judge as to whether men have struck rightly or not. You simply read the letter you have received, and the men can avail themselves of the opportunity to go if they choose? We do not interfere.

57. Suppose they do not choose to go, are their names put in a book for that reason? There has never been such a thing done; no man has been put back from obtaining work at any other time simply because he would not go to work where there was a strike.

58. In the event of a man refusing to take a position which you offer, do you put his name further down on the list? There is no such thing as putting a man further down on the list; in fact, there is no list. Where the work is legitimate, where there is no strike or trouble, and it is optional for a man to take the work, if he is the father of a large family, and refuses to go to work, and he is obtaining relief from the Bureau, I would strike the family off the relief list. You must bear in mind that we have hundreds of men who are too lazy to work when it is offered.

59. *Mr. Ewing.*] Do you strike the man or the family off the list? A man applies for relief for his family. There may be other considerations afterwards, where the wife and children would not be allowed to suffer.

60. *Chairman.*] Do you make any inquiries as to the state of the labour market in the district from which the application comes? No.

61. Don't you think it would be right to make such inquiries? It might be.

62. Don't you think you should have branches or correspondents in the various districts? That is a matter of policy; it might be of advantage to have branches throughout the district.
63. Have you heard anything of the Board of Industry recently appointed in England by Mr. Mundella? Only what I have read in the Press.
64. You are aware that that Board has appointed a number of correspondents in different parts of the country? Yes.
65. Do you not think the Bureau would be better equipped if you had the secretaries of Trades Unions, and other reliable authorities as labour correspondents in different parts of the Colony? It is possible that it might do some good. When I was returning from Broken Hill I inquired closely into the working of the Victorian Labour Bureau, which had branches in all the towns of the colony. The superintendent told me that they were of no earthly use, that they were a source of considerable expense, and that they were doing no earthly good; he said he could do better without them.
66. *Mr. Rae.*] Did he give any reasons for expressing that opinion? He explained that if a man living 100 miles from Melbourne wanted to engage so many men he would write a letter down to Melbourne; and that the letter would be referred back to the town, but the delay was so great that frequently he would get men himself.
67. *Mr. Wall.*] Is it not rational to believe that he would first apply to the town before sending to the central Bureau? There is a good deal to be said in favour of the establishment of labour agencies. A question was asked on this subject in the House, and I wrote a report for the Colonial Secretary. It is possible that if the Sydney Bureau had a branch at (say) Bourke, men would apply for a pass, and show very good reasons for wishing to come to Sydney; they would come here and stay for a time, and then apply to get a pass to go back to Bourke.
68. *Mr. Langwell.*] That is the chief objection? That is one of the objections.
69. That has nothing to do with the employment, but only with the travelling? It is well understood that men are so unprincipled that they would do this.
70. *Chairman.*] Do you not think that if there is only one Government agency whereby labour can be obtained it has the effect of concentrating the unemployed round Sydney? Very likely it has.
71. Do you think that is a good state of things? No.
72. Is it a bad state of things? Yes. It has not the effect of concentrating men in Sydney to the extent it would have if the men engaged at the Bureau in Sydney were employed in Sydney. If there were relief works or anything of that kind it would concentrate men out of employment here from all parts of the country.
73. *Mr. Langwell.*] Was the Victorian Bureau conducted on similar lines to the Sydney Bureau? Yes; I furnished the superintendent with all the forms for the Bureau.
74. I suppose you are aware that the Victorian Government have decided to close their Bureau? I saw a statement to that effect in the newspaper.
75. *Chairman.*] I suppose you remember the relief works that were started in Sydney and upon which we spent an immense sum, and which did very little good? Yes.
76. I think the money was used to improve the private estates of certain individuals? Yes.
77. You would not advocate the establishment of a system of relief works here now? Certainly not similar to that which existed here some years ago. I should like at times to have some means by which I could test whether men would work or not, I mean some means of making them earn their relief before they got it.
78. Do you not think a relief work which could be made self-supporting by the exertions of the men would be a desirable thing? I do.
79. Have you inquired into any schemes of that character? I have thought over many schemes and I have read of many schemes.
80. Do you know anything of village settlement schemes? I am in favour of them from what I have read.
81. Do you know the particulars of the New Zealand village settlement scheme? I have not read the New Zealand Act, but from the reports I have read I am satisfied that the village settlement scheme has done a vast amount of good, and I have no doubt that a village settlement scheme would do good in this Colony.
82. You are aware that it is the corollary of the Labour Bureau? Yes.
83. The mere fact of finding out that a man is unemployed is insufficient to do him any material good, and unless you can find him employment the expense of maintaining the Bureau is unnecessary? It would be of no use to have the Bureau if the men did not get employment.
84. Although the fact has not been proved, still it is probable that the necessities of unemployed men have been made use of by certain employers to reduce the rate of wages? That may have been done.
85. Although you are not concerned in that, having no power one way or the other, do you not think some other way might be devised under which the toil of the men would be rewarded and they would be made independent of both employers and State? If you will refer to the latter part of my report you will see what I said on the subject.
86. Will you quote the passage? On page 2 of my report I wrote as follows:—  
 And there is little hope of prosperity until the people are fully employed. How to bring this about is one of the most important questions of the day.  
 Many of those endeavouring to solve the unemployed difficulty say, "Let the people go on the land." This seems a very simple method of settling the question, but it should be remembered that very few of the unemployed have any means. They would require to be assisted, and indeed provided for, for at least nine or twelve months by the Government; again, there are many of the unemployed who have no taste, desire, or idea of becoming farmers or agriculturists, and, without these characteristics, or the energy or perseverance to acquire them, are not likely to succeed if put on the land.  
 There are, however, a large number of others unemployed that, if they had the opportunity and the necessary assistance for a time, would not only succeed on the land themselves, but would be rearing families who would in time also become producers, at the same time making room for those engaged in other avenues of employment. I would respectfully submit the advisability, if the Government can see its way, to adopt some scheme of village settlement, by setting apart an area of suitable land convenient to markets, and surveyed in blocks (say) of 10 acres to 20 acres, which could be taken up on approved conditions, and under strict supervision, by those desirous of settling on the land.  
 I have no doubt if some such scheme could be carried out the result would be beneficial to a number of the unemployed and to the country. In this way dairy and poultry farming should be a large factor in absorbing the unemployed.
87. You are distinctly in favour of village settlements and strongly advocate their adoption? Yes.

- Mr. J. Creer. 88. *Mr. Wall.*] Have you considered the question of village settlements? Not very much.
- 4 May, 1893. 89. You have not gone into any details? No; I have written for a copy of the New Zealand Village Settlement Act.
90. In your capacity of Superintendent of the Labour Bureau you will submit a report to the Government on the measure? I shall.
91. Can you furnish a return of the number of persons who have been employed through the Bureau and have either been re-employed through the Bureau or are still registered on its books? I could not give the number.
92. *Mr. Rae.*] Do you keep a record of those persons who have been employed through the Bureau and who have come back to be re-employed? No.
93. *Mr. Wall.*] Is it not a fact that a number have been employed through the Bureau and have returned to the Bureau to seek for other employment? Yes.
94. You keep no record? No.
95. You stated that you have received some communications from persons who have been employed through the Bureau stating that it tended to reduce the rate of wages? No; I stated that some letters were received from employees stating that they did not get the wages they expected to get when they went to their employment.
96. I thought you stated that the operations of the Bureau had tended to reduce wages? We have not received any communication of that kind.
97. Have you had any correspondence from outside agencies seeking to relieve the labour market in Sydney? We have advertised throughout the whole of the Colony, and we have communicated with police magistrates, mayors, and other leading people throughout the Colony.
98. Have you made any suggestion in regard to the establishment of outside agencies in the various districts where men could register their names? No; some eight months ago something cropped up with respect to agencies, and I furnished the Colonial Secretary with a report.
99. Nothing further has been done? No.
100. Seeing that the Bureau is established to afford facilities to the people to obtain employment, do you not think that the fact of compelling men to register in Sydney must tend to concentrate labour in and around Sydney, if they have first to come here to seek employment? There is no doubt that if they must come to Sydney to register, in order to seek employment, it must tend to concentrate labour in Sydney.
101. Take the case of employers, if they have to apply to a central Bureau for labour, and the persons out of employment attend there every morning in search of employment, is it not possible that under a system of that kind a district may be flooded with a number of unemployed, when the wants of the district could be supplied locally? It could not be flooded. If a man did not want labour he would not apply. We should only send the requisite number if he did.
102. If men were not likely to come here to register, and persons seeking employees came here to obtain employment, it would have a tendency to send men into a district where local men could be employed if there were any means of knowing what men were out of employment? No doubt it would. It is possible that those persons out of employment in a district would not take work if it were offered. We have received letters to that effect.
103. Can you furnish the Committee with the cost of the Relief Department up to date, and the number of persons who have been relieved? Yes; it has cost £2,400.
104. Has the number on the books increased very much since the Bureau has started? Yes.
105. What is the number on your books at the present time? Nine thousand I think; I estimate that the number of unemployed in and around Sydney is from 5,000 to 6,000.
106. *Mr. Rae.*] How comes there to be 9,000 men on your books then? We have 9,000 names registered on our books; the registration goes on and the men go out to work.
107. *Mr. Wall.*] Do you not strike a man's name off when he goes out to work? No; we could deduct the number of those who have gone out to work from the total number registered.
108. *Chairman.*] I understood you to say that there were 9,000 unemployed men on your books now? No.
109. Have you any idea of the number? I will ascertain the number.
110. *Mr. Wall.*] Will you furnish a return showing the total cost incurred for free passes since the establishment of the Bureau, and the amount which has been refunded by the men? I shall procure the information.
111. You stated that you are in the habit of furnishing passes to persons engaged by labour agencies in the city? Yes; there are very few now, the reason probably being the introduction of the personal guarantee.
112. If a large number of persons came to the Bureau and stated that they were employed through an agency in the city, would you furnish them with passes? No. When I imagined that the agents were getting the cost of the fares of the men from the employers who engaged them, I demanded from the agents a guarantee to pay the amount of the fare previous to sending anyone. I hold them responsible for the payment of the money.
113. Will you furnish the Committee with the number of cases in which you have obtained these guarantees, and the amounts which you have received from the agents? Yes.
114. *Mr. Langwell.*] How many men, engaged through private agencies, have been sent on free passes obtained from the Labour Bureau? Two hundred and sixty-nine, and fares have been refunded to the amount of £130 6s. 3d.
115. How many passes would that amount cover? I can give the amount in each case. No refund was demanded till July last.
116. *Mr. Rae.*] How many of the 269 persons were sent through private offices before the guarantee was demanded? A considerable number.
117. *Mr. Langwell.*] You have not considered the Pastoralists' Union as a private registry office? Certainly not.
118. Why did you apply to Mr. Whitely King and Mr. Wilson to consult with the Acting Colonial Secretary and yourself if you did not consider the association a private registry office? Because they engaged so many men for different stations. They sent so many men with agreements that I thought the squatters could very well afford to pay the fares of the men.
119. Did you not think that they were in exactly the same position as registry offices? No; because they never sent me a man.
120. Mr. Whitely King never sent you a man? He never applied to me personally. He never wrote me a letter or sent a man to me.
- 121.

121. Don't you know that he sent all the men who applied to you with agreements to get free passes? Mr. J. Creer. I know that he never sent one of them.
122. How do you think they came there? They came of their own free will, because they had not the means to go to the stations. 4 May, 1893.
123. Do you know, for a fact, that he never recommended one man to go to you? I do.
124. That is a very strange statement to make? It is not very strange at all, because I know, from a letter he sent me, that he never recommended a man to come to me.
125. Mr. Rae.] Nor Mr. Wilson either? No. Mr. Whitely King wrote me a letter in which he says:—  
Under no circumstances have I authorised any men engaged by me to apply to you for passes, as I have been anxious to leave no ground for any charge that might be brought against the administration of your office such as have frequently been made, to the effect that the Labour Bureau is established in the interests of this organisation. It is true that several men have asked me for such letters, but I have always refused them. I have also received several applications for free passes into the country, but I have always informed applicants that we have not the power to grant any such concession, and that the only means by which they can reach the country on free passes is by the registration of their names with you, and some evidence of their ability to obtain work if sent to the country.
126. Mr. Langwell.] Why did you send for him to consider this matter? Seeing that a number of men came to me with agreements signed by Mr. Whitely King, I thought that it was only right that he should be consulted.
127. The fact of his name being attached to the agreements was sufficient without a letter or recommendation to get a man a free pass? No; it would have no more influence than your letters would, perhaps not quite so much.
128. How did these men get passes then? Because they had agreements to go to work. So far as I could ascertain they were destitute, and it was my duty, in my opinion, to send them to a place where they could obtain employment in the ordinary way.
129. Did any one of the 566 men sent to the different stations bring you a letter signed by anyone recommending them for a free pass? It is possible that they did.
130. Or was Mr. Whitely King's signature on the agreement sufficient to get them a free pass? No.
131. How did they get free passes? They had not means to get work, and when they produced an agreement showing that they had work to go to my duty was to send them to work, and not to keep them hanging round Sydney, and loafing. In many instances they paid £1 to obtain employment. Mr. Whitely King never influenced me at all.
132. The fact of his name being on the agreement showed you that it was *bonâ-fide*? Yes.
133. You have said that you do not make inquiries as to the current rate of wages when you are engaging anyone for a district? We know the current rate pretty well—we have had inquiries made all over the Colony.
134. From what sources do you get your information? From employees and employers—from almost all sources. We have nothing in the world to do with the wages. We never interfere with the wages.
135. If anyone in the country sends down for a number of men, you do not inquire as to the wages current in the district, but simply announce that so many men are wanted, and send them away? Whenever a man writes for a number of men, the letter is read, and the wages are as stated in many letters.
136. But suppose the wages are not stated in the letter? We have frequently written to know what wages are to be paid.
137. You do not make any inquiries as to the rates when men are out on strike before engaging men? No.
138. Have you ever discovered that you have sent men away to take the place of men at reduced wages? No.
139. You have not heard of that? The manager of a mine called the Curlewis applied for seven men about three weeks ago. His letter, in which he stated the rate of wages per ton and the day-work per yard, was read to the men, and seven men were sent up. We knew nothing of any strike or disagreement at the mine. We heard indirectly that when the men arrived there it was to work for a lower wage than he was offering to his old men. I believe some of the men remained and the others did not. The manager wrote to the Bureau and explained the whole matter. It was certainly a reduction on what he formerly paid.
140. Did you ever hear of a similar case occurring in the Bourke district? No.
141. Do you recollect sending sixty-eight men to Smith, Jones, and Finlayson, the contractors for the Nyngan-Cobar railway? It is very likely that we did.
142. You never made any inquiries or you never heard that they were sent to take 1s. a day less than the men engaged there were getting? No; we have sent a large number of men to this firm.
143. I am referring to a special lot who were sent on a particular day? I remember the case now. We know perfectly well that the wages that were offered to the men were current wages.
144. Where did you get that information? We had sent men previously to the firm, and we knew from the reports of these men that they were giving current wages.
145. You have stated that the circular which was issued by the Union was incorrect? The circular by implication is certainly incorrect. It implies that the men were all shearers.
146. You say that the numbers which are given in the circular are not correct? In the circular it is stated "for Nocoleche Station the credit is sixteen passes. At this station the wool-scouring is done by a contractor who engaged some ten of his men in Melbourne, agreeing to pay boat and rail fares to Bourke. The boat fare (10s. each) was paid all right, but the Labour Bureau supplied the trainage." That is incorrect.
147. How do you know it is? Because I know what men I sent. They were not Melbourne men at all. There were not sixteen men sent to Nocoleche Station. Only seven were shearers to start with. Of these men one was thirty years in New South Wales, one twenty-six years, one eleven years, one two months from Adelaide, one six years, one forty-five years, one ten years, one fifteen years, one two years, one ten years, one twelve years, one eight years, one four years. That part of the circular is untrue from beginning to end, and so it is everywhere else as far as figures are concerned. They also state "of the twenty-six credited to Fort Bourke, fully one-half were New Zealand shearers engaged by the shed overseer, a wool-classer, from that colony." The implication is that the wool-classer brought his men over from New Zealand and that I sent them to Fort Bourke, whereas only two of them came from New Zealand.
148. Mr. Rae.] Have you any guarantee that they gave correct particulars as to where they came from? Of course, a man may tell me a lie, but these men were registered on my books long before these engagements were made.

- Mr. J. Creer. 149. *Mr. Langwell.*] I do not find one shearer among the names on this list; you did not send anyone as shearers at all—but they are all shed hands? Yes; we did.
- 4 May, 1893. 150. How many? Fourteen shearers out of the twenty-six. The return which you hold in your hand was prepared to show that the men did not come from New Zealand, but the return from which I am quoting these figures shows their occupations.
151. In regard to the number of years you state the men have been in the Colony, if you were told that the information was wrong you would hardly believe it? I should hesitate to believe it; I do not see why men should state an untruth to enable them to register in my books. The registration was not done to enable them to get to Fort Bourke, but it was done long before the engagements were made.
152. *Mr. Rae.*] All of them? I could not say that. No doubt I have been imposed on by some men. A man may come from New Zealand or Adelaide and tell me that he is a resident of New South Wales. Men, as a rule, do not come to me for a pass before they register. The first thing they do is to register.
153. You did not reply in any way to the circular which Mr. Hall and Mr. Wood sent you? They did not send me a circular as they should have done. It was very cowardly on their part not to do so.
154. It was sent to somebody else, and then sent on to you? I got one. I think that when they were making allegations against the Bureau they should have had the manliness to send me one, and then I could have answered it.
155. You did not make any answer because you did not get a circular direct? It is not likely that I would answer them under the circumstances.
156. It was in May last that I understood you to say the meeting took place between Mr. Whitely King and Mr. Wilson and Mr. Suttor and yourself? No; at the end of June, because we commenced the refund business in July.
157. There were not a great many shearers left here then? A great many.
158. Not nearly as many for the Bourke District as there would be for the other districts? The great bulk of shearers that went through the Bureau were for the Bourke District.
159. The principal part of them went away before the refund system was begun? There would be a large number for that place.

TUESDAY, 9 MAY, 1893.

Present:—

MR. EWING, MR. LANGWELL, MR. RAE,		MR. HOUGHTON, MR. MCGOWEN, MR. WADDELL,
MR. WALL.		

J. D. FITZGERALD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Joseph Creer, Superintendent of Government Labour Bureau, recalled and further examined:—

- Mr. J. Creer. 160. *Chairman.*] Have you procured for the Committee the information which you promised to obtain at its last meeting? I have prepared the following return which gives the information that was asked for by the members of the Committee:—
- 9 May, 1893.

Total number registered from the 18th February, 1892, to 31st August, 1892, when re-registration commenced .....	13,723
Number sent to work for the same period .....	5,972
Leaving at this date, 31st August, on the books as unemployed .....	7,751
Total number of registrations from 31st August to 6th May, 1893 .....	7,070
Total number of tickets re-issued to those remaining on the books at 31st August.....	2,805
	9,805
Total number sent to work from 31st August to 6th May .....	3,070
Leaving at this date, on the books as unemployed .....	6,805
Total number sent to work from 18th February, 1892, to 6th May, 1893 .....	9,042
Sent away from private registry offices previous to refunds being enforced .....	97
Sent away from private registry offices since date of refunds being enforced, 5th July .....	172
	269
	£ s. d.
Amount received as refund on the 172 passes.....	130 15 3
Railway passes to the end of April, 1893.....	9,774 18 8
Steamer „ „ .....	367 5 10
Total.....	£10,142 4 6
Amount received as refunds to date .....	£1,474 11 10
Gross total received, exchange about £17 10s. For the last three or four months the average number registering daily, 36. May 8th (yesterday), 77 registered. Average per week coming from the other colonies:—Victoria, 14; South Australia, 3; New Zealand 6; Queensland, 6.	
Total number of families applying since the commencement of relief .....	1,744
Weekly average of families at present relieved .....	200
Total, children (say).....	6,468
Weekly average at present of rations .....	475
Total to 6th May, 1893—	
Rations .....	35,537½
Amount of cost .....	£2,665 6s. 3d.

161. *Mr. Ewing.*] You regard the Bureau, I presume, simply as a place where employers or those desiring employment can get it? Yes; they get more than information, they get employment.
162. It is virtually a place, I suppose, where employers wanting men and men wanting employment can register their wants? Yes.
163. You have nothing to do with the rates of wages? Nothing, whatever. 164.

164. How do you come to interfere with regard to men who have refused employment and who wish to obtain employment subsequently? We interfere in this way; yesterday, for instance, a man whose wife and family are getting relief was sent to work, and we were informed by a letter that he refused to work. I caused a letter to be written to his employer asking whether he had worked or not, or whether he had got work to do in any other part of the district, because I thought it would be unfair on my part to relieve his wife and family when he was working. Again at times there are men who will refuse to work. The generality of these men are what I term loafers—men who will take everything they can get from the Bureau in the form of relief, but will not work to earn it. I have to exercise a great deal of power sometimes to make these men go to work, both for their own good and the good of their families. I have always regarded it as unfair to the State to keep the family of a man who will not accept work when it is offered to him. I use discretionary power, but I never “black list” a man. I do not allow a man’s wife and children to starve, and that is the order I got in respect to granting relief.
165. Having made up your mind as to a man’s character, how does he stand; suppose you have come to the conclusion that a man does not want work, how do you act? A man of that class very seldom comes to the Bureau afterwards, he clears.
166. It is forced upon you to decide whether a man is fit or not? Yes; whenever a man is engaged to go out we send a letter to his employer, asking him to write and inform us as to his character, and if the character we receive is a good one it stands for the man. We should know the man if he should come back to the Bureau. We are able by this means to recommend a man or not to an employer.
167. In your opinion should a man who is going to work know exactly the surroundings in connection with that work? Yes, he does. The letters are read to the men exactly as we receive them, and it is for them to accept or reject.
168. Do you think that a man who goes to take the place of a man on strike knows all the surroundings? He knows all we know about it.
169. Do you think it is wise that the Government should furnish men with a knowledge of industrial troubles? I do not know if the Government could. There might be trouble on and nobody know of it.
170. Do you think that things would be improved by the Government taking notice of industrial disturbances, and permitting them to be made known when a man is applying for employment? I do not know what the Government could do in a case of that kind. When a strike takes place it is pretty well known amongst the men. In fact they may know when we do not know.
171. *Mr. Langwell.*] In making an inquiry as to the state of the labour market in a district, have you ever received information that there were more men unemployed than were required to do the work in a district? Frequently.
172. Has that ever prevented you from sending men from the Bureau to the district? No.
173. You still send men? For this reason we do: We have the letters from the Police Magistrate or the Mayor, or Town Clerk, stating that there are a number of men in the district unemployed; perhaps a month or two afterwards we receive an application from persons wanting men; we read the application to the men; they accept and they go.
174. Independent of the information you have received that there are a number of unemployed men already there? Yes; a number of men have desired to go away to certain districts, and I have told them that from information I have received by communication there are hundreds of men out of employment there, and that it is of no use for them to go there. I give them the information regularly according to the communications which are received.
175. You received a petition last year from Bourke signed by over 700 unemployed there? I do not remember.
176. Do you not remember receiving a petition which was presented to the Premier and by him referred to you? I may have, but I do not remember the circumstance. I received a circular from the Colonial Treasurer stating that there were a number of unemployed at Grafton, and giving the names of the men.
177. The petition to which I refer I saw on your table when your offices were in the old building? It is very likely you did. Perhaps it was sent to me to make some statement on it.
178. The fact of the petition being presented by 750 unemployed men at Bourke did not prevent you from sending men to Bourke afterwards? It would not if an employer wrote for men.
179. Was it or is it the intention of the Bureau to confine its actions to this Colony only, or do you send men out of the Colony? Not out of the Colony.
180. You do not engage men for any place out of the Colony? No.
181. I think you stated on Thursday that it is a customary thing when a man is engaged, and a ticket is granted to him, to send an order on his employer to pay the fare out of his first month’s wages? We send the order that the man signs.
182. In all cases? Yes, where there is an employer.
183. You do not send anybody on his mere word, but he has to produce a letter or an agreement? No. There are cases where I have sent a man on the recommendation of a Member of Parliament who perhaps was acquainted with him and knew that he could get work.
184. We all know that a Member’s recommendation is sufficient to get a man a free pass, but an individual applying himself would not get a free pass? It would depend on circumstances. I would take the circumstances of the case into consideration, and I might be inclined to grant him a free pass. For instance, three men who have been discharged from Government offices came to me yesterday, and stated that they wished to go prospecting. The circumstances of their case were such that I thought it was my place to grant them a free pass. They all guaranteed to refund the money. I sent them to George’s Plains.
185. Is it not the rule to send anyone who applies? No.
186. You keep a record of every person you send out from the Bureau? Yes.
187. And you also keep the letters which they produce when they apply for a pass? Yes.
188. Do you remember sending a man named Vernon, to Bourke in January last? Yes.
189. Did he present a letter when he applied for a pass? He did.
190. Can you produce the letter? I believe I can. He got a guarantee, and I think a letter of recommendation from a Mr. Drayton, but it turned out to be a forgery.
191. Was the forgery on the part of Vernon? Yes. It was a very clever forgery; it deceived me at any rate. I have gone into the matter thoroughly.



- Mr. J. Creer. 192. You have stated both on Thursday and to-day that you invariably send along the order signed by the employee for the amount of his fare to be deducted out of his first month's wages? Yes; unless it is guaranteed by somebody here.
- 9 May, 1893. 193. Is not this the order which was signed by Vernon? It is.
194. What date does it bear? The 25th January.
195. Can you explain the reason why it was not posted from the Bureau till the 19th April? This may be a reminder.
196. It is not a reminder, but the original order? I cannot explain why it was not posted till the 19th April. The clerk is supposed to send the order away on the night the man goes, and as a rule the order goes by the same mail as the man. There may have been some season for detaining this order, but I do not know of any at present.
197. You stated that his guarantee was supposed to be signed by Mr. Drayton, but the signature is a forgery, will you explain why you sent this to Mr. Chapman at Bourke? Because Mr. Chapman was the man who was going to employ Vernon. The letter you have is the letter he produced at the Bureau, stating that he would get employment from Mr. Chapman, of the *Western Herald*. We have had a letter from Mr. Chapman on this matter.
198. How long since? Two or three days. It took some time to get the particulars from Mr. Drayton. We had to find out from Mr. Drayton that the signature was a forgery. We applied to Mr. Drayton for a refund of the fare.
199. You do not know anything of Vernon's whereabouts? No.
200. Would you prosecute him if you did? We might, if we got the information, prosecute him on a charge of obtaining a free pass on false pretences.
201. Don't you think it advisable to do so? I do.
202. I am led to believe that this is of daily occurrence? Nothing of the kind.
203. If I can bring a lot more cases to prove that it is? You cannot bring many, there may be a few. I dare say I am imposed on by some people.
204. *Mr. Houghton.*] Mr. Drayton denies that the signature is his? Yes; he admits that the man wanted him to sign it. He says the man was working at *Truth* office, and asked him to sign the guarantee form, and to give him a letter of reference to Mr. Chapman, whom he knew very well. I took the signature on the papers to be the signature of Mr. Drayton. When Mr. Chapman wrote down to say that he knew nothing about Vernon, and that he was not responsible for the payment of his fare, we then applied to Mr. Drayton, who denied that he had signed any guarantee; we sent him the guarantee we received with his signature, and he then explained the whole case. We have explained the case to Mr. Chapman.
205. A charge of forgery would lie against Vernon? Yes.
206. *Mr. Langwell.*] Would it be much trouble for you to get a list of men recommended by any particular gentleman? No.
207. Will you furnish the Committee at its next sitting with the names of the men recommended by Mr. Willis? Yes; I have often refused him. I refused him two days ago.
208. Have you ever heard of selectors and such persons getting free passes from the Labour Bureau in Sydney on the recommendation of Members of Parliament? I do not know of any cases. I do not remember a man as a selector ever applying for a pass to go to the country.
209. But you would not know that he was a selector? He would tell me that he was going to work in the country.
210. You say you have not engaged anyone at the Bureau, or passed anyone through the Bureau who had been engaged to go to another colony? I have never granted a pass to anyone to go to another colony. I am not supposed to grant a pass to any other colony.
211. Not for anyone to go out of the Colony? No.
212. I could show you that a number of men, on an agreement, have gone through the Bureau out of the Colony into Queensland? They have not got a pass out of the Colony.
213. They got a pass to go as far as our railways would take them and they have been engaged here to go out of the Colony? That I do not deny. For instance a number of men may go through Bourke in the shearing season to Queensland. The railway would carry them only as far as Bourke. I never grant a pass out of the Colony.
214. They might be engaged to work in the Colony? I do not see any harm in that; I would do that; I have done so. There are not many cases of that kind.
215. You stated on Thursday last that Messrs. Hall and Wood have made a mistake in their circular in stating that 1,058 men had been sent to the Bourke District? To the Western District. If you will refer to their circular you will see that they mention the Western District.
216. You say that 1,058 men have not been sent to the Bourke District? What do you call the Bourke District?
217. I call the Bourke Electorate the Bourke District? No.
218. Have you any idea as to how many men have been sent to the Bourke District alone? No; I do not know the boundaries of the district. In our return we give the number of men sent to the Western District.
219. You took the whole of the Western Land Division for the Western Division? I think so.
220. Do you know that nearly the whole of the men who have engaged for the Western District have gone into the Bourke district? They have gone into the Western District.
221. Not necessarily? They have gone up to Dubbo.
222. I see that Messrs. Hall and Wood, in their circular, say the Bourke District? This return means the Western District.
223. You stated on Thursday that the numbers which they quoted in their circular as to the passes issued for the Western District, but not for Bourke District, were incorrect? I did not say anything of the kind. I said that the return applied to the Western District, and that their remarks as to the men sent to a station having come from New Zealand were incorrect. I said that their statement that a number of men came from Melbourne and paid their steamer fare to Sydney and that I sent them on to their work was incorrect. I also said that their statement that half the number of the men who went to Fort Bourke station came from New Zealand was incorrect.
224. According to the information which you have? Yes, as their names are registered. 225.

225. You do not think it would be advisable to establish an agency of the Bureau in the different districts? I did not say that at all. Perhaps it would be advisable. I should like to see the system tried.
226. Did you not say on Thursday that agencies had proved to be a failure in Victoria? I did say so and I spoke on the authority of the Superintendent of the Victorian Bureau.
227. You stated that they found in Victoria that by the time an employer had sent down to the central Bureau and got information about the labour market in his district he had got men there? I did not say that exactly. I said that the delay in sending from the district to the head-office might be of such a character that the employment would be filled up and that the men who would go from the head-office would find that the work was filled through that delay.
228. That through the delay it was filled by the men in the district? That it might be filled by men from somewhere and that men would be sent from the head-office to this place as well.
229. *Mr. Wall.*] You regard the Labour Bureau as a medium for affording employment for the people only? Yes.
230. You read the letters you receive from the employers, and if any men avail themselves of the opportunity to go you send them on to the place irrespective of any consideration as to whether there are people available in the district or not? Yes.
231. It does not enter into your consideration to ascertain the condition of the labour market in the particular district to which you send any men? It enters into my mind. I know perfectly well the state of the market in the various districts.
232. You send men on just the same? Yes; if an employer writes for five or ten men his letter is read, and if the men accept we send them. There may be 101 reasons why employers send to us, although there are men unemployed in the district.
233. With regard to facilities for employing people locally, you have no regular organised mode of giving employment outside your Sydney office? I have no mode of giving employment at all except that I supply those who apply to me.
234. There is no other means of people obtaining employment through the Bureau other than through the head-office at Sydney? That is so; we get a list of the various contracts let by the Public Works Department every week, and if I see that men are likely to be wanted at a place, I immediately correspond with the contractor, and inform him that if he wants men we have any number of men of the class he wants awaiting work at the Bureau. We send out thousands of circulars to all parts of the country.
235. If you hear of any work likely to be opened up in any country district you communicate with the district, and endeavour to obtain employment for those registered at the Bureau? Yes.
236. Provided that there were a vast number of unemployed in a particular district, they would not be able to avail themselves of your efforts unless they registered through the Bureau here? Yes, they would. Many of them write from the country, to be registered here, and we send them forms to fill up.
237. If any people in the district where a work was to be opened up desired to avail themselves of the benefits afforded by the Bureau, they would require to communicate with the Bureau here? Yes.
238. You have no local offices through which they could obtain that employment? No.
239. As regards extending the operations of the Bureau, have you any idea of the probable cost of establishing some agency for the registration of persons who are seeking employment outside the Bureau? No; I have not taken the matter into consideration. I do not know where they would be established.
240. Don't you think that if you had an agency in the various districts which could be cheaply conducted it would be of very great benefit in affording employment to local persons, and would not have the effect, which many people think the Bureau has, of centering people in Sydney seeking employment? There is no doubt that it would.
241. You have had a good deal of experience in connection with labour movements? Yes.
242. Do you think the Bureau has afforded extra facilities for giving employment? I am sure that it has.
243. Have you ever heard that in the registry offices in Sydney certain unjust demands are made upon persons applying for or obtaining situations? Yes; I have heard of a number of cases.
244. They have to agree to pay a portion of their first wage to the registry office before they obtain the right to go to a place? Yes.
245. You stated the other day that you had furnished a number of persons employed at the labour agencies in this city with a free pass to enable them to reach their situations—do you know any cases where that practice has been resorted to? Yes.
246. Do you think it is desirable that the Labour Bureau should assist labour agencies to carry on a reprehensible practice of that kind? I do not. I never attempt to assist a labour agent. But I attempt to assist the people who are victimised by the labour agents taking their last shilling to get them a job and then possibly leaving them penniless and homeless and unable to get to their work. In such cases I have stepped in and sent them to their work.
247. If the Bureau furnishes a pass to these persons to enable them to reach the employment into which they have entered through the medium of the labour agents and in respect of which they have been victimised, does not that assist them in some degree? It does in some degree, but what is to become of the poor people otherwise. Are they to become a burden on the State? Only a fortnight ago a man with his wife and child came to me and said that they had been engaged by a registry office to go as a married couple at 27s. a week. I sent them back to the labour agent to get a guarantee that he would be responsible for the repayment of the fares, but he would not sign a guarantee. The people were homeless and had not a house to sleep in; they had work to go to if they could get to the place, and I undertook to send them, taking an order on their employer for the amount of the fares.
248. If persons in the country who are employing people through the labour agencies in Sydney knew that those persons could not reach their situations unless they were employed through the Labour Bureau, don't you think it would have the effect of inducing employers to make their applications to the Bureau in the first instance? It might do. I am quite certain that it has done in hundreds of cases. If there were no Bureau they would go to the agents, but in consequence of its existence they come direct to the Bureau.
249. These employees can reach their destinations with the same facility through being employed through the labour agents as they could through being employed through the Bureau? It is not so easy for the simple reason that I demand of the agents a guarantee that the fare will be refunded.
250. Is that a guarantee irrespective of whether they have any situation or not? Yes.

- Mr. J. Creer. 251. But, notwithstanding the guarantee, do not you think that it is giving an advantage to private labour agents that they did not have before the Bureau was established? There is no doubt that it does assist them, if they can get so much from a person for finding him employment and leave him stranded in the street when he cannot get to his work. I do not assist for the sake of the labour agents but for the people's sake.
- 9 May, 1893. 252. Before the Bureau was established they could not send men on to their employers at the expense of the Government? Unless the men or the employers paid it.
253. Mr. Houghton.] How did the men employed through private registry offices get to their destinations in the country before the Bureau was established? As far as I understand the rule adopted by private registry offices was that either the person accepting a situation had to get to his work at his own cost or the employer had to remit his fare.
254. And was it the rule for the employer in such a case to deduct the amount of his fare from his wages? Yes.
255. Was that almost the invariable practice? I think it was, I have read scores of agreements. The rule was that if a man remained with his employers for a certain time he would forego the cost of his fare, but if he did not stay that time it would be deducted from his wages.
256. In your evidence at the last meeting you said you could not give the number of men sent to each district, but that you could give the number sent to the Bourke District; does not the report which you have produced give the number of men who have been sent to each district? Substantially it does. I do not remember saying that I could not give the information. I could supply the figures for each district.
257. Will you explain the *modus operandi* which is followed in the engaging of men? Every morning after I have gone through my letters all applications are posted on a black board, half an hour or a quarter of an hour before Mr. Bloxham goes on to the platform to select the men to fill the applications; he calls out that certain men are wanted for so and so; he reads the letter to the men, giving all the information in his possession; he then looks at their references and judges as to their fitness to fill the situations; the men who are not fit for the situations go down, and the men who are fit ballot for the situations.
258. Do you receive any complaints from the men who are booked at the Bureau as to the manner in which the selections are made? There have been one or two complaints. There was a complaint made to me yesterday, but it was quite groundless. A certain employer wrote that he wanted a certain man, and that he will take no other—he may have employed the man before; and the name of that man is put on the board so that he can see it, and asked to come up. Again, we post on the board the names of a number of men required to see me or Mr. Bloxham. The men in the yard when they see the names on the board imagine that those persons are picked for certain work. It is nothing of the kind. No preference is given to any man, except in this respect, that if a man with a large family is receiving relief from the Bureau, and he is suitable for a situation, we endeavour, if possible, to give him employment for his family's sake.
259. How many men are engaged on the staff of the Bureau? There are myself, Mr. Bloxham, three clerks, a messenger who assists Mr. Bloxham in the selections, and a caretaker. Then for the relief branch there are a clerk, who receives 8s. 6d. a day, and another clerk, who gets £1 a week to assist.
260. What salary does each officer receive? I get £400 a year; Mr. Bloxham, £300 a year; the clerks get 8s. 6d. a day; the messenger, 5s. 10d. a day, and the caretaker, 10s. a week.
261. What are the working hours of the clerks? From 9.30 to 5, or thereabouts.
262. Is anything in the shape of overtime paid to any members of the staff? The only overtime we have had, so far, was in preparing the return which was asked for by Mr. Langwell.
263. Has it not been the custom for a long time for one of the staff to see men under engagement away by train or steamer? It is always done.
264. Don't you recognise that as overtime, if it is done outside the ordinary office hours? We arrange with a man. If a man goes to see three or four men off by steamer, he gets 1s. 6d. for it, and the caretaker whenever he sees men go away by train gets 1s. for it.
265. If a member of your staff had to see men off by three trains starting at different hours, would he receive one fee of 1s.? We never have anything of that kind.
266. No case of men leaving by three trains? No; we may have a man going away by the morning train, but that is very rare. In nearly every case our men go away by the 8 o'clock p.m. train.
267. You stated in your evidence the other day, that from the 1st of the present month you had stopped the issue of free passes to unemployed men at Broken Hill? Yes; except in urgent cases.
268. What would you consider urgent cases? The Police Magistrate would inquire into the urgency of the case, and would communicate with me. I may mention that 1,000 men have been sent away from Broken Hill who were not given in our figures at all.
269. It is computed that there are 2,000 unemployed men in destitute circumstances in Broken Hill. By what means can they possibly get away in order to seek employment elsewhere if you stop the issue of passes to them? I will admit that there is nothing of the kind. When I was at Broken Hill I took particular note of the number of men who were unemployed, and taking into consideration the number who have been sent away since I left, certainly, the unemployed when I was there should have all been sent away, unless a great number of unemployed have been created since I left. We have not received 1s. from any man who has been sent away from Broken Hill.
270. You will admit, I think, that the men you sent away were not actually engaged? A great many of them were.
271. Is it not the fact that you sent away a large number to South Australia in search of employment? A great many of them did.
272. How could you expect a guarantee from a man whom you sent out of the Colony in search of employment? Why could we not expect a guarantee from them as well as from anyone else?
273. But if a man had no employment to go to, and he was in destitute circumstances, you granted a free pass? If a man got to work, surely he ought to refund his fare. The agreement he signed was to refund when he got employment.
274. There are no avenues of employment for the 2,000 unemployed men who are stated, according to a newspaper telegram last week, to be in destitute circumstances at Broken Hill? They must be getting unemployed continually up there. It must be because the work has lessened.

275. Is not the work lessening up there through retrenchment in nearly all the mines? That must be the reason. Mr. J. Creer.
276. You have stated that notwithstanding that you have received information that there are a number of unemployed persons in a district, if you receive applications for men to go there you send them? Yes. 9 May, 1893.
277. You will admit, I think, that that is a very pernicious system? It may have its ill effects, but surely if a man writes to me for men, no matter where he writes from, and men are here wanting work, am I not there to send the men to work? When we have received a communication from a district where we know there were a large number of unemployed we have very often written to the applicants, and the answers we got were that they would not take the local men, but that they wanted men from the Bureau.
278. In those cases if you refused to supply them, they would be compelled to take local men? I do not know.
279. Suppose the Bureau refused to supply men in such cases, do you think the employers would apply to private registry offices, and be served? I am sure they would; and they do.
280. You have stated that the Superintendent of the Victorian Bureau urged as a reason why the branches were not a success, that a man would send first to the head office, and that his application would be sent to the branch in the district before his wants could be supplied; is there any necessity for him to send to the head office? That is the system they had. The superintendent explained that the delay did not meet the circumstances of the unemployed, and that a branch was of little or no benefit to the men themselves. I should have stated last week, when I was referring to the establishment of the Victorian Bureau, that it follows a very different system of registration to that which we follow. In each case a man goes to the Bureau to register his name, but at the Melbourne Bureau the men are asked, "what wages will you take?" I heard a man say in reply to this question, "Half-a-crown a week—anything you like—my food." We have nothing to do with the wages at all.
281. That is the difference between the two systems? Yes.
282. Do you know anything of the working of the New Zealand Labour Bureau? No more than I have read in the newspapers.
283. You are aware that in New Zealand the head of the police in every small town is an agent of the central Bureau? Yes.
284. If we had a branch in each centre of population, where men might be employed locally, do you not think it would be infinitely better than the present system of compelling employers to send to Sydney for any men they require? There is no doubt that it would afford a more ready opportunity to local unemployed men if there were branch offices at which they could register, and know if any work were obtainable.
285. You would recommend the establishment of branch offices, would you not? Yes.
286. You think it would be the means of greatly increasing the advantages of the Bureau? Yes.
287. You remember that shortly after the Bureau was instituted last year, the unemployed in Grafton enrolled themselves with the Mayor of the city, that he in his turn forwarded a list of the unemployed in the town to the Member of the district, Mr. John See, and that their representative in his turn sent that list on to you? Yes.
288. Did you, after getting that list, receive any applications for men, or comply with any applications from men to work in that district, and send them there from Sydney? No. I do not think we ever sent a man there. We have had one application from Grafton, but it was received a long time after that from the railway contractors.
289. If the unemployed in each town were to enrol themselves in a similar way, and the mayor were to send a list of the unemployed on to you every month, and you received applications from men to work in the district, you would refer the applicants to the mayors of the respective towns, and allow them to take the men they require from the local register? Certainly. I would forward the applications to the branch office to be dealt with there.
290. Suppose a man is engaged in Sydney to work in Queensland, and you grant a free pass to enable him to get as far as the border of this Colony, what guarantee have you that he will refund the fare? That has only been done in the case of men going to shear, where, perhaps, the station was situated on the borders of Queensland, and the nearest route would be to Bourke by rail. We would take an order from the men on the station manager for a refund of the fare to Bourke.
291. Would you accept the guarantee of a station manager living in another colony? We would get our money from the station. I have issued a pass in several cases to enable a man to get to a station just over the border in Queensland.
292. In every case, before issuing a pass, you require a guarantee of the refund of the fare from the man, notwithstanding that the station to which he is going may be in Queensland, or in another colony? Yes. It is very rarely that we are asked to send men to Queensland, or any other colony. Last year I was not aware where the stations were situated, but I am getting a little more conversant with their locations now. I do not think the fact that a station is in Queensland should prevent me from issuing a pass to a man to go as far as Bourke if he has work to do at that station.
293. Do you know whether the mechanics in the community enrol themselves on the books of the Bureau? I know they do.
294. To any appreciable extent? In very large numbers.
295. *Mr. Rae.*] Who pays the 1s. 6d. that the clerk receives for accompanying men to the train or the steamer—the men or the Department? It has been put on in about two cases—it is stopped now—it is paid out of petty cash.
296. Is it not the fact that a considerable number of men were sent by steamer for the Lismore-Tweed railway contract, and that they had to sign an order for 1s. 6d. above the amount of their steamer fare? Not one of them had to.
297. *Mr. M'Gowen.*] Did they have to sign an order for 2s. 6d. above the £1 that the Bureau paid for them? No.
298. *Mr. Rae.*] Did these men pay anything above their fare, or sign any guarantee? I was at Broken Hill at the time they went; but I understand from Mr. Bloxham that the men, forty-five of them, were charged 25s. each, which is the current steamer fare, but that, after charging them that fare, the owners of the boat offered to take them for £1 each, because of the number that were going. The correspondence will

Mr. J. Creer. will show that it was the intention of Mr. Bloxham to refund the men the difference of 5s., but, unfortunately for the Government, not one of them, I think, has paid his fare. To send a man by steamer is a different thing from sending a man by railway. The former is a cash transaction, and the other is not. I suppose, Mr. Bloxham looked to getting as great a return for the cash outlay as he could. With respect to a charge of 1s. 6d. each being made for seeing the men off, no such thing was done in this case.

9 May, 1893.

299. Has it been done in any other case? It has been done in other cases since. I allow a man 1s. 6d. to go down to a steamer to see that these men take their berths. We do not give them their tickets, but we see the men go on board and we hand the tickets to the stewards. It takes the clerk two hours sometimes to see the men go off by a steamer. If five men went by a steamer one charge of 1s. 6d. would be made for the lot.

300. Had the men to find the 1s. 6d. in cash or was it added on to the guarantee? It was added to their account.

301. *Mr. Langwell.*] Were the forty-five men who went by steamer charged 1s. 6d. each, or did you charge 1s. 6d. for the lot? It was not charged at all in that case.

302. *Mr. Rae.*] Suppose a number of men went away when the practice was in vogue, was each person charged 1s. 6d., or would they be charged 1s. 6d. in all? I think, only 1s. 6d. altogether. I do not think the charge has been made in three cases. When four or five men go away one of them is a kind of ganger, and it may be charged to that man.

303. Have these occasional charges been made only in the case of men going away by steamer? That is all.

304. They have never been made in any case where the men went by rail? No.

305. Have the men in any case, other than the two or three instances you spoke of, whether they went by steamer or by rail, been charged or signed a guarantee for any amount above the actual fare? Not that I am aware of.

306. You could not be perfectly certain of what has been done by others? I could not be certain that a man might not do such a thing, but I can see no reason for his doing so.

307. No one has any authority for doing so? No; I cannot see what motive a man would have for making a charge.

308. It is entirely within your own discretion to say whether these charges should be made or not? The 1s. 6d. was charged in my absence.

309. The Department had to pay cash to send the forty-five men away by steamer to the Lismore-Tweed railway contract? Yes.

310. Did the steamship company voluntarily reduce the fare or were they asked to do so by Mr. Bloxham? I cannot very well say. I think that in view of so many men going, an offer was made to carry them for a reduced fare. Mr. Bloxham will be able to give full information on that matter. It should be borne in mind that not one of them has yet paid a shilling towards his fare.

311. Do you assume that because a certain number of men will not pay their fares it is a legitimate thing to put an extra 5s. on them all in the belief that those who do pay may help to make up the bad debts of those who do not? We do not do it, that was the only case where it was done. At the least 500 men applied to go, but we refused to send them. A letter came back immediately stating that there was no employment, and that there were thousands of men there. A great many men went on their own account, and paid their own fares.

312. The men whom you sent were charged an extra 5s.? Yes; but they never paid it.

313. Is your salary fixed by the Colonial Secretary, and are the salaries of your staff in any way fixed by yourself—have you any power to lower or fix a salary? No. The Bureau is only a sub-department; Mr. Critchett Walker is my immediate chief, and everything has to be submitted to him.

314. Have you any power to discharge? Yes.

315. You could discharge any subordinate? I could discharge a servant at any time, and appoint one in his place, I suppose.

316. Could you increase or diminish the staff? I should not attempt to do so. I should only make a recommendation.

317. Do you think the whole of the present staff are necessary in order to properly conduct the Bureau on its present basis? All I can say is that the unemployed are increasing so much that we are kept fully employed.

318. How long is it since the unemployed commenced to increase; has it been a constantly increasing business? No; some months ago there was a decrease, and then they began to increase. Seventy-seven men were registered yesterday—that is the largest registration for many months.

319. I suppose that in the shearing and harvesting season there is a decrease, and with the approach of winter there is an increase? Yes.

320. A report has appeared stating that a certain number have been sent out to work. Does that represent the gross number who were sent out to work, or does it represent only those who retained their employment? Suppose, for instance, I get a job through the Bureau, but find that for some reason or other the work will not be suitable, and I decline to start; would my name still be entered on your books as having obtained employment through the Bureau? If you went up the country “yes,” because you would obtain a pass; but if it were a local job “no,” because if we got a report from your employer that you did not start you would not be booked.

321. Suppose the employer did not report? We do not book until we get his report. Every pass is booked.

322. Is there any obligation on the part of an employer to report to the Bureau if there is no ticket to guarantee; suppose you simply send a man out to a job, has the employer to report that the man has made his appearance? No. There are very few employers who will not. Suppose a man comes up and says that he wants a man to garden, or to be generally useful. We may select three men whose references are pretty equal; the three men go down to the applicant, he will make a selection, and he will then tear off a slip at the bottom of the circular we send, and fill in his name, and that man is booked.

323. The others would not appear on the books at all, other than as applicants? That is all.

324. Suppose a man and his wife were sent up country as a married couple to a station, and they had a family; is it not the fact that you count the whole number as having been sent to work by the Bureau? No.

325. Is it to be taken as literally true then that every individual who has gone through the Bureau, and who was guaranteed as having got employment, really obtained employment? With the exception of the 269 men who were sent to us from the registry offices for a pass, we take credit for this number because we issued the passes, every one of the number. Mr. J. Creer.  
9 May, 1893.
326. Of course, you took credit for any men who came from the office of the Pastoralists' Union with a signed agreement? Yes; every pass is booked.
327. Wherever a pass is booked the man is credited with having obtained employment through the agency of the Bureau? Yes.
328. In no case otherwise? No.
329. Suppose a man obtains employment and leaves it, either almost immediately or after a trial of a few hours or days, and he comes back to the Bureau, and is sent out somewhere else, the Bureau, I understand, would be credited with having sent him out on each occasion? Yes.
330. And also with those who go into the country with free passes, whether they happen to get work or not? Yes.
331. I suppose then you will admit that the return of the number of men who have obtained employment through the agency of the Bureau, is only reliable in the sense that they were sent through the Bureau, but is not reliable in the sense that the men have obtained employment? I do not admit anything of the kind. I say the figures in the return are reliable.
332. As far as you are aware? I say they are reliable. Not a large number, but a very small number on arrival at their destination may refuse to work.
333. Irrespective of the few who arrive at their destination and refuse to take their employment, there are others, I understand, who get free passes and are sent out, but you have no absolute knowledge that they have any employment to refuse or accept? I am not aware of any man who has gone out who has not given evidence sufficient to show that he will have work to do.
334. Suppose I were to send a man down to you with a letter stating that I believed he had reasonable opportunity of getting work, you would take that letter as reasonable evidence that he would get work? Not in every case; I have refused a number.
335. Have you in all cases got reasonable evidence that a man will get work when he applied for a pass? If a man can show me something I can accept as proving that he has work to go to, I will send him.
336. What would you accept; what is your definition of "reasonable evidence"? The most definite evidence would be a letter from an employer stating that he had engaged him.
337. What would be the least evidence you would take; what would you consider "reasonable evidence" when you had not an absolute certainty? It is impossible to say. I judge each application on its merits, and I am a pretty good judge of human nature. I do not accept everything a Member of Parliament tells me, for I know that men go to Members and tell them lies. I question each man, and I find out what a Member of Parliament would not, because he would not go to the trouble to inquire. I do the best I can to ascertain that each case is genuine, and that the man has employment to go to, and then I send him. If I have a doubt that he is trying to get a trip to the country I refuse him.
338. *Mr. McGowen.*] Some serious allegations were made in the *Evening News* which it is only fair you should have an opportunity of denying. One allegation was that the Bureau had sent a man to an iron-worker in Sydney to a job, and that when he arrived there the employer said he had never applied to the Bureau for anybody, but had simply advertised in newspapers. Have you ever sent a man to a job unless you had received a personal application from the employer? Yes; I inquired into that case immediately I read the article, and there is no truth in the statement. In order to find employment for as many men as we possibly can, we send out a circular wherever we think that men are likely to be employed. For instance, we get a return from the Public Works office of the number of contracts let, and we immediately communicate with the contractors with the view of ascertaining how many hands they will want. Again, if we see that a number of men are advertised for in the *Sydney Morning Herald* we communicate with the advertiser by telephone, if possible. In that way we have found employment for a number of hands. As regards sending men where we have no idea that there is work to do, we could not do such a thing if we wished.
339. You have never sent any men to a job, and they have been refused when they got there? We may have sent men when we saw an advertisement and the men may have been refused simply because they did not suit.
340. It was stated in the *Evening News* that in this particular case that when the men got there the job had been filled, and that the employer said that he never sent to the Bureau, but had simply advertised? That is possible. Yesterday, for instance, an employer sent for a man by letter, but before our man got there a man was engaged in his place and he had to come back.
341. I suppose it is an invariable custom for the men who come back to complain about being sent on a fool's errand, are they marked by the officers of the Bureau for complaining? No. There is no such thing as a "black list" and never will be while I am superintendent.
342. In a case of that kind the man would take the same chance as any other man? Yes.
343. Even though he had complained? Yes. It is very seldom they do complain; they seem to be satisfied with what we do to a large extent.
344. The Bureau does not take any notice of the wages that are offered to the men? No.
345. Were the men who were sent to the Lismore-Tweed railway contract informed, before they were sent, that they would get the current rate of wages? We have the employers' letter stating that they would.
346. Do you know that in nearly every case the men refused to work at what they considered starvation wages? I do not know that. I believe a lot of them are working there now. We know that some of them did not work and came back. The whole of the correspondence can be produced.

THURSDAY, 11 MAY, 1893.

Present:—

MR. EWING, | MR. HOUGHTON,  
MR. LANGWELL, | MR. M'GOWEN.

T. WADDELL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Joseph Creer, Superintendent of Government Labour Bureau, recalled and further examined:—

Mr. J. Creer. 347. *Mr. Langwell.*] Have you procured the information which I asked for at the last meeting? The information is embodied in the following return which I have prepared:—

11 May 1893.

LIST of applicants for railway passes recommended by W. N. Willis, Esq., M.P., since printed return of free passes was laid on the Table of the House, September, 1892:—

Total number recommended, 35. Granted, 27; refused, 8—total, 35.

Particulars of passes granted and used by the applicants.

Date.	Names.	Occupation.	Destination.
1892.			
28 November...	T. Hoffnung and W. Johnston.....	Farm hands .....	Bourke.
1893.			
1 February ...	J. Downie and W. Pirie .....	Shearers .....	Byrock.
4 " ..	G. Knowles and W. Murphy.....	Station-hands .....	Bourke.
7 " ..	G. White, G. Downes, and H. Watkins.....	" .....	Bourke and Cobar.
14 " ..	A. Campbell, F. Curtis, and G. Mulvaney.....	" .....	Bourke.
14 " ..	F. Cherry .....	Engineer.....	Byrock.
20 " ..	R. Shepherd, R. Bates, and W. Gilston .....	Station-hands ... }	Bourke.
20 " ..	G. Brown, and F. Lahene .....	"} .....	Byrock.
27 March .....	J. M'Kernan .....	Bricklayer .....	" .....
25 April .....	J. Lynch .....	Station .....	Bourke.
<i>Granted, but did not use.</i>			
9 January.....	M. Bray.....	Station .....	Bourke.
14 " ..	C. Foley .....	" .....	Orange.
17 " ..	P. Moore .....	" .....	Bourke.
18 " ..	L. Hourigan .....	Trainer (horse) .....	" .....
24 " ..	J. Salisbury .....	Driver.....	" .....
17 February ...	T. Johnston and W. Campbell.....	Station .....	" .....
<i>Applied for but refused.</i>			
17 January.....	W. Smith .....	Shearer .....	Bourke.
18 " ..	H. Lorenzen and W. Mitchell .....	Not named.....	" .....
19 " ..	P. G. Cavanagh ; 31st, W. Murphy, J. Knowles.....	Shearers .....	Albury and Bourke.
19 February ...	Not named ; 23rd, W. Davis.....	Not named.....	Byrock and Bourke.

348. *Chairman.*] Did Mr. Willis recommend the application of any person to whom a pass was not granted? Yes.

349. Did Mr. Willis give any special reason in favour of these men? He assured me in his letters that the men had work to go to. Some of them he engaged to work on his own station, and he guaranteed the fares. In every case the letter would point out that the men had work to go to.

350. Was it stated in the letters that the men had been in the Bourke district before, and wanted to go back? I do not think there are any letters to that effect. In some of the letters he guaranteed that the fares would be refunded.

351. Do you think that the Labour Bureau has had a tendency to lower the wages of the working classes? I do not think it has had that effect. As a practical man, having lived amongst men all my life, and being a Unionist too, it has surprised me that, with the thousands of unemployed we have, not only in Sydney, but all over the country, the wages offered are as high as they are in many respects.

352. In some cases the employers in their letters have stated the wages they would give? In most cases. The principal reduction in wages has been in the case of farm hands. Formerly they got £1 a week, but now in some cases they get 15s. a week. That is about the only great reduction there is.

353. When the Labour Bureau was started were there many men out of employment in Sydney, and was there any considerable amount of excitement among this class with reference to their position? Judging from the crowd of unemployed that flocked around the Bureau when it was opened, and the agitation that was going on among the men, I came to the conclusion that they were on the point of a revolution, and that something serious would have occurred.

354. Did the operations of the Bureau seem to alleviate that state of things? We had to break that down to a very large extent, and it did put a stop to or prevent the dangerous feeling which existed when it was started.

355. Since the time when that feeling of great discontent existed amongst the unemployed is the general condition of the country any better or worse with reference to employment? It is considerably worse.

356. How does it compare at the present time with what it was at this time last year? We have considerably fewer unemployed about Sydney now than we had at this time last year.

357. Does the same strong feeling of discontent prevail amongst the men? No; the unemployed we have to deal with now are as peaceable and orderly as any other section of the community.

358. Do you ascribe the change in the feelings of the men and in the numbers of the men asking for work to the operations of the Bureau, or to what? To some extent to the Bureau, which the more sensible of the men look upon as an agency for finding them employment, and to the good sense of the men generally in realising that nothing is to be gained by revolutionary preaching, and that they should bear their lot as peaceably as they can in the hope they may be employed. They see every day a number of men sent away, and they live in the hope that they also may get work. Hence the good order which they maintain.

359. Are there a large number of private registry offices in Sydney? There are a large number.

360. Both before it started and at the present time? Yes.

361. Are the keepers of these places in the habit of making a charge? Every one of them does.

362. What charge would be made for finding an engagement for a man for any ordinary work? I know of one case where a charge of £5 was made. 363.

363. But that would be an exceptional case? It was. As far as I can glean I think their charge is 10s., 15s., 20s., and 30s. The amount just depends on the character of the situation.
364. Does the Bureau make any charge for finding work for men? No.
365. The Bureau, therefore, to a large extent relieves those persons wanting work in the city from the charge to which they would be put if they had to apply to a private agency? Yes.
366. It has had the effect of finding work for a considerable number of people who otherwise, probably, would have had to go to a private agency, and if they happened to get work to pay handsomely for the privilege? Yes; a case occurred only this morning. A man and his wife applied at a private registry office, and having paid the fees to get their names entered in the book, they were led to believe that a gentleman—I think he resided in the Molong district—could employ them; they were kept going backwards and forwards to the office several days, but being in great distress, having spent their last shilling, they made an application to the Bureau. They explained their circumstances, and stated that a certain man in a certain district would give them employment, according to the information which they received at the registry office. We, on their behalf, wrote to the man, and we got a reply this morning, stating that he had no employment whatever for any such parties. I should imagine that the object of the registry office keeper was simply to get the fee, and string the parties on with the idea that there was a probability of their getting employment.
367. In that respect you think the Bureau will be of considerable advantage to the working classes of the city? I think it has been, and will be, of very considerable advantage.
368. Has it come to your knowledge that the Labour Bureau of New Zealand has given satisfaction? From all I have read in the newspapers I think it has. I may state here that I have applied to Mr. George Lewis, the local Government officer, who was sent by the Government of New Zealand to inquire into their village settlement scheme, to know if he can supply me with a copy of the New Zealand Act, and any other information in connection with the working of the Bureau, but he is away at the present time.
369. When the Labour Bureau was opened here, I suppose you had no experience of a similar institution to go by? Not the slightest.
370. As time wore on, I suppose, you were able to make considerable improvements in the working of the Bureau? We did.
371. Do you think it would be advisable to establish any agencies in the country districts;—do you think it would assist you to ascertain the places where men are required, and the places to which men should not be sent? For a considerable time I know from communications with the principal people in the different centres that there have been large numbers of unemployed in those centres, and if we had an agency in each centre, or some person who would be responsible to me, it is quite possible—indeed, probable—that an employer would get the labour he wanted from the locality instead of sending to me for it.
372. You think that if men were available for particular kinds of work in any locality the employers would be likely to engage them on the spot? Yes; I should like to see the idea carried out. I do not think the expense would be very great.
373. Is not the primary object of the Bureau to find employment for men, and to distribute them to those places where men are wanted? The primary object is to endeavour to find employment for men, and to send them to it. Through advertising in the first instance, and through sending circulars all over the country, the Bureau is well known. We get hundreds and hundreds of applications for men from all parts of the Colony.
374. Sometimes you receive letters from men who have been employed through the Bureau stating how they were getting on? Yes.
375. Do they, in the majority of instances, appear to be satisfied with their engagements? Yes; there are exceptional cases. I ask the employers to write to us, and give us the characters of the men, and say how they are suited. We have received thousands of letters from various employers, stating how the men have suited them, and explaining their general characteristics. These letters we regard as being of considerable value. Suppose a man stays six months in one employment, and the employer comes back to the Bureau, we know the class of man he will require.
376. In proportion to the number of men you have sent out, have you received many complaints as to the rates of wages? Very few indeed.
377. *Mr. Langwell.*] You have stated that at the time the Bureau was opened the unemployed were on the point of a revolution in the city? As far as I could judge.
378. You attribute the stoppage of that revolution to the opening of the Labour Bureau? To a large extent.
379. Has the opening of the Bureau been the means of closing any of the private registry offices? I cannot say; but I have heard that it has done so.
380. In your opinion the Bureau has been of great advantage to the workers of Sydney? I am sure it has.
381. Do you think it applies generally to the workers of the Colony? I am sure it does.
382. Not only to the workers of the city, but to the workers of the Colony? To the workers with whom it has had to do.
383. You have only had to do with city men? There may be unemployed in certain parts of the country that I do not know of. Of course, it does not apply to them.
384. You know it has been of great advantage to the workers in the city, but you do not know that it has been of any advantage to the workers in the country? I am sure I cannot say. In a number of cases unemployed men in the country have written to me asking to be registered, and I have communicated with them.
385. *Chairman.*] Do you think the Bureau has had any tendency to bring unemployed men from the country to wait for employment in Sydney, or have they written to the Bureau in almost all cases where they wanted employment through your agency? I do not think for one moment that the institution of the Bureau would drag unemployed to Sydney, when the numbers of the unemployed in the city have been published throughout the Colony. I do not think any man of common sense would come down from the country to a place in which he knew there were a large number of unemployed.
386. You think the operation of the Bureau would not have a tendency to bring them down? No.
387. You have stated that the Bureau does not confine its attention to the work of finding employment, but to a certain extent assists some Government officer to relieve distressed families in the city and the suburbs? Yes.



Mr. J. Creer.  
11 May, 1893.

388. Do you think that through the agency of yourself you have been able to give substantial and valuable assistance to the officer who has been distributing the relief in determining genuine cases from the reverse? We must have eased to a large extent the Benevolent Asylum, the Soup Kitchen, and several other charitable institutions which have given relief.

389. Do you think the Bureau has rendered any substantial service in ascertaining genuine cases from the reverse? I am quite sure it has. Cases have come under my own notice where it has prevented starvation or absolute distress.

390. Where a large number of men are unemployed, and are asking the Government to assist them in getting employment, do you think the Bureau would render substantial assistance in determining which men are genuinely and honestly wanting to get work? Of course it would.

391. *Mr. Ewing.*] You think it is a wise thing to have outdoor relief in connection with the Bureau? It is, while so much severe depression prevails.

392. Who did the work which is done by you and Mr. Maxted? It was never done at all excepting two years ago when the Casual Labour Board or some other Board gave relief. I am certain that there would be absolute starvation if the Government had not consented to grant to unemployed people who are in distressed circumstances.

393. *Mr. Langwell.*] The same rations could have been granted apart from the Labour Bureau? Certainly.

394. *Chairman.*] Could they have been granted with the same certainty of relieving only genuine cases? If the same inspection took place, yes.

395. The inspection would have to take place? Yes.

396. *Mr. Langwell.*] The inspection as to the *bona-fides* of a case is not made at the Bureau? Except in a special case, such as where a woman and her children have not had a bite to eat for some time, a ration is not given before an inspector has visited the locality in which the man resides, and made a report to me.

397. Have a number of married men, with wives and families in great distress, come to the Bureau to seek employment, and got relief? Yes.

398. Have you been able to ascertain at the Bureau which men were genuinely seeking employment, and which men were trying to loaf? Yes; we have proved it beyond doubt in several cases. If a man has been on the books receiving relief, and we have formed the impression that he did not want to work, we have asked him to take work; and if he refused, we could see at once what sort of a man he was.

399. That is apart from the relief? It was because he was getting relief that we tested his *bona-fides*.

400. *Chairman.*] Where you find that men are only feigning to get work, and you are relieving their families, do you stop the rations, and throw upon him the burden of supporting his family? As far as the man is concerned we have, but in some of the cases we have had to relieve the mother and the children.

401. *Mr. McGowen.*] In the article which appeared in the *Evening News* recently, the following passage occurs:—"We find that five firemen and six deck hands are down as being engaged at current rates. Are these not the eleven men who were sent down to the Maritime Free Labour Bureau, and on arriving there found they were wanted to take the place of the men on strike on the steamer "Tweed." The men one and all refused to ship under the conditions";—were these the eleven men for whom you claim credit in your return? I have made an inquiry, and can find no truth whatever in the statement. There have been men applied for from the Maritime Free Labour Bureau, and an officer of that Bureau has come up and put the facts of the case before the men, and the men have gone, but as for supplying men to take the place of the men on strike on the "Tweed," we have no evidence whatever that any such thing was done.

402. In your report you take credit for having supplied eleven men, whom you classify as six firemen and five deck hands? I do not think the men mentioned in my report are the same at all.

403. Are these the men who went down to the "Tweed"? We do not know; in my report I classify the number of men sent to different kinds of work.

404. Did you ever send carters to carpenters' jobs? Yes; under these circumstances. The Orient Steamship Company, whom we have supplied with a large number of carpenters and other mechanics from time to time, telephoned to the Bureau for some carpenters. The clerk who took the message understood that it was "carters" they required. Some carters were sent straight away, and on their arrival at the work they found it was carpenters who were required. Before the carters had actually arrived at the work we had ascertained that it was carpenters that were wanted, and we selected some carpenters, and they went away at once. The mistake arose through a misunderstanding on the part of the clerk in receiving the message.

405. It is also stated in the article in the *Evening News*:—"Somewhere about August last year a notice appeared on the board, wanting eight men for clerical work. On application being made it turned out that the clerical work was bill distributing at 5s. per day";—is this one of the jobs to which clerks were sent to at 60s. per week? Nothing of the kind. The work which was applied for would be clerical work. I have an idea as to what is alluded to. A number of men, not strong enough to do heavy work, were sent out to do canvassing.

406. It is also stated in the article that a "tutor who must be well recommended" was sent out to a cooper's job? I do not remember any such case.

407. *Chairman.*] Have you had to dismiss or dispense with the services of any subordinate officers? Yes.

408. More than one? Yes.

409. Have you any reason to believe that any of the hostile reports in regard to the Bureau have been written by any of the dismissed officers? I have no doubt that the reports were written, or that the information on which they were founded was given, by one person in particular.

410. *Mr. Houghton.*] Is it not an invariable rule for a man seeking employment through a private registry office to be charged a fee for any situation which he may get? It has been explained to me by some men that when a man goes into a registry office with a view to getting employment he pays a fee for registering his name, then he is charged so much for advertising, and if an employer is found for him he has to pay another fee. I know cases where 5s., 10s., 20s., and 30s. have been charged. Some agents have told me that their fees were as low as 5s.

411. The amount of the fee depends upon the value of the situation? I suppose so.

412. *Mr. Langwell.*] You said that you know of a case where a fee of £5 was charged;—what occupation did the man follow? He was a drill instructor.

413. For a school? Yes; we supplied the man afterwards. It was an appointment under Government to some extent, and the Government should have applied to the Bureau instead of going to a registry office.

Mr.

Mr. Francis Edward Bloxham, Secretary to the Government Labour Bureau, called in, sworn, and examined :—

414. *Chairman.*] You are secretary to the Government Labour Bureau? Yes.

415. How long has it been in existence? Since February, 1892.

416. Had you had any particular experience with reference to the employment of men before you were appointed to this position? Yes; for many years.

417. Were you in the habit of getting employment for men in the Western district? Yes; I had had a large experience of all classes of men.

418. Do you think the Bureau has rendered any substantial service in the way of finding employment for the unemployed about Sydney? Undoubtedly.

419. Do you think the operations of the Bureau have had a tendency to lower the wages of the working classes throughout the Colony? So far, the attempts to lower wages have been remarkably few. In the Western district, including the Bourke district, there has been no attempt so far as I can see.

420. Do you think the operations of the Bureau will have a direct tendency to lower the rate of wages? So far, there has been none. Farm wages in the coast districts have been gradually getting lower for some years; for what they used to get £1 a week they get 15s. a week. That is the only noticeable place where wages have gone down.

421. Do you think the bad times would have had that effect if the Bureau had not been in existence? The Bureau has had no such effect.

422. Has the increasing depression had the effect of decreasing wages? Undoubtedly it has. It has had a tendency to lower wages all over the Colony, but it has not been so marked as in the coast districts. It seems to be more marked in the coast districts, and in clerical work in the city, than in any other way.

423. Have you in your official position been able to assist a number of men to join together and take contracts on the co-operative principle? Yes, in several instances. We have brought under the notice of employers the possibility of doing this. In some instances they have made a trial and it was fairly successful. For instance, two or three months ago some work was required to be done in connection with the railway advertising hoardings. It was suggested that some of the unemployed should be given an opportunity to tender for the work, and the suggestion was adopted. Out of a large number who applied—forty, I think,—six men were balloted for, and it was arranged that the six should examine the plans and specifications which were lying in the Bureau, and put their prices in. They put their prices in; two of them got the work, and these employed three or four of the non-successful applicants, and the other men they employed they selected from the general body. They finished the work in a most satisfactory way; indeed, so much so, that they are getting further contracts from the same source. That is another branch of co-operation which has, so far as I know, never been tested. Instead of having forty or fifty men cutting down the price the number was reduced to half a dozen men, who fixed their own rates, and had no competition from outside.

424. In some cases of that kind the distinct tendency of your efforts has been to keep up wages? Yes; there are other instances of co-operation where men took clearing work together. Where jobs are let every effort is made to get some of those men in on the co-operative basis.

425. You have heard some complaints about sending men to the western district? Yes.

426. Have you sent men off to Bourke after receiving a letter from Mr. Woods, the secretary to the Shearers' Union, and Mr. Hall, the secretary to the General Labourers' Union, stating that there were a great many unemployed men there? We have had no letter or complaints from them.

427. Did you not receive a letter stating that there were more unemployed men at Bourke than would be required? Not to my knowledge. I am in a position to know what number of men are there.

428. Do you grant every application which is made for a pass to go up country or do you exercise a discretion in the matter? If we had given a pass in every instance many thousands of passes would have been issued. About one application in every six or seven is granted. To-day fifteen or sixteen passes were applied for and refused. That occurs every day.

429. *Mr. Houghton.*] They had no work to go to? They say they have, but they have nothing to show that they have. They want to get out to look for work.

430. *Chairman.*] Did you ever notice when you resided at Bourke that numbers of men go to the district from this part of the Colony and also from New Zealand during the shearing season? Yes; they do every year.

431. Has that been a common occurrence for many years? Yes; it always has been. During the last five or six years the number from New Zealand has gradually increased.

432. Do you think the operations of the Bureau have had a decided tendency towards sending men out there during the shearing season; do you think that nearly the same number would have gone if the Bureau had not been in existence or has it had a tendency to send more men there? That is hard to say. The men from New Zealand get to where they are going irrespective of the Bureau; the men from Victoria get to where they are going somehow or other irrespective of the Bureau. If they come to the Colony with the intention of getting to the western district they carry out that intention.

433. Do you think that if they did not get passes in many instances they would get there all the same? Yes. As a rule, they are provided with sufficient means to reach their destination when they leave their own homes.

434. *Mr. Langwell.*] You stated that you have had a good deal of experience in the engagement of men;—where did you have that experience? In Bourke.

435. As an employer of labour? As an agent of employers and as an employer of labour.

436. Where you for many years engaging men for employment? Yes.

437. How many men did you engage in a year? Before the Shearers' Union started pretty well all the stations in the district.

438. Pretty well all the sheds, or only one or two? A great number of them. I did not employ them exactly, but I got letters from employers to book the men and send them down—not only shearers but also station hands, married couples, cooks, and rouseabouts.

439. You always charged a fee for finding employment or engaging a man? For a time I did, but for some time I charged no fee. After a time I found that there was such a tremendous number of them that it necessitated the engagement of a clerk—afterwards a second clerk—and a fee was then charged. I think the fee for entrance was 2s. 6d., and some small fee was charged afterwards, but which very frequently was never received.

Mr. F. E.  
Bloxham.

11 May, 1893.

- Mr. F. E. Bloxham.  
11 May, 1893.
440. The establishment of a branch of the Shearers' Union did away with that? Not altogether.
441. As far as the shearers were concerned? Yes.
442. What is the state of the labour market in the western district? I know that it is bad at the present time.
443. It has been bad for a long time; it was bad when you were living in Bourke? Yes.
444. Are you informed that it has been getting any worse lately? Yes; at this time of the year it gets worse in the western district.
445. Did you see the petition signed by 700 odd men, unemployed in the western district, which was presented to the Premier, and by him forwarded to the Labour Bureau, protesting against its action in sending men up there to take work? I do not remember seeing the petition personally, but I remember that there was one.
446. You are aware that complaints have been made continually in that district since the opening of the Bureau? Yes.
447. Have you seen a joint letter, signed by the secretaries to the Shearers' and Labourers' Unions? I do not remember having seen one.
448. Having had an opportunity to read a copy of their circular, will you now say whether you have seen a copy of it before? Some portions of the circular seem familiar. It has come under my notice in some way, but not as a letter to us.
449. In the circular, Messrs. Hall and Wood say, "By referring to the returns tabled in the House on 6th September, 1892, we find that 1,058 free passes were issued to that date from Sydney to this district alone";—is that true? I cannot tell you. The return would be made up from the books in the Bureau, and it would be correct. The district it would refer to would be a pretty wide one. It does not necessarily mean Bourke.
450. It is the western land division, but they have taken the return to apply to the district? We started, I think, from somewhere about Dubbo. I remember marking out a line as to what would be looked upon by pastoralists and others up there as the western district. Every train that leaves Redfern takes a certain number of men from Sydney to these places, and gathers them all along the line from Bathurst, Orange, Wellington, Dubbo, Nyngan, and right up to Bourke. I remember that in one particular week about 200 men went. It was at once stated, in one of the local papers, that these 200 men were rammed into Bourke by the Bureau, but as a matter of fact I do not think that one of them was sent from the Bureau.
451. You have said that you have some recollection of a petition being presented;—has it had any effect upon you or the management of the Bureau in sending unemployed to the district? Personally, I cannot say that it has, because I know so well the overcrowded state of the district. We have always been very careful indeed in dealing with men who were trying to get there—even with old Bourke men.
452. Suppose you received an application from an employer in the district;—has your knowledge of the overcrowded state of the labour market in the district prevented you from complying with the application? Not where an employer sent for a man or several men or for a married couple.
453. If an employer sends for fifty men, they are sent just the same? There is no instance of an employer having sent for fifty men from this district.
454. Not one? I am speaking, of course, in a general way, and I do not remember a single instance of fifty men having been sent for from the Bourke district.
455. When I speak of the Bourke district, I mean the Bourke Electorate? The Cobar railway might have taken in a good number. It has had over fifty. I was confining myself to station matters.
456. Were you aware that when Smith, Jones, and Finlayson applied to the Bureau for a number of men those men were to take the places of the men on strike at 1s. a day less? Certainly not.
457. Have you heard so since? No; we heard from the men that they were well satisfied with the work, and from the contractors that they were well satisfied with the men.
458. You did not hear anything about the men from the Bureau supplanting the men on strike at 1s. a day less? Somebody said so, but there was no report to that effect. I think the rate was about 8s. 6d. per day. It was supposed to be the current rate they were paying at the time. There was a large number of men here, and it was a great Godsend for some of them to get work.
459. You never took into consideration the fact that although it might be a Godsend to some people here, it might have the opposite effect with the people in the district? We know at times that a district is overcrowded, but still where an employer sends to the Bureau for men, it is evident that he will not have the local men. We receive letters to that effect sometimes. For instance, we got a letter a few days ago from a station, in which the writer stated that he wanted a particular class of man, whom he described rather minutely. He said, "I will not take any of the men who are passing up here, but if you have a man who you think will suit this place under the conditions I have named—the wages were good enough—send him along." A man was not sent along, but two or three applied. A man who was not exactly in the district, but still up the country applied; he was not taken, but one of the other men was sent for.
460. Do you think that in a case of that kind the employer takes that course because he has an objection to local men, or because he wishes to reduce wages? No; I do not think it is done with any idea of reducing wages. There seems to have been no reduction yet.
461. But you have stated that since the opening of the Bureau there has been a reduction of 5s. per week in the wages of farm labourers in the coast district? No; I said that during the last few years in the coast districts the wages had been gradually going down. A man said to me, referring to a certain district, "We used to get 20s. a week, but now we only get 15s."
462. You do not know of any reduction in any other district? No substantial reduction, which may be fastened on as a reduction. The general rate of station, and other wages, seems to have been kept up, with the exception of a few instances, which, of course, will occur anywhere.
463. You say you have started a new line of co-operation? Not a new line. I gave an instance of another branch, which might be called co-operation.
464. Were the tenders for this work sent in to the Labour Bureau? No; the plans and specifications were lying in the office of the Bureau, and the tenders had to be sent to the office of the gentleman who superintends the Government advertising.
465. You had a look through the different tenders? No.
466. You arranged with the men on the books to decide among themselves what tenders they would send in?

in ? I did not arrange with the men. A large number applied in the first instance, but instead of having the whole of the men tendering for the job and cutting at each other I reduced the number to half-a-dozen, who could put their heads together and arrange their own prices or send in a single tender. They saw the plans and specifications in the Bureau ; they made out their own papers ; some of them brought their tenders to the Bureau thinking that they had to be left there ; they were given stamps, and they posted them to the person's office.

Mr. F. E.  
Bloxham.  
11 May, 1893.

467. Were the tenders called through the Bureau ? Yes ; the employer came to us and said he was going to advertise for tenders for railway hoardings. He asked us if we had some carpenters on the books. I told him that we had a first-class lot of men. He supplied the plans and specifications, and instead of his having 200 or 300 tenders to deal with he had only six.

468. There were no tenders called through the newspapers ? None whatever—there was no competition outside.

469. He simply came to the Bureau and called for tenders among the unemployed, and accepted the lowest tender ? I do not know whether he accepted the lowest tender. He sent word that he had accepted so-and-so's tender.

470. Could this work have been done on a weekly wage ? Not very well, I think. It extended over thirty-two stations. Only one of these things perhaps had to be done at each station. I think they had a free passage up and down the line.

471. Do you not think he could have come and offered a wage for carpenters to have done this work ? I do not think so. There was no one to over-see them.

472. Do you think he got his work done at a reduced rate by calling for tenders ? No ; the rates seem to have been remarkably even.

473. Is that the only case where tenders have been called ? No ; there has been clearing done by gangs.

474. By tender ? Yes. Suppose a man wants a place cleared, and 100 men applied for the job, and perhaps only six are wanted, I tell them to select amongst themselves a ganger for each gang of six men ; then I deal with the gangers, and they draw for the work. The ganger of the successful gang goes to the work, sees what it is, and tries to arrange with the principal. We have nothing whatever to do with the price.

475. How many clearings have you had ? I cannot say—not as many as I should like.

476. What is the largest acreage that has been undertaken ? There have been no large acreages.

477. You have never had a case of 120 men going to one job ? No.

478. Have you had twenty men on a job ? We have had over that, I think.

479. Does the employer when he applies for the men fix the rate of wages for each man, or have they to arrange that outside ? No ; they arrange mutually between them.

480. Have any tenders been lodged with the Bureau and decided by the employer afterwards ? Yes.

481. Are tenders called at so much per acre ? Yes. Perhaps three or four gangs who know the country 10 or 12 miles from Sydney have stated what they would clear the land for, but the job has seldom come off.

482. Do you think that with a crowd of unemployed calling for tenders has not a tendency to reduce wages ? It has not been done in that way.

483. That has been the intention in calling for tenders ? No ; the intention was to give each man the privilege of competing at whatever price he liked.

484. Suppose a tender is called amongst a crowd of men who perhaps are wanting " tucker," and the employer says, " I will give £3 or £2 an acre for this work," do not you think that men who are depending on getting this work probably to keep themselves and their families, will put in for less than £2 an acre ? Yes ; if there was an opportunity offered to them, but that has always been carefully guarded against.

485. In what way ? If there are more than two or three applying they can say " We will put in for so much." They have done so, and seldom has there been a job let in that way. They have nearly always asked for more than the employer would give—frequently double what he offered.

TUESDAY, 16 MAY, 1893.

Present:—

MR. LANGWELL,

MR. WADDELL,

J. D. FITZGERALD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Francis Edward Bloxham recalled and further examined:—

486. *Mr. Langwell.*] Do you recollect a return being laid upon the table of the Legislative Assembly showing the number of men who have been sent to the western district on free passes ? Yes.

Mr. F. E.  
Bloxham.  
16 May, 1893.

487. Can you say whether any of the men who were sent to different stations in the western district were engaged through the Bureau ? A number of them engaged married couples, general station hands, and different tradesmen for station works. One station, for instance, engaged married couples, wheelwrights and blacksmiths.

488. The owners and managers of these stations applied for the men through the Bureau ? Yes ; Fort Bourke, Toorale, Pirillie, Coronga, Wilga, and several others did.

489. Were any of these 556 persons engaged directly through the Bureau ? I cannot say definitely without referring to the books. The married couples and station hands may have been applied for by station owners and possibly not included, but I think that the return includes the number who have been written for as well as those who have produced agreements here.

490. Will you ascertain if any of the 556 persons whose names are given in the return have been engaged through the Bureau ? I will.

491. As a rule, station managers do not apply for station hands in any quantity during shearing time ? No.

492. They have not applied to you to engage any shearers ? No ; there have been rouseabouts applied for. General station hands have been applied for at different times.

493. I mean shed hands ? Not any large number.

494. The majority of those who have gone have been sent on the production of an agreement signed by Mr. Whitely King ? The majority have.

Mr. F. E.  
Bloxham.  
16 May, 1893.

495. *Mr. Waddell.*] Are you aware of the lines on which the Victorian Labour Bureau was run before it was closed;—did it meddle in any way with the rate of wages, or did it proceed on the same lines as your Bureau proceeds? To a certain extent it did. The Melbourne people, before their Bureau was opened, applied to our Bureau for information. We sent them a copy of our papers, and every information that we possessed. They adopted a portion of our system, but in matters of detail they seem to have adopted a different basis. For instance, I understand that a man would state when he was being registered what wages he would go for and he would be given a card saying who he was, and what wages he would go for. We have nothing to do with wages, and the men are not asked what wages they will go for. The men are furnished with all the information that an employer gives in his letter. If the applicants state the wages, as they almost invariably do, the wages are announced to the men, and they simply refuse or accept as they think fit. There is a material difference in the working of the two Bureaus on that point and also in other matters of detail.

496. Have you brought any of the letters which you have received from the men who have gone to work and the employers who have employed the men? Yes; I have a number of all kinds of letters here.

497. You ask the employers, as a rule, when they come to engage a man to let you know how he gets on? Yes.

498. And do you ask the men to write and let you know whether they are satisfied? Yes; both employer and employee are always requested to report.

499. *Mr. Langwell.*] Here is a letter from Mr. Rumble in which he states that during the last six months he has engaged through the Bureau about half a dozen men for his father, a large farmer and mill proprietor in the Murrumburrah district, and that with one exception the men had given every satisfaction; have you received any letters from the men themselves? I do not remember at the moment, but I should not wonder if there are several from this place amongst the number.

500. Are the letters which you produce, selected, or have they been taken indiscriminately from the number? Indiscriminately. We have drawers filled with letters, written from different places in relation to all kinds of men by the employers, and also from the employees which upon the whole are of a most satisfactory nature.

501. *Mr. Waddell.*] Did you select the letters with a view of giving the Committee a general idea of what the correspondence is? Yes.

502. Does the Bureau do anything in the way of providing employment for females? Yes; besides the large number of married couples sent out; we have been applied to frequently by people who think we register females for general service. We announce the fact to the men whenever we receive an application for a female servant, so that they may tell their wives, or sisters, or relatives, or friends.

503. The Bureau is open to do what it can to find employment for females as well as males? Yes; we are sending them away almost every day—to-day we sent one.

504. Have you given any attention to the subject of village settlement as it has been carried on in Victoria as a means of finding employment for the people? Yes; a little since I read of Mr. Tucker's efforts in that direction. I had the pleasure of hearing him describe in Sydney the other night the working of village settlements in Victoria.

505. As far as you can form an opinion, have they been successful as far as they have gone? Certainly, to the extent they have gone, but it is only a small branch of a very large subject.

506. As far as the project has been carried out, do you think it has been successful? Apparently it has been very successful.

507. Do you not think that if it has succeeded so fairly well in Victoria it might be carried out with success here;—do you not think the conditions in this Colony are equally favourable? The conditions are just as favourable if not more favourable than they are in Victoria.

508. Has Mr. Tucker a sound knowledge of everything that has been done in connection with village settlement in Victoria? He is the Chairman of the Board which deals with village settlement. He and the Rev. Dr. Strong are the two principal members of the Board. Everything is done by the Board without payment. An amount of about £2,000 was subscribed and subsidised by about the same sum by the Government to establish the settlements.

509. Is Mr. Tucker in Sydney at the present time? Yes.

510. Has he stated the number of men who are employed in connection with village settlement in Victoria? I think he said 700 persons. He contributed a letter to yesterday morning's *Herald*, in which the Committee will find some very valuable information.

511. *Chairman.*] Do you believe that the system of centralising the operations of the Bureau in Sydney has a good tendency;—do you not think that corresponding agencies or branches should be established in various districts? It might be beneficial in some of the large centres.

512. The procedure seems to me to be this:—A man has come all the way from Bourke for the purpose of registering his name and getting employment, and he has to go all the way back to be employed? Not necessarily; though, as a rule, that is what it means. There are men in different parts of the country who write down and are registered. The following is sent to these men which they fill in and return:—



## REGISTER.

No.	Name.	Date.
	Age.	
	Where born.	
	How long in New South Wales.	
	Trade or calling.	
	How usually employed, and for what periods.	
	References or character produced.	
	Married or single.	
	Ages of children.	
	How children employed.	
	Present residence or address.	
	How disposed of.	
	Remarks.	

Then

Then this card is sent to them :—

## LABOUR BUREAU.



SECOND ISSUE.

Mr. F. E.  
Bloxham.

16 May, 1893.

O.  
Name

(Calling is inserted here)

N.

J. CREER, Supt.

NOTE.—This Card to be presented on application.

513. What benefit is that to the men? If an employer should apply for a man in that particular class in that vicinity and the man is available he will be put into communication with the employer. It has been done in several instances, but it is not very general.

514. Do you not think that a district like Bourke is of sufficient importance to warrant the establishment of a branch of the Bureau? I think it is well worthy of trial. Whether it would be successful or not would remain to be proved.

515. Do you think the operations of the Bureau could be extended in that direction? I think it would be well worth trying in all large centres.

516. You must base that opinion upon your experience that the working of the Bureau is not wholly satisfactory;—is the working of the Bureau what you would desire it to be? No; its functions are not large enough.

517. You think that its functions should be extended? Yes.

518. So as to make the Bureau useful to the greatest possible degree? Yes; I think that in the direction you suggest it is quite probable that some improvement would be shown.

519. How do you ascertain the state of the labour market in each district? We are in constant communication with all sorts of people—clerks of petty sessions, police, and private individuals, and we have a general knowledge of the labour market.

520. Would it not be better to appoint a central authority for the purpose of getting statistics? I think it would.

521. The accounts of a labour market in a district must be conflicting? We find that they are conflicting, but you generally get a fair deduction of what is correct from the majority of the statements.

522. Do you not think that absolute accuracy ought to be obtained in regard to the labour market? Yes; it is always altering so much that frequent reports would be necessary—more than a report once a year.

523. Suppose you were out of employment in the country, and you knew that the local employers were applying to Sydney for men, do you not think you would be compelled by your necessities to come to Sydney to get work through the Bureau? That is a supposititious case, but I suppose that would be the conclusion a man would naturally arrive at. There have been no instances that we know of—but there may possibly have been some.

524. Are there no instances of men flocking into Sydney to register? Not necessarily to register. We find that a large majority of those who register, and have registered for a long time past, come from the city and suburbs.

525. It is not improbable that if a man knew that the employers in his district were applying straight to the Bureau, he would come to Sydney? The natural tendency would be for him to do so.

526. You know there is a law which seems to bring about an aggregation of people in large centres? Yes.

527. And the statistics seem to show that that law applies to Sydney? It applies to all large capitals, and more particularly to those where food and shelter are provided in times of distress.

528. That law is, of course, governed by the difficulties of obtaining employment in the country? No doubt it is.

529. And the greater publicity the unemployed movement gets in the city? Yes; it is constantly brought under their notice.

530. Being almost within ear-shot of the Legislative Assembly, and certainly within ear-shot of the press, it would have a natural tendency to bring any man who had a grievance into town if he were unemployed? Yes.

531. Do you not think that the operations of an ideal department or Bureau of Labour should be in the direction of establishing a branch in each large centre? Yes.

532. I see that the first question which a man has to answer when he comes to be registered is his "age." I suppose his age has a great deal to do with the facility with which he obtains employment? I cannot say that it always has. Employers write for various classes of men. For instance, an employer wrote to-day for a gardener. He stated in his letter that the gardener must be an old man with a knowledge of pruning, and so on, and the reason he gave was that he wants the man to keep his little garden tidy, and to teach his children practical gardening. Employers apply for all classes and kinds of hands. When a man registers in the first instance you will get the truth pretty well in his answers to these questions. When an employer applies for a man, and gives any particulars as to age, the register can be turned up and a man's age ascertained. The Bureau is used largely for obtaining information.

533. Do you find any difficulty in getting employment for aged men? There is a difficulty; but the worst difficulty is in finding employment for clerical hands, and it is getting worse every day.

534. By the expression "clerical hands," you mean men with fair educational attainments? Yes.

535. Have you any clergymen registered on the books of the Bureau? There are some—three or four, I think.

536. Any solicitors? Yes.

537. How do you know that they are solicitors;—do they show you their papers? One man showed a medal which he had gained in competition with eighty men in one of the principal Irish Universities. He was waiting for an opening until he could get the money from his people to register. One solicitor was working as a wharf labourer. Other men we have registered are now practising as solicitors. I know of one or two instances.

538. Then you have educated men on your books? We have men with all classes of degrees. A tutor, for instance, was recently applied for through a friend in Sydney, and the applicants who were sent down to



555. You know the Bourke district very well? Yes.

556. You know that there are always a number of men in the district in certain seasons of the year;—do you not think it would effect a great saving in railway fares if an agency were established there, and the local men were employed, instead of engaging men in Sydney and paying their fares to Bourke? Yes; but the railway fare is no actual cost.

557. Do you not think it is necessary that it should be carried out? I have already stated that it is worthy of a trial, but whether it would be successful or not would remain to be seen. I think it might be tried at Bourke, Bathurst, Newcastle, and a few of the large centres.

558. Do you not think that if agencies were established, the money which it now costs to transfer the men to these different centres from Sydney would be saved? It is not an actual payment, it is only a book entry; but the money received for the fares is really a source of income for the railways.

Mr. F. E.  
Bloxham.  
16 May, 1893.

THURSDAY, 18 MAY, 1893.

Present:—

MR. HOUGHTON,  
MR. LANGWELL,

MR. MCGOWEN,  
MR. RAE.

J. D. FITZGERALD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Whiteley King called in, sworn, and examined:—

559. *Chairman.*] What position do you occupy? I am Secretary of the Pastoralists' Union of New South Wales.

560. How long have you held that position? Since the union was established; about three years.

561. What are the purposes of the union? To secure unity of action amongst pastoralists.

562. Has it no further functions? A number of objects are set out in our rules. The principal objects are to maintain freedom of contract and to prevent strikes.

563. What is freedom of contract? That has been defined by our Pastoralists' Federal Council.

564. The definition is on record, I presume? Yes.

565. In connection with the association you have a kind of labour bureau? We have a labour department so to speak.

566. What are its functions? Its functions are purely to engage such labour as we may be asked to engage by the members of the union—nothing further.

567. Have you applied on some occasions to the Government Labour Bureau for free passes? Never.

568. You have sent a great many men into the country? Yes; a large number.

569. Do you keep a record of the number you send? Yes.

570. How many did you send during the 1892 season? I understand you to mean labour which was actually engaged. I may explain that we have a number of men registered on our books who are not engaged by the union at all, but who may be engaged as occasion demands. These men do not enter into this calculation at all, which embraces only men who have been engaged for stations during shearing. As far as I am able to answer your question I should say that we engaged about 500 men during the shearing season of 1892. We have no record of anything else.

571. *Mr. Langwell.*] That is for the whole of the Colony? Yes.

572. *Chairman.*] They were engaged as shearers? Shearers and shed hands.

573. General station hands? No, shed hands.

574. You keep a record of the rates of wages I presume, which are paid to the men when they are engaged? No; there is only one rate for shearing.

575. You pay the union rate? Yes, £1 per hundred.

576. But you make a stipulation that they shall not be union shearers? No; we have never made a stipulation of that kind.

577. Do you remember an occasion when you were sent for by the Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. Suttor? Yes.

578. Will you state the object of the interview? Yes. As far as I remember Mr. Suttor sent a message to me through Mr. Creer whom he had summoned that morning in consequence of some statements which had been made in the House the previous night, or which appeared in the newspapers that day to the effect that the Pastoralists' Union had been using the Labour Bureau for the purpose of transporting labour into the back country on free passes. I assume that Mr. Suttor had sent for Mr. Creer to inquire into the truthfulness of the charge; that Mr. Creer had made his statement to the Minister, and that thereupon the Minister had desired to see me. I saw Mr. Suttor in the presence of Mr. Creer.

579. No one else? And Mr. Alexander Wilson who was chairman of our executive at the time. I was able to satisfy Mr. Suttor that the Pastoralists' Union was not in any way using the Labour Bureau for any purpose whatever.

580. Do you send your own men into the country districts? We only engage men who come to us for employment, and who register their names with us.

581. Practically, you are performing the same functions as the Government Labour Bureau are performing in respect of those who avail themselves of your office? Yes, we engage any men that are required by our members. We do nothing unless we are formally requested. We make no charge.

582. Have you forms in which your members set forth their request? Yes.

583. Have you any objection to place them on record? I have none of them with me.

584. Will you supply them at the next sitting? I shall see.

585. Are the men whom you send forwarded at their own expense, or at the expense of the employers, or the Bureau? They find their own way to the stations. Directly the men are engaged the Pastoralists' Union has nothing more to do with them.

586. *Mr. Langwell.*] As a matter of fact you do not send any one but simply engage them? Yes.

587. *Chairman.*] You inform them as to where an appointment is to be found? Yes. I am speaking of ordinary times. Of course when we had the shearing difficulty on, a year or two ago, we sent men to the country and paid their expenses.



Mr. W. King. 588. When was that? I think it was in June or July, 1891.

18 May, 1893. 589. *Mr. Rae.*] You do not in any ordinary case undertake to forward men? No. Unless the station manager who requires ordinary station hands writes to us and says "I wish you would arrange for railway tickets, and draw upon me for whatever it costs." That has been done several times, but the practice is simply to make engagements.

590. Do those who seek employment through your office pay any fee? They pay no fee for registration or engagements; but, in accordance with custom, they make a deposit of £1—I am speaking of shearers—to guarantee that they will fulfil the engagement so far as I am concerned, and attend at the station for which they are engaged at the proper time. Upon arriving at the station at the proper date the station is instructed by me to place the £1 to the credit of the shearer.

591. With or without interest? Without interest.

592. What is the average number of men on the books of your association? I cannot tell you.

593. Can you get the information? Yes; I shall have to take a monthly average.

594. Do the same men patronise your establishment season after season? Yes.

595. You have select clients so to speak? We get to know our own men.

596. Amongst these men are there any members of the Australian Shearers' Union? Yes; a number.

597. Who accept the definition of freedom of contract? Yes; the Shearers' Union has done so officially.

598. What proportion do the members of the Australian Shearers' Union bear to the others? That I could not tell. Unless the man volunteers the information we have no means of knowing that he is a member of the Shearers' Union. We do not ask the question. Every one of them may be a member of the Shearers' Union for all I know.

599. *Mr. Langwell.*] Last year was the first year in which you sent any men away to the country? No.

600. In which you engaged men and let them go themselves? I fancy that in 1891 men were engaged in a similar way. That was after the Sydney conference.

601. After the conference there would not be many? A few. Of course the great proportion of the shearing would be over.

602. Speaking generally, last year was the first season in which you engaged men and allowed them to get to their stations the best way they could? Yes. Previous to that, of course, that is, during the shearing difficulty, we had been engaging men and sending them out by train at our own expense.

603. Last year you sent 500 men to different members of your union? Five hundred men to first sheds.

604. That would be the whole number I take it that you engaged that season? Just so.

605. Can you give the number of shearers and the number of shed hands? Three hundred and seventy shearers and 130 shed hands.

606. What part of the Colony did the 370 shearers go to? With the exception of two stations, they all went to the Bourke district—to Bourke and the northern part of Cobar.

607. How many men went to the two stations that are not in the Bourke district? Twelve.

608. That would leave a total of 358 shearers to the Bourke district? Yes.

609. Did the 130 shed hands go to the same district? They did.

610. As a matter of fact the men who were engaged by you in 1892 were engaged for the Bourke district? Practically. You understand that these were for first sheds; shearing starts in Bourke first. All these men went under engagements to other districts later on.

611. The Acting Colonial Secretary sent for you and Mr. Alexander Wilson? Mr. Wilson was not sent for. I met him on the way up and he accompanied me.

612. At what time of the year was it? I imagine it would be late in the year, while shearing was on, because, if I remember rightly, I was sent for in consequence of a statement that we were sending out shearers through the Labour Bureau to the back country.

613. You say you were sent for owing to some statements in the House or in the newspapers? I have very little recollection—I assume that was the Colonial Secretary's reason for sending for me, I can think of no other reason.

614. You simply engage men at your office and allow them to get to the stations the best way they possibly can? Yes.

615. You say your association has never used the Labour Bureau? No.

616. You have never given a man a letter to Mr. Creer? To the best of my knowledge and recollection I have never given a man a letter to Mr. Creer, and I have never done anything to assist a man to get a free pass. As we had constant applications for free passes and for letters to the Bureau I gave an instruction in the office, which is still standing, that no such letter should be given.

617. What was the object of the Acting Colonial Secretary in asking you to meet him in conference? I cannot say—I can only assume that it was in consequence of something that was said.

618. What was the result of the conference as far as you were concerned? Practically nothing. As far as I know I was simply sent for to give the Acting Colonial Secretary information as to what we were doing, and to help Mr. Creer to refute the charges which had been made. I speak entirely from recollection. The occurrence never assumed much importance in my mind, I did not retain the facts.

619. Do you know that prior to your meeting Mr. Suttor and Mr. Creer free passes were issued without any guarantee from the men that they would refund the money? I do not know.

620. Are you not aware that after your interview with Mr. Suttor, each man who was sent away had to sign an order on his employer to refund the fare out of his first month's wages? I am not aware of anything that was done by the Labour Bureau; I had no knowledge of what the Bureau was doing beyond what was advertised, or of the methods it employed in the performance of its work.

621. You are not aware that anything was the result of your meeting with the Acting Colonial Secretary and Mr. Creer? I have no recollection of anything.

622. You wrote a letter to Mr. Creer to clear him of the charge that the two institutions were working together? I wrote no such letter for any such purpose.

623. Have you written a letter to Mr. Creer upon the question of issuing free passes? I have.

624. You state in your letter, "I have also received several applications for free passes into the country, but I have always informed applicants that we have not the power to grant any such concessions, and that the only means by which they can reach the country on free passes is by the registration of their names with you, and some evidence of their ability to obtain work if sent to the country?" Yes; I have a copy of the letter here.

625. Have you in any case told the men who were engaged by you, that on the presentation of the agreement signed by you, they would get free passes from Mr. Creer? Never. Mr. W. King.
626. Not in any case? No; my instructions that the men who are engaged by us are not to be sent to the Bureau, or have anything to do with it through us are emphatic. If they know anything about the Bureau they have a perfect right to go there of their own accord. We do not help them to go there. 18 May, 1893.
627. You have never informed any of those persons engaged by you that on the registration of their names at the Bureau, and the presentation of their agreements as a guarantee that they would get work in the country, they would be granted free passes? I have never told a man so—it may have been done by others.
628. Is not the latter part of your letter, “and some evidence of their ability to obtain work if sent to the country,” substantially the same thing? It may be. Everybody in the city knew exactly how men could get free passes. It was not my business to make any mystery of the methods of the Labour Bureau. If a man came to me and said he wanted to get into the country, I would naturally tell him—in fact I consider I should not have been doing him a good turn if I did not—“If you want to get work in the country you had better go to the Labour Bureau.” As far as our transactions are concerned we have nothing at all to do with the Labour Bureau, and we do not assist in sending our own men there.
629. Do you know, as a matter of fact, that of the 370 men who were engaged by you for the Bourke district, nearly all went up on free passes? I am not aware of it, from my knowledge of the men and the localities from which they applied,—I should think that in the majority of cases it was not so.
630. You have a list of the sheds, and of the number of men you sent to the Bourke district, I presume? Yes.
631. Does it in any way correspond with the Parliamentary return that is lying on the table? In this return there are some stations mentioned to which we did not send men at all. If I had time to take the figures out, I think the opinion I have just expressed would be found to be pretty correct. It is almost impossible to do it on the spur of the moment.
632. There are some included in that return? I should say that out of the twenty-one men sent to Berrawinia Downs, the lists do not tally at all, because in that case a few of the men were Bourke men, and I should say that not a single man went through the Labour Bureau. In fact I am positive that not a single man mentioned in the first case was engaged by the Pastoralists’ Union.
633. How many men did you engage for Berrawinia Downs? Fifteen, and not a single man went from Sydney.
634. You engaged forty-four men for Glenariff? We engaged more than that. Forty-four men went through the Labour Bureau for Glenariff, and if you engaged more than that number they did not all go? I do not know; I assume that the men engaged by us did all go.
635. I am not saying that they did not all turn up at Glenariff station, but they did not all take advantage of free passes from the Labour Bureau? I cannot say.
636. You say you engaged more than forty-four men for this station, but the return from the Labour Bureau says that only forty-four men applied for free passes? I should say that the majority of the men who were engaged by us did not go to the Labour Bureau, for the reason that a number of them were already in the Bourke district, and in other cases they came from other parts of the Colony, and not from Sydney.
637. How many men did they engage during shearing time? Twenty-eight shearers, and twenty-four shed hands.
638. Have you any idea what they wanted these forty-four men for who went through the Labour Bureau if, as you say, the majority of the men you engaged, and you engaged more than forty-four men, did not go through the Bureau? No; the men we engaged would be wanted for shearing—they were shearers and shed hands. Some of them were already in the district. They would not come down here to go through the Labour Bureau. The men who go through the Labour Bureau must be men who start from Sydney, or who pass through Sydney. In our books we register the name and address of every applicant for work. Most of our engagements are effected by correspondence. In many cases we do not see the men at all.
639. This portion of the Parliamentary return is headed “Number of persons sent by free passes to stations in the western district on production of agreements, &c.,” and you say that if these forty-four men went to Glenariff Station they did not go on your agreements? The majority of the men who were engaged by us did not go through the Labour Bureau, because my figures show that men were engaged in other parts of the Colony, and that some of them were in the district already.
640. How many were in the district? Seven.
641. Out of a total of twenty-eight? I do not know that they were all shearers—some of them may have been shed hands.
642. Seven out of the total number required were in the district? Yes.
643. Where did the rest come from? From other parts of New South Wales.
644. Not Sydney? Some of them would be from Sydney.
645. Were there not a number from other districts? From all over the Colony.
646. You do not think they took advantage of the Labour Bureau? I certainly do not think that those who were in other parts took advantage of it.
647. What other parts were they in? It would be impossible to say without referring to my books. Every man’s address is registered directly we get his application. It is from that place that he effects his engagement. He does not necessarily come to Sydney to engage. I may say that having some idea that this examination would take a certain direction I had this return prepared. I have only set out those whose engagements were effected from the Bourke district. I did not expect that the examination would relate to any other districts.
648. You cannot say whether the seven were all shearers or shed hands? Probably they were all shearers.
649. The return also shows that twenty-six men took advantage of free passes to go to Fort Bourke Station? These men did not go through us at all, as we engaged only five men for Fort Bourke. The others were all engaged, I believe, in New Zealand.
650. Shearers or shed hands? Shearers. As far as we are concerned no shed hands were engaged for Fort Bourke. 651.

- Mr. W. King. 651. The rest of the men who went through to Fort Bourke were engaged in New Zealand? I think they were New Zealanders engaged in New Zealand and brought to Melbourne by the man who was in charge of the shed.
- 18 May, 1893. 652. *Mr. Rae.*] Did they sign agreements in New Zealand? I do not know. Shearing agreements are signed on the station. We do not sign any agreements in the office. We simply effect an engagement and tell the shearer where to go. He deposits his £1 and if he means work he goes up to the station and signs the agreement there.
653. Did you send any men to Nocolche? Yes; thirteen shearers and ten shed hands.
654. Were any of the shearers you engaged living in the district? No.
655. Did any of the shed hands? No.
656. Do you think that any of these took advantage of free passes from the Labour Bureau? I could not say, because the information I have here says the men were engaged in other parts of New South Wales, that is, other than the Bourke district.
657. Did you engage any men for Toorale? We engaged forty shearers.
658. Were any of these shearers living in the district? Yes, five.
659. You do not charge any fee for the engagement of the men? None whatever.
660. They simply leave a deposit of £1? That is all.
661. Are there any further conditions? No; excepting that the man shall turn up at the station on the day he is wanted. All they have to produce is £1.
662. Has he not to produce a reference from his last employer? The only other thing he has to produce prior to engagement is a reference.
663. *Mr. Rae.*] You stated that the Fort Bourke men were engaged in New Zealand. If men are engaged in New Zealand, or anywhere else out of the Colony, and they come through Sydney, is it customary for them to visit your office? No.
664. To have any communication with you? If they come through Sydney the man in charge generally calls in and has a yarn. We have nothing to do with the engagement. He simply comes to say "I am here," and so on. The men were all engaged in the south of New Zealand; but my impression is that they came by way of Melbourne. In that case they would not come to Sydney at all. I cannot speak positively.
665. When men go to your office to engage I suppose you generally inquire where they come from, and where their homes are? Yes.
666. As a general rule you would know whether men who were engaging through you belonged to this Colony or to a neighbouring colony? Undoubtedly we would.
667. Can you tell us either from the office records or from memory about how many men came from New Zealand in the 1892 season who were engaged through your office? A very small number. The number I have here is sixty-eight; but that includes all the colonies. We have shearers from all the colonies writing to us.
668. Would that mean those who engaged in any way, or who engaged personally? In any way—by correspondence and on personal application.
669. *Mr. Langwell.*] Is it not a fact that most of those coming from New Zealand and Tasmania to go to the Riverina district pass through Victorian Branch of Pastoralists' Union? As a matter of fact, the Pastoralists' Union in Victoria did very little engaging last season.
670. Most of the men would go to Riverina by way of Melbourne rather than by way of Sydney? I suppose they would.
671. In speaking of Fort Bourke Station, you stated that men engaged in New Zealand came over here and had no direct communication with your office. Is it customary for your members to engage shearers in that way? Fort Bourke is the only station I know of that engaged shearers last season in that way.
672. I suppose they engaged them through a man who undertook the wool-classing? He had been up there two or three seasons classing or was a shed overseer or something of that sort. He simply brought the men from his own district.
673. Do you keep a record of where your members obtained shearers other than through you? If a man who had fifty shearers engaged twenty-five through your office, you would not know where he got the others from? No.
674. Some of your members may have engaged men in a similar manner from New Zealand or other colonies without the fact being officially known to you? It is quite possible, but I do not think it is likely.
675. Why? Because I think that if men were engaged in any other way than as they came along to the station, they would acquaint us with what they were doing. I never heard of a case of the kind.
676. You do not know officially how many men did go into the district? We have nothing to do with the engagement of men for the stations, unless we are specially requested by the members. If they do not request us it is not our business to find out where they get their men. I assume that if they do not engage through us they engage elsewhere.
677. All your members can engage locally, if they like? Certainly. As a matter of fact, we do not push the thing at all.
678. *Mr. Rae.*] An engagement is a matter of convenience rather than a matter of rule? Yes.
679. Have you engaged many men for the present season under the system which was in force last season? Yes; we have filled eight sheds.
680. I suppose they are all in the western district? All in the early districts.
681. Approximately, what number of shearers would that mean? I should say about 220.
682. Would they be shearers? Shearers alone.
683. Would any of these men be local men? A large number would be local men. I should say that in some sheds more than half the number engaged by us are local men.
684. Have you engaged shed hands for these sheds? Some shed hands.
685. You have engaged about 220 shearers for eight sheds up to the present? Perhaps I did not make myself quite clear—eight sheds are full-handed up to the present. We have made many engagements for other sheds which perhaps are only half full at present.
686. About how many shed hands would the eight sheds represent? As far as we are concerned—nineteen.

687. I suppose you became aware through the press that after your interview with Mr. Suttor, at which Mr. Wilson was incidentally present, it was determined that the issue of free passes indiscriminately, should be stopped, and that free passes should only be issued on the production of a guarantee from the employer that the applicant would be engaged? I am not aware of any such change being made. As a matter of fact, I did not know that that was not necessary from the first. Mr. W. King.  
18 May, 1893.

688. Was the letter you wrote to Mr. Creer written subsequently to your interview with the Colonial Secretary, or afterwards? My recollection is, that it was written almost immediately after the establishment of the Bureau.

689. How do you think it became known to Mr. Creer that a large number of men were engaged through your office? I think I can form an idea. The men who went to Mr. Creer produced our agreement, showing that they had work to go to.

690. Would not the agreements be signed by you? They would be signed by me as agent for the owner—that is, if they were shed hands agreements. We do not sign the shearers' agreements here.

691. *Mr. Langwell.*] You give the shearers a form? We give them a form stating, "We have received your application, deposit, and reference; and we have reserved you a pen at — station, where shearing will start, so and so."

692. That is signed by you as Secretary of the Pastoralists' Union? It is signed by me as Secretary of the Pastoralists' Union, and as agent for the owners.

693. It takes the form of an agreement? It is an agreement, but it is not the shearing agreement.

694. Probably that is what Mr. Creer means, when he says that so many men were sent to the Bureau with agreements from your office? I did not know he had said so. He may call them agreements.

695. What do you term them? Receipts for deposits and instructions.

696. It is practically an agreement that the man would be employed? I suppose in law it would be held to be an agreement. It is not what we understand to be a shearing agreement.

697. It appears that Mr. Creer must have granted free passes to a large number of men in virtue of their holding these agreements, and that he subsequently consulted with the Acting Colonial Secretary, and through him with you on the subject. You are not aware, you say, of the fact that after that consultation it was decided not to issue a free pass unless the applicant produced an agreement from his employer? I am not aware of anything of the sort.

698. Has there been any change in the way in which pastoralists engage men through your office? As far as I know there has been no change. We engage the men exactly as we did before the interview with Mr. Suttor. Certainly there has been no change in consequence of any change in the methods of the Labour Bureau.

699. *Mr. Houghton.*] As a rule, how many men come from New Zealand to shear in this Colony every season? I could not tell you.

700. You stated that you did not engage a large number of men who came through Sydney to shear in the country, but that they were engaged by the owners of the stations? In the particular case cited that is so.

701. *Mr. Langwell.*] It has been asserted generally that the operations of the Labour Bureau tend to reduce wages? I cannot see that it can be so; there is no reduction as far as the shearers are concerned.

702. Do you know the current rate of wages for shed hands in the western district? As far as the Pastoralists' Union is concerned my Council has nothing at all to do with the rate of wages fixed by its members for shed hands—it is left in the hands of the district committees, because we say that the people in the district know better their conditions and requirements and what a fair rate should be, than we can in Sydney. As far as I can remember from the reports I have received the district committee at Wanaaring fixed the shed hands rate at 25s. per week and rations, or 7s. a day under our No. 2 agreement, the men finding their own cook and rations. I do not remember having received any report from the Bourke district.

703. In engaging shed hands you have instructions from the employers as to what the rate of wages will be? Sometimes we have and sometimes we have not.

704. The shed hands signed their agreements with you? Yes.

705. Are not the wages inserted in the agreements? If we know what rate of wages have been fixed for the district, we do; if we do not know, the agreement cannot be completed until inquiry is made.

706. Do you think the engaging of men in Sydney for a distant district like Wanaaring or Bourke tends to reduce wages? I do not see how it can.

707. *Mr. Rae.*] Would you in any case engage men at other than the rates fixed by the district committee? Certainly not.

708. *Mr. Langwell.*] If the district committee decide on a rate of wages for station hands and shed hands, the members of the Union in that district must abide by that decision? Certainly.

709. *Chairman.*] Do you desire to make any further statement to the Committee to-day? During the examination several references have been made to a letter which I wrote to Mr. Creer. I do not know if the letter has been put in evidence, but it is as follows:—

Joseph Creer, Esq., Superintendent Government Labour Bureau, Exhibition Buildings, Sydney,—

Dear sir,

Pastoralists' Union of New South Wales, Sydney, 6 April, 1892.

I have your favour of the 5th inst., and in reply have to say that your suggestion that I should provide men engaged by me with letters asking for free passes comes as a surprise.

Under no circumstances have I authorised any men engaged by me to apply to you for passes, as I have been anxious to leave no ground for any charge that might be brought against the administration of your office, such as have frequently been made, to the effect that the Labour Bureau is established in the interests of this organisation. It is true that several men have asked me for such letters, but I have always refused them. I have also received several applications for free passes into the country, but I have always informed applicants that we have not the power to grant any such concession, and that the only means by which they can reach the country on free passes is by registration of their names with you, and some evidence of their ability to obtain work if sent to the country.

I note that in many instances you have been obliged to keep the agreements furnished by me, and as this is in opposition to my wish I will do myself the pleasure of calling upon you to-morrow morning with a view to ascertaining by what representations from the men you were induced to adopt this course.

Yours faithfully,  
WHITELEY KING,  
Secretary.

The Committee will see that the effect of withholding these agreements would be that if the men got their free passes and their agreements were in Sydney they would never go to the stations, because they would have no authority to go. I stopped it directly I got to know what was being done.

Mr. W. King. 710. *Mr. Houghton.*] In the opening sentence of your letter you state that Mr. Creer had written to you suggesting that you should abstain from sending any more men to him for free passes? No; it is just the opposite.

18 May, 1893.

711. *Mr. Langwell.*] Now that your letter has been put in in evidence, will you furnish the Committee with Mr. Creer's letter? I have searched all through the office, and I am sorry to say that I cannot find his letter.

712. *Mr. Rae.*] You would have no objection to furnish his letter if you had it? I would not. When I could not find the letter it occurred to me that possibly he had sent a note, as he often did, across the corner of a letter, perhaps belonging to the man by whom he sent it down, and I may have let it go back in that way. I hunted all through the letter-books last night and this morning, but it cannot be found.

713. *Mr. Houghton.*] I presume that somebody must have called upon Mr. Creer and stated that you sent him there? I thought that some men had gone there representing that I had sent them.

FRIDAY, 19 MAY, 1893.

Present:—

MR. HOUGHTON, | MR. LANGWELL,  
MR. MCGOWEN.

J. D. FITZGERALD, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Whiteley King recalled and further examined:—

Mr. W. King. 714. *Chairman.*] Have you been able to find the letter that Mr. Creer wrote to you? No; as I explained yesterday, it is not on the file in the office.

19 May, 1893.

715. Have you brought a copy of the forms which the Committee desired you to bring? Yes; the authority which is sent to us by the members of our union to engage hands for them is in the following form:—

Station, 1893.

To The Secretary, The Pastoralists' Union of New South Wales, 63, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Dear Sir,

I hereby authorise you to make the necessary arrangements for engaging shearers and shed hands for this shed for next season's work, and appoint you to act as my agent in the engagement of the necessary number of men, as per particulars supplied below.

Yours faithfully,

Owner or Manager.

Date of Starting  
Machine or Hand Shears  
Number of Shearers on board  
Number of Shearers to be engaged  
Number of Shed hands to be engaged  
Description of Shed hands to be engaged  
Number of Sheep to be shorn  
General duration of shearing weeks.

The following is a copy of the letter which we send to the shearers, upon the receipt of applications:—

Sir, The Pastoralists' Union of New South Wales, Exchange Corner, 63 Pitt-street, Sydney, 1893.

In reply to your application, I am now in a position to reserve a pen for you in one of the early sheds on receipt of £1 deposit (to be credited to you in the station books upon commencement of work) as a guarantee that you will enter upon your engagement. All applications will be dealt with strictly in the order in which applications are received at this office.

Discharge certificates or references from former employers indispensable.

Please fill and return form at foot hereof. If you have previously engaged through this office, please state the number of your certificates.

On receipt of your application, accompanied by a deposit, I will inform you (as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed) of the date on which the shed at which you are to shear will commence work.

Yours faithfully,

WHITELEY KING,

Secretary.

Name and full address  
Nos. of Certificates  
Machine or hand shearer  
Where shearing last season  
Average tally  
Signature

After the matter has gone through our books, and we have reserved pens for the shearers, we send them a letter with a receipt for their deposit in the following form:—

Sir, The Pastoralists' Union of New South Wales, Exchange Corner, 63 Pitt-street, Sydney, 189 .

Herewith I enclose receipt for £1, being amount of deposit accompanying your application for a shearing pen (which amount will be credited to your account in the station books upon commencement of work) and have to advise that I have reserved a pen for you at where shearing will commence (weather and other circumstances permitting) about Please acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary, as agent for the abovenamed station.

N.B.—Shearers are informed that with the reservation of pens the responsibility of the Pastoralists' Union ceases. Any claims which may subsequently arise must be regarded as claims against the station, and must be dealt with on the spot.

*Specimen.*

No. 1,000

189

THE PASTORALISTS' UNION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

63, PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

No. 1,000

189

Deposit.

£ : :

Received from  
deposit for

£ : :

the sum of pound sterling, being amount of  
Shearing Pen, to be credited upon commencement of work.

Secretary.

716.

716. Have you been able to average the number of men who are registered on your books a month? I find that it is very difficult to get an exact average. There is no great rush upon us during a certain portion of the year. It is only during certain months that we have any number. I find that we do not keep a complete record during the off season, but taking the period from February up to the present time, the average number of registrations per month on the books was 240 shearers. We cannot give an average of the shed hands applying, because a great many men come in and make applications for work, but from their appearance, and the occupations they had previously been engaged in, we consider them so manifestly unsuitable for station work that their names are not registered. That often happens in the case of shearers too. Men come along and say they are shearers, being anxious to get into the country anyhow; but on inquiry we find that they are not likely to be good shearers. As they cannot produce references, or tell us where they shored last, we do not register them. As far as we can give the average for shearers it is about 240 a month, and we have 490 shed hands registered on our books—that is, men who we believe to be thoroughly capable for shed work.
717. In your evidence yesterday, I think you stated that occasionally you had informed men who were anxious to get the work which you had secured for them that there was a Government Labour Bureau? No. What I said is practically contained in my letter to Mr. Creer. Men have come to us and asked us to help them to get free passes, and we have told them that we have no power to help them in that respect, and that there is no means of their getting into the country unless they can show the Labour Bureau they have work to go to. Then we have told them the system pursued by the Bureau, namely, that men must register their names at the Bureau, and prove that they have work to go to. We have simply given them that as general information.
718. Do you think any of your men have travelled to their districts on free passes issued by the Bureau on the strength of their having been engaged by members of your association? I am quite unable to say that they have done so, but I should assume that it is quite likely that they have.
719. *Mr. Langwell.*] The average number of shearers on your books per month during the four months of this year is 240? Strictly it is 240.25.
720. The total number on your books for four months would be 160? Nine hundred and sixty-one.
721. Out of a total number of 960 you have engaged only 220? Oh, no. We may have engaged them all for all I know. The 220 men who are engaged were engaged for sheds which are now full-handed. There may be many men now engaged for sheds which are only partly full. One may require thirty men for his shed, and we may have fifteen already engaged. These fifteen men are not included in the 220 men.
722. I understood you to say yesterday that 220 shearers had been engaged this year up to the present time? Two hundred and twenty for the eight sheds I specified.
723. You said you had eight full sheds and that the number of men would be about 220? We have filled eight sheds, having engaged 220 shearers for those sheds. Of course we have completed a great many more engagements this season, but the sheds for which the other men are engaged are not full.
724. So that they do not count? No; I have only figures for the eight sheds which are full.
725. Can you say about how many have engagements out of the 960? I should say that perhaps 100 of the men are not yet engaged. Some may not have forwarded their £1 deposit or a reference and they are not engaged because we are waiting for them to complete our conditions.
726. You also say that since February you have registered 490 shed hands in your books? We have 490 registered. That of course does not include many personal applications which it would not have been worth while for us to register for the men were manifestly unfit to take the work.
727. You told us yesterday that you had engaged only nineteen shed hands? That is all for the eight sheds specified. As a matter of fact we send very few shed hands away.
728. In the letter you send to shearers on receipt of their application you say "discharge certificates or reference from former employers is indispensable." Do you keep a black list? No.
729. You do not keep a list of the men whom employers tell you not to engage? During the strike I think we had something of that sort.
730. What I mean is that you do not keep a list of men who are unionists or who have not given satisfaction or who have taken a prominent part in shearing disputes? No.
731. You really deal with the applications as they come in? Absolutely in order of priority.
732. Irrespective of any reports which you may have received from former employers? Yes, so long as the men have satisfactory references.
733. *Mr. Houghton.*] By what means did the men engaged by you reach the stations before free passes were issued by the Labour Bureau? Much in the same way, I assume, as a great many of them do now. A great many of them walk from Sydney.
734. Supposing you engaged a number of men to work on stations in the country, and they could not obtain passes from the Labour Bureau in Sydney, would you, on behalf of the station-owners, supply them with railway tickets? No, not unless we had explicit instructions to do so, and an authority to draw on the station owner for the amount. If he asked us to advance the railway fares we would supply the tickets and draw on him for the amount.
735. Otherwise the men would have to pay their own fares, and reach the stations the best way they could? Yes; our business ends with the reservation of pens.
736. I take it that all men required by members of your association for station work are employed through your office? Oh, no! As I said yesterday, only a very small proportion of the pastoral labour required is engaged through our office.
737. What I mean is that all men engaged in Sydney to work for members of your association, are engaged through your office? I do not think so; in fact I know it is not so.
738. Do you know whether any men required by the members of your association are engaged through the Labour Bureau, or through private registry offices? I do not know that any are engaged through the Labour Bureau; but in an accidental way I learned that men are engaged for the country by private offices. I do not think that that applies so much to general shearing, or anything of that sort. I think it is only when an occasional man is wanted for a particular work. For instance, several private labour offices have written to me asking me questions about the country, or the owners of stations, or something of that kind, indicating that they are engaging four or six rabbiters, or something of that sort. It occurs very rarely.
739. You know Hittman's labour agency in Pitt-street? I do not know it. I have had communications of that character with it.

Mr. W. King.  
19 May, 1893.

- Mr. W. King. 740. Do you know whether that labour agency engages any considerable number of men to work for the members of your association? I do not know that it does, I never heard of any case.
- 19 May, 1893. 741. You have not seen the notices published outside that agency at different times "Wanted so many hands for such and such a station"? I have never seen any. I do not know whether I quite understood what Mr. Langwell asked me just now with reference to a black list. I understand him to mean by a black list a list indicating that certain men should not be engaged because they are prominent unionists.
742. Mr. Langwell.] Do you receive instructions from any employers not to engage certain men? No.
743. What would you call a "satisfactory reference"? A reference signed by any man who, upon reference to our list of stock owners, we find to be a sheep owner—a reference that bears on its face the mark of genuineness. We have had references sent which on their face were forgeries, and which, upon investigation, we found were forgeries.
744. Suppose any person outside your association—myself, for instance—were to certify that a man is a good shearer, would it be considered a "satisfactory" reference? If you sent any one to me with a reference from yourself, whom I know, it would be quite sufficient.
745. Chairman.] Do you keep minutes of all the proceedings of your association? I keep minutes of the proceedings of my council.
746. In the minutes of your council, I presume, you record all motions that are passed at its meetings? Yes.
747. You said just now that during the strike you did not keep a black list? Not a black list.
748. What was it? It was merely a confidential return sent by the station owners to the office in connection with the men we had engaged for them as shearers during the shearing difficulty. You will understand that in the hurry of engaging a large number of men, it is impossible for us to wait for references and all that kind of thing. We could not tell whether a man was really a good shearer. We had to take his word that he was, and we sent him up and paid his fare. What we were desirous of finding out was which men had deceived us as to what they could do.
749. Mr. Langwell.] Did you receive information from the secretaries of district committees advising you not to engage certain men in certain districts? I do not remember receiving anything of the sort.
750. Chairman.] I presume that return was compiled on the motion of your council? I do not think it was. I think it was undertaken on my own motion.
751. Without any instructions from the council? Yes.
752. Did a man's action or prominence in a trade union have anything to do with the character of the list sent down by the station owner or the list sent by one station owner to another station owner? I hardly follow you.
753. I understand that there is a list current amongst the members of your association? Certainly not. In the old times—that is long before the Pastoral Union was established—it was the practice for one owner to send a list to another owner in his particular district, of the men thought not competent or not desirable to have in his shed.
754. Do you know of any custom among stock owners of marking certain men from one shed to another shed at the present time? No; I know that in years gone by one sheep owner who had finished his shearing before his neighbour commenced, would send across a list on which was indicated the desirableness or otherwise of engaging such a man for his shed, but I have not heard of anything of that sort for a long time past.
755. Is there any further statement which you desire to make to the Committee? I only wish to say that men have very often come to me with letters from Members of Parliament asking me if I could give a man work, and in several instances men have come to me with letters from Members of Parliament addressed to Mr. Creer, upon which he had written in the corner asking me if I could give the men work. I have in my possession letters addressed to Mr. Creer by Members of Parliament asking him to give the bearers free passes to Bourke. One letter reads:—"Please give the bearers Messrs. so-and-so passes to Bourke. They say they can obtain employment, and their cases appear to be deserving ones."
756. By whom is it written? I have no desire to withhold any information; but I do not think it would be quite fair to give the name. I do not want to be charged with a breach of confidence. It was sent on with this note by Mr. Creer, "Can you put these men on at any of the stations?"
757. Mr. Langwell.] You did not send these letters back? No.
758. I take it that Mr. Creer did not grant passes if he had not these letters in his possession to show that the passes had been granted, consequently there are some cases in which passes have been refused? He may or he may not, I do not know what he would do.
759. Chairman.] What was your procedure upon the receipt of such letters? Both letters were sent about the middle of last year. If we wanted men, and the bearers of the letters were respectable men and could give us references, we would have no reason for refusing them. If we considered them as applicants we would ask them to make an application in the usual form. But as a matter of fact, these particular men got no work from us, because they were not shearers, and we had no reason for sending shed hands into the country. We had no ordinary station work for them.
760. Mr. Houghton.] How many letters written by Members of Parliament have been sent on to you by Mr. Creer? I suppose I received twelve or fifteen.

TUESDAY, 23 MAY, 1893.

Present:—

MR. HOUGHTON,  
MR. RAE,

MR. MCGOWAN,  
MR. WADDELL.

J. D. FITZGERALD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William Currie called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. W. Currie. 761. Chairman.] What position do you hold? I am Manager of the Steamship Owners' Association, Free Maritime Labour Office.
- 23 May, 1893. 762. What are the objects of this labour office? That I cannot say. I am supposed to come here and give evidence as to the working of the Government Labour Bureau.

763. Will you explain the functions of this labour office? That I cannot say; your best plan will be to summon the Chairman of the Association. I am simply an employee of the Association.

764. You perform certain functions, do you not? Yes; simply according to the instructions of our Association.

765. You do something—you do not do it unconsciously? Certainly not. I simply do it according to the instructions I receive from my Association.

766. According to those instructions do you engage men? We do not engage men.

767. In accordance with the rules of your Association you keep an office where the names of certain men are registered for employment? Any man who comes to the office and wishes employment on the wharfs gets it if he is able to do the work. One time we did register the names in order to keep the men together, but now we do not. No matter who come, as long as they want work, they get it if it is to be had, without regard to kin, creed, or anything else.

768. The office sends men on to the wharfs as they are required—you engage men? We do not engage men. We may get an order from a certain company to send so many men. There is a waiting-room where the men can hang round. They are directed to where work is available whenever a boat comes in. I get my orders; I simply tell the men off. There may be 500 or 600 men there.

769. *Mr. McGowen.*] What do you mean by the expression, "I get my orders";—do you mean that you get an application for a certain number of men? I get my orders from the wharfs for fifty or sixty men.

770. *Chairman.*] And you supply the men? The men are waiting about there, and I send them off to get the work.

771. What qualifications are the men required to have in order to obtain employment? They do not require to have any qualification as long as they can do a good hard day's work.

772. Do you engage any man who applies to you privately provided that he is able to do an honest day's work? Certainly.

773. There are no disqualifications which may prevent him from being engaged, such as being a Unionist or anything like that? Not the slightest. I do not recognise either free-labourers or Unionists. No matter who come if they want work. I am a neutral party in the matter. I take those whom I think are best able to do the work. That is what I am placed in the office for.

774. Speaking from memory, about how many men in a week do you assist to obtain employment? The average number of men who go out—perhaps one man may go out twice—would be between 600 and 700 men per week.

775. To what do you send them—to all kinds of wharf work? It does not matter what it is, to whatever work is obtainable.

776. Coal lumping? Yes.

777. Able seamen? That is a different grade altogether.

778. Do you send able seamen to ships? Yes; at the approval of the officers of the ships.

779. Do they apply to your Bureau for seamen? Yes; we keep a register of seamen. We keep the addresses of the men in case we want a man in a hurry, and if we do we send a messenger for a man.

780. I suppose you have a record of all the men who have been sent to employment from your office—will you get the particulars for the Committee? My report goes in to the Association every week. I should advise you to summon the secretary who receives my report.

781. Do you know of any cases of distress amongst the men with whom you come into contact at the Bureau? Yes; I have met a good few cases and I have always tried to relieve them.

782. Are you empowered in any way by your employers to relieve cases of distress? I am instructed to give married men, especially those with families, a show, if possible, if they are able to do the work.

783. The class of work is wharf work and coal lumping? Yes.

784. Any stewards' and cooks' work? Yes; all branches of maritime work; it is a free maritime labour office.

785. What wages do you pay to those who are sent through your office? As regards cooks and stewards, seamen and firemen we do not trouble at all about the wages. The wharf labourers get 1s. an hour for day work and 1s. 6d. an hour overtime.

786. Is that the ordinary wage? Yes; I understand it is the wage which has been paid right along.

787. For how many hour's work? The wharf work varies very much; sometimes a boat may start at 6 o'clock in the morning and finish about 10 o'clock. The men are not always working; they are standing by to obtain work from 6 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock at night.

788. Are they paid for that? Certainly not. If a steamer comes in and she wants to start at 6 o'clock in the morning and the men are there they get a show. As a rule, lately it has not lasted for more than three or four hours.

789. You do not make any inquiries, you say, as to whether the men are Unionists or non-Unionists, or anything else? No.

790. Have you at any time during your connection with this office, had any knowledge of what is known as a black list; that is, a list of certain men being prevented from obtaining work through their having taken prominent part in labour matters or disputes? Not to my knowledge. Through quarrelling with other men I have had to black-list some men. I do not know whether they are Unionists or not—and give them a fortnight's holiday.

791. What do you mean by saying that you have had to give the men a fortnight's holiday? If a man begins to kick up a row on a wharf and dispute with his fellow workmen, and it is reported to me by the wharfinger, I say to the man, "You can take a fortnight's holiday, as you cannot agree with your fellow-workmen," but I never block a man for that.

792. It has been currently reported that certain men have been blocked through having taken a prominent part in the late maritime dispute? Not by me.

793. *Mr. McGowen.*] You have never received any instructions from your Association to refuse employment to any of these men? None at all. That I can say conscientiously.

794. *Chairman.*] You are not able to provide work for all the men who apply to you? Sometimes they do, but sometimes it cuts very small.

795. How does the work vary? It varies to a great extent, according to the cargoes coming into the port, and the cargoes going out.

796. Does the season of the year make any difference? Certainly.

Mr.  
W. Currie.  
23 May, 1893.



Mr.  
W. Currie.  
23 May, 1893.

797. How about the coming winter season;—is there likely to be more or less work? My opinion for some time has been that we shall see about the worst winter this year that the Colony has ever seen.

798. Do you think that will be the case round the wharfs? I think it will.

799. You think there will be great distress? I do not say that I think there will be great distress. There will be a certain amount of work. The cargoes which are coming in are very small.

800. Can you suggest a remedy for this state of distress, or lack of employment? There might be various schemes. One point is this: that nearly all the cargoes which used to come in from the other colonies are now being carried right through by other steamers. There has been a very great falling off in the imports for the last three months.

801. *Mr. Houghton.*] There is not so much transhipping as there used to be? Very little. There used to be a lot of work done through the transhipments, but now the stuff goes right through by a through steamer.

802. *Mr. McGowen.*] We understand, from the manner in which you work the Bureau, that it is simply an office where you do not engage men? No; we do not engage men in the proper sense of the word. I am simply a servant of the Association.

803. Without any instructions? I have my instructions, or else I should not be there.

804. Your instructions are that if men are wanted to unload a vessel you are to send them? Yes.

805. The men are informed that before they can get employment in the unloading of a vessel they have first to see you? No; it is a thoroughly understood thing now with all the men about the wharfs that they have to receive a ticket from this office. They get employment without the ticket occasionally.

We do not make any objection to that as long as they are able to do the work. We leave that question to the judgment of the wharfinger, but still it furnishes a record. I pick out the men and I send them down to the boats. I may send them to the A.U.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, to Howard Smith's Wharf, to Circular Quay, or anywhere—it does not matter where, so long as the number that are required are sent.

806. The ticket shows that the men have been through your office—it is a proof of their *bona fides*? Certainly.

807. Have you a copy of the ticket? Yes; it reads as follows:—Casual.—Free Maritime Labour Office, 36 Clarence-street. 189; name; commence work at To.

807½. You do not keep a record of the men who want work? I did keep a register, but I have not kept it up for some time, for the simple reason that I know the men. There is not one man out of the 600 or 700 men who come round the Bureau that I do not know both by name and face.

808. You have received certain instructions from your employers to see that married men should get a preference when there is work to be done? Certainly.

809. And to prevent any man from getting two jobs as against another man getting only one job? Yes; we try to divide the labour as much as possible.

810. How do you do that without a register? I can do it.

811. You may have a very good memory to remember the faces of 600 or 700 men, but you cannot tell whether one man worked last Tuesday, and another man did not? No; it would be a very hard job for anyone to do that.

812. How can you prevent one man from getting two jobs as against another man getting one job? I give these tickets out every morning before 6 o'clock. I know the men who have had a ticket.

813. From memory? Yes; I know them by the list I take.

814. That is something after the style of a register? Not exactly.

815. Suppose you give 300 tickets on Monday morning, you put the names of the 300 men in the book? Not in a book, but on a list. If a man has had a ticket and he comes back when I am giving out other tickets he knows that I will say to him, "You have had a show to get work; it is your own fault that you have not got work. I shall give the other men a show."

816. What do you mean when you say it is "his fault"? Some of the men, even after they have got a ticket, hang back if they know that another boat is coming in that will give them a longer job. If they have the slightest idea that another steamer is coming in that will be a longer job, instead of taking the work that is offered they will rather hang back taking their chance that they may be missed and get a ticket for the longer job.

817. I suppose a large percentage of the men are married? Yes.

818. It does not require much discrimination on your part to give them a preference—as a general rule I suppose, if one man is employed on the Monday it will be another man's turn on the Tuesday, and so on right through the week? That is the way I do, to the best of my power.

819. That is what you mean when you say that you have an instruction to give a preference to the married men? Yes.

820. Can you mention any case where you have given a married man two days' work as against one day's work to a single man? I can. For instance, I gave married men employment yesterday, first on the "Oonah," where they got about two hours' work, and then on the "Flora." These are men who have come to me and represented in a very clear light that they were almost starving, and they proved their statements.

821. You say that you keep a register of seamen;—you mean that you keep a record of their names in the book? Yes.

822. And their addresses? Yes; and also the last ship they were discharged from, and the date of their discharge.

823. Have you any reason for reporting their discharge? As a rule, the chief officer or engineer would like to know the ship a man last belonged to before employing him.

824. Do not they ever make any inquiry as to the reason why a man was discharged? There is no necessity if he has a V. G. discharge.

825. The ship that a man may have been discharged from may be away from the Colony when the officer wants a seaman;—does he not want to know why he was discharged? He may ask a man that question. I do not, as a rule, ask the question. I leave the officer in charge to ask the question.

826. During the last maritime trouble a man was discharged who was a delegate of the Seamen's Union from the ship over which all the difficulty occurred. In a case of that kind, would you register the man at your Bureau if he applied to you? Certainly we would, as long as the Association had no objection.

827. Supposing you had registered the man who was discharged from the "Corinna";—do you think your Association would have remonstrated with you? That I am not in a position to say. 828.

828. You are doubtful? I am not at all doubtful, because I think our Association have overlooked these matters entirely.
829. If you are not doubtful you can give an answer straight away? I cannot offer an opinion, because I do not know the circumstances of that case. It occurred before I joined the Association. It was long before the strike.
830. Are the instructions which you have received from your Association of such a nature that if a man were to apply to you under similar circumstances you would register him at your Bureau? I might register him, but as far as the registration is concerned it would not be any criterion whatever, because the engineer might not approve of him.
831. Would you not send the man down to the position? If the man was at all suitable I would send him down for the opinion of the engineer.
832. You mean suitable as far as his ability is concerned as a workman? Yes.
833. There is nothing in your instructions that would prevent you from so acting in a case of that kind? No.
834. As far as your instructions go you can employ any man, no matter whether he was discharged from a vessel because he took a leading part in the maritime strike? —
835. Do you remember a little difficulty which occurred on the steamer "Tweed"? I do.
836. Eleven men were sent down to the "Tweed" from the Government Labour Bureau—six deck hands and five firemen, I think? Yes.
837. Were the men sent through you;—did they report themselves to you as they came from the Labour Bureau? No; I have often said to Mr. Bloxham, "If you know any good able-bodied men who want work and I can assist you in any way I shall certainly do so." On this occasion I think I telephoned up to the Bureau and asked, "Have you any seamen or firemen?" Mr. Bloxham said, "We have a number on our books," and some men came down.
838. How many? I could not say; but the men had neither discharges, nor permits, nor anything else. They were utterly useless. They were the biggest lot of scrubbers I ever looked upon in my life.
839. You could not give them work, simply because they were not fitted for it? No, they were not fitted. I told Mr. Bloxham that the men had not permits or discharges. One had a permit, I think, but it was tattered and torn in all directions.
840. Therefore, you could not allow the men to go to the "Tweed"? I could not possibly.
841. You say the men are waiting about your office from 6 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock at night? I did say so, but I should explain that it just depends on the orders we have on hand the night before. If we know that the boats are not going to commence work until 8 o'clock in the morning I simply put a notice upon the board saying that there will be nothing at all until after breakfast.
842. There are between 600 and 700 men that you can see any day in the week? Yes.
843. Can you say how much employment a week a man gets from your office? No; I should have to go through the various books to get the information.
844. Do you think every man gets eight hours work a week? Yes.
845. Do you think it goes much beyond eight hours work a week? Yes; some of these casual men have earned £2 5s., £2 10s., and £3 in a very busy time, but not in these times.
846. Could you not give us any idea of what these men average from one week to another? I could not give you an average unless I went through the whole lot.
847. Is it an over estimate to say that each man earned 24s. a week all the year round? I do not think it is. For six months they might average a lot more—they might average enough to keep them going for the other six months in the year.
848. They never average more than £2 10s. a week do they? Oh, yes.
849. With overtime? Yes; I have seen casual hands make £3 and £3 5s. a week.
850. Even supposing that they did, that would not keep them for six months out of the year if they worked six months? You could strike an average of about £1 a week for the other six months.
851. Do you think the men average 24s. a week all the year round? My opinion is that they average a little bit more. I mean those who stick to their work and attend to it.
852. Sober, steady, willing men? Yes.
853. Do you think the average would be 30s. a week? It would come very close to that amount.
854. *Mr. Rae.*] Since the institution of the Government Labour Bureau, have you noticed any difference in the labour market in regard to the number of men who are seeking employment in wharf work? I have noticed a good deal of difference one way and another. I notice that a good number of country people have been coming down and seeking employment.
855. Could you say that it has been more noticeable from the time the Labour Bureau was started? They have been coming and going in various ways.
856. You say that there are a large number of country people seeking employment on the wharfs;—would you say that, on the whole, the number has been more or less during the last eighteen months? I would not say that there have been more. I think there have been fewer. A number of old faces that we had about the place have returned. They have gone up country and come back again and asked to get back to work, which, of course, we never refuse.
857. Have there been any number of new applicants who were not formerly following that line of work? Yes; there have been a good number lately in Sydney.
858. Country people? No, more city men. Men from the various warehouses, even storekeepers in large houses, who were only too glad to start on the wharfs if they can get a show.
859. On the whole, there have been more of late than there used to be? Yes.
860. Do you think the Labour Bureau has had any noticeable effect on the labour market in Sydney? Not the slightest, not as far as I am concerned.
861. Can you say whether the wages in the various branches of maritime labour have been lowered of late? No, not to my knowledge in any sphere.
862. Have they stood at about the same? They have stood at about the same. From what I understand they were five years ago they are exactly the same.
863. The increase in the number of applicants for work on the wharfs and in other branches of maritime labour has not had any effect, so far, on the rate of wages? Certainly not. We have never attempted to reduce wages at all.
864. Do you think a reduction is likely to be brought about—is there any move in that direction? Not as far as my knowledge goes.

Mr.  
W. Currie.  
23 May, 1893.

Mr.  
W. Currie.  
23 May, 1893.

865. Are the rates of wages fixed by the Steamship Owners' Association, or is it optional with each owner to employ the men at whatever wages he may choose to give—is there an association scale? That I do not know. Each member of the Association is paying the same rates of wages, as far as my knowledge goes.
866. *Mr. Houghton.*] There is a standard rate for each kind of maritime labour? Yes; wharf-labourers are paid 1s. an hour from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., and 1s. 6d. an hour from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.; coal-lumpers get 1s. 6d. an hour for day-work and 2s. 3d. an hour overtime work. The coal-lumping work varies a great deal. A man may get two or three days work in the week right through.
867. *Mr. Rae.*] Are these general rates fixed by mutual agreement amongst the steamship owners? That I cannot say. As far as I can see there is not the slightest inclination to reduce the rates of wages. Of course, the market is over supplied with labour, but still the men have to take their chance.
868. There is no such thing as under-bidding? Not the slightest.
869. *Mr. Houghton.*] Will you explain the meaning of the term "Free maritime labour"? The meaning is very simple. It is that a man is free to come to seek employment and if there is any employment to give to him he will get it.
870. It has no reference whatever to Unionism? Not the slightest.
871. How long have you been manager of the Bureau? Since August, 1890.
872. Had you any previous connection with maritime labour matters? Not directly.
873. Were you in any way employed in maritime labour matters previous to your engagement as manager of this labour office? I have been in the shipping business since my boyhood.
874. Where? Both at Liverpool and in the colonies.
875. You lived in Queensland for a long time? Yes.
876. In what capacity were you employed there? I was shipping clerk to the A.U.S.N. Company.
877. You have stated that as far as your knowledge goes there has been no alteration in the rates of wages for maritime labour during the last five years? Yes; not to my knowledge.
878. You stated that wharf labourers are now paid 1s. an hour for day labour, and 1s. 6d. an hour for overtime? Yes.
879. Are you aware of the fact that previous to the last two and a half or three years, wharf labour was paid at the rate of 1s. 3d. an hour for day work, and 1s. 9d. an hour for overtime? I am not aware of that fact.
880. Notwithstanding that you have had all this connection with maritime labour? Yes; but the matter of wages never concerned me at all.
881. I understand that you took up the managership of the Bureau shortly after the termination of the maritime labour strike, in 1890? It was at the commencement of the strike—on the 29th August.
882. You have stated that provided a man is capable of doing the work required of him, he is entitled to employment through the medium of your office? Yes.
883. Can you give the name of any man who has applied to your office for employment, and been refused on the ground that he took an active part in the maritime labour strike? Not to my knowledge at present.
884. In the engagement of men, you make no distinction whatever between Unionists and non-Unionists? Not the slightest.
885. What means have you of ascertaining the capacity of any man who applies to you for employment? I have nothing whatever to do with that. If I send a man down it is entirely with the wharfinger to say if the man is suitable to do the work or not.
886. You stated in answer to the Chairman that as long as a man was capable of doing the work required of him you sent him on? Yes; that is exactly what I say now.
887. Now you say it is for the wharfinger to decide the capacity of any man sent to him by your office? Yes.
888. In the case of a man who is applying for employment for the first time through your office, how can a wharfinger possibly ascertain his capacity before the man is tried at the work? He can tell in a very short time. A wharfinger who is accustomed to the working of ships and to wharf labour will find out in a short time whether a man can do the work or not.
889. How did you form the opinion that the Government Labour Bureau has had no noticeable effect on the labour market? I said as far as we were concerned.
890. Do you think your office has had any appreciable effect on the labour market? That is rather a wide question to ask.
891. It is not a means of providing employment but it is only a means of enabling men to get to their employment is it not? It is an office established by the Steamship Owners' Association, and they can explain their views far better than I can.
892. Is it not a fact that at the institution of this Bureau you were endowed with certain instructions as to the manner in which you would conduct the business of the office, and what was the nature of the instruction? At the time it was opened I was endowed with no instructions at all.
893. Was a pledge required of the men applying to you for employment? No.
894. Is it a fact that for a long time after the institution of your office a man known to take any part whatever in Union matters —? Excuse me, sir, you are getting away from the point of issue. I decline to answer the vague questions you are putting.
895. *Chairman.*] In answering a question you used the expression "casual men"—what are they? They are all casual men round about there.
896. There are no permanent hands at all? Yes.
897. How many? The A.U.S.N. Co. have their permanent hands.
898. That is a permanent staff? Yes. At nearly all the wharfs they want a certain number of permanent hands to look after the interests of the wharf and the stacking.
899. What would they be—watchmen, and so on? Not exactly watchmen, but leading men.
900. You stated that it seemed to you that a number of country people are coming into the city? There are a good few people coming in from the country who have been attached to the Bureau before.
901. Do they get down towards the wharfs? Yes; a man comes down from the country and he says, "I have returned again; is there any show of getting work"; and I say, "Yes," if there is any show. They are city men who have gone to the country and come back again.
902. Through the Labour Bureau? That I cannot say.

Mr.

Mr. George Lewis, District Government Officer, called in, sworn, and examined:—

903. *Chairman.*] What position do you hold in the Government Service? I am District Government Officer. Mr. G. Lewis.  
23 May, 1893.
904. Have you any knowledge of village settlement schemes? Yes; more particularly with reference to New Zealand. I had an opportunity last year of observing village settlements in New Zealand, and obtaining information from the most reliable sources with reference to them.
905. Has that information been embodied in an official report? Yes.
906. Has the report been presented to Parliament? It is about to be laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly.
907. You examined the whole of the village settlements in New Zealand? No; unfortunately my time did not permit.
908. How many did you examine? I examined several in the North Island. Some were in the early stages of development, and some were more permanent.
909. How many men were there in each settlement? I will give you the figures for the settlements in the province of Canterbury, in the South Island. There were 166 settlers with their families; they obtained areas ranging from 4 to 50 acres; the total area selected was 5,217 acres, and the area under cultivation was 3,613 acres. There were twenty-two settlements, namely:—Ashburton, Arundel, Alford Forest, Alford, Arowhenua, Chertsey, Dromore, Fairlee Creek, Glenavy, Geraldine, Hakatcramea, Hinds, Hurunui, Medbury, Oxford, Oraii, Rakaia, Rangitota, Winslow, Waitaki, Waimati, Waitaki.
910. There is a Labour Bureau in New Zealand? Yes.
911. Did you become acquainted with its working? Yes; I inquired into its working and forwarded a report on it to the Government.
912. Is it worked in connection with village settlements? Yes; it is linked rather intimately, I think, with the village settlement system.
913. Were they both formulated at the same time, or was the Bureau in existence before the village settlement system was introduced? I think the village settlement system was introduced about 1874 or 1875, but it was revived by the late Mr. Ballance, in 1886, and from that date it has been attended with success. The Bureau was started, I think, about two years ago.
914. It is part of a Department of Labour? The Department of Industry.
915. I presume its functions are to register the names of men unemployed? Yes; its functions are to establish branches in various centres in both Islands; to observe where labour is plus and where work is minus, and to endeavour to equate both of these.
916. Is there a central office? There is a central office in the seat of Government at Wellington.
917. I presume it is under the superintendence of the Minister of Industry? It is under the superintendence of Mr. Rees, who is very ably supported by Mr. Tregear.
918. Amongst the schemes for equating the two things are village settlements? Village settlements come in as an incident rather than as a part of the Bureau. In New Zealand they have started a system of co-operative labour in connection with public works.
919. I presume you have made a report on the subject to the Government? I have.
920. Have you a copy of that report? I have, but I would explain to the Committee that it is a confidential report at the present time. It has not yet been laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly.

THURSDAY, 25 MAY, 1893.

Present:—

MR. HOUGHTON, MR. LANGWELL, MR. MCGOWEN,		MR. RAE, MR. WADDELL, MR. WALL.
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J. D. FITZGERALD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Thomas Hicks Hall sworn and examined:—

921. *Chairman.*] What position do you hold? I am Secretary of the General Labourers' Union. Mr.  
T. H. Hall.
922. Did you issue a circular conjointly with Mr. Wood, and send a copy to each Labour Member of the Legislative Assembly? Yes. 25 May, 1893.
923. In the circular some statements are made with regard to the operations of the Government Labour Bureau;—do you desire to explain its operations in the Western District? It just depends.
924. The purport of the circular was to complain of the operations of the Bureau? It was, but it contains one error. I stated the number of free passes issued for the district at 1,058, but I found afterwards that I had understated the number according to the return.
925. The Union you represent is a very strong body? It numbered 2,870 men in that district alone in 1892.
926. Who are not all employed, I presume? Not more than one-fifth of whom are employed.
927. If there is any employment in the Bourke district I presume the members of your Union are able to do the work? Yes. I can safely assert that there is no class of work, excepting probably such work as the management of stations, which we cannot find men capable of doing amongst our members. The men are capable of doing all classes of bush work.
928. I presume there is no necessity to send to any bureau in Sydney for men to perform the work in that district? It is just the other way about. We would prefer if you could find work for 1,000 of those unemployed there.
929. Then the sending of these men by the Bureau was unnecessary? It was worse than that. It was a straight out crime to send men to take the work of those who were on the ground.
930. Do you think that has been done? I can give instances of its having been done. I stand by the whole of the statements in the circular, except the one in which I understated the number of free passes issued.
931. Have you ever known any cases where the wages have been reduced through the operations of the Labour Bureau? Certainly.
932. Can you give any instances? The whole of the Paroo stations, without exception.

Mr.  
T. H. Hall.  
25 May, 1893.

933. The Superintendent of the Government Labour Bureau has corrected your statement with regard to the 1,058 free passes, and he says that that number applies, not to the Bourke district, but to the whole of the Western Division, ranging from Dubbo to the Queensland border? The men sent to Dubbo and the Queensland border were very few, probably the odd fifty-eight; but to the 1,000 we must add the number sent by Members of Parliament, and the 566 sent to different stations, who are not included in the 1,058.

934. You did not state in the circular that the men were all shearers? No.

935. *Mr. Langwell.*] You never inferred that they were? No; I am speaking generally of shearers and labourers.

936. *Chairman.*] You stated that the Bureau has had a tendency to reduce the rates of wages—can you give some instances? Immediately on the conclusion of the shearing last year—that is, after the busy season for which these men were specially brought, and which lasts from six to eight weeks—the whole of the stations on the Paroo, from Wanaaring to Hungerford, made an all-round reduction of wages, not by simply sacking all hands in a body and saying, “I am going to reduce the wages,” but by discharging a man here and there, wherever it was convenient, and replacing him by a man at 5s. per week less.

937. What is the rate per week? Twenty-five shillings has always been the rate previous to the present season.

938. And it has been reduced to £1? Yes, with the exception here and there of an occasional old hand, who, from a special knowledge of the country—it is scrub country into which every man cannot go—is still kept on at a higher rate. That occurs only here and there. The big bulk of the station hands have been reduced by 5s. per week.

939. Have they been replaced by men from the Government Labour Bureau? The men who were brought up at shearing time obtained from six to eight weeks, in some cases ten, weeks' work, and then they were thrown out of work. Two or three weeks on the track exhausts what they have earned; they are hard up and have to take any work. The pastoralists have no necessity to send to Sydney for special men for this work, because they have men at their doors. It was the introduction of so many into the district for the shearing season which gave a surplus of unemployed labour, and thus caused a reduction of the wages.

940. You think the reduction was absolutely brought about by the men who were sent from Sydney through the Labour Bureau? Yes.

941. You know of sheds where a reduction has been brought about in this way? Yes; I can speak distinctly of Berrawinia, Elsinora, Nocolchi, and Urisino. I specify these four stations in this return for the reason that some of the other stations had reduced the rate by means of the free passes given by the Pastoralists' Union in the previous year. But, of course, to explain thoroughly the working of the Bureau it is not necessary to prove that the men were brought from the Bureau to these particular sheds. I could give the names of, say, twenty sheds, not mentioned in this return, which reduced the wages last year; not because they were getting the men themselves, but because the crowd of unemployed labour which was caused by the men sent up gave them the chance. For instance, according to this return twenty-nine free passes were obtained from the Labour Bureau for Elsinora. When this station started shearing, the men refused to go to work at the wages offered, with the result that they all left the station, with the exception of two, and a fresh lot of men were brought from Sydney the following week, and accepted the wages offered.

942. Which was a reduction on the standard wages? Yes; you will understand that I am speaking of the labourers, and not of the shearers.

943. *Mr. Houghton.*] Did the fresh lot come through the Labour Bureau? That I cannot assert. I can only assert that, according to this return, they had twenty-nine men through the Labour Bureau. Whether the second lot were a portion of the twenty-nine men or not, I cannot say. I may add that for the second lot they made certain provision, which prevented the men from getting away. A man was sent up with them to take charge.

944. *Chairman.*] Who sent the man? Mr. Whiteley King, of the Pastoralists' Union.

945. Do you mean to say that twenty-nine men got free passes through the Labour Bureau, who were accompanied by Mr. King's man? I say they got twenty-nine passes from the Labour Bureau, but I would not say whether the second lot came through the Bureau. I only know that they came from the Pastoralists' Union.

946. *Mr. Langwell.*] What you mean is that according to the return, twenty-nine men went to that station, but you are not prepared to say whether they were in the first lot or the second lot? That is it. The man who came with them got them, in addition to their free passes, coach fares to Wanaaring from Bourke; and from Wanaaring to the station, waggonettes were provided.

947. *Chairman.*] At whose expense? The coaches and waggonettes were provided at the expense of the station, or the Pastoralists' Union.

948. *Mr. Langwell.*] You say you understated, in your circular, the number of free passes issued? Yes.

949. Have you gone carefully through the return? No.

950. Had you done so before you issued the circular? I misunderstood the purport of the return. I took the whole of the free passes, as stated in answer No. 1, issued by the Bureau, to the Western District, at 1,058. I have been informed since, that had I gone through the return correctly, and added up the different totals, it would have made more than 1,058.

951. You do not infer in the circular that the men were all shearers who were sent to the Western District? There is no question of shearers; they were simply working men.

952. In the first place you say “for Nocolchi Station, the credit is sixteen passes. At this station, the wool-scouring is done by a contractor who engaged some ten of his men in Melbourne, agreeing to pay boat and rail fare to Bourke. The boat fare (10s. each) was paid alright, but the Labour Bureau supplied the trainage”;—do you know that to be a fact? Yes; the statement of the men who were so engaged is my authority.

953. Did you get the information from any of the men who were engaged in Melbourne, and went up through the Labour Bureau? My informant, who I believe to be a reliable man, was working for the same contractor, Mr. J. Smith.

954. Was he one of the men engaged in Melbourne? He told me that he was.

955. And that he got a free pass himself? Yes. I know misstatements have been made at times, and I should like to add that he said that in giving his name he gave a wrong address to the Labour Bureau. He did not tell them where he had come from truly.

Mr.  
T. H. Hall.  
25 May, 1893.

956. Do you know of many similar cases where men who have been engaged through the Labour Bureau have given false names and false addresses? For me to come here and say that I know people who have defrauded the Government would be rather invidious.

957. Have you been informed that such is the case? Yes; in twenty or more different cases.

958. In your circular you say that one half of the twenty-six men sent to Fort Bourke Station were New Zealand shearers, engaged by the shed overseer, a wool-classer from that colony;—is that a fact? Yes; I think I can pretty safely swear to that as being a dead solid fact. But there again the possibilities are that when these men got their free passes they gave wrong names and wrong addresses.

959. You think the same thing was done in regard to Fort Bourke Station as was done in regard to Nocolechi Station? Yes.

960. Do you know that they are from New Zealand? Yes; I knew several of them personally in New Zealand.

961. Just about the time these men were sent into the Bourke district had you anything to do with the sending of a petition from the unemployed in the district to Sydney for presentation to the Premier? It was drawn up during my absence from Bourke. I only came through just in time to see it posted, I think, to yourself.

962. You say that the Bureau has had a tendency to reduce the wages in that district? Yes.

963. You have named some stations where a reduction has taken place;—since the establishment of the Bureau has there been a general reduction in wages? A general all-round reduction.

964. Do you attribute that partly or solely to the granting of free passes? Warraraweena, for instance, reduced the rate a fortnight since from £1 to 17s. 6d., and when the men spoke of the reduction as being unfair, the manager said, "Well, if you do not care to accept the reduced wages, all I have to do is to send to Sydney, and I can get as many men as I like through the Bureau." It is a case of Hobson's choice with the men. The fact that the Bureau is prepared to send up men prevents the local men objecting to a reduction as they otherwise would do.

965. Do you think that if an agency or a branch of the Labour Bureau were established in Bourke it would be better for the district than the present system of engaging men in Sydney and paying their train fares to Bourke? Yes; if the district agency could absolutely prevent men from being sent from Sydney so long as there were locally unemployed, but not otherwise.

966. Are there many unemployed in the district? Within 10 miles of Bourke I can safely assert there are about 600 unemployed; and when I speak of Bourke I speak of the immediate vicinity of the town. I estimate for the district there are between 2,000 and 2,500 unemployed.

967. Are you in a position to get reliable information as to the number of unemployed throughout the district? I do not think any men, not even the police, are in a better position to gauge the number of unemployed than I am.

968. That is through your position as secretary of the General Labourers' Union? Yes.

969. At the time these 1,058 men were sent to the Bourke district, were there many men at the different stations awaiting engagements? Right through the whole district they were simply jammed up full. In March last year I went to some little trouble to obtain special information. It was just about the time the Bureau commenced operations. I collated the letters I received and sent the results down to the *Australian Workman* with a request that they might be published, which they did. I have still one or two of the letters. A man writing at Brewarrina on 10th March, 1892, says:—

I made it my business from time to time to take a walk around the different bends of the river in the immediate vicinity of the town, and I counted sixty-three men camped, and I should think there are fully another twenty boarding in the different pubs., all *bona-fide* workers, looking for a job.

970. That is not an answer to my question; in your circular you say "that at Toorale over 250 local men were turned away, and that at Dunlop, the adjoining station, there was a surplus of 130 men"? That is so.

971. These men were looking for employment at the time other men were being imported from Sydney into the district to do the work? As far as the number of unemployed at the two places is concerned, that statement—of course, within ten or twelve men—is approximately correct.

972. Why did not the first lot of men go to work at Elsinora? Because of a reduction in wages. They wanted 30s.; the employer offered 25s.; they afterwards sent one of the men and agreed to accept 27s. 6d. as a compromise, but this he refused to give, and they left.

973. Was 30s. a week the current rate at that time for shed hands? Yes.

974. Do you think he was trying to take advantage of these men being strangers to the district to reduce the rate of wages? Not individually.

975. Collectively? Collectively, the employers were.

976. Have you an idea of the number of men sent to the district last season? Only from what is contained in this return.

977. Do you think that would be the total number of men sent? The chances are that in a few cases the employers may have paid a few fares from the Pastoralists' Union. The only source of information I have is this return.

978. Your circular was based on the information given in the return? It was my sole source of information as to the number of free passes.

979. The other information you obtained in your position as secretary of the General Labourers' Union? Yes.

980. *Mr. Wall.*] Are you secretary of the General Labourers' Union, or only secretary of the Bourke branch? I am secretary of the Bourke branch.

981. When does shearing commence on the Paroo? As a rule, it commences about the end of June. This year it started on the 1st of May.

982. In March last year you say a large number of people were camped on the banks of the rivers? Yes.

983. Is it not customary, immediately prior to shearing, for a lot of men to be camped about the rivers? Yes, a fair number; but not to have great numbers turned away from every shed as it starts in rotation.

984. You state that your Union comprises about 2,870 men, and that about a fifth of the number are in work? Yes.

985. So that about 2,290 members of the Union are unemployed? Yes; approximately.

- Mr. T. H. Hall.  
25 May, 1893.
986. Is it not a fact that a large number of shearers in both the Paroo and Bourke districts are migratory? A proportion of them are.
987. How many of the 2,290 unemployed members, in your opinion, reside in the Bourke district? I should say 80 per cent.
988. What is their usual employment in the district when they are not shearing? Let it be understood that I am not dealing with shearers altogether.
989. How many members of the General Labourers' Union who reside in the Bourke district are out of employment in the district? Of those who are registered on the books I should say about 1,500.
990. Are the persons employed on the stations you have referred to registered members of your Society? A proportion of them only.
991. Have you received any official complaint from these persons that the rate of wages has been reduced by the sending of people through the Labour Bureau? The men have complained to me verbally.
992. You cannot submit any official complaint? No; not in writing.
993. You stated that certain persons informed you that they did not give their proper names at the Labour Bureau when they were coming through, and also that station owners can enforce a reduction of wages by threatening to send to the Labour Bureau for men? Yes.
994. Could they not send to any other agency in Sydney and get men? With this difference, that if they did the employer would probably pay the fare.

[Mr. McGowen took the Chair.]

995. Are you aware that the employers make themselves responsible for the fares of the men who are sent through the Bureau? Suppose an employer cannot be found?
996. If the employer is held responsible by the Bureau for the repayment of the man's fare, it would not place him in a much better position if he had to apply to another agency? Slightly.
997. Inasmuch as he would get credit? He would not only get credit, but if a man came and he was kept for a week or a fortnight the first draw on his wages would be for the fare, so that the man may work for three or four weeks and get nothing.
998. With regard to the persons who you stated gave wrong names to the Labour Bureau, you cannot say whether they undertook to pay their passages, and that they gave fictitious names in order to evade the payment of the money? May I suggest that it is not fair to ask me to give an answer which may bring certain persons within the reach of the law.
999. I have no desire to do that; I am only asking in a general way if it has been done? A little while ago a man came into my office, and I asked "How did you get up"; he said, "There were five of us; one of us came up and he wrote a letter and sent it down to the Bureau saying he would employ us, and on the strength of his letter we came up." The men said the names they gave were fictitious ones.
1000. If it is a custom with the Labour Bureau to refuse to issue a free-pass except upon the production of a letter showing that the applicant has work to go to, and if it is also a custom to hold the employer responsible for the man's fare—if that principle were carried out in its integrity, without any abuses, it would not be as objectionable as it is? The whole of the conditions are bad so long as the agency of the Government is used to send men to a place where hundreds of men are out of work.
1001. I should prefer to get a direct answer to my question;—if the Labour Bureau gets a guarantee from the employer that he will refund the railway fare of the man he engages, and if it also gets a personal guarantee from the person who states that he has obtained employment, and there is any abuse of these two practices, the evil is greater than it would be if the conditions of the Bureau were faithfully fulfilled? I do not understand the purport of the question. You ask an abstract question on two conditions. It is something like asking me which of two evils is the worst.
1002. That is exactly what I want to get at? I admit that both of them are so bad that, as far as I am concerned, I cannot see anything between one or the other. It is something like asking me whether I would prefer to cut my throat or drown myself in the river.
1003. You stated that on the Paroo if the men do not accept a reduction in their wages they are threatened by the employer with the alternative of sending to the Bureau and getting men from Sydney, and that, therefore, the men are forced to accept the reduced rate? Yes.
1004. If employers are compelled to give a personal guarantee to refund the fares advanced by the Labour Bureau, what difference would it make if they were to apply to another agency in Sydney, outside the Bureau, to send up a number of men? Now I grasp the question, and I reply that it is not just that the Government, even through its paid officers, should assist employers to reduce the rate of wages.
1005. Would not the establishment of a local agency do away with the necessity of sending men to various districts where their services are not required? I think the establishment of local agencies is really necessary if the intention is to keep the Bureau going. I feel certain that if local agencies were established there would not be any necessity to issue free passes.
1006. If the Bureau insists upon getting a personal guarantee from the employer that he will refund the fare, and the employer can obtain men through the local agency by giving a personal guarantee that he will refund the fare? The difference, as far as the employee is concerned, would be absolutely none.
1007. If a branch of the Labour Bureau were established in your district, would you co-operate with it, and register your men at the Bureau, and endeavour to find employment locally? Personally, I think they would.
1008. I suppose you have communication at times with the members of your Union as regards the opportunities of obtaining employment in different parts of the district? Yes.
1009. The establishment of an agency of the Bureau would afford you a considerable amount of information, and do away with the necessity of employers having to send to Sydney for men, and of the State having to pay their passage to Bourke; it would be so much a saving that the necessity would not exist, and men could be found in the district? I say there has been no necessity in the past. Your question infers that there has been a necessity.
1010. Well, call it a practice? In that form I should say that it would probably do away with the practice.
1011. The facilities for obtaining employment have considerably diminished throughout the Colony during the last few years? Speaking of the Colony as a whole, probably yes.
1012. If there are a large number of unemployed in Bourke and there are a large number of unemployed in Sydney, and you have a large number of unemployed all over the country, the inference is that there are not so many opportunities for obtaining work as there were? Quite so.
- 1013.

Mr.  
T. H. Hall  
25 May, 1893.

1013. Do you not think that has had some effect in leading to a reduction in wages? As far as the Bourke district is concerned, I do not altogether agree that work is so very much less there this year than it was in former years. The work there is of a peculiar character. With the exception of one line, droving, there has not been any big reduction of employment.

1014. If there has not been any big reduction of employment, and you have 2,050 members of your Union unemployed, the inference is that you have considerably more men than you can hope to find employment for in the present condition of affairs? Yes.

1015. How long does the busy season continue there? Approximately from the 15th July to the 15th October.

1016. Taking the condition of the general labourers, who receive £1 5s. a week during that busy season, they would earn £20? Barely that.

1017. Then they would have to depend on precarious employment for the remainder of the year? They might get a week or two weeks work.

1018. Have you known any arrangements to be made by the Pastoralists' Union with their secretary to send people to the district and reduce the price of shearing? The general wages of labourers, not of shearing.

1019. Have you any information as to persons being engaged, through the Labour Bureau or in any other way, at a lower rate than that prevailing in the district? The whole of these men who are mentioned in this return have been engaged through the Pastoralists' Union.

1020. You say the ruling rate of wages for general hands is 25s.? That was not during the shearing season, but during the off-season.

1021. During the shearing season what is the rate for general hands? It was reduced last year on over twenty stations from 30s. to 25s.

1022. Can you cite a single case where persons have been employed outside the district at 25s. to take the place of men who required 30s.? Yes.

1023. Are you able to give the name of one man? No; probably I could have got the names of thirty or forty men had I known that the information would be required.

1024. Summarising your evidence, you think that the manner in which the Bureau is used to bring people into the district, where their services would not be required, has a tendency to reduce the rate of wages? It has a big tendency to reduce wages.

1025. And you think that if the Bureau is continued, and a district agency is established, the members of your society will take advantage of the agency, and that it will do away with the practice of importing men into the district? Yes.

1026. *Mr. Houghton.*] Besides the objections which you have stated, have you any other objections to the working of the Bureau in Sydney? There are a lot of objections, but the question is whether it is advisable to bring them up here.

1027. The object of the Committee is to elicit every possible information as to the manner in which the Bureau is conducted. As far as I understand your evidence, you object personally, and I believe the members of your organisation generally object to the Labour Bureau in Sydney, because it has sent a large number of men to the Bourke district, where there were already a number of men who could not obtain employment? Yes.

1028. You are of opinion that, but for the existence of the Bureau, the men would not have gone into your district? Yes; a large proportion of them would not.

1029. Suppose the Government had not established the Labour Bureau, and the employers in your district had wished to reduce the wages, would they not have been just as able to get their men through private registry offices if they had advertised, as they were through the medium of the Labour Bureau? As a rule, it would not pay the employers up there. I can quote one instance. Twenty-six free passes were issued in the case of Fort Bourke. The shearing does not last more than about four weeks, and the train fare to Bourke is £2 16s. You can count up how much a man will get out of the work if he has to pay his train fare.

1030. But is it not a custom for a man engaged in Sydney to have his fare, which is paid by his employer, deducted from his earnings? Quite so.

1031. Consequently, if a pastoralist in your district required fifty men, and he applied for the men at a private office in Sydney, and the men had not the means to get to their destination, he would pay their train fare, on the condition on which the Labour Bureau in Sydney issues a free pass? Unless a man is really jammed he would not go for four weeks at 25s. a week, and pay £2 16s. train fare.

1032. If a man obtains a pass from the Labour Bureau, he has to refund the amount? He is engaged for a definite period of six months. Of course they may sack him, but he thinks he is going to get six months' work when he starts, which makes a big difference.

1033. Would it not be just as advantageous to the pastoralists in your district to obtain any number of men that he may require through the medium of a private registry office, provided that he has to refund or guarantee the payment of the fare which is paid by the Labour Bureau? But he has never done it.

1034. It was not the condition on which the free pass was issued when the Bureau first started; but it is the condition on which it is issued now? The circular deals solely with the working of the Bureau last year. It does not apply in any way to this year.

1035. It deals with the working of the Bureau previous to the refund of the fare being required? It deals simply with the free passes.

1036. Suppose an employer requires fifty men and he engages that number through the Labour Bureau or a private registry office, and he has in each case guaranteed the payment of the fare, is there any advantage in his getting the men through the medium of the Bureau? I see absolutely none one way or the other.

1037. If an employer in your district wanted fifty men to-morrow at a reduced rate, and he applied to a private registry office for men, do you think he would get them? I feel certain that he could get not only fifty but 500, possibly 1,000, to-morrow if necessary.

1038. You spoke just now of free passes given by the Pastoralists' Union in previous years;—was it the custom for the Pastoralists' Union to issue free passes to the men they engaged in Sydney? They did it the previous year. They engaged several special trains and brought men up.

1039. That was during the strike? Yes.



Mr.  
T. H. Hall.  
25 May, 1893.

1040. *Mr. Langwell.*] Was it customary, prior to the opening of the Labour Bureau for employers in your district to engage men in Sydney? Prior to that event, as far as I am concerned, I do not know of a single man, except possibly a special hand, ever having been engaged outside the district.
1041. *Mr. Houghton.*] Last year was the first year since the threatened strike in your district, and there was, to say the least of it, a coolness evinced by the pastoralists towards your men? Say a boycott straight out.
1042. There was a decided objection in some quarters to your men? In nearly all quarters there was a practical boycott of the local men with very few honorable exceptions.
1043. Do you know that during the time the Labour Bureau was issuing free passes a number of Union men travelled to their respective districts on these passes? Possibly some of them may have.
1044. Do you know that if Mr. Petrie, the representative of the General Labourers' Union in Sydney, required to get a member of the Union or any other man into the country he had only to apply for a pass to a Member of Parliament and it was issued? It was not even necessary to apply to him. A man had simply to apply to a Member and get a pass issued. A man came into my office last week, and I asked, "How did you come up," and he said, "I came down from Melbourne in a boat; I bowled into Lyne's office; I told him I had a couple of mates outside who also wanted to come up, and we all got passes."
1045. They cannot do that now? It was done within the past three weeks. The men got the passes, the words "want of means" being put down.
1046. Will you explain why you and Mr. Wood did not send a copy of your circular to the Superintendent of the Labour Bureau, so that he might be in a position to answer your statements? I sent a copy of the circular to the *Australian Workman*, the Trades and Labour Council, several daily papers in Sydney, and the whole of the Labour Members. It was published in the workers' organ, and I thought I had made the circular sufficiently public. I did not think of the necessity of sending a copy to Mr. Creer. If I had thought of it I should have sent one.
1047. Do you not think if you have a complaint to make against an institution the first person to whom you should complain is the Manager? Yes; but I did not look upon Mr. Creer as the person who had the management of the institution; I looked above him, to those who were behind him.
1048. He has the management of the institution? Mr. Creer is not there to manage the institution. He is there to obey instructions; to do what he is required to do.
1049. He is allowed a great deal of latitude? It was not out of any discourtesy to Mr. Creer that a copy of the circular was not sent. It was done simply because I did not recognise him as being the person who managed the institution. I thought it might have a chance of affecting the estimates.
1050. You are aware that Mr. Creer has denied many of the statements contained in your circular? Will you specify one statement which he has denied?
1051. He has denied your statements with reference to the men from Melbourne and New Zealand? Probably he did not have the information which I have afforded the Committee, viz., that a large proportion of men give wrong addresses and names. I was not aware that Mr. Creer had denied the statements when I was asked the questions.

FRIDAY, 26 MAY, 1893.

Present:—

MR. EWING,	MR. MCGOWEN,
MR. HOUGHTON,	MR. RAE,
MR. LANGWELL.	

J. D. FITZGERALD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. John Little called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. J. Little.  
26 May, 1893.

1052. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I am manager of Glenariff Station.
1053. You employ a good many hands in the shearing season? A good number.
1054. How many on an average? There are slack times when we reduce our number to the lowest limit, but at shearing time, if we strike an average, there will be perhaps an average of twenty men during the year.
1055. How many during the shearing time? About fifty.
1056. Do you manage for a company? Yes; the Australian Joint Stock Bank.
1057. Do they belong to the Pastoralists' Union? Yes.
1058. Have you ever engaged men through the Labour Bureau? Yes.
1059. How many? Perhaps I have engaged ten or a dozen.
1060. About what time? Nearly all within the last nine months.
1061. At different periods? Yes, as occasion required. What I am speaking of are the men whom I engaged personally. I engaged men as my requirements needed.
1062. Were the men engaged by letter from you to Mr. Creer? Yes.
1063. None of them were engaged primarily through the Pastoralists' Union? None of these that I speak of. Of course I mean ordinary hands, such as married couples and rouseabouts during the year.
1064. You do not include any shearers? No; only the men I engaged myself.
1065. How many men were engaged through the Labour Bureau, either by yourself or by anyone else to your knowledge? Between thirty-five and forty.
1066. Were they all brought into the district on free passes? I do not know. Passes were given to the men, and an order was given on me to deduct the amount from their wages, and send it to the Labour Bureau. It was a free pass in the first instance, but they have paid for it all the same.
1067. Going back to 1891, before this system of issuing passes and deducting the amount from the men's wages was introduced? I got some men by free pass at the time of the strike.
1068. How many men have you engaged through the Pastoralists' Union during this period? Twenty-four.
1069. All shearers, I presume? No; six shearers, and eighteen rouseabouts.
1070. Since last shearing season? Since last season, and including that season.

1071.

1071. Why did you send all the way to Sydney for hands, especially shed-hands? I considered that I Mr. J. Little could get them there at less trouble, and possibly could be supplied with as good men.
1072. Were there no unemployed men in the district round your shed? I think so. About shearing <sup>26 May, 1893.</sup> time there are always unemployed there.
1073. Did you make any application in the district in which you live for men? No.
1074. It is your custom to send direct to the Pastoralists' Union or the Bureau? It has been my custom since this system was inaugurated. Until that year, or the year before, I, like others, engaged men whenever I could. Whenever a man presented himself I engaged him if he seemed suitable for the work which I should require of him.
1075. And you paid the recognised current rate of wage in the district? Yes.
1076. Do you know any case where wages have been reduced through the operation of the Labour Bureau? No, not one.
1077. Do you know of any pastoralists who have taken advantage of the Labour Bureau to import men into their district for the purpose of obtaining cheaper labour than could be obtained in the district? No.
1078. It has not occurred at your own station? No. What I aimed at was to get a good class of men at the current rate of wages.
1079. What rate do you pay? £1 a week, and from £75 to £85 for married couples.
1080. One pound a week for shed hands? Twenty-five shillings a week for shed hands. That is the rate which was settled by the conference between the shearer and the pastoralists, and which is recognised right along the line.

[*Mr. Ewing in the Chair.*]

1081. *Mr. Langwell.* Do you know the number of men that were engaged by you last year through the Pastoralists' Union? I could not say exactly. I can give you an approximate idea. I know that I paid twenty-four sums of £2 10s. 6d.
1082. You mean that you refunded the train fares of twenty-four men? Yes.
1083. You think that is the total number you engaged? Yes.
1084. That is including shearers and shed hands? Shearers, shed hands, cooks, and others for 1892.
1085. I do not wish you to say that that is the exact number if you are not sure? I am not sure.
1086. Mr. Whiteley King has stated the exact number which were engaged by you? I do not know what number was engaged, but I know the number for whom I refunded the fares. I am basing my statement on that number.
1087. Did you engage many local men for your shearing and shed work? Not many.
1088. How many shearers did you put on? Thirty-two.
1089. How many shed hands would be required to wait on the thirty-two? Over twenty.
1090. How many local men do you think you employed? The difference between twenty-four and fifty-two. I am not sure about the number that came, for this reason—that I received very short notice to attend here. I simply looked over the books to see the number of the fares I have refunded.
1091. You are quite confident that you have refunded the fares of only twenty-four men? Yes; the fare of every man I engaged since then, I have refunded.
1092. You are speaking of the shearing season of 1892? That is so.
1093. Mr. Whiteley King has told the Committee that he engaged fifty-two men for you last year; do you think he is correct? He may be correct.
1094. There is a wide margin between the two? If he did they must have paid their own fares. I daresay he did. I know I engaged a few men on the ground.
1095. As a matter of fact did you not engage nearly all the men you required in Sydney? Yes.
1096. You would not say that Mr. Whiteley King is wrong when he says he engaged fifty-two men for you? No.
1097. Do you think you would refund all the claims that were sent in when you paid the fares for twenty-four men? I refunded all but one.
1098. As a matter of fact, a return from the Labour Bureau shows that forty-four men were sent to your station on free passes, so that in the case of twenty men no refunds have been made? Yes. I am certain about what I have refunded. I know as a general thing I expected them to engage all the men I wanted. In the meantime I have said to fellows hanging about, "If you are there, and I do not happen to be fooled, there is a chance for you." I do not think there were many openings to be filled.
1099. You think they were all filled from Sydney? Nearly all.
1100. Did you send any instructions to Mr. Whiteley King to get these men to come to the Labour Bureau? No; I did not care what they did.
1101. You made no arrangement for them to reach your station? None at all.
1102. You left it to him to engage your men, and let them reach Glenariff the best way they could? Yes; I think some reached the station without the assistance of the Labour Bureau. A good many must have done so. I remember now, that some came from Nyngan. Some shearers came from places not so far away as Sydney. Perhaps that would account for the discrepancy in regard to the number. He engaged them in the bush as well as in the city.
1103. Forty-four men are registered as going from Sydney to Glenariff; you said you engaged ten or twelve station hands yourself;—are those ten or twelve station hands included in the twenty-four? No.
1104. Have you refunded the fares of the men you engaged yourself? Yes; except one which I shall refund in a day or two.
1105. In all the other cases you have refunded the fare? In all but one.
1106. Is it not a fact that almost every year, at shearing time, there are a number of unemployed men in your district? Yes.
1107. Then what is the reason why you sent to Sydney and engaged men there instead of engaging local men? It is a change from the order of things that had existed up to that date, and from last year's experience I feel very well satisfied, and have done the same for this year.
1108. Have you any objection to engage local men? No; except this, that we belong to the Pastoralists' Union, and I think it is only fair for a man to stick to his own colours.
1109. You think it is fair for a man, if he belongs to a Union, to stick to that Union? I think so.
1110. Do you know who represents the proprietors of the bank on the Pastoralists' Union? Yes; Mr. Fairbank.

- Mr. J. Little. 1111. The bank is directly represented on the Pastoralists' Union, and not by you as manager of the station? I have nothing to say.
- 26 May, 1893. 1112. You simply act according to instructions? Yes.
1113. You stated that one reason why you sent to Sydney was that you get a better class of men? I did not say that.
1114. That you get a good class of men? That was my object.
1115. Did you not always get a good class of men in the district before you started sending to Sydney? Not always.
1116. In what respect were they not good men? Perhaps we would find learners representing themselves as shearers, and that sort of thing.
1117. Apart from shearing, as far as shed hands are concerned? My experience is that at shearing time you have to break men in. You never get the same class of men the second year.
1118. Your experience is that you have to break your men in every year? Yes.
1119. I suppose you mean a proportion of the men? Most of them.
1120. As a rule, have not the men who live in the back country generally a better idea of shed-work than men who come up from the city? No; I have found that men from the city are just as good.
1121. As a rule? I could not say as a rule. I have had one year's experience to go by, and I may have been fortunate in getting an exceptionally good lot of men, but last year I was never better served.
1122. There has been no reduction of wages, you say, in that part of the district? No.
1123. Not in the case of shed hands? No.
1124. Or in the case of a station hand? No.
1125. One pound a week is the rate you pay? That is the rate I have always paid.
1126. Always? Yes.
1127. For how many years? Sixteen or seventeen.
1128. In that district? Yes.
1129. That is for general station work? General station work—boundary riders, general rouseabout men, and so on.
1130. Has that been the general rate in the district for sixteen or seventeen years? Yes, as far as my memory goes.
1131. You have been in the same district for sixteen or seventeen years, and you have not known any neighbouring stations to pay their general hands more than £1 a week? I have known them to pay more; but I have also known them to pay less.
1132. Is it the minimum rate? Yes.
1133. In several cases within the sixteen and seventeen years they have been receiving 25s. a week? I have men I am giving 25s. a week to.
1134. For general station work? Bullock drovers—trustworthy men I can rely upon, and who have been with me for that length of time.
1135. Do you know the number of men you have engaged this year for shearing? About fifty.
1136. About the same as you engaged last year? About the same.
1137. Your shed hands are receiving the same wages as they did last year? Yes.
1138. You do not know of any reduction in that district? No; I have never heard a reduction suggested.
1139. There has not been any reduction within the last few years? They are higher than they have been for the last few years. For general shed hands 22s. 6d. was paid in the district three or four years ago. I have paid it myself.
1140. Do you mean to say that 22s. 6d. was the general rate throughout the district? It was the maximum.
1141. Or the minimum? No; my remarks apply to the district within a radius of 50 miles of Bourke? I think that was the maximum (say) eight or nine years ago.
1142. What would be the minimum? £1.
1143. So that there is actually an increase in wages to shed hands for the last eight or nine years? Yes; as far as my immediate neighbourhood is concerned. I do not know about Queensland.
1144. At any rate, within 50 miles of Bourke? Yes.
1145. *Mr. Rae.*] In your district, are men seeking work exceptionally plentiful this year or during the last two or three seasons? I do not think so.
1146. You do not think there are any greater number of unemployed than there have been? I do not think so.
1147. You do not think the operations of the Bureau have had any great effect in causing more men to be imported into the district? If it has it has had the contrary effect of bringing more from the district to the city.
1148. Will you explain how;—are there any free passes back? No; the tendency is for people to come to the city, for no reason at all, perhaps, other than that it is a city.
1149. In what way would the Bureau cause that tendency to be increased? They could come to the Bureau, and get a better chance of getting back into the same district, or, perhaps, some other district.
1150. You think the effect caused by sending a number of men from the Bureau to country districts would be counterbalanced by the greater number who would come to the city, knowing that by means of the Bureau they could get away from the city easily? Yes; to a certain extent that would have a counterbalancing influence.
1151. It would be hard to say to what extent such an influence would work? Yes.
1152. Speaking broadly, are you inclined to think that that influence would in any way nearly counterbalance the effect produced by the number of men sent to country districts through the Bureau;—would the fact of the Bureau existing in the city, and offering facilities for men to get to other parts of the Colony, be a sufficient inducement to bring as many men, or about as many men, away from the country districts? I do not think so. I do not think it would counterbalance, but, on the whole, if more men would leave the city for the country than would return.
1153. On the whole, you think that the Bureau has had a tendency to bring more men into your district than would otherwise have gone? I know it has brought men into it that, perhaps, would not otherwise have gone, but whether it is more or not I would not say.
1154. Have you ever adopted the practice prior to the last two seasons of bringing men from Sydney to do your work? Yes,
- 1155,

1155. You never engaged as many men as you engaged during the last two years? No.
1156. It is not customary? No; I have sent very often for married couples, and that sort of thing.
1157. *Mr. Langwell.*] That you could not obtain in the district? I would not say that. I thought that perhaps I should get better served in the city.
1158. *Mr. Rae.*] As a general rule, prior to the institution of the Bureau, in the majority of cases you engaged local labour? Yes.
1159. Outside special cases, such as you have referred to? Yes.
1160. Do you think the recent practice you have adopted of bringing men from the city has been generally followed during the last couple of seasons by the pastoralists in the district? It has not been generally followed.
1161. Has it in any considerable number of instances been followed; have there been many men taken up by other pastoralists in the same way as you have done? I think so, in a good many instances.
1162. For what reason have so many men been imported by various squatters or station managers; was there a dearth of local labour prior to the establishment of the Bureau? It was owing not so much to a dearth of local labour as, perhaps, to a desire to get men suited for special work. There was more likelihood of getting that class from the Bureau than from the country, where you have no knowledge of what a man can do until you try him.
1163. By what means do you get that knowledge of the men you obtain from the Bureau? At the Bureau they profess to make inquiries into a man's previous occupation, and find out what work he has been accustomed to.
1164. Outside of special employment, such as married couples, or any extra reliable men, taking ordinary station work, at shearing time, or general station work during the remainder of the year, has there been any difficulty hitherto, as a rule, in obtaining a supply of local labour? There has been a difficulty in getting the class of man you want at the time you want him.
1165. Has there been any dispute between employers and those seeking work as to the rates of wages in your district? Not that I am aware of.
1166. Prior to the establishment of the Bureau, had there been any strikes on account of refusing to accept certain rates? No.
1167. Neither in the case of shearers nor in the case of shed hands? No.
1168. They have always accepted the rates? I speak of since the great strike in 1891.
1169. Prior to that event, had there been, during the last few years, any disputes, either locally or generally in the district, as to the rate of wages for shearing or general work? I think occasionally. In isolated cases, perhaps, the rouseabouts struck for higher wages.
1170. Had you ever such strikes or disputes? No.
1171. You have been aware of them in other places? Yes.
1172. Can you say whether such disputes, as a rule, have ended favourably to the men's demands or to the employers' terms? Generally speaking, I think, favourably to the employees' demands?
1173. In other words, when they have either struck against a threatened reduction or for an increase? I do not know of any case where anyone threatened a reduction.
1174. They have struck for an increase? They have accepted a certain rate, and then struck for a higher rate.
1175. In every case the demands on the part of the employees have been for higher rates? Yes.
1176. And as a general rule you say they obtained higher rates? I think so.
1177. *Mr. Langwell.*] You never had a case yourself? No.
1178. *Mr. Rae.*] Can you say whether there has been any general rate in the district, or have the wages differed at the different stations? Each man endeavours to get his work done as cheaply and as well as he can. If my neighbour can get his work done for 6d. a week better than I can, he would be considered a better manager than I am.
1179. Then, I suppose, if he were managing a station for a bank or any large financial institution, he would have a better show of promotion, other things being equal? These things are all judged by £ s. d., and I suppose a man who got his work done better than I did for less money would be considered the better man.
1180. He would be in higher favour with his employers? Just so; he would deserve it any way.
1181. You stated that you know of no strike for a higher rate of wages, and that the general rate of wages is £1 a week for station work? Yes.
1182. By a general rate you do not mean a rate general to your own station, but a common ordinary rate? It is the rate which prevails in my neighbourhood as far as my knowledge goes.
1183. If the general rate is £1 per week, and the men have had successful strikes for higher rates, what was the general rate prior to those strikes? I do not know that they have struck for higher rates for general station work other than shearing.
1184. There has been no demand on the part of the regular hands? Not that I know of.
1185. With regard to shed hands, who are understood to be the men employed in connection with the shearing, what was the general rate of wages prior to 1891? Taking myself as a representative of the pastoralists, with the same failings and wishes to get my work done better and cheaper than anybody else, I have paid the highest, and the highest I have paid for shed hands at shearing time was 22s. 6d. If I thought a man was exceptionally good, I might give him perhaps a little more and say to him, "Keep it dark," and all that sort of thing, but I never paid more than 22s. 6d.
1186. Why should he keep it dark—to avoid raising a feeling of discontent in the minds of the other men? Yes.
1187. I presume that, on the whole, the men did not consider that altogether a fair wage? I think they must have done so, or they would not have worked for it so long.
1188. Have you noticed any difference in regard to the general demeanour of the men or the rate of wages they are willing to accept since the inauguration of the General Labourers' Union in your district? No.
1189. They have not taken any organised action in endeavouring to raise wages? No.
1190. Or altering the conditions? No.
1191. Then, practically, this Union does not affect you? It has not made itself felt yet with me.
1192. Do you anticipate that it is likely to do so? I assume that when a Union is formed it is to make some alteration,

Mr. J. Little.  
26 May, 1893.

- Mr. J. Little: 1193. I presume it is to make an alteration for the better or to resist any alteration for the worse—it has a double object in view? Yes.
- 26 May, 1893. 1194. Has the General Labourers' Union in your district ever made a demand on behalf of its members for a higher rate? I do not think they have, as far as my memory carries me.
1195. They have not issued any manifesto or scale? I do not think so. Perhaps they may consider me beyond the pale. I have not received any manifesto.
1196. Why should you imagine that you are beyond the pale of any such communication? One can only wonder why he is exempted from these honors.
1197. *Mr. Langwell.*] If such a manifesto were issued, would you not receive the information from the secretary of the District Committee of the Pastoralists' Union? I do not know; I am not sufficiently well versed in the way they conduct their affairs to be able to say.
1198. Does not your District Committee get all the information they can and supply the members with it? I do not know.
1199. *Mr. Rae.*] You are not personally a member of the Pastoralists' Union? No.
1200. And anything connected with the working of the station which might be affected by the Union would be communicated to you, as manager, in due course? Yes.
1201. I suppose you can tell the Committee whether any scale for labour in your district has been fixed by the Pastoralists' Union or the District Committee? I am not aware of any scale but that which was fixed by the Pastoralists and Shearers Unions at the Conference.
1202. Are you aware that as a matter of fact the pastoralists and shearers did not effect any agreement with regard to shed work? No.
1203. You are not aware that the agreement was confined merely to shearers? No; I thought that the agreement included shed work, or that if it was not included it was implied, else I do not know why we should have paid 25s.
1204. Have you, since that agreement between the two Unions, paid 25s. for shed work? Ever since.
1205. And you supposed that to be the effect of the agreement? Yes.
1206. And, consequently, felt bound to pay that rate as a member of the Pastoralists' Union, or as working under that Union? Yes.
1207. Does that supposed agreement leave any option with you as to what wages you would pay? It does not with me.
1208. You are bound to pay it? As I read the result of the conference I thought it was suggested as a fair thing, and was looked upon as such by the two parties; and I felt that it was incumbent upon me to carry out the suggestion.
1209. A certain scale having been agreed upon, or at any rate tacitly understood, you did not hold yourself free to make any reduction; therefore, the operations of the Bureau would not enable you, if you so wished, to get cheaper labour? No.
1210. The only purpose which the Bureau serves in your case is to supply the class of labour you require and when you require it? Yes.
1211. If this practice of sending to the Bureau for men is at all general, do you not think it must displace a large quantity of local labour which hitherto found employment? I think the result will be in that direction.
1212. Do you think it would be in any way advantageous if an agency of the Bureau were established in (say) Bourke and other centres at which the various classes of local labour could be registered, and employers supplied from the branch instead of from the central office? I should think so.
1213. Would it in any way tend to employ local labour by sifting it out as it were and finding the required class of labour for the various employers? Yes; I think it would draw the attention of people seeking employment to Bourke, Byerock, or other places in the neighbourhood, where the attention of those wanting men would also be drawn. It would be the means of drawing two classes together and effecting a number of engagements that are now effected in Sydney.
1214. On the whole, that would be more economical to both sides, would it not? I do not know. It does not cost me anything to send down to the Labour Bureau.
1215. Then who bears the cost? The man who is employed.
1216. You paid certain refunds on account of the men sent to you;—was the money paid to the Bureau or the Pastoralists' Union? To the Bureau.
1217. Do you deduct the sum from the employee's wages? Yes.
1218. He is entirely at the loss of the sum? Yes.
1219. In the event of a man proving unsuitable and of your wishing to get rid of him before he has earned the amount, what position would you be in? I should be in the position I am in now—he would not have earned his money and I should not pay it.
1220. Would you then be required to refund it to the Bureau? No.
1221. In getting men up through the Bureau have you signed any guarantee to refund the fare? No.
1222. Not on any occasion? Never.
1223. About what date did you last obtain labour through the Bureau? About two months ago. A married couple was the last lot I engaged.
1224. Did you obtain them directly by writing yourself, or through the Pastoralists' Union? By writing myself; I do not trouble the Union except for shearers.
1225. No guarantee of any kind was demanded from you? No.
1226. It has been stated in evidence that in every case since July last the Bureau has demanded a guarantee from the employee on the one hand and from the employer on the other, but you explicitly state that no such guarantee has been demanded of you? I have never given a guarantee.
1227. Then, on what ground did you deduct the amount which you refunded to the Bureau? The employee gave the Bureau an order upon me to deduct the amount from his wages.
1228. The Bureau forwarded an order to that effect to you? Yes.
1229. In the event of your being dissatisfied with a man and discharging him before he earned the amount of the fare, you would not honor the order? No; but a case of that kind has not occurred. I should not have done so if it had.
1230. You would hold yourself perfectly free, if it suited you, to discharge a man immediately you found that he did not suit you? Yes. There is a moral obligation I would not hold myself free from, but in other respects I would be perfectly free, if the man did not suit, to let him go.

1231. I think you said you would not hold yourself free to depart from the scale for shed hands laid down by the Pastoralists' Union? I feel bound to carry it out. Mr. J. Little.  
26 May, 1893.
1232. Does that alter the pre-existing state of things in regard to station hands outside the shearing season—the wages of general station hands have never been affected in any way by the supposed agreement? I do not think so.
1233. They stand at the same as they did before? Yes.
1234. You simply make your own bargain with anyone you please? Yes.
1235. *Mr. Houghton.*] Has the establishment of the Labour Bureau been any inducement to you to send to Sydney for men to work on your station? Yes; when one wants men, he must send to the place where he is most likely to get them. The Bureau being in Sydney where men are plentiful and applicants being anxious for employment, I sent there for men.
1236. Supposing the Bureau had not been established by the Government, and you were anxious to obtain men in Sydney. Could you not have obtained men just as readily through the medium of a private registry office? I do not think I could have got men quite as readily.
1237. Why not? Because one would have to go to several offices, perhaps, to get the men you wanted. I have had some experience of registry offices, and I have never got as good men from them as I have got from the Labour Bureau.
1238. Do you know of any registry office in Sydney that devotes special attention to the requirements of station owners? I have seen their advertisements in the newspapers. I have tried two or three of the offices that professed to devote special attention to the requirements of station-owners, and I have been very much disappointed with them.
1239. You remember that prior to the establishment of the Bureau, there was a strike in the Bourke district amongst the shearers? Yes.
1240. Do you know that a registry office in Sydney was employed almost exclusively in engaging men to take the place of those who would not go to work? No; I never heard of it before.
1241. You know that a large number of men were sent from Sydney to work in the Bourke district during that strike? Yes.
1242. But you are not aware that one particular registry office was engaged in finding men to work on the different stations? No.
1243. You have stated that you have never offered a reduced rate of wages to the men you have engaged at the Bureau? Yes.
1244. And that, as far as your knowledge leads you to believe, no reduction has been offered by station owners in your district since the Bureau was established? Yes.
1245. You stated also that your reason for sending to Sydney for men was because you are better satisfied with the men you get from Sydney? Yes.
1246. How long is it since you first sent to Sydney for men? To the Labour Bureau?
1247. I am not speaking of the Labour Bureau at all; I want to know if you sent to Sydney for men before it was started? I have sent occasionally for a married couple, perhaps for ten or twelve years.
1248. That would be to registry offices? Yes.
1249. You have had only one shearing since the Bureau was started;—have you engaged any considerable number of men outside those who applied for shearing work only? No.
1250. And you get practical shearers from Sydney through the Bureau? Yes.
1251. *Chairman.*] When does the shearing commence in your district? It will commence in August.
1252. You have already engaged men for that shearing? Yes.
1253. Through the Labour Bureau? Through Mr. Whiteley King.
1254. *Mr. Houghton.*] Is there any antipathy on your part to the local men that induces you to send to Sydney? I have no antipathy to the local men. We do not get as good a class of men in my district.
1255. If you want practical shearers, surely you would not send to Sydney for them? I would after my experience of last year.
1256. *Mr. McGowen.*] You are aware that the Bureau is established not only in the interests of the employer, but also in the interests of the employee? Yes. I should hope it would be more in the interests of the employee.
1257. While the Bureau does a certain amount of good to you as an employer, it has a tendency to do an injury to the residents of the district;—do you see that phase of the question? Yes.
1258. You have stated that you have never signed a guarantee to deduct a man's fare from his wages? Yes.
1259. Did you ever sign a document for Mr. Creer in this form:—
- In consideration of a railway pass being granted to \_\_\_\_\_ from Sydney to \_\_\_\_\_ Station, and costing £ s. d., I, the undersigned, hereby agree and undertake to refund and pay back to Joseph Creer, Superintendent of the Government Labour Bureau, the above amount, within one month of date of this agreement, should the said \_\_\_\_\_ fail to do so as agreed upon.
- ? No.
1260. *Mr. Langwell.*] You have never made yourself responsible for a man's fare? No fear.
1261. *Chairman.*] Prior to last year or so you engaged men for your work locally? Yes.
1262. Last year you engaged them at the Labour Bureau? Not all the men.
1263. Speaking generally? I engaged some at the Bureau.
1264. Was that alteration in the procedure because of the establishment of the Bureau, or because you joined the Pastoralists' Union, and became a fighting body for the time being? Because of the Bureau, as far as I am concerned, and I did actually get better men from the Bureau than I got locally.
1265. There are two influences in existence since the establishment of the Bureau, and the fact of the pastoralists fighting the shearers;—which is the reason why you employed men in Sydney? Because they could be got there.
1266. Because it is a big reservoir that you can put your tap in when you want something? I do not know that you are justified in putting that construction upon it.
1267. You can get labour there at any time? Yes; I have always got it there when I wanted it. I think I can get it at any time.
1268. *Mr. McGowen.*] What makes you engage men in May when you do not start shearing until August? One likes to prepare his household for what is likely to take place.
1269. You could bring men almost from England to do your shearing? Yes.

Mr. Thomas Hicks Hall recalled and further examined:—

Mr.  
T. H. Hall.  
26 May, 1893.

1270. *Mr. Rae.*] I understood you to say this morning that there are a large number of unemployed in the Bourke district, that a large number of them are members of your Association, and that you attribute the large overplus of labour this year and last year to the operations of the Labour Bureau to a great extent? Yes.

1271. Is it a fact within your knowledge that men sent directly through the Labour Bureau from Sydney or elsewhere to the western district caused the displacement of local men? Quite so.

1272. These local men would proceed, I presume, from the stations which were starting next in order to work—that is, higher up or lower down the river as the case may be? Yes.

1273. Would the men succeed in getting work there, or would the same thing be repeated at those stations? Previous to last year and the year before, naturally there would be a fair number of men at the early sheds, and the surplus—possibly thirty or forty men—might be turned away; then, as the shearing proceeded it would come to the middle sheds—that is, the second starting in order—and these would just have sufficient to fill their requirements. The third or late sheds would be filled from those who had finished at the first sheds.

1274. Consequently, the men would get a run of work? They would get a run of work of sixteen or eighteen weeks. Last year there was this difference, that starting with a fair number of unemployed at the first stations the number of unemployed seemed to increase rather than decrease right up to the finish.

1275. The conditions were reversed practically? Yes.

1276. The overplus in the early sheds would be swallowed up as they went to the later sheds, and, before they got to the very late sheds, the first lot would have finished their work, and be ready for a second cut in? Yes.

1277. I suppose, then, that the average amount of work is reduced? Last year it was reduced practically from eighteen weeks to eight weeks.

1278. Do you know whether any considerable number of men failed to obtain work at all during the shearing season? I know personally of over sixty men who travelled the whole of last year without getting one single day's work. One man was in my place the day I left Bourke, and he has had two weeks' work in seventeen months. He has travelled during the whole of that time, except during the last couple of weeks. I am not speaking of drunken loafers, but of capable industrious men.

1279. I suppose the cause alluded to by you would operate indirectly at times. It would not always be the case, that the men were merely displaced at a certain stage, by the fact that men were brought up direct from the Bureau? It operated worse indirectly than directly. The stations which brought the bigger number of men had been what we call blackleg stations—paying a lower rate than the current rate. As far as these stations were concerned, the reduction was not felt, but the surplus sent allowed other stations, which had previously been good stations, to take advantage of the opportunity to reduce wages. I may instance Bellalie, Morton Plains, and Maranoa, as stations which did. I could mention other stations which did.

1280. Those stations reduced the wages on account of the overplus of men? Yes; but they did not obtain any themselves, I think—that is, none worth speaking of.

1281. They availed themselves of the men imported by others? Yes.

1282. Was that practice general in the district? That was the practice throughout the district last year.

1283. On the whole, there has been a reduction instead of an increase in the current rate of wages with the exception of shearing? Yes.

1284. Are you aware whether the men who have come up through the Bureau of late have been compelled to sign a guarantee for the refund of the passage money? I know they have.

1285. Is it within your knowledge that the employer has to sign a guarantee to refund the fare out of the man's wages? I never heard of it. The employee has to give a guarantee, I know.

1286. Do you think the working of the Bureau can be improved in any way? Yes.

1287. What plan would you suggest for preventing the crowding out of local labour by men from other districts? The employers should be compelled to prepay the fare in this case, as he would have to do in the case of a private registry office, and he would see that he was getting a good, capable man, instead of anything that was likely to be sent. Speaking broadly, I think the Bureau would be a good thing if it were worked properly, but the only advantage at present is clearly to the Sydney men, who can come up and swamp the local men out of the market. It is not fair. If you have a Bureau you should have a branch in Bourke, which would allow men, if they get work in (say) Wagga Wagga, or Sydney to remove there. They are placed at a big disadvantage at the present time.

1288. Did you say that, on the whole, the Bureau offers facilities for employers to concentrate large bodies of men in special districts at any time it may be desirable? That was the reason the circular was issued.

1289. Do you think that could be counteracted in any way by the introduction of local branches? If carried on honestly and straightforwardly. I think that is the only way in which it can be done. I see no other way out of it.

1290. *Chairman.*] On the whole, do you believe that the State ought to interfere in the way that the Bureau is supposed to interfere between employer and employee? In the way it has interfered I certainly think the State has been assisting an employer as against an employee.

1291. In principle; if it were properly managed, you do not object to it? No.

1292. Although you see its defects? I see defects in the present system.

1293. Is it not practically creating a reservoir of unemployed labour for the capitalist to tap when he wishes? I think we should take over the work of the registry offices in the country as well as in the town, and do away with the frauds which have been carried on.

1294. In principle, you think the Bureau, if properly managed, would be a wise institution? I think it should be.

1295. You want decentralisation? Mainly decentralisation.

1296. You do not think that the State ought to advance to the employer the railway fare? I explained yesterday that I knew of very many cases where frauds have been practised upon the Government.

1297. *Mr. Langwell.*] How long have you been in the Bourke district? Pretty well seven years.

1298. What was the minimum rate of wages for shed hands in the Bourke district prior to 1891? I did not see any working in 1890 for less than 30s. per week at shearing time, and 25s. a week all the year round. I do not include the boys. I believe cases have occurred where lower rates have been paid. I am speaking of the general rate for the district.

1299. Are you acquainted with the mode of working the New Zealand Labour Bureau? Only from what I have gleaned from the official records. I have spoken to men who have come over from New Zealand, and they all speak highly of the work of the Labour Bureau.

TUESDAY, 29 MAY, 1893.

Present:—

MR. HOUGHTON,	MR. RAE,
MR. LANGWELL,	MR. WADDELL.

J. D. FITZGERALD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. James Smith called in, sworn, and examined:—

1300. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? Clerk and telegraphist.
1301. Have you any knowledge of the working of the Government Labour Bureau? A pretty practical one, I think.
1302. You were employed at the Labour Bureau? Temporarily.
1303. How long? Off and on about six months, I dare say.
1304. Why did you leave? There is a lot to say in connection with that matter.
1305. Were you dismissed or did you leave? I was not dismissed. I knew that I should get the sack if I did not leave.
1306. Do you desire to make a statement in regard to the working of the Labour Bureau? Yes.
1307. *Mr. RAE.*] Do you know anything as to the manner in which the figures have been compiled showing the number of men sent to employment through the Bureau? Yes; they are deliberately faked, to use a vulgar term.
1308. That is to say, they are incorrect? They were made up really to give the Bureau a standing—to make out that it was doing more work than it really did.
1309. Will you explain how they are faked? In the first place it is stated that work was found for 1,129 during the first month of its existence, and that the number sent to work for the year was 8,154. From the manner in which it is put, one would naturally assume that the Bureau found employment for these men. It did not, for the simple reason that up to July any man who could bring a letter showing he had work to go to could get a pass.
1310. Was any inquiry made to ascertain whether the letters were genuine or not? They could not very well—they did their best, I dare say. It was a matter of impossibility to prove whether they were genuine or otherwise. I know that in one case a man got two passes to go to Newcastle. He did not have work to go to, but he got two separate passes, and he will be counted as two men in the return. In another case, two young fellows, who came down from Bourke on an excursion train, over-stayed their time. They came down to see Mr. Creer, and he telegraphed to their father, who was in Bourke, to see if he would be responsible for the payment of their fares; the father replied that he would, and passes were granted to them.
1311. Were the fares repaid? I could not say—I had nothing to do with the monetary department. Again, a woman came down from Broken Hill, and she got a free pass to Newcastle. Again, numbers of men employed by the Pastoralists' Union, and so on, all got passes besides other men who went to the sugar mills on the Clarence, to Eden, and to other parts of the Colony.
1312. Before you go any further, do you know whether the men who were engaged by the Pastoralists' Union to shear or to do other work on the stations, were sent to the Labour Bureau by the Pastoralists' Union? Yes. In some cases they did come up directly from the Pastoralists' Union—at least they said so. I cannot give the names, but I remember men coming up and saying they had come up from the Pastoralists' Union.
1313. Did they produce any letters to that effect? They had an agreement from the secretary of the Pastoralists' Union stating that they were employed as shearers for different stations and giving the names of the stations.
1314. Can you state of your own knowledge whether any of these letters were addressed to the Bureau? I could not say anything about that.
1315. It is stated in the annual report of the Bureau that in the first month of its existence 4,965 persons were registered as unemployed, and that during the first three months work was found for 2,942 persons. Were you there during the first three months of its existence? I was there in and out of the office more or less all the time.
1316. You were only engaged casually? Yes; I was not working in the office the first three months, but I was in the office pretty well all day as a rule.
1317. Were you officially connected in any way with any body of unemployed? Yes; I was secretary of the unemployed.
1318. Before the opening of the Labour Bureau? After. I got connected with the unemployed the week before it shifted to the Exhibition Building. But prior to that time several men I knew took letters to the Bureau stating they had work to go to, and got both steamer and railway passes granted to them.
1319. It is stated in evidence that this system was abandoned in July last year, is that a fact? It is.
1320. Do you know whether any free pass has been granted without getting a guarantee since that time? I would not like to be certain on that point. I think a pass was granted without getting a guarantee in the case of a man named Henry. I would not be certain, but I am pretty well positive that there was no guarantee taken in his case. He was a clerk in the Bureau when it first opened.
1321. Were you not employed in the office? Yes.
1322. During the time you were so employed, were you aware of any men being engaged through the Labour Bureau by other labour bodies, such as the Maritime Free Labour Bureau, or the Pastoralists' Union, or any other employers' association? Yes; I know three cases where the Maritime Free Labour Bureau applied for men.
1323. Did they get the men? They were sent.
1324. Have you any idea how many there were? Yes; in two cases eleven men were sent on one occasion, and thirty-five men on another occasion; but as regards the first case I could not say how many were sent. The first application was made either at the end of June or the beginning of July.
1325. Do you know why they applied—was it because there was a scarcity of men, or because there was a strike on? As regards the first case I could not say; but as regards the second case, when eleven men were sent, there was a strike aboard the "Tweed." One Saturday afternoon, when Mr. Bloxham and I were in the office, he asked me to go out and call for seamen and firemen, which I did. Eleven men were sent

Mr. J. Smith.  
29 May, 1893.



- Mr. J. Smith. sent down, but when they got there they found they were wanted to ship on the "Tweed," and one and all refused to do so.
- 29 May, 1893. 1326. It was not known before they went that they were wanted for the "Tweed?" No; I do not think Mr. Bloxham himself knew—anyhow he did not tell me that the men were wanted for the "Tweed."
1327. What in regard to the other case when thirty-five men were wanted? Word came up one day for some men to do labour work. I was sent down with the men. Mr. Curry was not in, and I had to wait about two hours. The "Barcoo" was in with wheat from Melbourne for the flour mill at the foot of Bathurst-street. The regular wharf labourers wanted 1s. an hour to discharge this cargo, and it was refused. When I saw Mr. Curry, the regular wharf labourers had started work at the old rate.
1328. One shilling an hour? It was 10½d.,—I think—it was not 1s. anyhow. The men did not get what they wanted.
1329. Were none of the men you took down engaged? Their names were taken, and they were asked to come down at 5 o'clock next morning; they were told they would get some little work. Some got an hour and a quarter's work, some got nothing, and some got two or three hours' work.
1330. The eleven men who you say were engaged under a misapprehension, were not informed that they were required to take the place of the men on strike? Not until they got down there.
1331. Do you know anything of the shipment of men for the Lismore-Tweed railway contractor? Yes; but these men were not to take the place of men on strike. Forty-five men were sent there.
1332. What had they to sign;—what was the cost of shipping them? One pound per head was the amount of their fare.
1333. Is the report that they signed for more, correct? Yes; for £1 2s. 6d.
1334. What was the 2s. 6d. for? That I could not say.
1335. Did each one sign for £1 2s. 6d.? Yes.
1336. You are sure of that? I am positive.
1337. Did you ever accompany any men to the train or to the steamer? Yes, to both.
1338. In what manner were the men franked on the railways; did they receive ordinary tickets? Whoever was sent to see the men off took the orders on the Railway Department for tickets. He presented the orders at the ticket window and got ordinary tickets in exchange. Sometimes the ticket clerk would write something on the back to show that it was not exactly an ordinary ticket.
1339. Were the tickets given to the men while they were in the train, or were they given some time previously? I used to see the men into the train and then give them their tickets. I was supposed to wait until after the train had left.
1340. Would there be any possibility of the men bringing others in on their tickets? Not of late. I believe that was the case at first.
1341. Do you know anything of the manner in which the books of the Bureau are kept—had you anything to do with the keeping of the books? No, I had general work to do; I was like an emergency man.
1342. How many officials were there at the Bureau and what were their duties supposed to be? There were six officials in the Bureau proper, namely the superintendent, the secretary, the accountant, the general clerk, the registrar, and the messenger.
1343. *Mr. Houghton.*] What about the caretaker? He has nothing to do with the clerical work.
1344. *Mr. Rae.*] No doubt you have read in the press that there have been misappropriation of funds at the Bureau;—will you explain to the Committee what checks they have against one another, and how it is possible for this thing to be done which is alleged? Strictly speaking there is really no check against the two men who handle the money—the chief clerk and the accountant. I will explain the way it is done. When a man is going away on a free pass he signs an order on his employer to refund the money within a certain time; a duplicate of this order is kept by the chief clerk. In the course of a week or so the order is forwarded to the employer with the request that he will pay the money. The money is forwarded by cheque, in stamps, or by postal order. It generally comes addressed to Mr. Creer. He opens the letters, and if he sees that a letter contains any money he calls in the chief clerk and hands over the money to him. The chief clerk ticks it off in his book, and then he pays it over to the accountant who is supposed to take a note of it. These two officials have the handling of the money. Mr. Creer never kept a record of the amounts. If he had got a return for the week showing the names of the men sent out their destination, and their fares, and ticked off each name as he got the money, he would have had a check. Not only had he no check, but the accountant was in the habit of going out and cashing the cheques and postal orders, and bringing the money back, paying the exchange on the cheques. I know, for a positive fact, that the money was not paid into the Treasury as it should have been. It was kept for three or four days, until a few pounds had accumulated, and then Mr. Creer took it down to the Treasury.
1345. Was the money supposed to be paid into the Treasury, or was it supposed to be paid into a banking account? It was paid into the Treasury direct.
1346. It is stated in the report that so many men of various trades and professions have been sent out from the Bureau;—do you know how that information is obtained—it is simply taken from the men's own statements? It is taken from the pass-book.
1347. Is it taken from their own statements when they register? No; these are supposed to be tradesmen going out to work.
1348. What provision was there, or is there, to prove that a man is really going to employment;—is there any opportunity for men to be sent on bogus errands? Yes; every chance. Suppose, for instance, a letter comes in this morning to say that a man is wanted to go out baking or cooking up country. A notice is stuck up, "Wanted a cook, or a baker." Men apply for the job; one is picked, and he is sent out. They have really no idea whether that is a genuine application or not.
1349. Suppose a man gets up country and wishes his mates to be sent up on the free pass system, and he writes a note pretending to offer them work, would they be sent up without any inquiry being made as to whether he was a *bona fide* employer or not? Yes; there is no possibility of knowing whether an application is genuine or not. A letter comes to the Bureau, a notice is put up, and a man is forwarded.
1350. Suppose I go to the Bureau and say, "I have a letter from a gentleman I know up country offering me work there";—can I get a pass on the strength of that letter although it may be a bogus offer from a friend of mine who has gone up country? Yes; you can get a pass on that. If they felt any doubt about an application they would write or telegraph to see if the employer would become responsible for the fare, but in very few cases that is done.
1351. They generally take it for granted? Yes.

1352. *Chairman.*] Do you know any cases where such devices have been resorted to? I could not say anything about that.
1353. You swear that you have not known any cases of that kind? Not of my own knowledge.
1354. *Mr. Langwell.*] You stated that the figures in this annual report were deliberately faked? Yes; the returns are put here deliberately to mislead. That is my meaning of faking.
1355. I understand you to mean, when you say the figures are faked, that the figures are not correct? They are correct from one book, but they are not correct as showing the number of men sent out by the Bureau.
1356. You gave as a reason for stating that they are faked, that one man got two passes? I was going on to explain, when Mr. Rae started to cross-examine me, that the man I was speaking about and other men, perhaps, would be sent out to a job and would not take it, but they are all included in this return as being sent out to work. The Bureau never got these men work. For instance, it is stated in the report, "462 station hands, 15s. to 30s.; found." I say that not 20 per cent. of these men were sent out direct by the Bureau. Again it says, "517 shearers at 20s. per 100"; I say there was never a notice on the board for shearers. These men all came already engaged.
1357. *Chairman.*] Were they registered in the books of the Bureau? They had to be registered before they could get free passes. The Bureau takes credit for finding this work, but it did not. Again, it is stated that 111 wool-hands—classers, scourers, washers, and pressers—were sent out. I am certain that not one was engaged through the Bureau.
1358. *Mr. Langwell.*] The information we have from Mr. Creer is the same as you are giving, that the men have gone through the Bureau, but that the Bureau has not found employment for them? Do you not think the statements in the report are misleading?
1359. Can you cite any other instances of that kind? It states that forty-six sugar-mill hands were sent out. The majority of the men, if not all, had work to go to, and they got passes to go to their work. Work was never found for them by the Bureau.
1360. Do you know anything as regards the 104 sleeper-getters? The majority of them are right.
1361. Do you know anything about work being got for them through the Bureau? Yes. I remember one lot of forty-five going last March. Since that time I saw different parties off who were engaged directly through the Bureau.
1362. *Mr. Houghton.*] In what capacity were you employed at the Bureau? I was for three months in the Relief Department, and had to bear a hand in the general department. For three months I was caretaker, and had to bear a hand in the office.
1363. You had clerical work to do in the office? Yes; for three months straight off, and off and on for another three months.
1364. How long is it since you left? I left on the 4th January last.
1365. You stated that men have come down to the Bureau and said that they were sent there by the Pastoralists' Union? They brought a letter up from the Pastoralists' Union. I did not say they were sent up by the Pastoralists' Union.
1366. What was the nature of the letter they brought? Just an agreement. They came up with an agreement and made an application for a free pass.
1367. They were not actually sent by the Pastoralists' Union for the purpose of getting a free pass? I could not swear that.
1368. From your knowledge of the manner in which passes were issued by the Bureau, do you not think that the knowledge that the Bureau would issue passes conditionally upon the men having work to go to was the reason why these men applied for passes? Certainly.
1369. You stated that the money which was refunded on account of the passes was paid into the Treasury;—do you mean that it was paid into some Bank to the credit of the Treasurer? No; it is paid into the Treasury itself.
1370. *Mr. Waddell.*] Why did you leave the Bureau? I daresay if I had fought out the matter I should not have had to leave. After I had seen forty-five men off and tallied them off correctly, one of the clerks and I got "wined." A letter was written by the man who took my place containing several deliberate falsehoods, but it was not shown to me. I knew from Mr. Creer's antipathy to drink that if I did not take the sack I would get the sack.
1371. Were you dismissed by the secretary first? No; because I worked after that.
1372. After seeing a number of men off to the Richmond you got the worse for drink? Yes; after I had finished my work.
1373. Did you absent yourself from the Bureau on the following day? I was there at work on the following day—the day Mr. Creer came back.
1374. You were not absent at all? No; any statement to that effect is a deliberate falsehood.
1375. Is it true that Mr. Bloxham, the secretary of the Bureau, told you that your services would not be required any longer after that particular occasion? No; he never did.
1376. Did the superintendent of the Bureau inform you to that effect? I never saw the superintendent until a fortnight or three weeks after the event had happened.
1377. After the event you worked for two or three weeks before you got discharged? No; I say it was a fortnight or three weeks before I saw Mr. Creer.
1378. How long was it after the affair happened before you were discharged? About four or five days.
1379. You say you never were absent on account of drink at any time during office hours? No; because on the following day I was with Mr. Bloxham upstairs giving out the work.
1380. At the same time, you admit that you were discharged and that was the reason accorded to you? I do not admit that I was discharged—I left of my own accord. If I had stayed on and had been shown this letter or known about it I am sure there would have been a different face on the matter. I do not think Mr. Creer can have such a bad opinion of me when he will give me this letter of his own free will recommending me to a personal friend of his for work. Here is a letter that Mr. Bloxham gave me. I certainly asked Mr. Bloxham for the letter. With regard to the forty-five men whom I saw away by the steamer, as I had had a little experience of shipping matters Mr. Bloxham put the matter in my hands, and left me to arrange with the captain of the steamer for the shipment of the men. I shipped the men to Mr. Bloxham satisfaction. Mr. Munro, the accountant, told Mr. Bloxham that he would be in town all the evening, and would go down to the wharf and see how I got on; Mr. Bloxham told me not  
to

Mr. J. Smith.  
29 May, 1893.

- Mr. J. Smith. to allow him to interfere with me at all, and that if he attempted to do so to sit upon him. I went down to the place where I had arranged to meet the men and I found that Mr. Munro had seen the mate and had made different arrangements from those I had made with the captain. Forty-eight men were supposed to go. I tallied forty-five men aboard and brought the return back to the office and gave it in next morning. Mr. Munro tallied the men too; but the list of forty-five men showed that three different men were absent. When the return came back from the contractors, my tally was found to be the correct one, so that I could not have been drunk on duty.
- 29 May, 1893.
1381. You admit that you left the Bureau owing to certain differences which occurred? Yes.
1382. You say that where men have been sent to the country there has been no inquiry at all to find out whether their representations that they had work to go to were correct or not? No; a letter, for instance, is received this morning applying for a certain number of men and a notice is put up at 11 o'clock, so that there cannot be any inquiry made as to the *bona fides* of the jobs. If the Bureau had agencies in different parts of the country it could ascertain.
1383. Does the superintendent not take the precaution sometimes to ascertain as far as he possibly can whether the representations of the men are correct or not? It is impossible to find out. In one or two cases I know they have caught a man, but the cases were very flagrant ones. A man came up with a letter purporting to be a week or two old, but the ink was barely dry.
1384. You stated that the return sent in by the Labour Bureau has been deliberately faked? My meaning of "to fake" is to mislead. This return is compiled from the "daily outwards book," which shows the number sent away on passes, and the numbers sent out locally. This report in order to be correct should read in this way. "The number of persons sent out to work in the city and suburbs; the number of persons sent out to the country for whom work is found by the Bureau; and the number of persons who obtained passes to get employment in the country." If the report were prepared in that way it would not be misleading. In this report the two classes are grouped together, and credit is taken by the Bureau as if it had sent out the whole of the men to work.
1385. What makes you think that the officials have prepared the return so as to deliberately mislead? To keep the show going and get their salaries.
1386. Do you swear that the thing has been done deliberately and intentionally? I am certain of it. They knew that would mislead.
1387. You stated that when the superintendent receives a letter with a cheque or post office order he does not make a note of its receipt, but simply hands over the cheque or the order to the chief clerk who, after he has taken a note of it, hands it over to the accountant? Yes.
1388. You refer to that system as one which would be likely to cause errors? Peculation.
1389. Are you aware what course of procedure is adopted in similar circumstances in a merchant's office in this Colony? I never worked in a merchant's office, but I could give my railway experience.
1390. Suppose a merchant receives a letter with a cheque enclosed, would he make a note of the fact, or would he simply hand over the cheque to his clerk? I have never worked in a merchant's office; but if I were a merchant I most certainly would. It would be a simple matter to do.
1391. Would the Secretary for Railways, for instance, make a note, in case of that kind? I do not know. I know that in the city of Dunedin, the head centre of the New Zealand railway system, if any money came into the station the head of the department always took a note of it, and then passed it on to his junior. If Mr. Creer had kept a petty cash-book, he would have had a check on all this money. It would be a simple matter to jot down the items each day as they came in.
1392. *Mr. Rae.*] Was there no cash-book kept? Yes, but not by Mr. Creer.
1393. *Mr. Waddell.*] What position did you occupy in the Bureau? I was in the relief department for three months, and on the reduction of the wages I threw it up; then I was caretaker and emergency clerk. I relieved any one.
1394. You had nothing to do with the handling of the moneys? No; I relieved the registrar, and occasionally assisted Mr. Bloxham in giving out the work; and during Mr. Creer's absence at Broken Hill I did the correspondence.
1395. *Mr. Rae.*] Mr. Waddell, in questioning you as to the return being faked or misleading, seemed to me to draw from you an inference that it is not correct as regards the numbers? I think it is correct.
1396. I understood you to state that it was misleading as regards the way in which the numbers were placed? That is what I meant.
1397. *Mr. Houghton.*] In your opinion, has the Bureau been the means of conferring a benefit upon any considerable number of working men? It has certainly found work for a considerable number, but nothing like permanent work. In the majority of cases the work found for the men has really been casual work—for a day or a week or so. The only work of a permanent character was found through your own action, and that was at North Shore. If the granting of the relief is considered a benefit they have got a benefit from the Bureau. I think the sooner the relief department is placed under the Director of Charities the better for the Bureau. I can guarantee that the better class of working men in this city do not register at the Bureau for that very reason. They are afraid of being treated as paupers. The men are looked upon as paupers. If men go to the Bureau for a job, and they do not care about the job and refuse it, they are looked upon as loafers.
1398. *Mr. Rae.*] You think it impairs the usefulness of the Bureau to have the relief department connected with it? It does.
1399. *Chairman.*] Are there any marks made against the men who refuse to accept employment which they consider uncongenial? There are not exactly marks made. I remember a man who was sent to a job coming back, and telling Mr. Bloxham he was told when he got to the place stated in the *Herald* advertisement that the job was filled, and that the Bureau had never been applied to. He asked Mr. Bloxham whether that was the way in which a man should be treated. He did not speak altogether in a civil manner. Mr. Bloxham ordered him to go out. The man would not go; Mr. Bloxham called for a policeman, and a country policeman put him out. It occurred during the strike. Mr. Bloxham stated partly to me and partly to another clerk that he would know the man again if he came up. I have known a man who came up like that to be told that the job would not suit him—as much as to say that he would not get a show.
1400. Why is it as much as to say that he would not get a show? Before a man gets a chance to know what work it is, he is told "It will not suit you."
1401. Are men suitable for all classes of work? No; they only go on guess work in giving a man work.
1402. In this instance do you say the man was suitable? I do not say that. 1403.

1403. I want to elicit definite reasons for your thinking that certain men had been marked, either through their behaviour or their unfitness for certain positions? That is one case.
1404. What was the language that the man applied to Mr. Bloxham? I could not say exactly. It was not offensive, nor was it civil; it was a cross between the two. It was just what you might expect of a man who had been sent on a fool's mission.
1405. Was it the fault of the Bureau officers? It was the fault of the Bureau officers in sending the man to a job for which no men had been applied for to the Bureau. He accused Mr. Bloxham of taking this job from the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and sending him out on "spec." If the job came off, well and good. In this case it did not; and the man objected, stating that they did not do their work in that way at the Melbourne Bureau. I remember a few words he used. Mr. Bloxham told him it was a pity he was not back in Melbourne. The man kept on talking, and Mr. Bloxham ordered him out, stating that he would know him again. A couple of months ago something similar occurred. Some ironworkers were wanted at the Glebe. Two men had been out and had come back, and the notice was still on the board. They got asking Mr. Bloxham about the job—an advertisement had appeared in the newspapers—but he stalled them off by telling them that he was not at liberty to tell them where the job was.
1406. *Mr. Houghton.*] As a rule he is very civil to the men? In a great measure he has the confidence of the men. Mr. Creer has not their confidence, not because he means to be against the men, but because his nature is unsympathetic.
1407. Has he not great cause for irritation at times? No; Mr. Bloxham is the man who does the whole of the work of the Bureau. He is the only man—excepting, of course, the registrar—who comes directly in contact with the men.
1408. You know that many attempts at imposition have been practised which would irritate the superintendent? Yes; but Mr. Bloxham is the man who has all the work to do in connection with the men. Mr. Creer is brought very little in contact with the men. I dare say Mr. Creer would be greatly irritated through the men groaning at him in the street. They have no confidence in him, but they have in Mr. Bloxham. I believe if Mr. Bloxham were at the head of the department it would get on better than it has done.
1409. *Chairman.*] Do you think the usefulness of the Bureau can be enlarged in any way? Very much.
1410. In what way would you suggest? I would adopt the New Zealand idea, and have a branch of the Bureau in every leading town. I would have an agency wherever there was a Government official, and let these officials collect information as to the state of the labour market—that is to say, as to the work offering, the number of men available, and the rates of wages. This information could be sent to the head-office, and to the different branches, and if a weekly summary were posted up, the men would know where not to go and where to go.
1411. You advocate the adoption of the New Zealand system? Yes; pure and simple. There are one or two suggestions I should like to make. First, as regards the method in which work is given out at the Bureau. When an application is made for a cook or a labourer, a notice is put up on the board, "Wanted a cook," or a "labourer," without giving any further particulars. I would suggest that the name of the district and the rate of wages should be mentioned in the notice. In that case a man would know, without having to wait all day, whether it would suit him or be worth stopping for. Very often a man has to wait until 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon, only to find that the wages or the job will not suit him. I would also make a suggestion in regard to the card. The card which Mr. Creer issues simply contains the number and the name of the man. It should show whether the man is suitable for the work he applies for or not. Any man can go up now and apply for anything he likes. I would suggest that the card should state whether the man is married or single, and the nature of his occupation. A glance at the man's card would show whether he was suitable for the work or not.
1412. Have you any further statement to make? I do not think so.

Mr. John Christian Watson called in, sworn, and examined:—

1413. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I am a compositor.
1414. You are President of the Trades and Labour Council of New South Wales? Yes.
1415. You have been appointed by that body to attend before this Committee and give evidence upon the subject of the inquiry? Yes.
1416. Do you know anything of the working of the Government Labour Bureau? I do not know anything about its working except in regard to its effects. I know nothing of the details: As far as I have been able to judge, it does not seem to be in any way fulfilling the expectations of the labouring classes.
1417. Do you think it acts to the detriment of the labouring classes? I think it does as it is constituted.
1418. In what way? I think the mere shifting of large bodies of men from one centre to different portions of the country is detrimental, because in many instances, possibly through the Bureau officials not knowing the state of the local labour market, it has had the effect of flooding that market.
1419. Have you known any instances where that result has occurred? I have been informed that it has occurred in Bourke. At various times we have received complaints from many places in the country of labour having been sent where it was not necessary.
1420. Have you ever heard any complaint of the operation of the Bureau having tended to reduce wages? Yes. We have had complaints made to our body by numbers of workers that men have been sent from the Bureau to the order of certain gentlemen who had contracts, and they were expected to work for reduced wages. That was stated to have occurred at Pymont. We have had several other instances. We have heard that if the men did not accept the reduced wages it was immediately thrown at them by the employer, "We can get plenty of men at the Bureau to take the job at these wages."
1421. I presume you believe that such an institution is necessary for the collection of labour statistics? Yes; I believe in a Bureau. I believe most certainly it could be made a very useful institution if it were properly organised and administered.
1422. In what way do you suggest it could be improved? I think the first and most essential improvement would be the establishment of branches—not necessarily expensive ones—throughout the country. Either the police or some other Government officials who could spare the time, could act as the agent of the Bureau, and so place the head-office in thorough touch with local wants.
1423. You share the general opinion that it is an act of Governmental stupidity to bring men all the way from a district to register themselves as being out of work for the purpose of being sent all the way back to that district? I am of that opinion. It seems rather a backward way of doing business.

Mr. J. Smith.  
29 May, 1893.

Mr.  
J. C. Watson.  
29 May, 1893.

Mr.  
J. C. Watson.  
29 May, 1893.

1424. You think that if the Bureau is to continue it should have branch offices? I think without that it will never be of any use as far as working people are concerned. It will simply mean that a number of people are transported from town and put out of sight. No proper supervision, no discretion can be exercised, unless the officials know how the labour market stands locally.

1425. The function of the Labour Bureau is to bring employers and employees together; the mere registration of names will not have the effect of employing a great number of those out of employment? No; personally I do not look to the Bureau to effect any great reform in the way of finding work for people, except to put them in touch with those who are willing to give them work. I do not believe it will create work.

1426. In your opinion the Bureau would be very useful in providing work for the citizens? I think it would.

1427. More especially if associated with some other system of providing employment, such as village settlements? Yes; I think it would assist in that direction very largely if it were given increased powers. I daresay that in order to give the Bureau these powers you would have to create a department of labour or industry.

1428. Do you know anything of such a department elsewhere? There is such a department in New Zealand, where the Minister for Labour has under his control all matters affecting labour, including a Labour Bureau and village settlements.

1429. Are you fully seized as to the working of the Bureau in New Zealand? Not as fully as I should like to be. I have written to New Zealand for information on the subject.

1430. As far as you know you think it is a better system than our system? Yes; from what I know of it it seems to me something which we might very well introduce here.

1431. You would advocate its introduction into this Colony? Yes.

1432. Have you any knowledge of the Department of Industry recently created in England? Only from the press.

1433. Have you read the outline of its functions which Mr. Mundella gave in a recent speech? Yes; I hand in an extract from the *Daily Chronicle* in which he gives an outline of its functions. (*Vide Appendix* —). As regards the possibility of the Labour Bureau doing away with registry offices, I think it has reduced the sphere of their operations to a certain extent. I think that is a highly desirable thing from what I know of the working of some of these offices.

1434. Do you know anything of the working of the Pastoralists' Union Labour Office? Yes; a little.

1435. Do you know anything of the working of the Maritime Labour Bureau? Yes.

1436. Do you know whether either of these offices only gives employment to those who profess themselves to be outside the Labour Unions? I know that for a fact, more especially in regard to the Maritime Labour Bureau.

1437. Do you know whether either of them has reduced the rates of wages? As regards the Pastoralists' Union Labour Office, I do not know definitely, but I know that the other office has reduced the rate of wages, more particularly as regards the overtime for wharf labour.

1438. What wages were paid to wharf labourers before the maritime strike? For day work 1s. an hour for ordinary lumping work, and 1s. 3d. an hour for bag stuff; and for overtime, 1s. 6d. for ordinary lumping work and 1s. 9d. for bag stuff.

1439. Those rates have been reduced? Yes; the men are working now in many instances for 1s. an hour overtime and on Saturday afternoons, which used to be counted as overtime.

1440. Do you know anything of village settlement schemes? Yes, a little.

1441. Are you connected with a movement to establish a village settlement scheme in this Colony? Yes, I am a member of a committee which is charged with the work of formulating a scheme, and if possible carrying it into effect.

1442. Can you, in a few words, describe the nature of the scheme? We propose to ask the Government to introduce a Bill which will empower them to give us certain Crown lands, and, if necessary, some assistance to the people whom we shall put on those lands, and who will work co-operatively and sharing equally in all profits, in associations under the control of trustees, who will be appointed under the Bill to carry out the details of the settlement.

1443. Where do you propose to get the lands? There are some Crown lands in the Warragamba Valley on the Nepean, at Eurimba in the Gosford district, and at Kempsey on the Macleay River, and at other places.

1444. Have you a printed copy of your scheme? No; it is not formulated yet. We have drafted a Bill.

1445. Have you a copy of the rules of your association? No; we are getting copies of the Victorian and New Zealand rules to guide us in the drafting of our rules.

1446. Will you furnish the Committee with a copy of your rules as soon as they are drafted? I will if I can.

1447. You think the Government Labour Bureau as it is constituted is a failure? I think it is more than a failure. I think it is a menace in many instances to local workers in many parts of the Colony. People who are located in one spot are liable to have the work they usually expect to get flooded by people from Sydney or some other part of the Colony through the Bureau officials not having any proper knowledge of the state of the local labour market.

1448. But you think that by the extension of its functions and the establishment of co-operative village settlements to absorb those who cannot obtain work, or to absorb men suitable for agricultural co-operative settlements, the Bureau can be made a useful Governmental institution? I am most certainly of that opinion. I think it would then supply a great want. It would put people out of the reach of those harpies who run registry offices. I have known several instances where registry offices have charged a man a week's wages for getting a job valued at £1 a week. A man has to pay £1 and more down, before he will get a job worth £1 a week and rations.

1449. *Mr. Houghton.*] Do you know of any instances where they have sent several men after one position? Yes; I know an instance where several men were persuaded that they were to get the one job. They all paid their fee.

1450. *Mr. Langwell.*] I suppose your evidence concerning the Labour Bureau embodies the information which you have received in your position as the President of the Trades and Labour Council? Nearly wholly so.

1451.

Mr.  
J. C. Watson.  
29 May, 1893.

1451. In that position you receive a lot of information from societies that are located in the interior, but which are affiliated with the Council? Yes.
1452. Do you think that the working of the Bureau as it is conducted tends to swell the number of unemployed in Sydney? I believe it has that tendency to a certain degree by dragging men here with the idea that once they have registered their names at the Bureau in Sydney they will have some sort of employment found for them, or some provision made for them in the shape of rations or something else.
1453. You think the operations of the Bureau should be extended? I think so.
1454. You think that there should be a branch of the Bureau in different centres in the interior? I would make the branches as numerous as possible.
1455. The branches, I suppose, would have to inform the head office as to the state of the local labour market? Yes; as frequently as possible.
1456. If the Government refused to establish these branches which you suggest, you think it would be better in the interests of the workers of the Colony to close the Bureau? I do. I think without these branches it is worse than useless.
1457. You have stated that you know of cases where a man has had to pay £1 before he could obtain employment? I know that of my personal knowledge.
1458. Do you know of any of these private registry offices having had to close since the opening of the Government Labour Bureau? Not personally.
1459. Do you think the working of the Labour Bureau has in any way affected their trade? I think it has reduced their trade.
1460. But not sufficiently to cause them to close their doors? I do not know about that—I think it has reduced their trade.
1461. Do you think that if the Bureau were continued for five or six years and its operations were not extended, these private registry offices would close? I do not think so; I think it simply takes away a portion of their trade.
1462. Your impression of the Labour Bureau is that it is simply another registry office? That is all it is—simply and purely a registry office, though not as good a one as it might be.
1463. *Mr. Rae.*] You stated that you are aware of a number of men being sent through the Labour Bureau to Bourke? Yes.
1464. Taking your own trade, are you aware of any instances of a country office or a country town having been supplied with men through the Bureau? I know that as soon as the meat works at Bourke were about to be opened the manager was informed that he could get any number of men through the Bureau, but the Butchers' Union took the matter up and they paid the passages of their men, which passages the men are refunding to their Union.
1465. In addition to the administrative reforms you have suggested, and the village settlement scheme, do you know of any other scheme or system which could be advantageously adopted in connection with the Bureau? I think that apart from the village settlements, which are more of a permanent nature, the Government might establish some training farms, where people could get some idea of what they would have to do in the village settlement.
1466. Similar to those mooted in New Zealand? Yes.
1467. *Mr. Howthorn.*] You stated that you regard the Government Labour Bureau simply as a registry office? Yes, as it is conducted.
1468. Do you know if it has been the custom for the Labour Bureau to supply free passes to men who obtained employment through the private registry offices? Yes.
1469. If that custom were stopped would it not be the means, to a large extent, of taking away the trade of private registry offices? I think it would.
1470. If the men who go to private registry offices were compelled to pay their passage money, or to get to their employment as best they could, without any assistance from the Labour Bureau, do you think it would, to a very material extent, affect the trade of private registry offices? I think so.
1471. Would you not advocate that that custom should be stopped? Yes; I think it might be stopped with advantage to the country and with no harm to the people, more especially to the people in country districts.
1472. Is it a fact that during the last two and a half or three months the wages paid to maritime labour of all classes have been reduced? Yes; they have been materially reduced in nearly every branch of maritime labour.
1473. And the steamship owners have adopted what you may call "constant" men with a view of further reducing the wages? Yes; they have a number of men called "constant men" upon whom they can call at any time to do the work, and who are only paid at the rate of £2 2s. a week, which, of course, is not 1s. an hour, the rate that was ruling formerly.
1474. *Chairman.*] Have you any further statement to make? I do not think there is anything else I can touch upon. I can only reiterate that the whole desire and attitude of our body towards the Labour Bureau is that its operations should be extended in such a manner as to make it advantageous to the whole of the people. At present we consider it is not so. Without branches and without means of ascertaining the condition of local workers it is a menace to the condition of the people in country districts, and at the same time it is of no advantage to the people of these districts. It is of no advantage to send people to a district where they are to get no work, and it is a very great disadvantage to the persons already in the district. We wish to see the Bureau so improved that it will work in a better manner than it has done hitherto.

WEDNESDAY, 31 MAY, 1893.

Present:—

MR. LANGWELL,		MR. RAE,
MR. MCGOWEN,		MR. WADDELL.

J. D. FITZGERALD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Joseph Creer, Superintendent of the Government Labour Bureau, recalled and further examined:—

- Mr. J. Creer. 1475. *Mr. Waddell.*] Have you had a clerk named James Smith in the employ of the Labour Bureau?  
Yes.
- 31 May, 1893. 1476. For how long was he an officer of the Bureau? Previous to the inauguration of the Bureau he was secretary of the unemployed committee that was appointed by the unemployed to keep the exhibition building in order. He acted as the secretary of that committee almost the whole of the time we were at the Exhibition Building.
1477. Was he afterwards employed by the Labour Bureau for a time? Yes; he was employed for a time as an assistant in the relief department, and then as a caretaker of the present premises.
1478. Did he leave your employ of his own accord or was he dismissed? No; I dismissed him.
1479. Did he ever absent himself from his work during office hours? Frequently. The moment he got any wages or money he would start drinking, and could not be found. I dismissed him on three or four occasions. I pitied him because there was something the matter with one of his ankles, but ultimately he was that bad that I dismissed him.
1480. Did he ever absent himself for a day at a time from his post? Frequently.
1481. Do you remember Smith being sent with another officer of the Bureau to see some men off to the Richmond one night? He was dismissed over that affair. It occurred the day before I returned from Broken Hill. He was sent down by Mr. Bloxham to the wharf to see a number of men off to the Lismore-Tweed railway contract. He got drunk on the wharf and would have fallen into the harbour and been locked up had not one of the clerks in the office who happened to be there put him in a cab and sent him home.
1482. Did he not see the men off that night? No; he was too drunk to do anything.
1483. Was there any other officer of the Bureau seeing them off? Yes; a clerk named Munro happened to be there, and he saw them off.
1484. Munro saw the men off and not Smith? Yes. The next day a report was made to me, and I inquired after Smith for a few days, but could not see him.
1485. Did he not come back the next day? I believe he was locked up in his bedroom.
1486. Did he come back to the Bureau on the following day? I think he came back that night.
1487. Was he at work at the Bureau on the following day? No; he did not work any more after that occasion. I sent him a letter requesting him to leave the premises when I got particulars of his conduct.
1488. *Chairman.*] The officers who see men off are supposed to keep a tally? The men take the passes with them.
1489. Do they keep a list of the men sent away? They have each man's name and pass.
1490. On this particular occasion some forty-five men, I think, were sent away? About that number.
1491. And I believe three men were missing from the muster? I think they were.
1492. Were two lists of the men handed into you subsequently, namely, one by Smith and one by Munro? I cannot remember. It was done in my absence. I arrived in Sydney on the very day on which the men were going away, and Smith's conduct was reported to me on the following day. Mr. Bloxham, who has all the papers, would know all about the matter. I know that Smith was too drunk and too incapable to see any man off.
1493. Do you remember writing to Mr. Whiteley King at any time? Yes.
1494. Have you got a copy of the letter? No.
1495. Do you not keep a copy of the letters you write? I do as a rule.
1496. Why was this the exception? Simply because it was a kind of memo.
1497. Can you state the purport of the letter? Yes. A number of men were in the habit of coming to me with shearers' agreements for the purpose of getting a pass to enable them to get to their station, sometimes a month or six weeks before shearing would commence. I thought it was a mistake to send them away so long before their work commenced. I thought they would only knock about the place and could not get employment. Seeing that a number of men were resorting to this practice and pressing very hard to get away, I wrote a short note to Mr. Whiteley King to say that these men represented that if they could get a pass to take them to the stations they would get work at lamb-marking or some other station work until shearing commenced. My memorandum to Mr. King was to this effect, "as you make an engagement for a station if you mention in the agreement that the men can get work at the station at lamb-marking or any other work as soon as they arrive then I shall send them." It was with a view of obtaining some record that the men could get work the moment they were sent to the station that I wrote to Mr. King.
1498. Mr. Whiteley King in reply to that memorandum sent you a letter from which you quoted a paragraph. We have since obtained a full copy of his reply, in which, writing under date 6th April, 1892, he says:—"I have your favor of the 5th instant, and in reply have to say that your suggestion that I should provide men engaged by me, with letters asking for free passes comes as a surprise." Did you write to Mr. King suggesting that he should provide men with letters asking you for free passes? I wish we had the letter. I thought Mr. Whiteley King would have the letter. My suggestion was that if he knew that the men could get employment at once, he should say so in a letter to the men, which could be produced to me. The men always told me that they could get work on the station the moment they arrived, at lamb-marking or some other work.
1499. Then Mr. King says in his letter:—"I will do myself the pleasure of calling upon you to-morrow morning." What transpired at the interview? I explained the whole matter to him. That was the first time I ever saw him.
1500. In the first annual report of the Bureau the figures given for station hands are "462 from 15s. to 30s. and found," and the heading "country work" would imply that these persons had been employed from the Labour Bureau. Were these 462 station hands employed through the agency of the Bureau, or were

were they simply sent by the Bureau? Many of them probably were employed directly through the Bureau. Others would be sent to the Bureau perhaps with an agreement from Mr. Whiteley King, but would be sent away by the Bureau. Mr. J. Creer.  
31 May, 1893.

1501. Then it is simply a Bureau to obtain free passes, and not a Bureau to obtain employment? We do obtain employment.

1502. Do you not think it is rather misleading, in stating the exact number of men who were employed through the Bureau in the year, to give the number of men for whom employment has been obtained by others, and who have only made use of the Bureau to obtain free passes? You will see by my report that these men were sent by the Bureau. I do not say that the Bureau found employment for every one. What I say is that these men have been sent by the Bureau to their employment.

1503. In the case of the 111 wool hands, I presume the same explanation will apply? Yes.

1504. And also in the case of the 517 shearers? Yes.

1505. For many of these 517 shearers work was obtained by Mr. Whiteley King? They would be engaged by Mr. Whiteley King.

1506. And sent on to you for free passes? I do not say they were sent on to me, I have never admitted that at all. Mr. Whiteley King says he never sent a man to me; I do not believe he ever did. The men came to me for passes with a view to get to their work.

1507. *Mr. Langwell.*] You stated that you dismissed James Smith on three or four occasions, that he frequently absented himself from his work, and that when he went down to see these men away to the Lismore-Tweed Railway contract he was so very drunk that had it not been for another officer of the Bureau, he would have fallen into the water and been locked up? Yes; that was what was reported to me.

1508. I understand that he had a bedroom on the premises while he was caretaker? Yes.

1509. You stated that you sent him a letter requesting him to leave the place; was it done on account of his drunken habits? Yes, and on no other account. The very moment he got money he got drunk. That was my experience of him.

1510. Did you give him a letter recommending him to any one else who might want a man? I gave him a letter of recommendation, I think, to Mr. John Osborne, of the *Australian Star*. I would do so again with any man under certain circumstances.

1511. Was it not a general recommendation? I think it was addressed to Mr. John Osborne, of the *Star*.

1512. Do you know if Mr. Bloxham gave him a letter too? I do not. Smith was a man of some ability and I should never hesitate if I could do anything for the man.

1513. Except to employ him yourself? I would not employ him. I had quite enough experience of him. I thought that if he got to a place somewhere else he might be better. He came to me after he was dismissed, and assured me he would take the pledge and conduct himself in the future as a man should do. He is a man who could very well have made a living. I proved that he had sufficient ability to make a good living, but his weakness was drink. When he got means he preferred to lead a lazy loafing life to earning an honest living. That is my opinion of the man after a considerable amount of experience.

1514. If that is your opinion of the man, do you not think you were doing an injustice to others in giving him a letter of recommendation? No; the possibility is that he might go somewhere else. If he would take the pledge and reform he might do very well.

1515. Have you seen a copy of the evidence which has been taken by the Committee? I have seen a copy of my evidence.

1516. You have not seen any other evidence? No.

1517. Have you not seen Mr. Whiteley King's evidence? No.

1518. In the course of your evidence you handed in a letter which you had received from Mr. Whiteley King? Yes.

1519. Did you hand in the letter in full? I handed in the letter as I received it.

1520. Have you seen the first part of the letter which was handed in by Mr. Whiteley King? I have his letter now.

1521. You were aware when you were making the quotation that you were not quoting the whole of the letter? I read a paragraph from the letter that bore upon the question which was asked me, and then I handed the letter over to the reporter.

1522. In your evidence you stated that a number of men who went to Fort Bourke were engaged in New Zealand and got free passes from you? I do not think I stated that.

1523. Do you remember bringing a list showing the number of men that went to Fort Bourke, and the time that they have lived in Sydney according to the register? Yes.

1524. You stated then that you were pretty well sure that the men did not come from New Zealand? I did not say anything of the kind. I said that only two had come.

1525. I asked you if it were a fact that the whole of them had come from New Zealand and you said "No"? Yes.

1526. If Mr. Whiteley King has said that the whole of the men were engaged in New Zealand would you say he was right or wrong? I would not say one thing or the other; I could not tell. I go by what they registered at the Bureau. What I gave you is a copy of what they gave us.

1527. Would it be any news to you to hear that the way these men registered is not correct, and that the time they gave as the duration of their residence in Sydney is not correct? I would not be surprised. I dare say some of them have given me wrong information. I find that some have registered in one name and come back with another name. Some men will do anything.

1528. You had a special audit made of the books of the Bureau lately? No; I do not think there was any special audit.

1529. The Books of the Bureau have been audited? Yes. A revenue officer from the Treasury in the performance of his duties came and audited my books and went through the accounts.

1530. Is it a fact that there was a deficiency? There was a deficiency previous to the auditor coming. The moment he came I reported to him that some money had been misappropriated.

1531. Was it on your report that the books were audited? No.

1532. The audit would have taken place anyhow? Yes.

1533. What was the amount of the misappropriations? I think it was £21 18s. 1d.

1534. No action was taken with regard to those who had misappropriated the money? No; except that they were dismissed. I reported the matter to the Principal Under Secretary; the money was refunded, and the men were dismissed.



- Mr. J. Creer. 1535. What positions were they filling? One was the pass-clerk and the other was the accountant. They worked in collusion.
- 31 May, 1893. 1536. Had they been long in the employment of the Bureau? From the commencement.
1537. Have you any way of checking the moneys which are refunded on behalf of the men? Of course, we have. When a letter with money comes in it is handed over to the pass-clerk, and he credits the person from whom it comes with the amount, and sends an official acknowledgment of its receipt. The cheque is then handed by the pass-clerk to the accountant, who keeps a ledger account of the amount.
1538. Who keeps a check on the pass-clerk? I am supposed to keep a check on everybody.
1539. As a matter of fact, do you keep a check upon them—do you keep an account of all the moneys which are handed to you? I do not keep an account personally, but my clerk does. I frequently go through the accounts.
1540. Who keeps a check on the pass-clerk to see that he does hand the money over to the accountant? I do not know that there would be any check. Whenever a cheque comes to me in a letter I hand the letter and the cheque to the pass-clerk; he has a book in which are written the names of every one who has been sent away, and he will credit the person whose fare the cheque represents with the amount, and fill up a receipt, which is sent away. The moment he has done that he is supposed to hand over the cheque to the accountant, who keeps a ledger account of all cheques. Then, whenever £20 or £30 has accumulated, I pay the money into the Colonial Secretary's Office.
1541. But supposing he omits to make out a receipt? That is just what he did.
1542. Do you personally keep a check on all moneys which are handed to the pass-clerk? I do not personally.
1543. Does anyone? No; I do not believe there is anyone who could do anything of the kind. We keep a clerk for the purpose. We cannot have half a dozen persons keeping a check on one another.
1544. *Chairman.*] It seems to be inconceivable that you, instead of keeping a record of the money which passes through your hands, should deliberately give it to a clerk who is entirely irresponsible? I have had thirty years' business experience, and I never knew business to be transacted in any other way. I suppose I have had as many cheques and as much cash pass through my hands as most men. No one in all my experience keeps a tally, he hands the cheque or the money to the clerk whom he employs for that purpose. What does he keep clerks for except to do that? I have transacted a good lot of business myself, but I never knew anything of the kind to be done.
1545. It is not your own money? It is not done in any other Government office that I am aware of. The Committee may as well know how it was done. A man is supposed to have the amount of his fare deducted out of his first month's wages, and if a cheque has not been sent in, say, two months, a reminder is sent that the amount is still owing. In this case a man was applied to a second time, and immediately he received the reminder he wrote me a letter to say that on a certain date he called at the office and paid a cheque, and that he stood over the clerk while he was making out the receipt. He paid the cheque on behalf of somebody else. When I got his letter I was surprised, and I dictated a letter to be sent to the man asking him to give the name of the drawer of the cheque, the date on which it was paid into the Bureau, and the name of the person who gave the receipt. The clerk saw that I was determined to find out the truth. I read from his countenance in an instant that he was guilty. He came to me the next day and confessed that he had received the cheque. The first thought which struck me was that it did not end with that cheque. When I came into the office next morning I spoke about the matter again. I went out in such a way as to give them the idea that I was making an inquiry. I returned at 1 o'clock, and called the clerk upstairs, and I said to him, "This is not the whole of the money. There are other moneys which have been taken." He never spoke. It struck me directly that the two were working together. I said, "You are not alone in this affair; and the best thing you can do is to make a confession to me, and go down to your desk and state on paper exactly what moneys have been manipulated." And he did so.
1546. *Mr. Langwell.*] How long a period did the misappropriations extend over? Six or seven months.
1547. It was purely through an accident you found out about the misappropriations? It was ascertained accidentally. I had implicit confidence in the two men.
1548. If the man had not given you full particulars do you think you could possibly have found out how much he had appropriated? Perhaps the inspector would have found it out when he came to audit the books.
1549. Suppose the clerk omitted to send a receipt, how could it be found out? We have a book which shows that so much money is owing. The books are checked, and it might have been found out in many ways. In this case, in order to ascertain exactly what money was misappropriated, a letter was written to every person who was supposed not to have refunded the fares of his men. It might have gone on for a considerable time, but it just cropped up in that way. If you have two men in your employ who will act in collusion it is a very difficult matter to check them. I have had sufficient experience to know what it is.
1550. Do you consider the monetary transactions of the Bureau anything like ordinary business transactions? Yes; they are nothing but business transactions.
1551. Not in a general way of business? They are exactly like any other business. You get a cheque for a debt, you credit the amount. There is no difference between transacting the monetary business of the Bureau and transacting the monetary business of any other affair that I am aware of.
1552. *Mr. Rae.*] You say that a special audit has been made of the books in connection with this matter? It might have ended in a special audit in consequence of my reporting the matter to the inspector the moment he came.
1553. What was the date of the audit? It was about the 1st May. The auditor was at the office for two or three weeks.
1554. Has any report of that special audit been made? I reported the whole matter officially to the Principal Under Secretary.
1555. Has the auditor recommended that any different method of book-keeping should be adopted at the Bureau? I dare say he will report to his superior officer. He recommended to me certain alterations in the book-keeping, which I am carrying out.
1556. About what date did you discover the embezzlement? I do not know exactly, it was a few days before the auditor came.

1557. On the discovery of the defalcations did you acquaint any Government officer with the fact? Yes; the Principal Under Secretary. Mr. J. Creer.  
31 May, 1893
1558. Immediately? Yes.
1559. Was not the audit consequent upon the discovery which was made? I do not think so. I acquainted the Principal Under Secretary about 10 o'clock one night in the Colonial Secretary's Office, and the next morning the auditor was at the Bureau. He could not possibly have come in consequence of any report I sent in—he was coming there anyhow. He knew nothing about the matter at all. Immediately he came I reported the whole thing to him.
1560. On reporting the matter to the Principal Under Secretary had you dealt with the men who had embezzled the money? Yes; they were dismissed.
1561. Did you dismiss them? They were not sent out of the place, but they were under dismissal. When I explained to the inspector how I had found out the matter, and the necessity for making a thorough audit of the books, with a view to ascertain if there were any other defalcations, he suggested that it would be well to keep the men about for a day or two, as they might be able to give information with respect to particular items in the books, and thus facilitate the audit.
1562. Did the men refund the amount which they had embezzled? Yes; at the end of the month when his salary was due one of them refunded the amount he embezzled, and the other refunded the amount he embezzled a day or two before his salary was due.
1563. Was any understanding arrived at with the man who gave the information that if he made a full confession he would not be prosecuted? No; nothing of the kind. How could I, the head of a sub-department, make any such condition? I could not have done so if I had wished. I reported the matter to my superior officer.
1564. Why did you not institute criminal proceedings against the men for embezzlement? It was not for me to institute criminal proceedings; it was for me to act under instructions.
1565. You had no power to institute criminal proceedings? I would not do such a thing without instructions.
1566. Who embezzled the money? Whiteside and Munro.
1567. Was Munro the man who saw the men off at the time Smith was drunk? Yes.
1568. Was it in any way consequent upon a statement made by Munro that you dismissed Smith the next day? He was not dismissed upon a statement made by Munro at all. A gentleman who happened to be on the wharf that night wrote me a letter giving me particulars of Smith's conduct on the wharf. When I got that letter on the following day, I asked Munro if his statements were true. I did not get the information from Munro.
1569. Munro had not previously reported the matter? No.
- 1569½. You stated that after Smith had filled the position of secretary of the unemployed committee at the Exhibition Building, he was employed in the relief department at the Bureau as an assistant, and subsequently as caretaker of the Bureau? Yes.
1570. Was he employed in any clerical capacity at all? As assistant to the relief officer, he would have clerical work to do. He would assist that officer in making out the applications and the receipts.
1571. Did he at any time, in the absence of an official, or in a pressure of work, do general duty? Yes. When I was at Broken Hill there was a rush of work, and Mr. Bloxham engaged Smith for a time.
1572. Sometimes he did casual general work? He did anything he was asked to do.
1573. He was what you might term a general casual hand? Yes.
1574. Was he paid a special fee for the special work he did, or did he receive a regular weekly salary? When the citizen's committee broke up, and the unemployed committee was knocked on the head, Smith still acted as secretary to the unemployed committee. When I employed him in the relief department he got 30s. a week; then I recommended that he should get £1 per week, rations, and a bedroom. When we were shifting from the Exhibition Building he made a very strong appeal to me to allow him to occupy the position of caretaker, as he had no friends and nowhere to go to. Being a man for whom I had a good deal of sympathy, and I have done a good deal for him, I gave him 10s. a week, a room, a bedstead and bedding, and rations. In addition to that 10s. a week Mr. Bloxham gave him £1 a week when I was away at Broken Hill.
1575. When he did special general duty he got special remuneration? Yes.
1576. When he was not employed regularly was he supposed to be about the place the whole of the day? No, but he was supposed to look after the premises at night. His chief duties as caretaker would be to brush out the office at night, and to see that the place was locked up.
1577. In the day his time was his own practically? Chiefly it would be his own.
1578. You stated that he was frequently absent for a day at a time, or perhaps for a few hours? Yes.
1579. In virtue of the position which he occupied as caretaker, only doing work at odd times, had he not a right to be absent? He had no right to be absent at night. I found on several occasions that whenever he got money he would get drunk, and another man—the man who is now caretaker—would do Smith's duty.
1580. With regard to the audit—was it made by one or two auditors? One.
1581. Did he recommend you to adopt any system for the better safeguarding of the funds you receive? Yes; there was a slight alteration made in the way we keep our books. In both the day-book and the ledger an alteration simplifying the matter has been made on his advice.
1582. Was that calculated to be a more effective check against peculation? I think it is. I think it is so simple and effective that it would be a difficult matter to peculate.
1583. *Mr. Waddell.*] Did the auditor recommend you yourself to keep any account of the moneys you received as a check on the others? No.
1584. Simply to pass them on to the pass-clerk? Simply to pass them on. It would be impossible for me to keep an account personally. We do not want half-a-dozen men to keep an account of the moneys.
1585. He did not recommend you personally to keep a check? No; he simplified the two books, which is a considerable improvement. I may say that when the Bureau was started I had nothing to go by. I had not an order or a book, or an example, or an instruction to go by. I was sent for by the Premier and asked if I would take charge. I said, "Yes." He said, "Well, go and do it." I had to concoct a system of working the Bureau, and improve it as I went along. Last week I read a report of the system which is adopted in connection with the New Zealand Bureau, and the system which I introduced, and which

Mr. J. Creer. which is in force still, and that system are as nearly alike as any two things can be alike. I gave an outline of our system to the Victorian Bureau, and it was adopted there. We got some 13,000 persons, all of a heap, to handle, and we had to handle these men, and devise a system of working the Bureau, from step to step. It is no wonder that something wrong took place when I had to handle that number of unemployed men, and watch every detail of the working minutely. These clerks I have were unemployed in the streets when I started the Bureau. I had implicit confidence in their honesty.

31 May, 1893.

1586. You were engaged in commercial pursuits for a number of years? Yes.

1587. Have you had a large experience in the conduct of business affairs? I conducted a very large auctioneering business for about thirty years.

1588. Did you conduct your business on the lines on which such businesses are conducted? Yes; it was a successfully conducted business at any rate.

1589. When you received a cheque in the course of business did you make an entry of its receipt, or did you simply hand over the cheque to your clerk? I never entered the receipt of moneys, and I never knew a business man who did. What do men employ clerks for? No business man in any extensive business does such a thing.

1590. So far as your knowledge of commercial affairs goes, do you think it is a usual thing for the head of a business establishment, or the head of a Government office, to keep a record of any cheques he receives? I know it is not a usual thing. It is usually kept by the officers appointed for the purpose. I conduct the commercial part of the business of the Bureau exactly the same as I conducted my own business, and that was a very extensive one.

1591. *Mr. Rae.*] Do you pay any moneys you receive into the Treasury? No; to the accountant at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

1592. Would it be an improvement if the Bureau were allowed to have a banking account, and to pay all moneys you receive to the credit of that account? The question of appointing me a revenue officer was discussed with the inspector. I do not remember the reason why I cannot be appointed a revenue officer, but there is some technicality standing in the way. Every few days, whenever there is a sum of £20, £30, or £40, I make out an account and pay the money into the accountant at the Colonial Secretary's Office, and he pays it into the Treasury.

1593. He has no check beyond the periodical audit? He has the vouchers I give him, and then the Treasury Inspector comes round and looks through the books.

1594. *Chairman.*] You swear that the money is paid into the Colonial Secretary's Office? Yes.

1595. It has been stated on oath that it is paid into the Treasury? I have never paid a shilling into the Treasury.

1596. Has any one else paid a shilling into the Treasury for the Bureau? No.

1597. It is entirely untrue that it has been paid into the Treasury? Yes.

1598. It is paid into the Treasury by the accountant to the Colonial Secretary's Office, but not by you? It goes into the Treasury, but not through me.

1599. Have you ever sent men to positions that have been advertised in the *Sydney Morning Herald*? Yes.

1600. Without any application from the advertiser? No. In the morning Mr. Bloxham will look at the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and if he sees that a man is advertising for an engineer or a gardener he will take a note of the address, give a letter to a man that is suitable for the work, and send him down to the place. In that way these men get employment.

1601. *Mr. Langwell.*] A month or two ago, when a company was about to establish meat freezing works in Bourke, did you write to the secretary offering to supply them with the whole of the labour that they might require? No; there is no truth in the statement.

1602. Were you in correspondence with the secretary? With the manager, but not with the secretary. Mr. Rosenthal called at the Bureau and informed us that he would probably engage a number of men to go there. He was asked whether he would undertake to deduct the train fare from the wages of any man whom he might engage through the Bureau and remit the money to me. I have a letter stating that he would. He wrote a letter stating that he had engaged a foreman, and that the foreman would engage the men that he should require. Two days ago I received a cheque from Mr. Rosenthal for £14 or £16 on account of the butchers who were engaged and sent through the Bureau.

1603. It is not a fact that you wrote offering to supply them with all the labour they might require? No. I have had the pleasure of reading the reports of the New Zealand Bureau, and of the Victorian Bureau, and I can say we have done more business in three months than both of them have done in a whole year.

1604. *Mr. Langwell.*] Which three months? Any three months.

1605. *Chairman.*] What do you mean by business? We have sent more men away, and had more men to deal with. That will show you what we have had to do.

1606. *Mr. Langwell.*] Is it a fact that certain Members of Parliament put in an hour or two every day, or a good deal of their time, in the Labour Bureau? No; I wish members would come down frequently and see what we do. I have never known a Member of Parliament to put in an hour at the Bureau. I have known members to come in occasionally with some man for whom they would like to get a job, or a letter inquiring if I could do anything for so and so. As to members coming down to the Bureau and sitting down for an hour and making an investigation such a thing has never taken place.

Arthur Rae, Esq., M.L.A., a member of the Committee, made a solemn affirmation and was examined in his place:—

A. Rae, Esq., M.P. 1607. *Chairman.*] You are one of the Members for the electoral district of the Murrumbidgee in the Legislative Assembly, and a member of this Select Committee? I am.

31 May, 1893. 1608. Do you know anything of the working of the Bureau of Industries in New Zealand? Yes.

1609. You have lately paid a visit to New Zealand? Yes; last year about the termination of its first year's existence.

1610. You devoted a good deal of time to the investigation of its work? Yes; I saw the secretary as well as the Minister of Labour.

1611. Have you any documents in connection with the working of that Bureau? Yes; I have a copy of the report on the Bureau of Industries which was presented to both Houses of the General Assembly last year.

1612. The system of discovering unemployed is somewhat different in New Zealand, is it not? The A. Rae, Esq., M.P.

1613. The system of discovering the number of unemployed is not confined to one centre? No. On 31 May, 1893. the contrary the whole policy of the Bureau is decentralisation. I may say that one of the main objects, as expressed in this annual report, was to relieve the congested state of the labour market in the large centres, and for that purpose it was deemed specially advisable to have what you might term distributing agencies throughout the country.

1614. How many distributing agencies are there? This report, which was issued on the 1st last June, states:—

For this purpose 200 agencies were established, for economical reasons the agents being elected from officers already in the Government service, and in the country districts the duties generally being allotted to sergeants of police and local constables, as these officers are thoroughly acquainted with the needs and capabilities of the population surrounding them. These agents forward on the last day of every month a schedule stating particulars as to unemployed persons in their district, and make report as to the various works, private and public (if any), in their locality needing more workmen. In this manner the *minus* or *plus* quantities of available labour can be generally equalised.

1615. You think that has advantages over the centralising system which is in vogue in this Colony? I think it has advantages so great that they make all the difference between the Bureau being an agency for good and an agency for evil. I may state that in addition to the provisions for agencies under the control of the police or other Government officials there are, apart from the head Bureau at the capital, three branches, namely, one at Christchurch, one at Dunedin, and one at Auckland.

1616. *Mr. Langwell.*] Who has control of the whole of these centres;—are they under a Minister? First of all they are under the immediate supervision of the secretary of the Bureau of Industries, and he in his turn is under the Minister of Labour.

1617. *Chairman.*] The Bureau of Industries in New Zealand is one arm of a great Department of State? It is.

1618. It is part of a great systematic whole? It is. I may state that it has all along been considered to be merely a subsidiary part of the whole control of industries vested in the Minister of Labour. The report, for instance, from which I am quoting is subdivided as follows:—"Bureau of Industries, extension of operations, State farms, factories, labour in Europe, wages in New Zealand."

1619. It is a Bureau of labour statistics generally with branches? Yes; In addition to that it is connected with the village settlement schemes, and the co-operative employment of labour on public works and the various Legislative measures for the improvement of industrial and social conditions of the people are all allied to it, such as an Act for the abolition of the truck system of paying wages, the Factories Act Amendment Act, the inspection of boilers and engines and all machinery on land, the engagement of apprentices, the engagement of children who are in reformatory institutions, and all measures which may be considered to be at all allied to the amelioration of the condition of labour.

1620. Do you favour that system? Yes; I think it has a tendency as it were to more highly organise the whole community, so that the wants and requirements of each section or each class can be more readily ascertained and supplied.

1621. I suppose every effort is made to keep the class of men above suspicion who are aided and assisted through the agency of this Bureau? Yes; as the report states:—

Every effort, short of espionage, is used to ascertain the *bond-fides* of applicants and to prevent the railway passes falling into the hands of rogues. Few, it is believed, of the "loafing" fraternity have defied the scrutiny of the department, the true loafer rather desiring to loiter about the streets of towns than to be sent to heavy work in bush districts, where he must either toil unremittingly or starve.

1622. Have you any record of the results of the operations of the Bureau of Industries? Yes; it is stated in this report:—

The result of the establishment of the Bureau was encouraging in the extreme. The congestion of labour in the large towns was reduced and a true test applied to those who declared themselves as in want of work. The total number assisted to employment from the 1st June, 1891, to the 31st May, 1892, is 2,974, of whom 2,000 were sent to private employers, and the others to public works. Only a few of these can be credited to the months of January, February, and March, which being summer months have called on all the resources of extra labour for harvesting, grass-seeding, hay-making, &c. The bush-felling, which takes place during the winter months, absorbs our surplus applications for employment.

1623. You alluded just now to the co-operative employment of labour on public works;—will you kindly describe the operation of that system? Yes; it is described in this report in the following way:—

The public works above spoken of have been carried on under a new system designed to supersede the contracting middleman, by whom very large profits were formerly made, inducing a constant tendency towards reduction of wages. The new system is that of constructing roads and railways by what are called co-operative contracts. In these, a small party of men, generally six in number, is allotted a certain section or length of road or line; one of them is elected a "ganger" and trustee for the others, to deal for them with the Government. The Government Engineer states a price for the portion of work, and, as this is done by an unprejudiced officer, it is generally accepted without murmur by the men. The results usually have been very satisfactory. Progress payments are made fortnightly, for the benefit of the men's families, and the whole amount is paid up in cash on the work being passed by the Engineer. It is the intention of the Government to provide small farms of 10 or 15 acres each for these workmen, in village settlements, so that they may be induced to make their homes in country districts, and thus in some degree to neutralise the centralising tendency of modern industrial life.

It has been found that the information gathered and disseminated by the Bureau has been of great service to those who have not become destitute nor applied for free passages. Much time and money were formerly spent by those seeking employment wandering through districts already glutted with workmen, while in other unknown places labour was in demand. That has now been altered, and undoubtedly to the gain of both employer and employed.

Other attempts are being made by the Bureau for the benefit of the deserving workmen needing employment. The system by which Cook's tourists enjoyed certain advantages of reduced prices, &c., when journeying for pleasure, has been partially applied to others travelling for necessity. This is done by the issue to the Bureau Agents of labour coupons, which are given in small quantities to unemployed in country districts, and which enable the bearer to get food, bed, &c., in certain hotels and lodging-houses at reduced rates. Employment being obtained, the coupons are no longer allowed to be used, but full prices are charged.

To show further the way in which all the interests of labour bearing on one another are worked together by means of the Department of Labour, men in the first place who can be engaged on co-operative public works are so engaged—that is the first step towards supplying their requirements. In the second place they endeavour, as far as possible, to supply these men with permanent employment after such works as they are engaged on have been completed, by setting them on the land on either village homesteads or farm homesteads, thus endeavouring to make the work of the Bureau permanent in its effects as applied to each individual, so that there need not be a constant recurrence of applications for employment from the same man.

A. Rae, Esq., M.P., 1624. Is it in contemplation to make provision for those men who are not competent to undertake the duties in connection with village settlement? Yes, as this report discloses:—

31st May, 1893.

The Government has intimated its intention to initiate the experiment of establishing a few State farms in New Zealand. The leading idea in this scheme is to provide places of refuge and instruction for those persons who, not being able to succeed in getting employment in their own trades in towns, may be encouraged to undertake work in the rural districts, and be prepared to engage in it. A State farm is to comprise about 1,000 acres of land fit for agricultural purposes, and to this farm will be drafted the surplus workmen of the towns. Many of the "unemployed" applying at the Labour Bureau are clerks, stewards, firemen, tailors, printers, &c., who, crowded out of their regular employments, are in a state of destitution; these being in addition to a large body of general labourers who, though used to the pick and shovel, have no knowledge of work upon farm or station. All these could be sent with advantage to an institution where, in return for food and shelter, and perhaps some small wage, they could assist in the general work of a farm, and make its cultivation pay expenses, while, in the meantime, the workmen themselves were being trained to habits and duties fitting them for the general labour-market. It is desired that buildings should be erected by the men themselves, with the help of some skilled assistance, that cottages should be built for married men with families, and that, to those who show themselves interested and capable, co-operative shares in the profits of the farm should be given. In most cases these farms would be "transit-stations," through which a steady current of labour, changed from "non-effective" to "effective," should pass. The farms would each be under the control of a practical "captain of industry," who would be held responsible for the training and discipline of the men, and who would endeavour to make the undertaking as remunerative as possible to the State without losing sight of its primary object—namely, the relief of pressure upon the deserving poor.

About seventy years ago (in 1818), a scheme somewhat similar to this was attempted to be carried out in Holland. Labour colonies were started by a private society, but were taken over by the Government in 1859. There were at that time three colonies, and these are still in existence: one at Frederiksoord, another at Willemsoord and a third at Wilhelminasoord; of these we may take Frederiksoord as a typical example. It is now a fertile district about 16 miles in length, an oasis set in the midst of dreary moorland; it has been entirely redeemed from the waste by the efforts of the settlers. It comprises about 5,000 acres, including six large model farms employing 90 labourers, and 224 small farms each capable of supporting a family. There are five schools (accommodating 500 children), a college for gardening, two Protestant churches with houses for ministers, a Roman Catholic church with priest's house, a Jewish Synagogue and teacher's house. The population averages about 1,800. On a destitute family first arriving in the labour colony, the head of the family is given work as a labourer at current wages for three years, and he may then receive one of the small farms and become a free farmer, always promising that he has done his work as a labourer faithfully and well. If he does not succeed as a farmer he may return to his condition as a labourer, in which capacity he receives a free house and garden. Provision is made for sending away the drunken and idle. The farming families pay a small rent to the colony, and subscribe to a medical and clothing fund; the infirm old people are pensioned off. The colonies have been very successful, and there is no difficulty in filling up any vacancies.

The sketch above given of the Dutch labour colonies proves the possibility of destitute persons succeeding in living in co-operative societies under fostering Government care; still these colonies more resemble special settlements than the State farms about to be established in New Zealand, although the State farms could easily cease from being transit centres if required, and could become co-operative farming communities. The so-called "Beggars colonies" at Veenhuizen and Ommerschans, in Holland, are really "penal settlements" in the country; to these are sent for terms of two years the mendicants and others forming the scum of great cities, for purposes of reclamation, and that useful occupations may be learnt. New Zealand has at present no distinct criminal or pauper class, and therefore no such institutions need consideration, unless we allow that employment on farms is the proper alternative for the ordinary prison discipline.

There is little doubt, however, that if farm-colonies could be established for elderly and aged persons, a great boon would be extended to many deserving old people who now find their declining days passing away in the dull monotony of refuges, or "boarding-out" by charitable aid. The cultivation of gardens would give them pleasure, healthy exercise, and sometimes a little pocket-money, while their self-respect would be preserved and heightened by a sense of usefulness in the world.

I may state that since the publication of the report land has been secured in various districts near to each of the larger cities for the purpose of establishing State farms, and operations will be commenced very shortly on the first one near the capital city.

1625. Do you think that the work of village settlements in New Zealand has been satisfactory? From what I have seen and from what I have read, I think, on the whole, it has been satisfactory, but that like most other experimental efforts of the kind in its inception many mistakes were made, and many failures, or partial failures, resulted before the system attained anything like the success that it now seems in a fair way of attaining.

1626. Can you state the terms on which they give the land? Yes. In the first place, the land is let on the perpetual-leasing system. Under the late Government that system was abrogated for a time, and the system of freeholds was introduced. But since the Ballance Government assumed office the perpetual-leasing system has been re-enacted, and has met with such general approval that the greater part of those taking up land under that system are more satisfied with that condition than they were with the old condition of acquiring a freehold. On the whole, the system in regard to both village settlements and the other settlements seems to be fairly rooted in the favour of the people.

1627. Can you give the Committee an outline of the regulations under which the land is selected? The regulations are as follow:—

1. The land to be selected under these regulations shall be held on perpetual lease for the first term of thirty years, and for subsequent terms of twenty-one years, without any right of acquiring the freehold.
2. The rental shall be based on the capital value of the land, which shall in no case be less than 20s. an acre.
3. No charge will be made for the lease, which shall be in the form in the Schedule hereto, beyond the sum of 10s. for registering the same in the Land Transfer Department.
4. Renewals of leases shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of sections 151 to 155 of Part IV of "The Land Act, 1885."
5. Married men will have preference as selectors under these regulations.
6. No greater area than 20 acres will be allotted to any one applicant.
7. Subject to such conditions as the Steward of Village Settlements may prescribe, and within the first five years of the date of the selection, an advance of a sum not exceeding £20 will be made to assist a selector in the erection of a house on his selection; and in bush lands a further sum not exceeding £2 10s. an acre will be advanced for bush-felling and for grassing from such sums as may be appropriated by Parliament for these purposes.
8. The annual rent shall be 5 per cent. on the capital value of the land, together with 5 per cent. on such sums as may be advanced in terms of clause 7, payable half-yearly, on the first day of January or July next ensuing after the lapse of six months from the date of the selection and advances respectively.
9. All applications for land under these regulations shall be made to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the district. Where more applications than one are made on the same day for the same land, the right to occupy the land applied for shall, subject to clause 5, be determined by lot amongst the applicants.
10. Each selector or transferee will be required to occupy his selection as his home, and to make permanent improvements as required by clauses 11 and 12.
11. Each selector shall within two years cultivate one acre, and within four years the half of the remainder, of his selection.
12. Permanent improvements shall mean—
  - (a) Fencing the land with timber or other durable materials, not being a brush fence; or
  - (b) Breaking up and laying down the same in English or other cultivated grass; or
  - (c) Breaking up and planting or sowing root or other crops therein; and, in case of bush lands, the felling and clearing of timber and sowing of grass.

13. Selectors will not be allowed to subdivide or sublet their holdings ; but, with the consent of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the district, they may transfer them, provided that all the conditions of these regulations have been fulfilled to date of application to transfer. No person who has an interest in any land in the Colony shall be eligible as a selector under these regulations. A. Ræe, Esq.  
M.P.

14. Each selector will only be allowed to take up one section under these regulations, which must be held for his sole use and benefit, and not for any other person whomsoever. 31 May, 1893.

15. Any selector who shall fail to comply with these regulations in any respect shall, upon sufficient proof thereof to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, forfeit his interest in the land selected.

16. In case any doubt shall arise as to the construction of these terms and conditions with reference to the selection and occupation or clearing of any land, or otherwise arising thereunder, the same shall be settled by the Commissioner.

J. W. A. MARCHANT,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The Minister of Lands under whom the village settlements are placed put the superintendent of village settlements at my disposal for a few days. With that officer I went through several village settlements and acquired particulars of others. He stated, speaking broadly, that three conditions only are requisite to success, namely, suitable locality, right class of land, and right class of men, and he gave me numerous instances of men who were not previously acquainted with agricultural pursuits being eminently successful in the cultivation of small areas under this system, and other similar instances came under my direct observation. One or two individuals whom I had previously known as artisans in far distant parts of the country, who solely by industry and ordinary intelligence had placed themselves in far better positions than they could have otherwise hoped to occupy, besides relieving the labour market and thus making an opening for others who were not suitable perhaps for these pursuits.

1628. What do you mean by the expression "suitable locality," I suppose it means the quality of the land and its proximity to a town? That is meant to a certain extent, but in addition to that it means passably good means of communication, so that on the one hand the persons living there will not feel themselves entirely isolated from other communities, and on the other hand will be able to convey their surplus produce to market by fairly good roads.

1629. From your knowledge of New South Wales, do you think the transplantation of such a system of village settlements would be a success in this Colony? I do, providing that extra care is taken in the choice of localities.

1630. Under the same wise precautions as are taken in New Zealand? Yes; I would recommend that in any similar system in New South Wales the choice of locality as to rainfall and proximity to market is of more importance than it would be, other conditions being equal, in New Zealand owing to the general climatic conditions being more favourable there than they are here. I would also recommend that slightly larger areas should be adopted here which could very well be afforded as we have so much more territory.

1631. From your knowledge of the working of the New South Wales Labour Bureau, do you not think the limit of its usefulness is very cramped? I do. In fact speaking entirely of my own observations and general experience, quite independent of other mens' evidence and opinions, on the whole I think it is an evil rather than a good.

1632. You think that it tends to concentrate unemployed men in a big city? Not only has it that tendency, but a far greater evil than that is the irresponsible manner in which it floods outside localities with labour and thus inevitably reduces the wages, the amount of labour obtained, and the general independence of the residents in the localities.

1633. You think it could be made the nucleus of a labour department such as exists in New Zealand? I think it could if it were devoted more especially to receiving and compiling statistics concerning the state of trade and labour. I believe also that the existing unions in the country districts could do good service in helping to furnish that information.

1634. You think the information should be taken locally, and that the men, if possible, should be engaged through local agencies? Yes; under general supervision. The whole of my experience of the New Zealand system has proved that it wants sympathetic administration of such a department in order to make it a success.

## WORKING OF THE GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU.

## APPENDIX.

## A.

[To Evidence of J. C. Watson.]

## OUTLINE OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE NEW LABOUR DEPARTMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

[Extract from a Speech by Mr. Mundella.]

THE work of collecting, digesting, and publishing statistical and other information bearing on questions relating to the conditions of labour will in future be intrusted to a separate branch of the Board of Trade. This branch will take over the work of the present Commercial Department at the Board of Trade, and will consist of three distinct departments—Commercial, Labour, and Statistical—the whole being under the superintendence of Mr. Giffen, as Controller-General.

The special staff in the central office of the Labour Department, which will occupy separate buildings of its own (temporarily in 43, Parliament-street), will consist of a Commissioner for Labour (in general direction of the department), a Chief Correspondent, three additional Labour Correspondents (one of whom will be a lady), and about thirty clerks of all grades.

Local correspondents will be appointed in a number of large provincial towns, so far as possible, in the same centres as are contemplated for factory inspection. These local correspondents will be charged with the duty of informing the department of important events affecting labour which take place in their districts, and of supplementing, where necessary, the inquiries of the central office by local investigation. It is possible that in the future the local centres thus established will have additional duties cast upon them.

The main branches of work contemplated at present, besides the continuation and extension of the work hitherto carried on by the Labour Correspondent and others in the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade, in regard to wages, strikes, trades unions, immigration, hours of labour, &c., are the following:—

1. A Labour Gazette will be issued, at first monthly, but perhaps more frequently hereafter. Its object will be to supply accurate information on subjects of special interest to workmen and workwomen. Thus Mr. Burnett's monthly report on the state of the skilled labour market will appear in a more fully developed form in the Gazette. There will be also an account of trade disputes, begun closed or in progress during the month, and of important industrial negotiations, such as arbitrations, changes of sliding scales, apportionment of work between different trades, &c.

A monthly digest will be published of reports from factory and mines inspectors to the Home Office on the state of labour in their districts, so far as it comes within their province; on accidents, proceedings under the factory and Workshops Acts and Mines Regulation Acts; and it is hoped so far as practicable, to refer to important proceedings under the Employers' Liability Act; to action taken by local authorities with regard to the sanitary condition of workshops, and by local authorities under the Acts bearing on the housing of the poor. Important meetings and conferences, *e.g.*, the trade union and co-operative congresses, meeting of the Miners' Federation, international congresses on labour questions, &c., will be noticed.

It is proposed to obtain from the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies a monthly account of all trade unions, workmen's co-operative societies, and friendly societies registered or dissolved during the month.

It is hoped, by arrangement with the Board of Agriculture and otherwise, to obtain for the Gazette from time to time particulars as to the working of the Acts for providing allotments and small holdings, and other matters bearing on the condition of agricultural labour.

At frequent intervals reports on matters specially affecting women's labour will be prepared for the Gazette by the lady labour correspondent. An effort will be made to supplement the report of the chief labour correspondent on the state of the skilled labour market by obtaining each month accurate particulars as to changes in volume of employment in certain irregular trades, *e.g.*, (possibly) London Dock Labour (in continuation of the inquiry completed for the Royal Commission on labour by Mr. Charles Booth). Besides treating of these and similar special labour subjects, it is hoped to give statistics in the Gazette on such subjects as pauperism, savings banks, education, (especially in its industrial aspects), exports and imports, and the retail price level of the chief articles of ordinary consumption by workmen as well as comparative tables of wholesale prices of leading articles in the chief markets of the world. Notices will be inserted of the more important events affecting labour in various foreign countries; and a list will be periodically published of Government publications both in the United Kingdom and abroad, which treat of labour matters, with a short popular abstract of the contents of the more important of these documents, and of important legislation at home and abroad, passed from time to time having an important bearing on labour.

The Labour Gazette will be published at 1d., and a large number of copies will be gratuitously distributed to free libraries, workmen's organisations, mechanic's institutes, chambers of commerce, and other institutions.

2. Special inquiries will be undertaken from time to time by the Labour Department into important subjects bearing on labour on which adequate information is not at present available. Among the subjects requiring such special inquiries which the department hopes to enter upon shortly are:—

- (a) The amount and causes of fluctuations of employment in certain seasonal and irregular trades, and their effects on the conditions and efficiency of the labour employed.
- (b) An account of actual attempts made in the United Kingdom or abroad to relieve distress by providing public work either by relief works, municipal or national workshops, farm colonies or the like, and the causes of their failure or success.
- (c) Certain questions bearing on the conditions of child employment both in and out of factories and workshops.
- (d) An account of the effects on labour of noxious processes in use in certain typical groups of unhealthy trades, *e.g.*, potteries, white lead works, cutlery, chemicals, &c., treated so far as practicable both from the statistical and the scientific and medical points of view.

Other important matters which may also probably demand special inquiries are the economic effects of alien immigration, various methods of wage payment and adjustment, (*e.g.*, sliding scales, profit-sharing, co-operation, &c.), work of married women, cost of living, hours of labour, overtime, &c.

3. The department also will be prepared to carry out such special inquiries as may be ordered from time to time by Parliament into labour questions.

4. The department hopes to publish an annual report of its proceedings, framed so far as possible so as to be a handy book of reference for workmen to the principal labour questions which have engaged the attention of the department during the year.

1892-3.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LABOUR BUREAU IN NEW ZEALAND.

(REPORT *RE* WORKING OF.)*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 June, 1893.*

## The District Government Officer to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

District Government Office, Sydney, 14 July, 1892.

In accordance with instructions from the Colonial Secretary, conveyed by cablegram upon arrival in Wellington, I put myself into communication with the Prime Minister (Hon. J. Ballance), who introduced me to the Hon. Mr. Reeves, the Minister of the Crown charged with the administration of the Bureau of Industries, and to Mr. E. Tregear, the Secretary, to both of whom I am largely indebted for the assistance and help they afforded.

Prior to 1891 every department of mechanical industry and labour had been stimulated to an abnormal extent, owing to the expenditure of large sums obtained by loans in the European market. Harbour works, railways, bridges, roads, and various other public works of a kindred character were pushed on with vigour from the year 1870 to 1890 inclusive, covering a period of twenty years, so that no less a sum than about £27,000,000 was spent by loans and revenue in public works, in addition to a large annual expenditure by the network of Local bodies which cover the whole of the North and South Islands of the Colony of New Zealand, and as this expenditure commenced when the population of New Zealand numbered only 248,400, it is not to be surprised that the abnormal stimulus should produce a very large increase in the population, resulting in a total of 667,031 souls at the end of 1890; but, as a policy of abstention from further borrowing, and the introduction of a rigorous system of retrenchment, necessitating a cessation of all the larger public works, was adopted, a sudden congestion immediately became apparent in the Cities and more important Towns, but as public works and other avenues of remunerative employment were found in the Australian Colonies, a large exodus of men and their families began at once to take place to these Colonies, and as in the stream of outgoing population were included many desirable settlers, the Government determined by a careful investigation to ascertain the cause and the actual state of the labour market throughout the two islands of the Colony.

Upon a close examination it was ascertained that while the larger towns were *plus* the labouring classes, the smaller towns and various districts were *minus* the labour required, even to perform the seasonable requisite work, such as harvesting, grass-seeding, hay-making, &c., &c.

While very many *bonâ fide* workmen were asking for work, and verging to the "winter of their discontent," it was equally apparent that the "professional unemployed, loafing agitator" was reaping a rich harvest. Action and energetic measures were at once taken to meet this suddenly new condition of things, following so quickly upon a season of remarkable activity.

## Bureau of Industries.

When the facts became known the Government determined to establish a Bureau of Industries, which has now been in existence for twelve months, the object of this new departure being to observe the movements of labour, and to endeavour to equalise its distribution in proportion to the demand ascertained to exist in the various towns or districts throughout the Colony.

In organising this office or department of labour the time of four officers became partly engaged, the officer-in-charge being Mr. E. Tregear, who receives £325 per annum. This gentleman is also Chief Inspector of Factories in connection with the Act for regulating and supervising factories, assented to in 1891, and his three assistants are also employed upon duties in connection with the Factories Act. (It should here be observed, that the Government derive a revenue of £1 per annum, as fees for registration of factories or work rooms.)

For purposes of economy, the officers selected at the agencies or centres were more generally the sergeants of police, or the local police constable, as it was considered that these officers were more thoroughly acquainted with the real needs of the districts, or population surrounding them. On the last day of each month, each of the officers in charge of an industrial district, forwards to the Bureau of Industries, at Wellington, a schedule, stating the number and names of the unemployed registered at the office, giving the occupation, and other necessary particulars, and what action has been taken to meet the cases in question.

If employment has been found for the men in the town or district where they have been consigned, the receiving district report the fact in the monthly return; the administration is peculiarly adapted to the conditions, natural and social, which here prevail. It is important that this fact should be remembered by those unacquainted with New Zealand, and the distribution of the population that is obtained there.

The



The physical features have made it specially adapted for the establishment of large and important settlements, remote from one another. This will be seen by a reference to the populations of the four principal cities. *Auckland*, on the northern part of the North Island, with its immediate surround, had an estimated population of 51,127 souls in April, 1891. *Wellington*, the seat of Government, situate at the southern end of the North Island, contained a population of 31,021 souls in April, 1891. *Christchurch*, situated on the east coast of the Middle Island, included a population of 47,846 souls. The city and surroundings of *Dunedin*, situated still further south, on the east coast of South Island, yielded a population of 45,865 souls.

It will thus be seen that while Wellington is the seat of Government, and is rapidly becoming an important commercial centre, yet not one of these chief towns or cities is sufficiently great in population or wealth to overshadow the others as a metropolitan centre.

The soil and water being more equably distributed, certainly more generously, especially in the winter months, than are found in the remote districts of Australia, the men do not therefore gather or collect in one metropolitan district or centre only, but are scattered by the employment that is so variously distributed.

### Assistance afforded.

When the men are enrolled, assistance is afforded, suitable employment is found for them if possible, preference being given to married men. They are further assisted by railway passes, in some cases given to those seeking employment, by their own effort; but, with a view to help the men to preserve their self-respect, and to encourage self-reliance, and with a view to discourage a weak or unmanly spirit of dependence, passes are given to those proceeding to engagements only as advances, orders upon the employers against future wages being signed by the men receiving the assistance. I was informed by the Honorable Mr. Reeves that a very large proportion of these are honored upon maturity and returned as a reward of the man's labour. I enclose *Appendix B*, which is the form or order to a railway station-master of any station for a railway passage. These are signed by the district officer, after he has satisfied himself as to the sincerity and honest integrity of the applicant.

These orders are numbered in a single series.

*Appendix C* is a form of agreement to refund to the Government the cost of railway, coach, or steamer fare paid by the Bureau of Industries for the applicant.

*Appendix D* is a form of request to applicant's employer to deduct from his earnings and remit to the Government the amount of fare paid by the Government for a deserving applicant.

Thus a spirit of independence is encouraged, and further assistance is afforded to the really deserving working men to enable them to get good meals and beds at cheap rates. Twelve coupons are issued, upon payment by the local agents of the Bureau, to each needy applicant. Each of these enables him to obtain one meal or a bed, at a cost of 6d., being half the amount usually charged by the hotel or restaurant keeper of the locality or district.

The method adopted by the Government of New Zealand has eventuated in the removal of labour to towns or districts where labour was required.

Through the active operation of the Labour Bureau, ninety-six agencies have been established in the South Island and ninety-three in the North Island.

As an illustration of the effect of distributing the population by the method adopted, I was informed at Dunedin that in the month of June last year a large number of men—from 450 to 500—were clamouring for work, and unable to obtain it, but that at the present time (the middle of winter) not more than forty unemployed, including the "chronics," who will not leave the town, can be found there, though the commercial activity of Dunedin itself is not considered at present to be normal.

In the twelve months' work now closed employment has been found for 2,974 as follows:—2,000 men in private employment and 974 upon public works.

The cost incurred in conducting the work connected with the Labour Bureau included fares on Government railways, fares on Manawata railway, fares on Union Steamship Company, fares on coach, postage and telegrams, moiety of salaries, other steamer fares—£2,318 16s. 4d. Refunded by men, £53 4s. 1d.

I was informed that from £80 to £100 is to be refunded within the next three months.

### Prevention of Imposition.

Every effort is made to prevent the railway and other passes from falling into the hands of rogues, as it is believed that constant vigilance is required to prevent the Labour Bureau from being imposed upon by the loafing fraternity, who are prepared to discount any security they may become possessed of, after heavily mortgaging every particle of honour. Here, as elsewhere, it is found that the true loafer prefers to loiter about the streets of towns and cities than face what they call the "hardships of bush-life."

### Method of Public Works.

In pursuing my inquiries relative to the 974 men formerly unemployed, but now engaged upon railway and other public works, I was informed by the Minister for Public Works, the Hon. Mr. Seddons, that the public works spoken of have been carried out under a new system, designed to supersede the contracting middleman, by whom (I was informed) very large profits were formerly made, and who endeavoured to reduce wages, so as to increase his own profits. The new system, is that of constructing roads (for the Government subdivision or sale of land), and railways by what are called co-operative contracts.

I cannot do better, than quote an extract from the Hon. Mr. Seddons' public works statement made last year.

"Contemporaneously with the question of the necessity of inaugurating a new system in connection with the construction of public works—a system which in the near future, I think, must obtain throughout. I allude to the system of constructing works on the co-operative principle, that is, giving the work direct to the workmen, and dispensing with middlemen altogether; an opportunity for introducing the system occurred in connection with the construction of certain sections of the Ngakawan railway extension to Mokihinni. Public tenders had been invited, for certain sections of the railway the conditions being of the most liberal character. No deposit was required, and the work was cut up into short lengths. Almost immediately

immediately the tenders were accepted for some of the sections, the contracts were thrown up, and it became a choice, therefore, between calling for fresh tenders on the original method, and giving the co-operative principle a trial. On arriving in Westport, I found a large number of men who had flocked there from different parts of the Colony, expecting to get employment on the construction of this railway. To avoid the delay that calling fresh tenders would have involved, I decided to let the sections referred to—three in number—on the co-operative principle, and asked the men to divide themselves into parties of about fifty each, and to select from each party certain trustees, the trustees to take from the Government the work in the ordinary way, but the work itself to be done by the whole of the men, each one having equal interests with his fellows; the price to be given to be fixed by the Engineer in charge of the work. On this the men went to work in a few days. They have now almost completed their contracts, and are very well satisfied with the result.

“As often occurs when new methods are adopted, there was a little friction at first, and a little difficulty in the classification of the men. The strong and able-bodied men did not altogether like to work for the aged and the feeble, but after classifying both the men and the work, and giving the lighter work to the aged and less capable men, and the heavier work to those best fitted for it, the earnings as a whole proved satisfactory, and the men are quite prepared to go to work again on the same principle, if further work was available.

“The experience gained in this instance has indicated the course which it will be advisable to adopt in the future. It should be arranged:—

“(1) That the men form themselves into parties voluntarily.

“(2) In case there are more men than work can be found for, the men of equal capabilities should ballot amongst themselves as to who is to get the work;

“(3) And that a classification of the men be arranged beforehand, so that the abler and stronger men and those accustomed to the work might receive the largest share of the profits, the next or second class a slightly lower rate, and older and weaker men a somewhat lower rate again.

“By so doing, the feeling of a man working for his fellows would be avoided, also the feeling on the part of others, that they were dependent on their fellows. With a suitable classification on the lines that I have indicated, the system would, I am satisfied, work on the whole admirably.

“Considering that the system is only now being tried for the first time, in connection with our public works in New Zealand, it must be conceded, that it has proved fairly successful; and as we gain further practical experience with its working, I have no hesitation in saying, that it will ere long be recognised as the proper system on which our public works should be constructed.

“The Colony in the past, has not received the benefit that it should have received from the public works expenditure.

“We have had contractors who have made large fortunes, and who have taken the money so quickly and easily made, and spent it in the mother country, or in the other colonies.

“Again, we have had large sums of money expended in the different districts, yet the districts have not profited by the expenditure. We have had large estates made valuable by the construction of works, and yet we have not increased the settlement on the land. Had the system of co-operation obtained in years gone by,—had lands adjoining the works been thrown open for settlement, as the work progressed,—had those employed shared in the profits in addition to their wages, which is the principle of the co-operative system,—then, as they shared their profits, so they would have taken up the lands and settled thereon.

“It is necessary that a remedy should be devised for the mistakes of the past, and that remedy is the construction of works on the co-operative system, and the simultaneous throwing open of land for settlement in the vicinity of the works. The work will not cost the Colony any more, and a large portion of the money expended on the same will come back to the Treasury in the shape of payments made for the purchase or rent of lands.

“Another advantage to each district will also ensue. In calling for tenders for works on a large scale, it has often occurred that in the locality in which the work is situated there has been a large amount of labour available, but the contractor coming as he frequently does from another provincial district, brings his own men with him. The work therefore instead of providing labour for those resident in the district, has the reverse effect, as men who go there expecting to obtain employment, do not receive it owing to the contractor having brought his men with him, and hence the labour market in the district, instead of being relieved, is congested more than it was before.

“Not only so but, as our experience has recently demonstrated, we have had the labour market glutted in one part of the Colony, whilst in other parts, labouring men are not obtainable. I attribute this inequality to a large extent, to the system that has obtained in the construction of our public works. There is doubtless a certain class of public works, where technical skill is required—such as large bridges and so forth—in which the old system of doing the work by public tender, and having a middleman in the shape of the contractor, will for a time be necessary; but in the course of time, even this, as working men gain more experience, and the absurdity of the middleman being kept to make a profit from both the Government and the workmen, is more clearly recognised, will be seen to be entirely unnecessary.

“There will also sometimes be a difficulty in carrying out what I have suggested, as regards settlement of lands, owing to the lands in some parts of the Colony being held by the natives or by private owners. As a case in point, take the construction of the North Island Main Trunk Railway. If we proceed with the construction of that line to any material extent, it will happen that the further we progress through, or approach towards native lands, the more difficult it will come for the Government to deal with the natives, and the higher the price we shall have to pay. The same also applies as regards private lands. Take, for instance, the Blenheim to Awatere Railway. The completion of that work means that every pound which the Government spends upon the railway will give an increased value of twice that amount to the land through which the railway runs, and which is held by a very few individuals. The Government considers, therefore, that it would be folly, under these circumstances, to construct these railways much farther, until arrangements have been made with the natives for the purchase of their lands and with the owners of private lands, that they will lease or dispose of the lands to be benefited on terms to be agreed upon between the Government and the owner of such lands.”

Upon further inquiry I found that the experience had led to a modification of the method since the above statement was delivered, as it is found better and really necessary, where the men were not acquainted with one another's capabilities, to form them into *smaller working parties* than originally intended.

The

The average strength of the parties now is not more than eight to ten men, and for these small parties a trust deed is not required, but simply directs each party to elect two of its number as "head men," who are the leaders or representatives of the party in dealing with the Government Engineer (who, as Mr. Seddons stated, occupies the position of the middleman, minus the profits), and give acquittances on behalf of the party for payments received.

The classifying of the men is also more easily arranged under the small gang system, as they do not need to have differently graded men in the same gang.

The system at present prevailing was, I am informed, as follows:—

When a piece of railway, say, 3 miles in length, is to be constructed, the number of men that can be employed on it is estimated—say, sixty men. When these are selected, they go on to the ground, either all at once or in batches, according to circumstances, and arrange themselves in parties, with the assistance of the engineer in charge of the work. Each party elects its head man; all the members of the party sign a printed order—the Treasury authority—empowering the head man to receive payment on their behalf.

The members of the party also sign a printed set of the specifications, conditions, and schedule of prices, the prices having been previously fixed by the engineer. Each party has a section of the line assigned to it, and is paid for the work done at the previously-fixed rate, there being no lump contract sum, and the right being reserved to the Government to stop the works at any time.

The selection of the men is made through the Labour Bureau. When a portion of railway is to be put in hand, the Labour Bureau is advised by the Department of the nature of the work and the number of men required, and the Bureau then takes the responsibility of providing the men and sending them on to the ground.

When the railway fares are paid by the Bureau the engineer is informed of the amount, and it is deducted from the men's earnings.

The parties are supplied by the Works Department with tents and tools, and the cost of the tools is deducted from the earnings, the tools charged for being shovels only.

The following statement, furnished to me in the course of my inquiries, show the earnings of 798 men, who have taken contracts of eight sections of railway under the co-operative principle inaugurated by the Hon. Mr. Seddons:—

RAILWAY.	Men employed.	Average earnings per diem.	
		s.	d.
Whangarei-Kamo ... ..	106	7	7½
Grahamstown-Te Aroha ... ..	205	7	7½
N. I. Main Trunk (Mokau) ... ..	*141	7	7½
N. I. Main Trunk (Makohine) ... ..	54	8	10
Wellington-Woodville (Makakahi) ... ..	61	7	9
Wellington-Woodville (Pukemuke) ... ..	59	7	9½
Greymouth-Hokitika ... ..	83	8	11
Seaward Bush (Waituna) ... ..	86	8	3½

Seven hundred and ninety-eight men were employed in all, and the success of the system stands attested by the above figures.

I was informed that there was no difficulty whatever in dealing with the men under this system; that, instead of the bulk of the work being allowed to slumber, as under the old contract system, and only picked men employed, now the lengths in course of construction can be subdivided and proceeded with at once, and that the system will permit *all men who are willing to work to obtain it*; even those who are unacquainted with pick and shovel work at first, may be drafted into separate parties at similar rates to others, and acquire ease and facility for working after they have become accustomed to the labour.

### Payments.

Progress payments are made monthly, for the benefit of the men's families, and the whole amount is paid in cash on the work being passed by the engineer.

As a result of this method, a large amount of money is being circulated by these men, and thus the whole of the various ramifications of commercial life receives a healthy stimulus in proportion to the amount expended; but it does not end here. A number of persons thus employed are found settling upon village homestead areas of from two to fifty acres, close to the line where their work had been obtained.

Thus the Labour Bureau has succeeded in New Zealand in moving labour, where it is found in congested or excessive quantities, to districts where a natural demand has absorbed it, and by a co-operative system of contract, which is capable of considerable extension and development, is obtaining the construction of public works as effective, and at lower prices than under the former system; and, further, by the removal of many of these men from the habits of town or city life, habits of thrift have been inculcated, which, in many cases, have led them to settle upon lands available for that purpose, a portion of the money thereby flowing back to the revenue of the Colony.

In reference to village and homestead settlement, I propose reporting, as directed, at a later date.

I should have stated that I am indebted to Mr. Blow, Under Secretary for Public Works, and other gentlemen, for the assistance they rendered to me in prosecuting inquiry with reference to the co-operative system now in operation in New Zealand.

I have, &c.,  
GEORGE LEWIS.

\* There were a few Maoris employed upon this section (one party only), whose earnings were at the rate of 1s. 11d. only per diem.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

STATE LABOUR FARM FOR RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYED.  
(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 February, 1893.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 9th February, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all correspondence and other documents between the Colonial Secretary and any other persons, having reference to the proposed formation of a State Labour Farm for the relief of the unemployed, and other matters appertaining thereto.”

(*Mr. Schey.*)

Mr. W. Morris and others to The Acting Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Exhibition Building, Prince Alfred Park, 8 July, 1892.

Will you be so kind as to inform the undersigned deputation of destitute unemployed, recorded as such to a resolution, as an humble Petition to the hon. Acting Colonial Secretary, a body of men who take no part and deplore the statue meetings as inimical to their interest in obtaining work, and highly approve of the Government Labour Bureau, and the painstaking efforts of the head of this Department in striving to obtain work for us under private enterprise, and our object is to strengthen the hands of the Government against those who are pecuniarily interested in our destitution, to enable the Government to stretch every point to carry out their good intentions in finding us work. Will you kindly inform us if you will receive this deputation, and if so at what time and date will you receive them?

We have, &c.,

WILLIAM MORRIS.

J. SMITH.

H. R. BALDING.

I think these men should make their representation in writing in the first instance.—F.B.S., 8/7/92. Inform.—C.W., 8/7/92.

The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. W. Morris and others.

Gentlemen,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 8 July, 1892.

With reference to your communication of the 8th instant, asking whether the Colonial Secretary will receive a deputation from the unemployed, I am directed to request that you will make your representations in writing in the first instance, when the matter will be considered.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

W. F. Schey, Esq., M.P., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Legislative Assembly, Sydney, 15 September, 1892.

I desire to bring under your notice two letters which, under dates of \*11th July and \*9th August last, were addressed to Mr. Suttor, Acting Colonial Secretary, by H. R. Balding and William Morris, representing a large number of workmen registered at the Government Labour Bureau. They embodied a request for an interview, which I now respectfully ask you to grant, so that they may lay their views before you.

Trusting that you will comply, and asking the favour of an early notification of the time convenient to yourself,

I have, &c.,

WM. F. SCHEY.

Say I'll see them so soon as the crisis is over.—G.R.D.

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The

## The Principal Under Secretary to W. F. Schey, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 20 September, 1892.  
In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary will be pleased to accord Messrs. H. R. Balding and William Morris, representatives of a number of workmen registered at the Government Labour Bureau, an interview as soon as the present Parliamentary crisis is over.

I have, &c.,  
CRITCHETT WALKER,  
Principal Under Secretary.

## W. F. Schey, Esq., M.P., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Legislative Assembly, Sydney, 12 October, 1892.  
Further referring to my call at your office to-day, I beg to say that I shall be glad to know when the Hon. Sir G. R. Dibbs will be pleased to receive the deputation of H. R. Balding, W. Morris, and others, referred to in my A. 92-47 of 15th ultimo, and your reply to same that the Premier would receive them after the termination of the late Parliamentary crisis.

Asking the favour of early reply,

I am, &c.,  
WM. F. SCHEY.

Friday week at 11:30 will perhaps suit.—C.W., 13/10/92.

## The Principal Under Secretary to W. F. Schey, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 14 October, 1892.  
Referring to your letter of the 12th instant, I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary will be prepared to receive at 11:30 o'clock a.m. on Friday next, the 21st idem, a deputation from Messrs. H. R. Balding, William Morris, and other representatives of a number of workmen registered at the Government Labour Bureau.

I have, &c.,  
CRITCHETT WALKER,  
Principal Under Secretary.

## W. F. Schey, Esq., M.P., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Parliament House, Sydney, 18 October, 1892.  
Referring to your 92-13,287 of 14th instant, I beg to say that it has been deemed advisable to somewhat extend the deputation and its scope, so as to include not only the direct proposal previously spoken of for dealing with the unemployed question, but to include also a similar proposal which it is thought would have a great and beneficial effect, although in a more indirect manner.

Trusting that Sir George Dibbs will afford us the additional opportunity thus sought,

I have, &c.,  
WM. F. SCHEY.

## Deputation submitting a Scheme for the Relief of the Unemployed.

21 October, 1892.

PRESENT:—Messrs. Schey, Langwell, Rae, and Williams, M's.P.; Mr. Lindsay, representing the Australian Workers' Union; and Messrs. Morris, Balding, and Smith, representing a number of unemployed registered at the Labour Bureau.

*Mr. Schey:* A large number of unemployed have sent in a petition, asking that instead of being fed they may be given some employment, such as clearing Crown lands, or, in fact, any other work giving them the privilege to earn what they require for the support of themselves and their families. We ask you to take note of the fact that there is distress which appears to be of a permanent character. The Labour Bureau has distributed over 20,000 rations, and the Benevolent Asylum, as stated in a circular just issued, has had 500 cases of relief a week; and in view of the fact that the distress appears to have become permanent, some further steps should be taken to deal with the matter as a whole, and not as an epidemic which may pass away. We beg to suggest that an institution be started somewhat on the lines of the German labour farms, but more particularly on the lines of the Dutch Colonies, two of which are known as Beggar Colonies, and the other a voluntary institution of much the same character. There is a great deal of Government land, which we estimate to be fit for this purpose, at the Warregamba Valley. This is within 40 miles of Sydney, and, I believe, within 12 miles of a railway station; it is watered by Cox's Creek. We suggest that the Government should set apart at first 2,000 acres of this land, and let some of the unemployed go upon it, clear it for cultivation, and put up fences and residences for those who would afterwards go there, the idea being that eventually the land will support not less than 4,000 persons who are now usually out of employment, and that they may produce simply for use and not for sale or profit. Thus the work that would be done would be entirely for the purpose of supplying the people there with the means of livelihood. We are quite aware that it would be impossible to carry on all the industries necessary to maintain the people on the place; but we are of opinion that the surplus of what the land would produce could be devoted to the purchase of other necessary commodities. The Government require a large amount of timber which could be obtained from the land, and be prepared and stacked for use. The valley is the one through which the survey passed from Blacktown. The Government reserved the whole of the land sometime ago with the idea that the railway would eventually go through it. It has been ascertained that there are several payable seams of coal, and as the Government uses a large amount of coal every year, we think they should open them out, and if this were done there would be the necessity for the construction of a tram-line. We propose no new experiment. In the cases I have quoted—that is, the voluntary association and the beggar colonies—their success has been practically demonstrated; and as they have been in operation since 1859, ample time has passed to show that they are perfectly practicable. The Government has already spent in rations something over £1,500 for which no return of any kind is made, and we have the unfortunate spectacle of men and women being pauperised. We are fully convinced that such an establishment might be made entirely self-supporting, and that the Government would be able eventually to find work for every person who was genuinely unemployed, and at the same time at no cost whatever. We are prepared to fill in the particulars of the scheme at any time.

Sir

*Sir George Dibbs* : Don't you think you have cribbed from Sir Henry Parkes' ideas ?

*Mr. Schey* : No ; if anything, he has cribbed my opinions. I sketched in these ideas some twelve months ago in a lecture, though I cannot claim any credit in the matter. We suggest to you that such a scheme as this is a serious matter, and we are actuated by the very best intentions. It is a matter of sincere grief that we should have such a large portion of the population unemployed ; and it appears to me that this state of things is growing worse every year, and that there is no probability under present circumstances of it being stopped. We don't propose under such a system to interfere with the ordinary avenues of employment at all. We don't propose any wage system in such an establishment, so that we should not disturb the operations of capital in any way. There would be sufficient diversity of employment that something would be found for every man and woman to do ; and the production being entirely for the supply of the establishment, and not in any way for sale or profit, there would be no failure in the ordinary way arising from lack of a market. There are a number of people in the Colony who are prepared to deal with this matter, and the only thing that blocks them is the state of the law at the present time. There are people here who are prepared to take up land by paying for it under the present law, and to do as we suggest to you ; but that which prevents them is that the Government deals with every man as an individual, and compels him to work and reside on his own piece of land, thus isolating him and doing away with the comforts of civilization. Now, these people believe that if they can be allowed to live in a village, that they would get on very much better than it would be possible to do now. They are prepared to pay for the land. They only ask the Government to do one thing, and that is, that they should be allowed to work and act in the matter co-operatively, and therefore are practically asking the Government for nothing. They are prepared to put their own money into the scheme, and only ask for facilities to enable them to live together. In the course of a year or two we should be able to draw four or five thousand respectable, hard-working men together, many with money, who would be taken from their present occupations, thus leaving open many avenues for those at present unemployed.

*Messrs. Morris and Balding* also spoke, and pointed out that a number of men who had been sent away to the country from the Labour Bureau had returned the cost of their passes, and in this way £600 had been received already at the Bureau. They presented a petition in support of their request, which had been signed by 424 people at the Bureau after having been open for five hours.

*Mr. Rae* : The Australian Workers' Union, of which I am a member, has now been formed some time, and has enrolled a great many names in Sydney, and it is anticipated that it will form one large union. The various unions have not met with that success in conducting strikes which they deserved, and they are turning their attention to other matters, especially co-operation. An undertaking such as that mentioned, to be sufficiently large to absorb the whole of the unemployed, would be beyond our means at present, and we wish to know what the Government will be likely to do. If you cannot do what we may reasonably expect you to do, then we would be prepared to indicate what we as a union are ready to do in the matter.

*Sir George* : What are you prepared to do ?

*Mr. Rae* : That depends on what the Government will do in the matter of giving us land under a collective ownership, so that those persons who settle on the land will not be compelled to stay on any individual section, but be able to congregate together in a village. We don't wish to go into any abstract theorising. It is simply to carry out co-operative work in production. It has been proved that co-operative work in distribution has been a great success, and there is no reason why it should not be successful in production. A similar measure has been under the consideration of the New Zealand Parliament, and their intention is to start what are called State farms, with something like a thousand acres, which would be as productive as two thousand here, and on to which would be drafted the unemployed, whether they have been accustomed to farming operations or not. Under the direction of skilled assistance they would be able to learn those kinds of farming work which would prove useful. The idea is that these farms should be worked under the co-operative system under State supervision. I know there is an objection on the part of some of the members of your Government to the State doing too much, or what they consider too much, but we don't ask the Government to do any more than simply to grant the land and some assistance towards starting the enterprise, to exercise the necessary supervision, and to put the matter into the form of a trust. Those representing the Workers' Union would be quite willing to contribute a portion of the funds of the Union to take up the enterprise ; and, provided they could acquire the land under the conditions indicated, to form, in conjunction with the Government, a trust to supervise the scheme. These are our propositions in general terms, but of course it is impossible for us to state to what extent we can go until the Government let us know how far they will go. The present state of things cannot continue with any degree of safety to the State. There are at present a great number of unemployed in Sydney, and the same condition of things exists all over the Colony.

*Mr. Langwell* : If you will not look favourably on our first request, we, as members of the Workers' Union or General Labourers' Union, would throw out another suggestion : We consider the unemployed question as a national question, and that some relief should be given by the State ; but in the event of the Government not feeling themselves in a position to do this, the Workers' Union is willing to step in and take up the task. They are not, however, in a position to do so wholly on their own responsibility. There must be assistance by the Government. There must be a grant of land, vested in trustees, and if this be acceded to the Workers' Union is willing to expend a certain sum of money for the success of the scheme. The scheme in any case would be a great object lesson, and I think the Government should render all the assistance in their power to relieve the number of men and women from the condition they have been in for some long time past. A scheme is projected for starting a co-operative colony outside of Australia, and I am in a position to state that not a few, but hundreds, of the very best men taken from the back parts of Queensland, New South Wales, and South Australia, not being satisfied with the present condition of things, are going to throw in what means they have and go to the Argentine.

*Sir George* : They will wish themselves back again ; I have been there and know something about those countries.

*Mr. Langwell* : However they are going, and have everything prepared. A few have already gone, but the first batch will be leaving here at the beginning of next year. I don't think anyone who has the welfare of this or the other Colonies at heart should desire to see the best men of the country leaving us.

If

If the Government only sees its way to grant a portion of land to found a colony it may be the means of preventing a great number from going away. It is no imaginary scheme but one that has been tried for a number of years in Holland.

*Mr. Lindsay*: With reference to the remarks made about the Argentine scheme, I think it is the place of every Government to make the conditions of society so good that the people would not be so quick to leave it.

*Sir George*: The people should make the conditions of society themselves so that they should not want to leave it.

*Mr. Schey*: Every Government in every civilised land recognises more or less that they must relieve the unemployed, and feed the poor, and we are only asking you to do the same.

*Sir George*: The Government will not find work for the unemployed, they will not clear scrub, and they will not repeat the folly of the past. I am rather disposed to look favourably upon your colonization scheme because it will do this kind of good: it will let those gentlemen, who are patriotic enough to attempt to carry it through, have a good taste of dealing with human nature. Mr. Copeland has some scheme to amend the law in the way of allowing a gathering on the land in the manner referred to. I will have a talk with the Cabinet about what has taken place to-day, and I am perfectly certain the Government will do what it can to assist the people, if the people will only show us that they are eager to assist themselves. I would like to add now that it is a disgraceful state of things for any country that men should have to seek work from the Government. It is the fault of our system for years past. We have taught our people to look upon the Government for everything they want instead of being self-reliant. The Government has done everything for them until it is unable to do more, and we find men of good character and real sterling grit compelled to go to the Labour Bureau to seek for bread. A great tribute to the respectability of some of these men is that they have repaid the cost of their passages and sent for their wives and families.

*Mr. Langwell*: They are compelled to do that.

*Sir George*: But a lot of this money has been voluntarily returned, and it shows that there is real distress; but that distress is the outcome of the system carried on in this Colony for the last twenty years. I am just as much to blame, but I have lived long enough to see the error of our ways. As soon as the facility for borrowing ceases, then up comes the unemployed cry. I will bring the matter before the Cabinet as I favourably entertain the views of assisting the people on the soil. But has there been any disposition exhibited on the part of the labouring classes in this community to help themselves out of their own difficulties? There has been a want of elasticity in the labouring classes with regard to the difficulties in which they find themselves and in which those who employ them find themselves. I am an employer of labour and should only continue to employ labour so long as I can exchange a sovereign and get something out of the change myself, but in my own private business I have been changing the sovereign for the last five years and been giving 18s. 6d. back, every farthing of which has gone in labour. When a difficulty occurs you say we will have our pound of flesh and we will make no concessions to those who employ us. Employers cannot afford to engage men at the rate of wages demanded, and there is no elasticity in your unions to overcome the difficulty.

*Mr. Rae*: Elasticity means taking reduced wages.

*Sir George*: Is that not better than going about the streets as they do? Is it not better that these men, who are accepting bread in charity, should take 6d. a day less wages rather than refuse to take the reduction and literally starve?

*Mr. Lindsay*: National co-operation.

*Sir George*: National humbug. There is too much national humbug and too little self-reliance. The men will not go with the times, up and down. I have seen more prosperity with half the rate of wages ruling to-day.

*Mr. Rae*: If you find you cannot do anything more than what you indicate, supposing the Union we speak of places a scheme before you by which it will undertake to carry out the enterprise, will the Government offer the necessary land?

*Sir George*: In all probability—that is we will place the land in trust, and when you can afford to pay for it you can do so. You are on the right track now and wish to endeavour to help yourselves.

### W. F. Schey, Esq., M.P., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Legislative Assembly, Sydney, 16 November, 1892.

I do myself the honor to remind you of the deputation which waited upon you on the 21st ultimo, making certain proposals for the relief of the unemployed difficulty, &c., and also of the letter under date \* 25th ultimo, signed by the members of the said deputation, in which were contained certain definite proposals with the aforesaid object. To that letter no answer has yet been received, and it is feared that in the press of official business the matter may have escaped your memory.

It is of course needless for me to enlarge upon the great national importance of the question, but to us it appears certain that no greater or more lasting monument to your administration could remain than the initiation of the first successful scheme for dealing with the great unemployed problem, at least so far as this country is concerned.

We shall, therefore, esteem it a favour if you will return us a categorical answer to the various points raised in the letter now under view at the earliest date which you may find possible.

You will be aware that certain proposals were made on behalf of the "Australian Workers' Union," and I have now to inform you that Mr. Spence, the General Secretary of that organisation, has just come from Victoria to Sydney for the especial purpose of going more fully into the matter, and he will be most happy, in conjunction with one or two others, to wait on you at your convenience, to further discuss the matter and afford any additional information that you may desire, and that he may be able to impart. We shall, therefore, esteem it a favour if you will notify me early of the time and place which you are pleased to appoint in that behalf.

Asking your kindly and prompt consideration, and on behalf of the deputation,

I have, &c.,

WM. F. SCHEY.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LISMORE TO THE TWEED RAILWAY.

(REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU ON MEN FORWARDED TO MESSRS. WILCOCKS AND FIRTH'S CONTRACT, MURWILLUMBAH, TWEED RIVER.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 February, 1893.**[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 7, of 28 February, 1893.]*

## Question.

7. GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU :—MR. SCHEY *asked* THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS,—
- (1.) Has he yet, as per promise made to Mr. Schey some weeks ago, called for a Report from the Government Labour Bureau, *in re* some forty-three men sent, passage paid, to the order of the contractors for the construction of the Lismore-Tweed railway?
  - (2.) If so, has he arrived at any conclusions on the matter; and will he state the nature of them (if any).
  - (3.) Has he given any instructions *re* the matter; if so, will he say what and when?
  - (4.) Has he any objection to lay the said Report and any documents having relation to it upon the Table of this House for the information of Honorable Members?

## Answer.

REPORT *re* Wilcocks and Firth's contract, Tweed River, Murwillumbah.

IN December last, Messrs. Wilcocks and Firth notified that 1,000 men were required for their railway contract at Murwillumbah.

In view of the fact that the contract was only a short distance from Brisbane, whence most of the men would find their way, and that hundreds of men had already applied to the Bureau here to assist them in getting to this work, the local agents for the contractors were at once communicated with, and all information available was obtained. The contractors were also telegraphed to, and replied under date 21st December as follows :—“*Re* your communication of the 17th instant (December) we will find work for any men available for pick and shovel work, provided they are suitable and competent.” Upon receipt of this, the contractors were asked if the men's fares would be refunded if they were granted passes, and the following reply received :—“30th December.—Will recognise men's orders if duly signed and forwarded here.”

Arrangements were then promptly made to forward fifty men per steamer. Of these forty-five only left. Although, in all, between 500 and 600 men applied to get on to this work, it was not considered advisable to send any more, pending reports both from the contractors and from the men sent. The latter were men who had experience in such work. They were given to distinctly understand that in going they were being sent simply as labourers on the works, and no specified class of work or rate of wages were named.

A letter was received from the men, dated 2nd January, expressing complete satisfaction as to the general arrangements, the trip, &c.

Upon the 7th January, a report was received from the contractors, stating that in view of the men wanting “to pick and choose their places, and dictate where they would work, &c,” they were not suitable.

Two of the men, Hewitt and Ranken, who returned to Sydney, report, under date 18th January, that they were treated badly by the contractors, and give a detailed account of their experience.

Notwithstanding the constant and urgent appeals from many hundreds of men to be sent forward to these works, it was decided that, under the circumstances, no more men should be assisted to go there, as the result of the preliminary trial appeared not to be satisfactory to either party. However, many of the applicants obtained all available information, and numbers of them found means of going on their own accounts (some of them having given orders on their wages to the owners of some of the boats running there). The contractors have been requested to make a further report, and to forward the amount of fares due upon the orders given by the men on their wages.

These are now being awaited.

JOSEPH CREER,  
Superintendent.





1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**FREE PASSES ISSUED BY LABOUR BUREAU.**

(RETURN OF FREE PASSES ISSUED BY THE LABOUR BUREAU, SINCE OPENED, TO THE WESTERN DISTRICT.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 September, 1892.*

[Laid upon the Table of this House in answer to Question No. 14, of 6 September, 1892.]

Question.

14. MR. LANGWELL asked THE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY,—
- (1.) The total number of free passes issued by the Labour Bureau, since opened, to the Western District?
  - (2.) The names of employers to whom employees were sent, and the number sent to each, and on whose recommendation?
  - (3.) The number of free passes issued on the recommendation of Members of this House, and the number recommended by each Member?

Answer.

(1.)

THE total number of free passes issued by the Labour Bureau, since opened, to the Western District—1,058.

(2.)

NUMBER of persons sent by free passes to the Western Districts, inclusive of those engaged at the Bureau on personal application, or by letter from employer; those sent on producing authentic documents of having work to go to; and also on the recommendation of Members of Parliament.

Number of persons sent.	Name of Employer.	Number of persons sent.	Name of Employer.	Number of persons sent.	Name of Employer.
1	Mr. Allwood.	3	Messrs. Booth Bros.	1	Mr. Close.
2	„ Arnold.	2	Mr. Barry.	1	„ Cormick.
4	„ Anderson.	1	„ Buckley.	1	„ Cantell.
2	„ Allison.	2	„ Badgery.	1	„ Dougall.
1	„ Armstrong.	1	„ Bridge & Co.	5	„ Davis.
1	„ Brunton.	1	„ Blair.	3	„ Dillon.
1	„ Burke.	1	„ Butler & Sons.	1	„ Downey.
5	„ Brown.	6	„ Cobb & Co.	1	„ Denning.
1	„ Budd.	3	„ Currie.	2	„ Donoghue
1	„ Bates.	1	„ Craig & Aitken.	1	„ Durkie.
2	„ Buckland.	1	„ Clark.	1	„ Dickson.
1	„ Blackley.	2	„ Clifford.	2	„ Dunn.
1	„ Bishop.	1	Messrs. Campbell Bros.	1	„ Davidson.
1	„ Barton.	2	Mr. Cavanagh.	1	„ Dickinson.
1	„ Broad.	1	„ Crawford.	1	„ Day.
2	„ Bennett.	1	„ Curtain.	3	Messrs. Dalgetty & Co.
2	„ Bentick.	1	„ Cook.	2	Mr. Egan.
1	Messrs. Burton Bros.	1	„ Clark.	2	„ Edwards.
1	Mr. Bartlay.	1	„ Caunon.	1	„ Elliott.
1	„ Bray.	2	„ Cassy.	1	„ Edgar.
1	„ Byers.	2	„ Cooper.	1	„ Fennell.
2	„ Brooks.	1	„ Cornish.	1	„ Francisco.

Number of persons sent.	Name of Employer.	Number of persons sent.	Name of Employer.	Number of persons sent.	Name of Employer.
2	Messrs. Fisher Bros.	1	Mr. Langham.	3	Mr. Robertson.
2	Mr. Flood.	1	" Loughlin.	2	" Roddy.
1	" Fullerton.	3	" Luca.	2	" Reid.
1	Federal Boring Co.	1	" Long Fat	1	" Reynolds.
1	Mr. Fisher.	3	" Murray.	1	" Read.
2	" Frost.	1	" Mason.	1	" Ramsay.
1	" Fraser.	4	" M. J. doch.	1	" Rutledge.
1	" Flemming.	1	" Margison.	2	" G. Reynolds.
2	" Glover.	5	" Moore.	2	" Rhodes.
2	" Guffie.	1	" Moorecroft	1	" Rose.
1	" Glass.	1	" Mulens.	2	" Rossett.
1	" Gray.	1	" Moore.	1	" Rudder.
4	" Gordon.	1	" Moxham.	1	" Rankin.
1	" Gardiner.	2	" Monaghan.	3	" Sharp.
1	" Goodwin.	1	Municipal Council.	1	" Saddler.
1	" Garland.	2	Mr. Murray.	7	" Smith.
1	" Gow.	2	Messrs. Morris & Astell.	1	" Stringer.
2	" Green.	1	Mr. Martin.	1	" Sheridan.
1	" Gibbon.	2	" Motton.	2	" Simpson.
1	" Greyson.	2	" Malone.	1	" Snowdon.
1	" Grey.	1	" Malleck.	7	" Senior.
2	" Humphries.	1	" M'Gregan.	2	" Stevenson.
5	" Hendry.	1	" M'Bean.	1	" Skarratt.
1	" Hobson.	2	" M'Pearson	68	Messrs. Smith, Finlayson, & Jones.
1	" Hatch.	1	" M'Cleary.	1	Mr. Tomkirs.
2	" Harris.	1	" M'Cauley	2	" Trebeck.
1	" Hayes.	2	" M'Dougall.	1	" Taylor.
1	" Hunt.	1	" M'Gam.	25	Messrs. Turnell & Barbour.
1	" Hentnick.	2	" M'Donald.	4	Mr. Thompson.
9	" Houchin.	1	" Nelson.	1	" Wainstall.
1	" Harper.	2	" Nichols.	1	" Wootten.
1	" Hall.	1	" Norton.	2	Messrs. Wright, Heaton, & Co.
2	" Hunt.	2	" Nick-on.	1	Mr. Williams.
2	Nyngan Hospital.	1	Messrs. Nesbitt & Mitchell.	4	" Webb.
1	Mr. Hay.	1	Mr. O'Donnell	4	" Whittle
1	" Howard.	3	" O'Brien.	1	" Westhall.
8	" Johnson.	2	" J. Patterson	1	" White.
3	" Jones.	2	" F. Patterson.	8	" Wicks.
2	" Jackson.	2	" Paley.	2	" Watkins.
1	Messrs. Jackson & Drury.	3	Messrs. Pope & Maher.	1	" Winear.
3	Mr. Kelly.	2	Mr. Page.	1	" Whitton.
1	" Kale.	1	" Prior.	9	" Wilson.
1	" Killien.	1	" Power.	3	" White.
1	" Keegran.	1	" Priest.	3	" Woods.
2	" Lewis.	2	" Pavne.	4	" S. Williams.
1	" Lergc.	2	" Pearson.	1	" Wild.
1	" Long.	2	" Roche.	2	" Wade.
1	" Leighton.	3	" Robinson.	9	Wives to join husbands who have procured permanent work through the Bureau.
3	" Laud.	1	" Ruddock.		
1	Messrs. Lyons & Parker.	2	" "Royal Hotel"		
1	" Lyndsay Bros.	2	Mr. Reid.		
2	Mr. Lee.	1	" Richardson.	1,058	Total.

NUMBER of persons sent by free passes to stations in the Western District on production of agreements, &c.

Berrawinia, 21; Beemery, 12; Boorara, 12; Corenga Downs, 40; Caiwarro, 21; Charlton, 15; Currawynia, 10; Curraweena, 14; Corella, 7; Curranayalpa, 7; Dunlop, 35; Dumble, 7; Elsinora, 29; Eulah, 3; Fort Bourke, 26; Glenariff, 44; Gundabooka, 29; Momba, 12; Mooculta, 10; Milroy, 6; Meryula, 8; Mount Boppy, 10; Mount Hope, 1; Gilgoin, 3; Nocolchi, 16; Overflow, 2; Pangee, 1; Priory, 7; Stanhope, 4; Tinapagee, 36; Tankarooka, 1; Toorale, 29; Urusino, 34; Wanaaring, 13; Thurlagoona, 7; Wilga Downs, 3; Wilgaroon, 4; Winbar, 15; Youngerina, 2; total, 566.

NOTE.—Of this number, over 200 have signed, undertaking to refund cost of passes out of first money earned.

(3.)

FREE Passes issued on the recommendation of Members of Parliament, from 18th February to 2nd September, 1892, to all parts of the Colony.

Total.	Name.	No.	Destination.	Total.	Name.	No.	Destination.
5	Abbott, J. P.	5	Quirindi.	5	Bavister, T.	1	Nyngan.
5	Brown, H. H.	1	Bungendore.		do	1	Tamworth.
	do	2	Bellambi.		do	3	Mudgee.
	do	1	Bourke.	2	Barnes, J. F.	2	Cootamundra.
	do	1	Armidale.	1	Barton, E.	1	Bourke.
1	Brown, E. W.	1	Gundagan.	9	Crick, W. P.	1	Jennings.
1	Barbour, R.	1	Bourke.		do	1	Bourke.
10	Black, G.	2	Molong.		do	2	Hay
	do	1	Nevertire.		do	2	Armidale.
	do	2	Quirindi.		do	1	Kiama.
	do	1	Byrock.		do	1	Jerrilderie.
	do	1	Bourke.		do	1	Wagga Wagga.
	do	2	do	7	Cass, G. E.	2	Byrock.
	do	1	do		do	5	Nevertire.

Total.	Name.	No.	Destination.	Total	Name.	No	Destination.
3	Collins, C.	2	Narrabri.		M'Kinnon, H	1	Lismore.
	do	1	Boggabri		do	2	do
2	Cann, J. H	1	Bourke.		do	2	do
	do	1	do		do	1	do
1	Cook, J	1	Mittagong		do	1	Armidale.
1	Clarke, E. M	1	Albury.		do	1	Clarence River.
1	Chapman, A.	1	Tarago		do	2	Molong.
1	Copeland, H	1	Bourke.		do	2	Bourke.
2	Dickens, E. B. L	2	Molong		do	2	Narrabri.
7	Dawson, H.	1	Cooma.	3	Melville, N.	2	Wagga.
	do	1	Singleton		do	1	Bourke.
	do	1	Cooma.	6	Molesworth, E. W.	2*	Young.
	do	1	do		do	1	Ben Bullen.
	do	1	Mandurama		do	1	Mudgee.
	do	1	Wagga Wagga.		do	1	Orange
	do	1	Harden.		do	1	Mudgee
5	Davis, T. M.	2	Bourke.	9	Morgan, J. ..	2	Narrabri.
	do	1	Byrock.		do	1	Byrock.
1	Davis and Lee	1	Bourke.		do	1	Armidale.
2	Dawson and Miller	1	Binalong		do	1	Nevertire.
	do	1	Hay.		do	1	Nyngan.
	do	1	Cooma		do	3	Dubbo
4	Darnley, E	2	Forbes	3	M'Gowen, J. S.	1	Nyngan.
	do	1	Bourke.		do	1	Bourke.
	do	1	Richmond		do	1	Mudgee
2	Dowel, W. S	1	Mudgee.	1	M'Farlane, J.	1†	Sunnyside
	do	1	Nyngan	1	Nicholson, J. B	1	Wollongong
3	Edden, A	1	Culcairn	1	Newton, J.	1	Dubbo.
	do	2	Wollongong	2	Neild, J. C	2	Harden
1	Fuller, G. W.	1	Picton.	15	Nobbs, J.	1	Cowra
2	Germly, J.	1	Bourke		do	1	Byrock.
	do	1	Narandera.		do	1	Wagga Wagga
2	Gardiner, A.	1	Cowra.		do	1	Byrock.
	do	1	Nevertire.		do	1	do
9	Haynes, J.	1	Armidale.		do	1	Bourke
	do	2	Bourke.		do	3	Byrock.
	do	1	Mudgee		do	4	Cowra.
	do	1	Orange.		do	2	Bourke.
	do	1	Wagga Wagga	2	Newman, W. H.	1	Bull.
	do	2	Molong.		do	1	Molong.
	do	1	Orange	4	Nicoll, B. B	1	Richmond River.
1	Hollis, L. T.	1	Goulburn.		do	3	do
7	Hassall, T. H.	1	Narrabri	2†	O'Sullivan, E. W	7	Mudgee
	do	1	do		do	1	Bungendore.
	do	2	do		do	3	Tarago.
	do	1	Tenterfield		do	1	Tenterfield.
	do	1	Hay		do	1	Molong
	do	1	Molong.		do	1	do
5	Houghton, T. J.	1	do		do	2	do
	do	1	Tamworth.		do	1	Mudgee
	do	1	Bourke		do	1	Tenterfield.
	do	1	Molong.		do	2	Molong.
	do	1	Bourke.		do	1	Albury.
17	Hogan, P.	2	Nyngan.		do	1	Dubbo.
	do	1	Richmond River.		do	1	Hay.
	do	1	Nyngan.		do	1	Queanbeyan.
	do	1	do	1	Parkes, V.	1	Molong
	do	1	Clarence River.	4	Rae, A.	1	Gundagai.
	do	1	Mittagong.		do	2	Albury.
	do	1	Bourke.		do	1	Wagga Wagga.
	do	2	Richmond River.	1	See, J	1	Nyngan.
	do	2	Nyngan.	1	Suttor, F. B	1	Bathurst.
	do	2	Bourke.	4	Sharp, W. H.	1	Bourke.
	do	2	Molong		do	2	Rylstone
	do	1	Bourke.		do	1	Richmond River.
8	Hoyle, H. C	2	Dubbo.	3	Slattery, T.	1	Mudgee.
	do	3	Brungagee.		do	1	Galong
	do	1	Orange.		do	1	Richmond River.
	do	1	Bourke	3	Schey, W. F.	2	Bourke.
	do	1	Wagga Wagga.		do	1	do
3	Johnston, J	1	Tarago.	1	Scott, D.	1	do
	do	2	Goulburn.	13	Toohy, J. M.	1	Hay.
6	Kelly, A. J	2	Molong.		do	2	Molong.
	do	1	Narrabri		do	1	Singleton.
	do	2	Nevertire.		do	1	Molong
	do	1	Cootamundra.		do	1	Bathurst.
2	Kelly and Black...	2	Orange.		do	1	Byron Bay.
1	Langwell H.	1	Bourke.		do	1	Bathurst.
3	Lees, S. E.	1	do		do	1	Mandurama.
	do	2	Kiama.		do	1	Bourke
8	Levien, H.	1	Bourke		do	1	Guyra.
	do	2	Qurindi.		do	2	Bourke
	do	1	Bourke	4	Vaughn, R. M.	1	Grenfell.
	do	3	Tamworth		do	1	do
	do	1	Qurindi		do	1	Cowra
18	M'Kinnon H.	1	Molong.		do	1	Armidale.
	do	2	do	1	Tonkin, J. E.	1	Molong
	do	1	do	2	Want, J. H.	1	Narandera

\* And two children.

† And child.

Total	Name	No	Destination	Total	Name.	No	Destination.
5	Want, J. H. ... ..	1	Tenterfield	1	Willis, W N .....	2	Nyngan.
	Wall, W C . . . . .	1	Orange		do .....	2	Bourke.
	do . . . . .	1	Bourke.		do . . . . .	1	do
	do . . . . .	1	Mudgee.		1 Bavister, T. ....	1	Cobar.
	do . . . . .	1	do		2 Collins, C ....	1	Bourke.
2	Wilkinson R B ...	2	Hay	do .....	1	Narrabri	
1	Williams, T H . . . . .	1	Murrumbidgee	1 Clark, E M . . . . .	1	Orange	
5	Waddell, T . . . . .	2	Bourke	2 Hasall, T H . . . . .	2	Narrabri	
	do .....	1	Byrock	2 M'Kinnon, H . . . . .	1	Bourke	
	do .....	1	Bourke.	do .....	1	Hay	
	do .....	1	Young	3 Morgan, J. ....	2	do	
	do .....	1	Bourke.	do .....	1	Dubbo	
14	Willis, W N . . . . .	1	Bourke.	3 Nobbs, J . . . . .	3	Narrabri.	
	do . . . . .	1	Byrock	1 Reid, G. H . . . . .	1	Hay.	
	do . . . . .	2	do	1 See, Hon. J . . . . .	1	Bourke	
	do . . . . .	1	Bourke.	2 Wise, R B .. . . . .	2	do	
	do . . . . .	1	do				
	do .....	2	do				
	do .. . . . .	1	do				
				Total .....	328		

[3d.]

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(REPORT OF BOARD OF INQUIRY APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT, WITH MINUTES OF EVIDENCE AND ANNEXURES.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 March, 1893.*

## REPORT.

WITH reference to the minute of the Honorable the Minister of Justice of 7th January last, appointing us to act as a Board of Inquiry as to the working of the Weights and Measures Office, and to inquire into the following matters, namely:—

The working of the office in its relation—

- (1.) To the public.
- (2.) To the Ministerial Department.

The nature and quality of instruments used.

The efficiency of the Inspector—

- (1.) From an administrative,
- (2.) From a scientific, point of view,

with a view to correcting existing abuses (if any), and to place the office in such a condition as will render it most serviceable and efficient to the public, and so place it under the supervision and direction of the Department of Justice, so as to preserve a proper departmental control over its working, with instructions also to extend the inquiry to any matter about which the Board considered the Minister should be informed, having regard to the object he has in view, and to make suggestions as to future management, reorganisation, or extension of the scope of the Weights and Measures Office as at present constituted,—

we have the honor to furnish the following report in connection therewith for the information of the Minister.

The scope given by the Minister's minute was so extensive that it necessarily meant a long and searching inquiry into many matters which would hardly appear at first sight to be altogether relevant to the matter in question.

We first of all interviewed the Inspector of Weights and Measures at his office, and there carefully inspected the nature and quality of the instruments used, and we are satisfied that the office is well supplied with instruments of the highest class for the purposes for which they are required under the Act, and they are kept in thoroughly proper order. We are also satisfied with the efficiency of the inspector from a technical point of view, but not altogether from an administrative one; but with this question we will deal later on.

With a view of obtaining the fullest information from the general public in all matters connected with the inquiry, we requested the Under Secretary of Justice to cause advertisements to be inserted in the daily newspapers, notifying that a Board of Inquiry had been appointed, and advertisements appeared accordingly.

Having been authorised to hold the sittings of the Board in No. 2 Court-room, Supreme Court, we held our first sitting there on 19th January last, Mr. Evans,  
Inspector

Inspector of Weights and Measures, was present, and he was asked whether, in view of matters arising which might affect him, he had any objection, as far as he was concerned, to the inquiry being held. He informed the Board that he had none whatever, and was perfectly willing to give the Board all information in his power. Mr. Evans was accordingly present at each sitting of the Board, and was invited, after each witness had made his statement, to put such questions to the witness as he thought proper.

On each occasion on which the Board sat reporters from the newspapers were present, and reports of the proceedings appeared in the different newspapers, and we consider that the publicity given to the proceedings assisted the Board most materially in carrying out the duty imposed, by letting the public know exactly what was taking place, and thereby inducing persons who might otherwise have been unwilling to do so to appear before the Board and make statements. Altogether sixteen public sittings were held, and forty witnesses were examined, who represented various interests, not only connected with the Weights and Measures Act, 16 Victoria No. 34, but the Sydney Coal Delivery Act, 9 Victoria No. 8, and the Bread Act, 6 William IV No. 1.

Mr. Evans was first examined generally as to many matters connected with his position; was allowed, as before stated, to ask each witness such questions as he thought proper; and at the close of the examination of the other witnesses was most carefully examined upon all matters that had been given in evidence which appeared to affect him in any way.

*Matters relating to the Inspector of Weights and Measures and his Office.*

We propose first of all to deal with matters affecting Mr. Evans, Inspector of Weights and Measures, as several of the witnesses, principally scale-makers, raised strong objections to many of his actions, namely:—

- (1.) That Mr. Evans charged fees unauthorised by the Weights and Measures Act; and even were the fees in question authorised, he in many cases exceeded these charges.
- (2.) That he charged without authority cab fare or travelling allowance for visiting scale-makers' premises.
- (3.) That he sold to them approval tickets at 6d. each, with the words, "Tested and approved of," together with the date and the signature "J. W. Evans, Metropolitan Inspector" upon them, for placing upon beam and counter scales, which in many cases he had not examined at all.
- (4.) That he made a maximum and minimum charge to scale-makers unauthorised by the Act in connection with the testing of weighing-machines.
- (5.) That he was in the habit of charging a fee when a weighing-machine was sent to him if he found it incorrect, and another fee when it was sent to him corrected.
- (6.) That in some instances he charged a fee of 3d. each for verification certificates to be shown to the owners of machines.
- (7.) That he was in the habit of issuing annual notices to owners of weighing-machines, requesting them to secure the renewal of their weighing-machine certificates, and thereby to a certain extent taking business out of the hands of the scale-makers.
- (8.) That he has on several occasions sold scales, weights, weighing-machines, &c., thereby becoming interested to a certain extent in trade.
- (9.) That he is in the habit of adjusting weights in his office by adding to or taking from them pieces of lead, so that the weights shall be correct.
- (10.) That he has refused on several occasions to attend scale-makers' shops unless a fee for cab hire or travelling allowance is paid to him.
- (11.) That Mr. Evans' employees were allowed by him to compare and stamp weights.
- (12.) That he instructed his solicitors to send a letter to a person named S. W. Harper, who had purchased a scale-making business for his (Harper's) son, informing him that if a sum of money (£15 14s. 10d.), due by the former proprietor of the business (Cook) was not paid, he would refuse to attend at his (Harper's) son's place of business.

- (13.) One person (Mr. H. Baskerville) directly charges that Mr. Evans on one occasion endeavoured to intimidate him into paying a fine which had been imposed, but afterwards cancelled.

All these matters were most carefully inquired into, and it appears to us—

- (1.) That Mr. Evans charged fees of £1 ls. and £2 2s. for testing weigh-bridges, 6d. per cwt. for testing weighing-machines, 2s. 6d. each for testing steelyards, and in addition to these he in many cases charged an extra 6d. on each weighing-machine. This is borne out by the evidence of several of the scale-makers, and by Mr. Evans' own admissions, in which he states he charged the 6d. over, which was reckoned for booking and other expenses, and he also states that he made the charges for testing weigh-bridges, weighing-machines, steelyards, &c., under authority of the 8th, 9th, 16th, and 17th sections, in conjunction with the Second Schedule of the Weights and Measures Act.
- (2.) He admits that he charged travelling expenses in cases where scale-makers might have brought their machines to his office, even although they drove him to and fro, the reason given being that he wished to discountenance scale-makers calling him away from his office.
- (3.) Messrs. R. Wedderburn, J. Wedderburn, J. Cable, P. Harper, Jabez Wedderburn, and M. Gleeson, state positively that they have on different occasions purchased from Mr. Evans or his assistant "approval tickets," at a cost of 6d. each, for placing on beam and counter scales, which in many cases Mr. Evans has not seen at all; and Mr. Charles Blakeney, one of Mr. Evans' employees, also states that he has on several occasions sold the tickets in question to scale-makers. He understood the scales for which they were required had been seen by Mr. Evans, and Mr. Evans has also sold these tickets. Mr. Evans, however, denies this; still, in view of the positive statements of the persons named, it appears to us that the correctness of this denial is very doubtful, and that such a practice should have been allowed to exist is, in our opinion, most reprehensible. It appears to us that he issued, or allowed to be issued, these approval tickets for beam and counter scales, and these were placed on scales without his having examined them. Mr. Evans states in the last part of his evidence that the Act does not mention any examination of any dead-weight machines, such as beam and counter scales, but that he examined them when requested by the owners, and considered he was entitled to charge a fee for doing so.
- (4.) He admits that he established a maximum and minimum scale of charges for examining and testing weighing-machines for scale-makers—that is to say, a minimum fee of 2s. 6d. for all machines under 5 cwt., and a maximum fee of 5s. 6d. for all machines over 10 cwt.—and that he had no authority to do so, but it was a matter of arrangement with the scale-makers and the office, in order to simplify matters. This maximum charge, however, appears to have been exceeded, as there are tickets produced by scale-makers with the exhibits, which show that 6s. was charged for a 12 cwt. machine, 7s. for a 14 cwt. machine, 8s. for a 16 cwt. machine, and 10s. 6d. for a 22 cwt. machine.
- (5.) He admits charging a fee when an incorrect weighing-machine was sent to him—namely, half the ordinary fee—when the owner insisted upon his testing the machine when in a dirty condition and when he could see it was incorrect, and charging the full fee when the machine is sent to him to be tested after correction by a scale-maker.
- (6.) Mr. Evans admits that he made a charge of 3d. each to R. Wedderburn for giving him verification tickets to show to the owners of weighing-machines, customers of R. Wedderburn, when requested by Wedderburn, and that he was justified in doing so for the extra work, cost of printing the tickets, &c.
- (7.) He also admits having established a practice of sending notices annually to owners of weighing-machines, reminding them to have their machines tested; but it is admitted by R. Wedderburn and J. Wedderburn that the practice was discontinued some time ago, owing to the representations made by several of the scale-makers.



- (8.) He admits having sold a set of globe weights to R. Wedderburn, to be used for testing steelyards before submitting them for inspection, and some 56-lb. test weights also to him, which he (Mr. Evans) had procured at his own expense, pending the arrival of the standard 56-lb. test weights from England; but he positively denies having sold any weighing-machines, scales, &c., which R. Wedderburn, J. Wedderburn, and E. Moore, state that he has done. Moore's evidence has not been corroborated, and although we sent a request to Mr. Cullen to appear, he did not do so, but sent a statement, of which we could not well take notice. Mr. Evans did not produce any evidence to rebut Moore's statement, except Blakeney, one of his employees, who could not really throw any light on the subject. His other employee (Patterson) admitted that on several occasions he had bought scales and machines cheap, and had sold them without Mr. Evans knowing anything about the matter, as he generally took the machine to the stable. When Mr. Evans heard of this they had a dispute and he left the employment for a year.
- (9.) He admits that he has been in the habit of adding lead to and subtracting it from weights sent to him to test at his office, as he believed the 13th section of the Act gave him authority to do so. We think it was imperative for him to do so, and it cannot be looked upon as adjusting weights. That he did not charge a fee for doing so, but suggested to the owners that they might, if they so desired, place a contribution in the hospital box in his office, which is periodically cleared by the hospital authorities.
- (10.) He admits that he has refused on occasions to attend the shops of scale-makers to test weighing-machines, &c., but only in cases where money has been owing to him by the scale-maker.
- (11.) He admits that his employees have been in the habit of comparing, &c., and stamping weights and measures. Mr. Evans should not have permitted them to do this unless they were properly authorised. This authorisation was obtained for Patterson when he (Mr. Evans) was absent from Sydney on departmental duty, in writing and verbally from Mr. Delohery, whilst this inquiry was being held.
- (12.) He admits that he consented to the letter being written to Mr. S. W. Harper by Mr. Williamson, but that it was written by Mr. Harper's (who is also a client of Williamson and Williamson) instructions, and this is also borne out by Mr. T. M. Williamson's evidence, although it seems to have been rather injudicious on the part of Mr. Evans to have been a party to such a transaction. Unfortunately, Mr. S. W. Harper did not appear to give evidence, the letter having been referred to only by his son, P. Harper.
- (13.) With reference to the statement of H. Baskerville that Mr. Evans made strong threats to induce him to pay a fine which had been cancelled through informality, which statement is substantiated by evidence of Messrs. David Price and William Hill, it is almost impossible to imagine that these apparently respectable men should combine and conspire together to accuse Mr. Evans of having done this. Mr. Evans stoutly denies this direct accusation, and gives a totally different version, which is plausible, but admits his inability to substantiate it, as Patterson, who was with him, could not have heard the conversation that took place, as he was 5 or 10 yards away.

Mr. Evans was appointed to his present position by the Stipendiary Magistrates in 1883, and receives a salary of £300 per annum from the Department of Justice, and is allowed quarters and light; but it has been a most difficult matter to ascertain from him the total amount of moneys he has received as salary, fees, and moieties of fines imposed under the Acts during the past three years. When first asked to give the Board some idea of this he stated that he could not exactly say how much he had received during the last three years as fees, that he never kept a note of the amount in his books, that he had never been instructed to keep any books of account with regard to the duties of his office. Again, he states, "It is impossible for me to tell what money I have received only for half-fines." Later on, when more closely questioned, he gives a fairly reasonable statement, after going through what records he had of the number of weigh-bridges, weighing-machines, steelyards, &c., for the examination of which he has received fees during the last three years, and of the total amount of moneys which he has received during

that

that period as salary, fees, half-fines, &c., although the amounts for salary, machines, &c., examined, and half-fines, do not quite tally with the amounts shown by his bank pass-book. His bank pass-book was in rather a complicated state, owing to the fact that he has been passing moneys through his private account, which are connected with some societies in which he was interested, and it is only by his own showing that he could get any idea which entries represented income in connection with his position as Inspector of Weights and Measures; for instance, his bank pass-book shows that during the year 1890 the sum of £1,347 6s. 0d. was passed through the account. Of this amount he states that only £601 8s. 6d. were for salary, fees, half-fines, &c. In the year 1891, £1,360 2s. 2d. were passed through the account. Of this amount, £831 5s. 0d. are represented to us as being for salary, fees, half-fines, &c.; and in 1892, when he had resigned his connection with the society above, the sum of £989 4s. 9d. was passed through the account, of which sum £777 3s. 0d. are represented as salary, &c. To each of these amounts for salary, &c., must be added the sum of £15, about which sum he states he uses per annum as petty cash without its having been placed to his account.

This would show that in—

	£	s.	d.
1890 he received	616	8	6
1891 „	846	5	0
1892 „	792	3	0

These amounts, however, do not altogether tally with the amounts he states in his evidence he has received for salary, examining machines, half-fines, &c.

	1890.			1891.			1892.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salary	300	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0
Weigh-bridges	47	5	0	72	9	0	61	19	0
Weighing-machines	167	3	6	254	8	6	258	9	0
Steelyards	7	10	0	8	15	0	10	0	0
B. and C. scales (approx.)	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0
Weights and measures	32	10	0	58	10	0	78	0	0
Moiety of fines	47	0	0	137	2	6	68	15	0
Totals	£611	8	6	£841	5	0	£787	3	0

After every endeavour we have been unable to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to what income he has derived from his official position during the last three years. He states that his expenses amount to £400 per annum for assistance, rent of stable, groom, cost of private information, and his legal and printing expenses amount, in addition, to between £30 and £40 per annum; say, total expenses, £430 per annum.

When he was first asked if he was aware for what purpose he received his salary of £300 per annum, he said he could not tell, as he had no definite statement for what it was paid. Later on he states that he is of opinion the £300 per annum paid to him as salary is for the purpose of defraying any law expenses to which he might be put in carrying out the provisions of the Act, and obtaining assistance.

He also stated that when he was appointed his duties were not defined in any way by the Magistrates nor the Minister of Justice, and that he has never received instructions since for carrying on his duties, and that he has had to depend on the Act and his own judgment.

He also states that he had not asked the Stipendiary Magistrates nor the Minister of Justice for instructions for making charges for matters which were not clearly set out in the Act.

It is clear to us that since the present inspector's appointment, he has been under no active control, and has conducted his office in such manner as he pleased. We give him credit for efficiency from a technical point of view, as well as energy in the discharge of his duties, but we consider he acted very wrongly in not asking the Magistrates or the Minister of Justice for instructions in connection with his duties.

It

It is absolutely impossible for one man to properly carry out the duties of Inspector of Weights and Measures in such a large and populous district as the Metropolitan Police District, and if the present Act is to continue in force we would suggest that additional competent inspectors be appointed for the district.

The inspector or inspectors should have definite instructions as to their duties, and the nature of the books they are to keep, and the charges they should make.

*General information.*

Other matters of importance which came under our notice, were the discrepancies in the weighing of firewood by the Railway authorities, referred to by several witnesses. This is a matter of so much importance that we think the evidence relative to it should be brought under the notice of the Railway Commissioners.

As a matter of fact, the Inspector of Weights and Measures has no authority whatever to inspect or examine any weighing instruments belonging to the Railway authorities, owing to section 81 of 51 Vic. No. 35 (Railways Act), and we consider that every inspector of weights and measures should have authority, and be instructed in the interests of the public, to inspect all weighing instruments wherever situated.

The sale of fuel other than coal, more especially firewood, appears to be surrounded with fraud, and the retail sale of firewood should be conducted in a similar manner to that in which coal is at present supposed to be.

The present arrangements in connection with the sale of coal appear to be highly unsatisfactory, as the Act under which it is done is only in force within 5 miles of the obelisk in Macquarie-place, and, in our opinion, it should be in force all over the Colony.

The licensing of public weigh-bridges, and of the clerks in charge of them was also pointed out, and that, owing to the present way weighbridges are conducted, a great deal of collusion may exist between the person in charge of a weighbridge, and either the buyer or the seller of goods weighed upon it, which should be prohibited.

Most important evidence was given by Mr. G. H. Knibbs, Lecturer in Surveying at the Sydney University and President of the Institute of Surveyors, and Mr. D. M. Maitland, surveyor in charge of city surveys, to which particular attention is invited, in connection with making a legal standard of length for measuring land.

Evidence was given by some of the leading bakers referring to their interpretation of matters under the Bread Act, as to the inspectors taking the weight of different batches, and the reduction of the time in which the inspector should be allowed to weigh from twenty-four to twelve hours after baking, owing to the nature of the climate.

We think that fancy bread should be properly defined, and that the Inspector of Weights and Measures should have power to prosecute bakers without seizing the bread, if it is underweight, not only when found in the bake-house but when it is in the cart for delivery.

*Standard Weights and Measures of the Colony.*

On Wednesday, 1st February, we inspected the standard weights and measures of the Colony, which are directed by Act of Parliament 16 Vic. No. 34, to be kept in the Colonial Treasury. We found that instead of being so kept they were placed in a space, partitioned off with deal boards of a highly inflammable nature, on the ground floor of the Government Stores Department. The keys of the room in question, and of the boxes in which the weights and measures are contained, being most carefully kept in a fire-proof safe at the Treasury, in charge of Mr. Newcombe, the Receiver, in whose care the standard weights and measures are supposed to be.

It cannot be expected, in view of his other numerous important duties, that he could take efficient charge of these valuable deposits, which would require a person with technical knowledge to keep in proper condition.

The weights examined were contained in boxes properly partitioned, but in all cases containing much dust, which would tend to wear the weights whenever they were handled. The cells in the partitions into which the weights fit are lined with baize, to diminish friction, but this has, in the course of years, become decayed and moth eaten, so as to be now of very little use for the purpose intended. It

would

would be advisable that the boxes should all be thoroughly cleansed and relined where required with black velvet, or some similar material, not of wool, if the present weights are to be retained.

The weights examined were :—

- 1st. A 56-lb. avoirdupois weight, which was stained with some streaks of carbonate of copper, which would interfere with the accuracy of the standard.
- 2nd. A 28-lb. avoirdupois standard weight, in fairly good condition.
- 3rd. A 14-lb. avoirdupois standard weight, in good condition.
- 4th. A set of standard avoirdupois weights, from 7 lb. downwards to fractions of an ounce, which seemed in fairly good condition, except as to the smaller weights, which were exceedingly roughly made, and not in very good order.
- 5th. A set of standard troy weights from 6 lb. downwards, which were in fairly good condition, and had not been much used.

Besides these standard weights there were the following, stated to belong to the Government :—

- 1st. 100 oz. downwards unmarked as to whether avoirdupois or troy, the small weights rough and in bad condition.
- 2nd. Set of weights, 300 oz. downwards, unmarked as to whether avoirdupois or troy.
- 3rd. Set of weights, 300 oz. downwards, troy weight.
- 4th. Set of weights, 300 oz. downwards, troy weight.

These 2nd, 3rd, and 4th had very rough small division weights, not in good order.

Such weights as these last four, as they are not standards, should be kept elsewhere.

The measures of capacity examined were contained in three boxes, to which the same remarks apply as to those in which the weights are kept. The measures themselves are apparently accurate but dirty, and the glass covers which fit accurately were very dirty. The boxes were :—

- 1st. Containing a 1-bushel measure.
- 2nd. Containing a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel and 1-peck measure.
- 3rd. Containing 1 gallon, one  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon, 1 quart, and so downwards to the  $\frac{1}{2}$  gill measure, actually the complete set as required by law.

The measures of length examined were :—

- 1st. A standard yard measure, which is so dirty and tarnished that the divisions can only be read with difficulty, and in which the fiducial points are very indistinct. This measure also has the division of the foot into half-inches and 1 inch into tenths. This "standard" is quite unsuitable to be the standard measure of length for an active population of over a million.
- 2nd. There was an ordinary groove and bar yard measure, which is not a standard.

On inquiry we found that there were no appliances by which the standard weights could be made available for use, and, strange to say, this is not required by the Act. Weights can only be used when there is a balance on which to use them, and this instrument must be of such sensitiveness that it will, whilst taking the highest weight of a set without any distortion or bending of the beam, be sensitive with that weight on both pans to the lowest weight of the set. Actually, two such balances would be required, one for the larger and one for the smaller weights, to ensure due sensitiveness. There is one pair of scales kept in a box in the Treasury of extremely faulty construction for delicate work, in fact no better than a grocer would use for selling tea. It would not, from its appearance, carry more than 7 pounds, and would then require perhaps 4 or 5 grains to turn the scale. This would be, say, 1 part in 10,000 of its maximum load, whilst balances for use with standards should turn easily with 1 part in 500,000 at least, with the maximum load on.

(Chemical balances are commonly made to turn with 1 part in 1,000,000 under similar conditions.)

With regard to the standard of length, there are no means of regulating the temperature of the bar to the standard one, namely, 60 degrees Fahrenheit whilst in use.

use. This would be a matter of indifference if it were to be compared only with others of brass of exactly similar composition to itself, for then the expansion of each would be the same. If, however, the composition of the measure compared with it were different and the more if it were composed of a different substance, as iron, zinc, copper, or wood, excessive errors would be introduced at temperatures different from the standard one, owing to differences in expansion and contraction.

The same remarks as to the necessity of having means to control temperature applies also to the case of liquid measures, so as to connect them with the standard weight, for the British standard of measure is the gallon, which is defined as the space or measure occupied by 10 lb. of distilled water at 60 degrees Fahrenheit. The importance of this is obvious when it is considered that the increase of bulk in water between 40 degrees F. and 212 degrees F. or 172 degrees F. is 4·3 per cent.

*Recommendations of the Board.*

We recommend :—

- (1.) That a Bill be framed for submission to Parliament on the same lines as the present English Weights and Measures Acts 41 and 42 Vic., ch. 49 and 52, and 53 Vic., ch. 21, so far as they are applicable to the Colony, repealing the present Act 16 Vic., No. 34, and under which the following provisions should be made namely :—
  - (a) For placing the administration under the Bill in the hands of a Minister of the Crown, advised by a Board of three persons, who might be representatives of legal, commercial, and scientific interests, and who, as a matter of economy, might be Government officials.
  - (b) For the appointment of one inspector for the Colony, with head-quarters at Sydney, and sub-inspectors also for the Colony, to travel when required, the Board examining all applicants for these positions, and recommending to the Minister the most suitable persons for appointment by the Governor and the Executive Council. The persons so appointed should receive payment by salary only, all fees, fines, &c., under the Act, being paid into the Consolidated Revenue.
  - (c) For the establishment of legal standards for land measurements, and for the testing of water, gas, and electric meters.
  - (d) For the making by the Board, subject to the approval of the Governor and Executive Council, of regulations in connection with the working of the Act defining the duties of inspectors and the fees to be charged for testing, comparing, and stamping all weights and measures of length and capacity.
  - (e) For the verification and stamping of all weights, measures, and weighing instruments of every description used for the purpose of trade, after a time to be stated in the Bill. Any person having in use for trade any weights, measures, and weighing instruments that have not been so stamped, being liable to a penalty.
  - (f) For the empowering of inspectors, with the approval of the Board, to destroy any weights, measures, or weighing instruments so incorrect, as to be incapable of adjustment.
  - (g) For the licensing by the Board of all dormant weighbridges, and the fixing of a scale of charges to be made for weighing on them; as also for the licensing of clerks or other persons in charge of these weighbridges; and the cancellation of such licenses in the event of any malpractice being proved against the clerk or person in charge, to the satisfaction of the Board.
  - (h) For the licensing of all scale-makers on proof of their qualification to the Board, and on payment of a fee.
  - (i) For the sale of all goods by weight; penalties being imposed upon persons selling made up packages of goods without the net weight they contain being stated thereon, or should such packages be found to contain less than the net amount so stated.
  - (j) For the inspection of weights and measures and weighing instruments used in connection with the weighing of goods on the railways of the Colony.
  - (k) For the sanction in writing of the Board, before the initiation of any prosecution in connection with weights and measures. (2.)

- (2.) That an entirely new set of weights and measures of the most modern description, which have been compared with the English standards, should be obtained from the Board of Trade, and made the standards of this Colony. Balances should also be obtained for the purpose of testing other weights and measures against them. Such standards should be deposited in some secure room in the Treasury where suitable arrangements should be provided for making tests of measures at the standard temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Such standards should be in the custody of the Board, who should be responsible for them.
- (3.) That the Sydney Coal Delivery Act should be wholly repealed or so amended as
- (a) To bring it into operation all over the Colony.
  - (b) To give the Inspectors of Weights and Measures power to at any time weigh coal or other fuel in transit for delivery.
- (4.) That the Bread Act 6 William IV No. 1 should be amended so as—
- (a) To alter the designation of Examiner of Weights and Measures under the Act, to that of Inspector of Weights and Measures.
  - (b) To give increased power to Inspectors of Weights and Measures for the prosecution of sellers of light weight bread, and
  - (c) The definition of fancy bread.

*Note.*—We consider that it would be advisable to include all matters relating to fuel and bread in the Bill proposed to deal with weights and measures.

W. M. MACFARLANE, P.M.,  
Inspector of Petty Sessions Offices, Chairman.

WILL. A. DIXON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,  
Lecturer on Chemistry, Technical College.

N. LARKIN,  
Inspector, Police.

Sydney, 13th February, 1893.

Evidence taken before Board of Inquiry appointed in connection with Weights and Measures, &c.

	Page.		Page
J. W. Evans, Inspector of Weights and Measures .....	10	Edward J. P. Kelly, Manager, West Walls-end Coal Co. ....	23
Robert Wedderburn, scale-maker .....	12	Henry Joseph Durieu .....	24
Herbert Raymond, general merchant ..	14	Benjamin N. Mayman, representative of manufacturer of weighing-machines, &c. ....	24
Thomas Martin, travelling scale-maker ..	15	John Howard Keep, representative of manufacturer of weighing-machines, &c. ....	24
Henry E. Johnson, seed merchant, &c. ....	15	George Handley Knibbs, lecturer in surveying at Sydney .....	25
Thomas H. Deering, coal merchant .. .	15	Edward W. Fricker, book-keeper .....	26
Henry Baskerville, storeman .....	16	James Mosely Reason, Manager, M'Ilwraith and Street's wharf .. .	26
David Price, retired transit officer .. .	16	James W. Evans (further), Inspector of Weights and Measures .....	26
William S. Hill .. .	17	Armine Lees, teacher .. .	29
James Wedderburn, scale-maker and adjuster .....	17	William J. Camphu, Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Redfern .....	29
James Cabel, scale-maker .. .	18	Duncan M. Matland, surveyor .. .	29
Thomas Riley, Manager, Federal Manufacturing Co. ....	19	Thomas M. Wilhamson, solicitor .. .	30
Percy Harper, scale-maker .. .	19	Edward Moore, assistant to produce merchant .. .	30
Alexander Kethel, timber merchant .. .	19	Jabez Wedderburn, in employ of scale-maker .. .	30
Solomon H. Hyam, produce merchant .. .	20	James Patterson, assistant to Mr. Evans ..	30
John George Purvis, baker .. .	20	Michael Gleeson, in employ of scale-maker..	31
Adolph Shadler, baker .. .	21	Charles Blakeney, clerk to Mr. Evans ..	31
Felix Greenwood, baker .. .	21		
Frank J. Lawn, clerk .. .	21		
Thomas Bowrey .. .	21		
Philip Pring, traveller for fuel merchant ..	22		
Bernard Gorman, fuel merchant .. .	22		
Frank Bell, in charge of grain business .....	23		

Mr. Evans raises no objection to the Board of Inquiry being held.

THIS deponent, *James William Evans*, states as follows:—I am an Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Metropolitan Police District, and was appointed by the Stipendiary Magistrates to that position on 23rd November, 1883, and am paid a salary of £300 per year by the Department of Justice; the Government pay £200 per year for an office, and I and my family are allowed to live there; prior to six months ago I never kept any books showing amounts received by me as fees, but since then I have kept a rough diary, showing the amounts received by me daily. I cannot say exactly how much I have received during the last three years as fees, and have never kept a note of the amounts in my books; since my appointment I have, I think, made about 3,000 inspections per year; I cannot say positively, as I have only made a record in cases where other action would be taken; being well known I have occasion very often to shift from one locality to another; every day, except Saturday, from half-past 8 until 11 I have been attending on public in my office, engaged in testing and examining weighing and measuring appliances; after 11 o'clock I go out to suburbs making inspections and attending to complaints till 1 o'clock; then from that until 2 o'clock I attend to anyone; from 2 o'clock till 5 o'clock I am out inspecting; on Mondays and Thursdays from half-past 9 o'clock till 5 o'clock I am in the office all day; on Saturdays the assistant remains in the office till 11 o'clock, disputes are a common occurrence; I sometimes have three a week, when two persons dispute I (Mr. Evans) am called in to test everything and settle the dispute in weights and weighing; it is not compulsory that druggists' weights should be examined; when avoirdupois weights are used they come under my (Mr. Evans') jurisdiction; chemists only sell in bulk by avoirdupois weight, and prescriptions are made up by apothecaries' weight; my district comprises the Metropolitan Police District, except North Shore, where Sergeant Abercrombie is the inspector; my weights are tested by comparison with the standard weights and measures at the Treasury; I have not tested my copies of standard weights and measures with the standards deposited in the Treasury for about three years and a half, because there are no proper weighing appliances to test them equal to those in my office; the weights in the Treasury are dated 1835 and the standards I have are dated 1887; the copies I have are certified to be copies of the Imperial standard weights and measures; the copies that are sent to the country are submitted to me first of all; I test and regulate them by my own standards; they are then taken to the Treasury and formally tested in the presence of an officer of the Treasury; I superintend this; the Treasury test is merely a formal matter, and of no good at all, for want of efficient balances; after the test has been made at the Treasury the weights are verified by an officer in the Treasury; he places them under lock and key, and then they are sent away; the officer who looks after this at the Treasury is not qualified, practically or technically, to do the work; he depends on me; the weights and measures sent to the country are imported articles and procured from a contractor here; they are not stamped, and have not been verified before being sent from England, and are often very inaccurate; I have often got a private set of weights from England which have been verified by the Board of Trade, and bear the stamps of that Department; previous to five or six years ago the copies of weights and measures were often sent to the Clerks of Petty Sessions, without previous verification here; the weights and measures sent to the country are of good material, but the measures of capacity are now almost out of use, as nearly all transactions are done by weight, it is compulsory that verified weights and measures be used for purposes of trade; I do not interfere with measures of length if the people have one good length; I take no action with regard to ordinary lengths marked on the counter; there is no supervision with regard to measures of length, only the yard; I would recommend that mural standards be used with regard to length in measurements of yards, chains, links, and inches; I have not made a report to the Treasury, the Magistrates, or any one that the weights at the Treasury were useless; the balances in my office were imported specially for my office use; there is no balance of any accuracy at the Treasury; there is a set of weights at the Treasury; I have a set of weights at my office which was intended for the Treasury, but they ignored them owing to their being improperly delivered; I believe the standard weights at the Treasury have never been tested since 1835; I have nothing to do with testing meters, either of gas or water, I know nothing of quantity of water sold in this district during the year, I have

to

to deal with Sydney Coal Delivery Act, which is only operated upon for 5 miles from the obelisk in Macquarie-place; I also deal with the Bread Act; as far as possible I see that the provisions of the Coal Delivery Act are carried out stringently; I cannot intercept coal delivery carts in transit; the provisions of Coal Act relating to coal being delivered are practically inoperative; by the provisions of the Coal Act a man has to carry a weighing-machine if it is carried in bags; there is no public weigh-bridge for weighing in bulk; there are a number of private ones, which are under my supervision; I can pull up the coal-carters to see if they have a weighing-machine; the carters in most instances carry the machines, and I have prosecuted a large number of persons for not doing so; it is not a common thing to see boys hawking coal in carts in the suburbs within the area; there are many small dealers who, knowing my office hours and public indifference, take advantage of this; the sale of firewood is a complete system of fraud; wood is generally sold when in small quantities of about forty pieces to the quarter; many small dealers never deliver more than 14 cwt. for a ton; I would suggest that the sale of wood would be regulated under same Act as coal, and should be regulated by weight; coke and coal in bulk should be sold by weight, and go to a weigh-bridge; all commercial transactions should be determined by absolute avoirdupois weight, excluding fluids, minerals, or gems; a great deal of fraud is going on in connection with selling of fruit, the cases being made too small, and there is absolutely no control over dealings in transactions of buying and selling; there is no way of controlling milk measures; the general taper form of measures is bad and tends to fraud, no divisional lines should be used, but a separate measure for each quantity, and all measures should be cylindrical in form, the measures should be of equal depth and breadth; if they are allowed, subdivisions should be made by having a glass window; all measures should be duplicates of the standard measures; I consider that porcelain or earthenware weights should not be used, because they absorb moisture, and change the weight from time to time; this is referred to in the "Pamphlet of weights and measures, inspectors, and inspection model regulations of 1890" [Sec. 51 Vic., No. 35, Sec. 81.]; I have nothing to do with the Government railway weigh-bridges, owing to a clause in the Railway Act having taken away the control of the inspector of weights and measures; I inspect scales and weights in all other public institutions, but without any fee, as far as Parramatta, there being no person there receiving a salary for such a duty; I have been appointed a special constable for the purposes of the Bread Act; I have made numbers of inspections of bakeries up to last year; up to nine months ago I inspected all the bakeries in my district, and in many cases have prosecuted people for having bread of light weight; I have nothing to do with the adulteration of bread; I consider the inspector under the Bread Act should have power to seize the bread, not only in the bake-house, but also in carts when they are on delivery. [See case *ex parte* Brown, about 1887.] I have two assistants in my office, which are paid by myself; one is James Patterson, a nephew of mine, 26 years old, to whom I pay a salary equal to £2 10s. per week; he has been with me since I have been Inspector of Weights and Measures, with the exception of a few months, when he went to the country; the other is Charles Blakeney, who is no relation; he is about 22 years old; I pay him £1 per week; Patterson accompanies me in all cases of inspection, in case he may be wanted as a witness, and at other times during my absence he acts for me; if I am absent from my office, attending law courts, &c., he examines, compares, and verifies machines, weights, and measures in urgent cases, but holds no authority but that delegated from me; Blakeney only prepares the machines, weights, and measures for my inspection to see that they are clean, but only compares and verifies by stamping avoirdupois weights and measures; I am acquainted with the last English Act of weights and measures, and think it would meet all the requirements for this Colony, but object to clauses giving power to local authorities; I consider it is impossible for any one man to carry out the duties of inspection of such a large place as the Metropolitan Police District efficiently; when I was appointed, in 1883, the office was neglected, and the work was not done at all; the work has increased a hundredfold in the last ten years, many additional weigh-bridges being used, the Act of Parliament compelling grain produce to be sold by weight, has also increased the work, and with the present staff the supervision is inefficient; I have made several reports relative to this, one to Minister of Justice, which was verbal; Mr. Clarke was then Minister of Justice; when I found I could do nothing in the matter, I did not persevere; when I was appointed, my duties were not defined in any way by the magistrates who appointed me or the Minister of Justice, and I have never had instructions since for carrying on my duties, and have had to depend on the Act and my own judgment; I have never been instructed to keep any books of account with regard to the duties of my office; I have not the necessary time to do it myself, and there is not a person on the staff appointed to do it; before my appointment to these duties, I was never connected with scale-making; I am an engineer or whitesmith by trade; since my appointment I have not been connected directly or indirectly with any scale-maker in this city, and never did anything in that kind of business myself as far as pecuniary interest was concerned; in cases of persons offending against the Act, I make out informations and summonses myself, submit them to Mr. Williamson, my solicitor, and then take them to the Police Court, where they are signed, and the police serve the summonses; the cost of the summons, 5s. 6d., is retained at the Court in cases of conviction; half the fines in these cases would be given me, not including my solicitor's fees; I sometimes withdraw my informations where I had more than one information against one person, and the person had been fined heavily in one case; I have never settled cases with persons whom I prosecuted before going into Court; I never employ a solicitor except in difficult cases latterly, and I am not interested pecuniarily in the costs awarded to my solicitor, although I draw them myself and pay them to him; I have known cases where I have refused to stamp weights and measures submitted to me for verification, on account of tendency to fraud and inaccuracy, and have heard of them being stamped by other inspectors; in adjoining districts, if defective weights and measures are submitted to me for verification, and are grossly incorrect, I have no authority to destroy them.

Made at Sydney, on the 19th day of }  
January, 1893, before,— }

JAS. W. EVANS.

W. M. MACFARLANE, WILL. A. DIXON, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *James William Evans*, further states:—It is impossible for me to tell what money I have received, only for half-fines, and where accounts were paid by cheque, but I sometimes give receipts from a book, and do not enter or keep the butts of these receipts; I did try a system of receipts by transfer paper, but discontinued that on account of the dirt and annoyance caused, and there was no advantage to



be derived from it as a check; I produce a list of machines I have examined, and fees received from them during last twelve months; I produce statement showing number of weighing-machines examined and compared by me last year, also steelyards, amounting to £404 9s., but have not entered the half-fines received; I charge under authority by the Schedule of the Act for examining and comparing weighing-machines, viz., for examining, comparing, and stamping all iron weights or weights of other descriptions not made of brass, within their respective jurisdictions; I derive my authority from the schedule referred to, and the 9th, 16th, and 17th sections of the Act; there is not a word about weighing-machines in the schedule referred to; in all cases in the office the schedule price is charged for fees for examining weights, measures, or weighing-machines; outside the office, for examining weights or weighing-machines, I charge fees set forth in the schedule; I also charge cab hire of (say) 1s. for attending place of examination; there is no authority under the Act for charging cab hire; I have no authority from anyone to charge cab hire or travelling allowance; I have no authority to leave the office to test weights or machines; I receive a salary of £300 per annum, but cannot tell you for what it is paid, as I have no definite statement for what it is paid; I am in habit of testing weights, measures, and weighing-machines in public institutions, but am not paid for it; on one occasion I made a charge for doing so, but it was disallowed by the Treasury. Persons having weights and measures incorrect often ask me to get some person to adjust them; I do not recommend any person in particular at any time, nor do I recommend any scale-maker; on one occasion, some years ago, Mr. Tooth, of Tooth's brewery, applied to me for a person to adjust his weigh-bridge, as one scale-maker had failed to do it; I suggested the names of two other scale-makers to him, who I thought would do the work; when I examine weighing-machines I charge according to the schedule scale for iron weights; I made the charges on the authority of the 16th and 17th sections of the Act, backed up by the custom of my predecessor; he kept no books of account; when I took charge of the office there was nothing for my guidance; there is a certificate given for each machine tested, giving the weight and name of owner; when I took office I went to various places where machines were tested, and got information from a Mr. Wedderburn and other scale-makers; I, with regard to payment of fees for weighing-machines and for cab hire or travelling expenses, took precedent from Mr. Dent, my predecessor, also Mr. Mitchellson, who was before him; I knew of my own personal knowledge that cab hire or travelling expenses were paid to Mr. Mitchellson for attending tin-smelting works, of which I was then manager; Mr. Wedderburn was the scale adjuster; I always, when the extra charge was made, informed the individual charged of this; I cannot say if I gave a receipt showing cab hire or travelling expenses; I gave a receipt for the full amount in a lump sum; everything with regard to staying in and going out of the office is in my own hands, although I stated to the Chairman of this inquiry that I had no authority to leave the office; my office exists in the public interest, and the extra charges were made in that interest, so as to enable me to remain in the office as much as possible; I do not think it my duty to go out of the office examining machines, &c.; I consider it not my duty to go out examining machines, &c., where they could be brought to me, but went out as a matter of expediency; I made a charge for cab or travelling expenses only going one way, but it is only in the case of scale-makers that I charge cab fare or travelling allowance, but if I examine machines in large firms, I make no charge for cab fare or travelling expenses; a scale-maker is generally in attendance in these firms; when a scale-maker has several machines to be examined at one time I only charge cab fare one way, but do not include that in the ticket I give him; I do this, not for the sake of the money, but to discourage persons from calling me away from the office; with regard to my sending out notices recommending persons to have their machines examined by me, there is no authority anywhere in the Act for doing this, but I do it to prevent owners or proprietors of machines allowing them to get in bad order; it is not an advantage to me to do so, as it entails a lot of work, and it tends to prevent my finding machines out of order, and so obtaining convictions against the owners, but at the same time I receive fees for examining them; I am of opinion that the £300 per annum paid to me was for the purpose of defraying any law expenses I might be put to in carrying out provisions of the Act, and in obtaining assistance; I am aware that no other Inspector of Weights and Measures in the Colony receives salary, but I am sure they are not so liable to incur actions, damages, and similar expenses as anyone in my position, whose whole time is devoted to this work; the certificates of my predecessor given for adjusting machines had, I think, the fees marked on them; I give suggestions to scale-makers with regard to how machines should be examined, so as to obtain uniformity of action in the machines, so as to follow the practice of good authorities of Great Britain and other countries; when I took the appointment I considered that remuneration was to come from the fees apart altogether from the £300 per annum.

Taken at Sydney, this 20th day of }  
January, 1893, before.—

JAS. W. EVANS.

W. M. MACFARLANE, WILL. A. DIXON, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *Robert Wedderburn*, states as follows:—I am a scale-maker, and reside at 226, Sussex-street, Sydney; I have been a scale-maker for twenty-nine years, quite fifteen years of that time I have been in Sydney; I know Mr. Evans, Inspector of Weights and Measures, and have known him since his appointment; I would like to make a statement, and cannot see anything in the Act authorising the charge made for platform machines and counter scales, for which the public have been over-charged, which I know of my own knowledge; providing the inspector is correct in charging 3d. for each half hundred-weight for platform machines under the Schedule, a four hundred-weight machine should be 2s.; why should the inspector charge 2s. 6d. for a machine of one hundred-weight and a half, as shown by receipt marked A, or why 2s. 6d. should be charged instead of 2s., on receipt marked B? I also produce fifteen other receipts marked C, in each of which I maintain there is an over-charge of 6d. [*Mr. Evans here acknowledges that the receipts were given by him.*]; I also produce forty-two receipts marked D for examining platform scales, in each of which there is an over-charge made of at least 6d.; I also produce twenty-three verification certificates marked E, in which 3d. is charged for the receipt, and in several of them 6d. has been charged for verification of scales; I produce a notice signed by Mr. Evans, marked F, which was sent to me by Messrs. Parson Brothers, and another signed in a similar way and marked F also; the notices should not be issued, because the people trust to us scale-makers, and we attend to their work, and keep their machines in proper adjustment; it is the place of the inspector to go round to the people, and see to the machines, but not to send them notices; I also produce special notice marked G, which, I believe, was sent to Messrs. Baker & Co. by Mr. Evans; the sending of the notices to the people by Mr. Evans, damages me as a scale-maker; the sending was objected to, and Mr. Evans has

[Mr. Dixon here has to leave, and Mr. Evans states he has no objection to the inquiry being continued by the Chairman and Mr. Larkin.]

has promised myself and others that he will not send further notices ; through these certificates being sent out, work which I should have got has been sent to Mr. Evans, and other scale-makers have got the work ; the system practised by Mr. Evans is practised in no other part of the world in which I have been ; the districts in England in which I have been are Middlesex, Greenwich, Deptford, Lewisham, Woolwich, and Gravesend, and in all of these districts the same scale of charges practised here is used there, but there scales were never charged for ; to my knowledge the inspector here charges one person £1 1s., and another £2 2s., for adjusting a weigh-bridge, and he told me he charged the different rates because one is public and the other private ; the Act here is defective, because it does not make reference to platform machines, weigh-bridges, and steelyards, and counter weighing-machines, also in not stating whether an inspector is allowed for cab fare or travelling expenses for coming down to my place for adjusting machines, as he has done so on some occasions when I have brought him in my own conveyance ; the inspector, when he charges me for cab fare or travelling allowance, does not give me a receipt, as I pay these items in lump sums when paying my accounts, and I have several times given him money for cab fare or travelling allowance ; he says it is not his duty to give me a receipt to give the public ; I have often asked Mr. Evans to give me a receipt for moneys I have paid to him for stamping weights, but he would not give me any ; at one time he would not give me any receipts, but after several discussions he gave me a receipt and charged 3d. for it ; he gave receipts called verification certificates for showing to owners of machines, and charged 3d. for them ; I produce a book marked *Exhibit H*, which came from Mr. Evans' office, and which shows the names of people having weighing-machines, together with date when they were last examined by the inspector, and it will give the board some idea of the sum received for examining machines by Mr. Evans, as the bulk of the machines was examined by him in my office ; I also produce two small books marked *Exhibit K*, which show the amounts paid by me to Mr. Evans, and for which I have had no receipts ; the word "ticket" occasionally used in these books, for each of which a charge of 6d. was made by Mr. Evans, refers to *Exhibit L* ; the writing in books [*Exhibit K*], is in the handwriting of Mr. Evans or his assistant ; what is wanted badly in this Colony is a board, so that a private person can get justice done by the board if he thinks an error has been made, so that an inspector should consult a board before prosecuting anyone, as at the present time there is only the Minister of Justice to apply to, and an inspector's residence should be away from his office, as persons going there on business do not want the case made too public ; the system generally in England is that each inspector is allowed an assistant, and he has only a small district to go over, and he has his proper office hours ; I cannot show the amount of money paid by me to Mr. Evans.

*To Mr. Evans* : I cannot say whether I got the book [*Exhibit H*], from Mr. Lees in your office, and cannot say if I gave him 10s. for it ; I am not aware that *Exhibit G* was left by you when inspecting machines of Mr. Baker ; the verifications for which a charge of 3d. was made, were not provided at my suggestion ; the verification certificates are not issued to me except at my request ; the charge of 3d. was lately struck out of one notice.

Taken at Sydney, this 20th day of }  
January, 1893, before,— }

ROBERT WEDDERBURN.

W. M. MACFARLANE, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *Robert Wedderburn*, further states as follows :—I have on several occasions purchased scales and weights from the Inspector of Weights and Measures ; one set was a 14-lb. set of brass globe weights ; to the best of my recollection it was within the last two years, but I cannot recollect what I paid for them ; some four or five years ago I purchased a second-hand cotton weighing-machine ; to my knowledge I bought no more machines from him, but bought either four or six 56-lb. weights from him some time during the last three years ; I wanted these weights for testing my own steelyards, and I paid about 3s. 6d. each for them ; I believe these are my only transactions with the Inspector of Weights and Measures as far as buying was concerned, and for all of which I paid him in connection with my running accounts to him for stamping weights, measures, &c. ; I pay the inspector a considerable amount of fees ; I cannot say for the last three years how much I have paid the inspector as fees, but I can say approximately for the last six months ; I produce list marked *M*, showing the amount of fees from 1st July, 1892, to 23rd December, 1892, the total amount of which is £51 11s. 9d. ; I decline to answer whether the inspector ever tests weights or weighing-machines which have not been adjusted by a scale-maker ; the inspector does not to my knowledge repair weighing-machines or scales ; sometimes last year when I spoke to the inspector about the overcharge of 6d. on each machine, as shown in receipts put in on Friday last ; he said to me that he would not come out of his office unless he was paid travelling expenses ; I do not charge my customers for travelling expenses ; I pay it out of my own pocket ; my customers do not complain of excessive charges for stamping to the best of my belief ; the inspector tests and passes ; there has been a system of tickets lately introduced for which a charge of 6d. is made, the Inspector issues these tickets and charges 6d. each ; when the inspector has been visiting my place to pass big weighing-machines I have called his attention to smaller counter scales that I have had from my customers, he has seen them and passed them as correct, and I have sent up and got the tickets for them and pasted them on ; all the weights have been passed almost always at his office ; on several occasions I have had scales and weights in to repair ; I have taken the weights to the inspector's office and said I wanted the tickets for the counter scales, and would give the name and address of the person to whom they belonged ; I have got the tickets from the inspector without the inspector seeing the scales at all ; I get verification certificates from the inspector when I have gone for the tickets, and I pay him for them ; the inspector has on several occasions declined to come to my shop for stamping and testing weights and measures unless he was paid for doing so ; I have asked the reason, and he has told me because the Government does not allow him anything for expenses for a clerk, and he also said he was never supposed to give any receipts for the same reason ; the inspector's recognised time for attendance at his office has been from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays ; of late the office has been open all day ; I have had a great deal of inconvenience through the inspector being away from his office during the recognised hours for his being there ; his assistant attends to his duties of adjusting and stamping weights during his absence, but not big platform machines ; on several occasions he has passed a number of 1-lb. scales ; no one but his assistants do his work in his absence ; I know the area under the inspector's supervision ; I do not think he can attend to the whole work satisfactorily ; I think it would require from six to eight inspectors and a chief inspector to be always at home in order to do the work satisfactorily ; to my knowledge there are about fifty weigh-bridges in the Metropolitan District ; I produce tickets from 403 to 985 marked *Exhibit N*, also tickets marked

marked *Exhibit O* ; there must have been passed 519 platform machines up to October 28th, 1892, from June 16th, which makes a total of 1,504 machines passed by the inspector ; I also produce tickets marked *Exhibit P*, showing that between 20th August, 1891, and 22nd December, 1891, 692 machines were passed if the book out of which they were taken was numbered consecutively ; I produce tickets from steelyard certificate book marked *Exhibit Q*, between dates of April 19th and September 5th, 1892, numbered in red ink 48 and 103 respectively ; no mention is made of weigh-bridge certificates ; the platform certificates vary in price from 10s. 6d. down to 1s. 6d. ; the inspector on several occasions tours the outlying districts to see that the weigh-bridges have been done ; I would suggest that a notice be put in the paper for storekeepers, &c., to bring all their certificates, to show how many machines have been passed.

*To Mr. Evans* : You offered to sell me the globe weights, and I purchased them ; I did not beg of you to sell me the globe weights ; you asked me to buy them and I did so ; I don't know if I paid you the price you gave for them ; I bought the Cotton platform machine from you, and not from your nephew, Mr. Patterson ; the 56-lb. weights were used by you for the purpose of testing steelyards ; I had no weights of that description ; at that time I think new 56-lb. weights were worth from 4s. to 4s. 6d. each ; it is not possible to buy new weights of that kind in this Colony ; these 56 lb. were given to me as a favour for testing steelyards, but I paid for them ; I have obtained the tickets I mentioned, called scale tickets from the inspector and from his clerk, and for the purpose of pasting on counter scales to show that they had been passed by you without having seen them ; the tickets or certificates I mentioned do not constitute a receipt ; Patterson, your nephew, is not, I consider, competent to test machines ; I believe he has been with you more than five years, but during that time he has been away on several occasions.

Dated at Sydney, this 23rd day of }  
January, 1893, before,— }

ROBERT WEDDERBURN.

W. M. MACFARLANE, WILL. A. DIXON, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *Herbert Raymond*, states as follows :—I am a general merchant, and carry on business at 77, Pitt-street, Sydney, and 22 and 24, Druitt-street, Sydney ; I deal with bark, wood, coal, and produce amongst other things ; I come here as a user of weights and scales, and have had dealings in this business for about twenty-five years ; I have two dead weight and two platform weighing-machines in use ; my chief complaint is in connection with wood and coal, in which I have been engaged for about a year ; I have a copy of the Sydney Coal Delivery Act, and adhere strictly to it ; my coal drays carry scales, and two 56-lb. weights, in accordance with the Act ; my coal-bags are large, and hold 1 cwt. easily ; in weighing out coal I place an empty coal-bag on the side of the weights for tare, and so make the contents of each bag 112-lb. net, in accordance with the Act ; I weigh wood in a similar way in baskets, 1 cwt. at a time, and as far as I am concerned there is no fraud in sale of firewood ; whilst I act up to my interpretation of the Act I have constantly noticed coal carts, not owned by small dealers, but the largest people in the trade, travelling without any scales at all ; I stopped a cart only a few days ago, and asked the driver, whom I knew, where his scales were ; he said he had no scales, but had the weights under the coal bags, and the inspector was quite satisfied when he saw the weights ; and I feel sure from my own knowledge of the business that coal cannot be sold legitimately at the prices I know it to be sold at with any profit ; with regard to the style of scales carried, which I believe is laid down by the inspector called "dead-weight machines" ; with two 56-lb. weights the weight of the machine and weights is about 1½ cwt., and I would suggest that steelyards be used, for it would be more merciful to the horse, and would answer the purpose just as well, I would think ; I have two platform machines, and I hand in a certificate for 6 cwt., where I object to be charged 6d., which I consider 6d. above the charge, according to the inspector's view ; the machine for which I have certificate, marked *Exhibit R*, was inspected in Wedderburn's shop ; I want to draw attention to the foot-note at the bottom of certificate, viz., "This certificate expires twelve months from date of issue" ; I have received notices from the inspector of date of expiration of these certificates, and I fail to see the authority for the twelve month's test system under the Act ; I consider that any intelligent man can test a weighing-machine, therefore it is the weights belonging to the machines only that require the attention of the inspector, and that the weighing-machines are kept properly clean, should not require to be repaired so often as once a year ; the inspector, instead of sending these notices of expiration of time when scales should be tested, which I interpret into a demand for an annual contribution to his income, should call and inspect the scales where they are used, to see if they are correct, and, if not, to take proper action ; I do not agree with the inspector's evidence that there is such a large proportion of rogues in any trade or trade generally ; if there are no scales of any description in the cart there is no check to prevent a man parting with coal at any time when on delivery ; in my opinion a great number of the coal-bags do not hold 1 cwt. of coal as required ; where coal was sold in bags of description mentioned there would be a deal of fraud ; when we get special orders for lump-coal, which is delivered in bulk always, if the carter is dishonest there is nothing to prevent him from parting with some of it before delivery ; small coal is sold in bags even for manufacturing purposes ; very large coal consumers buy a cargo and pass it over their own weigh-bridge, and that does not come under the supervision of the Inspector of Weights and Measures ; under the Coal Act there is no reference made to wood, and there would be more likely to be fraud than coal ; mountain coal delivered at the railway is sometimes short ; the wood is sold to us under railway weights ; I have weighed it and found it fairly right ; I do not weigh it generally ; I take it for granted that it is right ; in my opinion, wood and all kinds of fuel should be sold by weight, and under the same system as coal is at present supposed to be sold ; the inspector never calls at my office with respect to weights and weighing ; to my knowledge, I did not know him until he spoke to me this morning.

*To Mr. Evans* : I do not speak as a machine-maker ; by testing a scale I take that the scale is right when the beam is on the balance without weights, or with a 56-lb. weight, which would be a further test ; I do not know that a machine when at zero might be correct, and when weighted to its full weight it might be seriously incorrect ; I have not made inquiries of my employees whether you have ever been at my premises ; I further state that weights or measures should not require stamping every year when once stamped, and would not say that further inspection would not be necessary.

Dated at Sydney, this 23rd day of }  
January, 1893, before,— }

HERBERT RAYMOND.

W. M. MACFARLANE, WILL. A. DIXON, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *Thomas Martin*, states as follows:—I am a travelling scale-maker; I reside at Granville; I have been in the business for thirty-seven years; I have had some small transactions with Inspector of Weights and Measures, as I was working for Robert Wedderburn some five years ago; I was sent by Mr. Wedderburn to Ashfield to adjust weights and scales; I was sent to a store, it was a grocery store; when I went there I told some person in the house that I had been sent by Wedderburn to adjust scales and weights; some conversation took place between the old lady and myself, and as a consequence Mr. Wedderburn and I went to the inspector's office; I was ordered out of the inspector's office by Mr. Evans himself; I understand my business thoroughly, having been in it since I was thirteen years old, and have to complain of the inspector here adjusting weights and scales, and taking it out of the hands of scale-makers; I never saw the same system existing in any part of England or Victoria, as it does exist here; in the country I have seen weights that have been altered by the country inspectors of Weights and Measures, so as to make them apparently correct, on an incorrect machine, the weights having again to be altered when the machine was corrected.

*To Mr. Evans*: I have seen the weights and scales adjusted in your office by the putting in and taking out pieces of lead in the weights; I have not seen you altering the machine, only the weights belonging to the machine; when I have brought weights and scales to your office, they might require more or less shotting; I worked at the Fresh Food and Ice Works four years ago last Christmas; you did not lend me any troy weights, and I do not remember that you lent me any other weights to carry on my business; you brought the weights down for testing the weigh-bridge; I do not know how long they remained there; I never kept a shop of my own in Sydney; I worked as a journeyman scale-maker in Sydney.

Dated at Sydney, this 23rd day of }  
January, 1893, before,— }

THOS. MARTIN.

W. M. MACFARLANE, WILL. A. DIXON, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *Henry Edward Johnson*, states as follows:—I am of the firm of Johnson & Company, and carry on business at Sydney as a seed merchant and produce agent; I am interested in weighing-machines and weights and scales; great inconvenience is caused to the public by people having to bring their weights and scales to the inspector instead of him coming to see them, as on some occasions the scales and weights have been away from the place of business when wanted, and one occasion my scales were away a whole day, and great inconvenience was caused thereby; my reasons for suggesting this are that it would be less expense to the public, and scales would be less likely to get out of order as getting them carted, knocks them about considerably, and owners of scales would be more likely to see that they would be inspected, as there would be less expense, consequently the fees would be more numerous, also correct scales would be more numerous; and the inspector would be able to see the weights and scales at the place where they are used when passing at any time, and would see if scales had been tested from his note-book; I receive a great deal of produce from the wharfs, and weigh it in bulk over weigh-bridges, and on several occasions I have weighed it on more than one weigh-bridge, and found it not to be correct; there would be between two weigh-bridges a difference of  $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. to 1 cwt.; I think an inspector should come round inspecting the weights and scales; I have been in business in Sydney nearly five years, and never knew him to visit me once; I have received a notice from him saying that the weights and scales were to be tested; I have put them on a cart, and they were sent up to his office; I have received a receipt from him; I will post up the receipts.

*To Mr. Evans*: I am quite aware that there may be a discrepancy in the weigh-bridges in Sussex-street, owing to windage, but have never reported the matter; I do not think it any fault of the inspection.

Dated at Sydney, this 23rd day of }  
January, 1893, before,— }

HENRY EDWARD JOHNSON.

W. M. MACFARLANE, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *Thomas Henry Dearin*, states as follows:—I am a coal merchant and reside at "Pacific Hotel," Druitt-street, Sydney; I have been connected with the fuel business for the last twenty-nine years, I wish to give information with regard to fuel, and also weights and measures; I am the owner of a 4-ton weigh-bridge, it was first tested by Mr. Evans in 1884; after testing it and giving me the certificate which I produce [*Exhibit S.*] he asked for a fee £2 2s. which I paid him; in 1886, I found my weigh-bridge was not acting fairly; I had it adjusted by Bowrey Brothers; one of the conditions of Bowrey was, that it was to be made to work to satisfaction of the inspector, which was done; I paid them £4 for doing it, and Mr. Evans made a further demand of £2 2s. for examining it, which I paid, I produce the certificate received marked T; in September, 1890, Mr. Evans again examined the machine, and made a demand of £2 2s., after it had been adjusted by Bowrey Brothers, I produce the butt of the cheque [*Exhibit U.*] I paid him; I consider I had no right to be charged £2 2s. for this as I consider it black-mailing; he examines the bridge with his own weights which I had to bring with my own carts, and return them to his office, on each occasion giving the utmost limit Mr. Evans did not take more than half an hour to examine the weigh-bridge; he simply stands and looks at the beam while the weights are being taken off; with regard to the Coal Delivery Act I take exception to Mr. Evans' position which is not defined at all; it is a matter between the coal merchant and his customer as to weighing of coal, and Mr. Evans might be called in as a disinterested person, but Mr. Evans follows the coal carts of his own accord, and without any demand from a purchaser he would cause the coal to be weighed, should there be any deficiency instead of the customer taking action to have the coal merchant fined, Mr. Evans, who is supposed to be the disinterested party, takes a summons out and becomes the prosecutor, and receives half the fines in cases of conviction; it is not the duty of Mr. Evans to see that coal carters carry weights in their carts, that is outside of his jurisdiction, I am of opinion that if Mr. Evans attended to his legitimate work he would have ample time to carry it out; Mr. Evans did not visit my place between 1884 and 1886, or 1886 and 1890, to examine my weights and weigh-bridge; if Mr. Evans came at end of twelve months according to the notice at bottom of certificate I do not think he would be entitled to a fee; the first time I did not object to a charge of £2 2s., the second time I objected to the amount to Mr. Evans, but not to his right to charge; Mr. Evans said it was the fee paid by others.

To

*To Mr. Evans*: I am not aware that the Supreme Court has defined the position of the Inspector of Weights and Measures, and a special constable with regard to the Sydney Coal Delivery Act in case *ex parte* Cinnamond; I was prosecuted by you for light coal, but I am aware that the purchaser sent for you, but to explain this, some years ago I had an order for half a ton of coal, having a weigh-bridge, I weighed the whole lot taking off the tare, the cart I was using on this occasion weighed  $9\frac{1}{2}$  cwt.; I called to my carman what he should tare, he gave me  $9\frac{1}{2}$  cwt., he should give me an additional 10 lb. for the bags, I had allowed him  $9\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. tare, and thought I was giving correct weight, and as a consequence I was short the weight of the bags; I never saw you at my place, as far as I can remember, in the years I have mentioned, nor have I heard of you being there.

Taken at Sydney, this 25th January, }  
1893, before,— }

THOS. H. DEARING.

W. M. MACFARLANE, WILL. A. DIXON, N. LARKIN.

*Thomas Henry Dearing* further states: Mr. Evans compels us to carry beam scales or dead-weight machines which are very heavy and cumbersome, and I think that steelyards would be quite sufficient for the purpose of weighing coal, as it is allowed by butchers in weighing meat which is a more valuable commodity, and it would lessen the weight to be carried in the cart.

*To Mr. Evans*: I think that if a steelyard is a perfect weighing-machine for a butcher, it should be a perfect weighing-machine under the Coal Act.

Made at Sydney, this 25th day of }  
January, 1893, before,— }

THOS. H. DEARING.

W. M. MACFARLANE, WILL. A. DIXON, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *Henry Baskerville*, states as follows:—I am a storeman in employ of Mr. Thomas Stewart, hay and corn merchant, Cleveland-street, Redfern; I have charge of weights and measures in connection with my business; I know Mr. Evans, and have had some transactions with him; he came to my place on the 23rd November last; he said that weights, one a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -cwt. and a 600-lb., belonging to a weighing-machine, were incorrect; I told him they had been examined some time previously; I had no certificate for them; he called to a man whom he had in the buggy with him to bring in some appliances; I think testing appliances; the man said he had forgotten to put the appliances in the cart that morning; he then took the weights away; some days after a constable brought a summons for Mr. Stewart; he served the summons to me; I gave it to Mr. Stewart, who told me to look after the matter; I went to the court on a Friday at Redfern, and found that the case had been disposed of on Thursday; I saw an official of the court, and he told me that as the summons had been illegally served the Magistrate had allowed Mr. Evans to withdraw it; I was also informed that the weights were at the court on the Thursday; I went back to the store, and at about 12 o'clock the inspector drove up again; he spoke to a Mr. Hill first, who referred him to me; Mr. Evans told me he had called about the summons he had issued for me, and said that if the fine of 40s. was not paid by 3 p.m. a warrant would be issued for the recovery of the same he also stated that he was not at the court on the Thursday when the case was heard, nor had he been at the court on the Friday, and that he only just had ascertained from me that the summons had been illegally served; he also stated that the weights were then in his trap outside, and that he had not them at the court either on Thursday or Friday; he told me the best thing I could do was to pay the fine of 40s., and thereby save a second exposure in the paper; he said he would summons again, and it would appear like a second conviction; as I declined to pay the fine he threatened to summon me as well as Mr. Stewart; I told him that it was unfair to summon me too; that I was only a servant in the matter; he also said that he would take good care that the summonses would be served next time, as he would bring them himself; he said he would have me fined £5; that he would have me fined by Captain Fisher, who was a very erratic man, and depended on the state of his stomach the night previous for his decisions in the morning; that he had seen him fine men £10 when it should have been 10s., and 10s. when it should have been £10; he also stated that he had also small shop-keepers fined £3 by Captain Fisher; that Captain Fisher was a great tyrant; that the man who heard the case on the Thursday was a fair man; Mr. Stewart was summoned again, and fined 20s.; each time Mr. Evans has examined the 6-cwt. machine he has charged 3s. 6d.; I had no control over the weights taken away by Mr. Evans after he took them away; I never saw them tested; I consider Mr. Evans' object in saying all this to me was to terrify me into paying the fine, which really did not exist.

*To Mr. Evans*: You were not alluding to the Weights and Measures Act when you instanced Captain Fisher fining men £10, &c.; I did not know that Captain Fisher was not officiating in the district at that time; I was not aware that there was such a magistrate on the Bench; you told me that the weights had lost their plugs, but you did not show them to me; you did not test the two weights that you said were short; you had two or three weights which you put on the platform of the weighing-machine, but you did not test the two weights in question before me; you have never returned the weights to me; I further state that the conversation referred to took place in the presence of two witnesses; Mr. Evans had a man outside in the buggy; he did not hear what was said, as far as I know.

*To Mr. Evans*: I was strongly advised to say nothing of this conversation on the second occasion at the court, as it reflected on another person.

Taken at Sydney, this 25th January, }  
1893, before,— }

H. BASKERVILLE.

W. M. MACFARLANE, WILL. A. DIXON, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *David Price*, states as follows:—I am a retired transit officer, and am a builder by trade, but am not following any occupation at present, and reside at Old South Head Road, Waverley; I know Mr. Baskerville; I remember being in Mr. Stewart's store with him on 9th December last, when Mr. Evans came; I heard the statement made this morning by Mr. Baskerville of a conversation between him

him and Mr. Evans on that day; every word of the statement is correct; Mr. Hill was also in the store at the time; Mr. Evans had no one with him in the store; he had a man in his buggy outside the store, but it would be impossible for him to hear the conversation.

[Mr. Evans does not wish to ask any questions.]

Taken at Sydney, the 25th January, }  
1893, before,—

DAVID PRICE.

W. M. MACFARLANE, WILL A. DIXON, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *William Stewart Hill*, states as follows:—I am not doing anything at present, and reside at 45, Young-street, Redfern; I am a nephew of Mr. Thomas Stewart; I was in Mr. Stewart's store about 9th December last; I heard a conversation between Mr. Evans and Mr. Baskerville; the conversation referred to in the statement made by Mr. Baskerville this morning is correct; I heard the whole of the conversation; Mr. Price was present; no one was with Mr. Evans in the store; there was someone in the vehicle outside; he could not have heard the conversation between Mr. Evans and Mr. Baskerville; the buggy and man were about 20 yards from the door at the time.

[Mr. Evans does not wish to ask any questions.]

Taken at Sydney, this 25th January, }  
1893, before,—

W. S. HILL.

W. M. MACFARLANE, WILL A. DIXON, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *James Wedderburn*, states as follows:—I am a scale-maker and adjuster, and carry on business at 63, Liverpool-street, Sydney; I have been a scale-maker seventeen years; twelve years of that time I was in Sydney and three years in New Zealand; previous to this I was in my father's shop at Greenwich, Deptford, and London, in Middlesex, England; I have had many transactions with Mr. Evans, Inspector of Weights and Measures; I paid him fees for examining weights and measures; the amount of money I paid to Mr. Evans by cheque from 1885 was about £320; I produce list [*Exhibit V*] showing the amount of money paid by me as fees; I have kept books to show what I have paid Mr. Evans; I took the items in the list from my bank passbook; Mr. Evans has never given me a receipt for moneys paid; I have asked him for a receipt; he said he had no right to give me a receipt, that the ticket he gave was a receipt in itself; he has given me certificates after he has examined weighing-machines, weights, and measures; the charges are marked on them; I produce certificates [*Exhibit W*] in which the overcharge ranges from 6d. to 1s. 6d.; I never understood what the overcharge was for; I demurred to these overcharges, and Mr. Evans said he was justified in charging as he did; I told him some of my customers were complaining of the overcharge; I do not think there is anything in the schedule of the Act authorising a charge to be made for examining weighing-machines, weighbridges, or steelyards; I paid no travelling expenses or cab hire to Mr. Evans; he told me he would not come down to my place to examine weighing-machines, &c., as he was not supposed to go down, and he would require me to pay 1s. extra for travelling expenses; I told him it would be just as convenient for me to bring the machines, &c., to his office as it would be for him to come down to me, providing he was always at his office to attend to the examining the machines, &c., and that if the other scale-makers brought their machines to his office I had no objection, but I would not pay the cab fare; I took my machines to his office, with exception of a short period; from that time he gave me a schedule of his charges [*Exhibit X*], which are more in accordance with the schedule of charges under the Act, but there is a footnote stating that if the charges are booked it would be 6d. extra for each machine; I produce some certificates; there is no authority under the Act for a maximum fee of 10s. 6d. and a minimum of 2s. 6d., as shown in receipts [*marked X*]; latterly I have been paying according to list of prices given by the inspector; I charge my customers all the moneys I pay to Mr. Evans; they complain of the charges being excessive, in case, for instance, of where a 6-cwt. weighing-machine was charged 3s. 6d. instead of 3s.; on some occasions I have taken scales and balances to the inspector's office, and they have been stamped by a man named Patterson in the office; on other occasions Patterson has come down to my office to examine scales and balances; on occasions I have shown Mr. Evans counter scales and he has passed them in my shop; I have afterwards sent up to his office and purchased verification certificates, which I have pasted on the different machines; I was charged 6d. for these tickets, which was whole charge in examination of the counter scales; I do not think there is any such charge mentioned in the Act; I have on some occasions purchased these tickets and put them on machines that Mr. Evans had never seen; he would know of this; I have said to Mr. Evans, "I have some small scales requiring tickets"; he would then give me the tickets, on which it is stated that he had examined the scales, and I would paste them on the scales without his having seen them at all; the tickets are procurable from Mr. Evans and his assistants; I do not receive any receipt for these tickets; as far as this is concerned, a dishonest scale-maker might purchase these tickets and paste them on machines that are grossly incorrect; the inspector issued notices annually to his customers to say that their machines should be tested; I do not consider this issue of notices interfered with my business; these notices have been lately discontinued; Mr. Evans told me they would be discontinued; I believe it was done owing to the action of myself and others; generally speaking, there is generally someone in the office when Mr. Evans is away on business; both of those in the office attend to the stamping of weighing-machines, &c.; I do not think they are competent to do this, although I have had to submit to it; I know about the area of the Metropolitan district, and consider it too large for one man to look after; I cannot say how many weighbridges there are in the Metropolitan District; the fees, I believe, are for examining a private weighbridge £1 1s., and for a public one £2 2s.; I have on one occasion, about eighteen months ago, purchased two of Key's platform weighing-machines from Mr. Evans; I think I paid 35s. each for them; Mr. Evans told me he had these machines and they were for sale, and I could have them if I liked them; I bought a lot of old iron weights about two years ago; I cannot say what I paid for them, but I do not think it was much more than old iron price; about eight to twelve months ago I bought about a dozen second-hand 56-lb. weights; for some of them I paid 3s. 9d. each, which was usual price for second-hand weights at that time; about six or eight months ago I bought two brass bell weights; they were second-

hand ; I paid 6s. or 7s. for them ; there were no more transactions between me and Mr. Evans I believe ; the items referred to were charged to my account, and I eventually paid the charges for them ; if altering weights and taking balance of machines constitutes adjusting machines, the inspector has done this ; if the inspector examines a machine and finds it incorrect, I have known him to make a charge ; then, when it is taken to him corrected, he charges another fee ; I produce a verification ticket and an attesting ticket [*Exhibit XX*] for one and the same machine, which proves my assertion ; in the testing ticket [*Exhibit XX*] a fee of 2s. 6d. is charged, and in verification ticket a fee of 5s. 6d. is charged ; on one occasion after a Fairbank machine had been tested at my shop by Mr. Evans, the weights belonging to the machine were sent to his office for stamping and to receive verification ticket ; the weights were taken in charge by a young man in the office, and in trying to stamp the weight, which is a slip weight, and is a 1-cwt. slip weight, by trying to stamp on the cast-iron instead of the leaden plug, which proved to my mind that the young fellow is not competent to do the work of stamping weights, &c., and thereby broke the weight ; I have never been on bad terms with Mr. Evans ; there has been no illfeeling between us ; he came down to my shop, telling me this inquiry was to be held ; I told him I was going to make a statement ; Mr. Evans did not ask me to come, nor did he ask me to stay away ; the charge of 6d. for ticket for putting on counter machines does not include the charge for the weights belonging to it, the weights being charged for according to the Schedule to the Act ; as far as I know there is no authority in the Act for stamping slip weights ; the slip weights belonging to the machines are not charged extra for being stamped, the weights being part of the machine ; independent of the charge of 6d., there is no other charge made for the certificate given.

*To Mr. Evans :* I have complained to you of the incompetence of Patterson ; I did not know that on different occasions Patterson has done your work ; I have never complained particularly, but I have told you that it required competent men to test and stamp machines ; the fact of your selling me Key's machine led me to believe that they belonged to you, and I paid you for them, and you transacted the business altogether ; I never explained to my customers that the 6d. overcharge was made for booking, nor did I tell them that the 1s. 6d. overcharge for booking ; there were never any disputes as to my accounts with you ; I always paid them ; I have taken counter machines to your office for testing, but very rarely, because I believe you placed complete trust in me ; you sold me the tickets ; the tickets were pasted on as a matter of security for my customers ; I never took exception to paying stamping fees on platform machines beyond the overcharge ; about three or four years ago I did raise the question of paying fees for platform machines, and you admitted it was a moot point as to your ability to charge, but it was only in conversation ; I am aware that many people were prosecuted and convicted for not having platform machines stamped.

Taken at Sydney, this 25th January, }  
1893, before,—

JAMES WEDDERBURN.

W. M. MACFARLANE, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *James Cable*, states as follows :—I am a scale-maker, and reside at 72, Druitt-street, Sydney ; I have been in the trade thirty-five years, and have only been in Sydney ten years next March ; I have only been about four months in the business with Mr. Harper, my partner ; I have had transactions with Mr. Evans with regard to stamping ; I paid him fees amounting to £21 within last four months ; the payments are initialled in a receipt-book by the person in Mr. Evans' office to whom the money is paid ; I pay fees for testing and examining platform weighing-machines, and cannot see a word in the Act authorising the payment of these fees ; Mr. Evans charges fees for every test, and allowing that 6d. is charged for 1 cwt., I am charged properly ; I have received no receipts from Mr. Evans ; the only receipt [*Exhibit 2A*] is initialling my receipt book ; Mr. Evans makes no overcharge for testing—whether he tests machines, &c., at his own office or at our shop his charges are the same ; he charges 1s. per visit when he comes to our office for testing machines, &c. ; I do not know what the 1s. charge is made for ; I never charge my customers the 1s. per visit ; I have to charge it to myself ; the customers do not complain of the excessive charge ; the inspector visits our place to adjust small scales ; we do not bring them to his office ; if the customers want the scales overhauled a ticket is pasted on ; I send to the inspector's office for as many tickets as I want, and am charged 6d. each ticket for each scale ; we fix the inspector's ticket on the scale as to its correctness, but in many cases he does not see the scales ; the charge of 6d. for the tickets is not authorised by the Act ; in addition to paying 6d. per ticket we have to pay the schedule fee for examining the weights belonging to the scales ; I cannot say positively whether we get these tickets from the assistants as well as Mr. Evans ; I know they are got from his office ; we get no receipts for these tickets beyond those in our receipt-book ; as far as these tickets are concerned a dishonest scale-maker might paste these tickets on machines which were grossly incorrect ; I know that notices were issued annually with regard to machines, &c., being required to be tested, but the practice has been discontinued ; I know the area of the Metropolitan district, and consider it too large for one man to do ; I think there are about fifty weigh-bridges in the Metropolitan district ; I believe the fee is £2 2s. for testing and examining them ; on one occasion I purchased a machine at Mr. Evans' office ; I believed it belonged to his nephew ; I bought it for 30s. ; I had no other transactions with Mr. Evans ; the inspector has never declined or threatened to decline to come to our shop ; we have been in the habit of sending up word and he comes down ; I had no conversation with him about this inquiry ; I have never been charged a fee of 3d. for a verification certificate ; I think it would take one man two years to make an inspection of all machines, &c., in the Metropolitan district taking the practice as it is done in England ; to my knowledge there are many public-houses in Sydney where the pots are not stamped ; I think the Act should be amended so as to make it similar to that in England ; it should be compulsory that weights and measures of all descriptions should be stamped ; it is not customary for any inspector to put in and take out lead from any weights unless the scale-maker is in attendance.

Made this 25th day of January, 1893, }  
at Sydney, before,—

JAMES CABLE.

W. M. MACFARLANE, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *Thomas Riley*, states as follows:—I am a manager of the Federal Manufacturing Company, and carry on business at corner of King and York Streets, Sydney; I have scales and weighing-machines; we have a 10-cwt. and a 7-cwt. weighing-machine at the office—about three years; the inspector visited our works, and the foreman told me I was to bring the 10-cwt. machine to the inspector's office; I sent the scales in and got a notice from the inspector to say that the scales were not complete, and I had to take them away to some scale-maker; two or three days after I found that the scales had been sent to a scale-maker, I presume by the inspector; I then went down to Mr. Cook, a scale-maker, and found the scales there; I then took the scales away and paid £1 1s.; I got a receipt from Cook; twelve months later I got a notice from the inspector to take the weighing-machine to the office again; I sent it in again, and received a notice from the scale-maker, who called at our office; I think his name was Bowrey; I saw Bowrey in reference to the scales; he gave me advice which I was not satisfied with, and I sent the scales to R. Wedderburn, who did the scales for me; after I had taken the scales home again, and about two months after I got a notice saying the scales were to be sent in again, but nothing further has been done in the matter; I sent the 7-cwt. scales to the inspector's office, and had to send them to Wedderburn, scale-maker; as far as I know I never received any receipts or certificates from the inspector.

Taken at Sydney, the 25th January, }  
1893, before,— }

THOMAS RILEY.

W. M. MACFARLANE, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *Percy Harper*, states as follows:—I am a scale-maker, and reside at 72, Druitt-street, Sydney; I was an apprentice to Mr. Cook, but I have been in business on my own account since last June; I have paid Mr. Evans fees for transactions with him; I am in partnership with Mr. Cabel; there is no word in the Act authorising the charge for testing weighing-machines, weigh-bridges, &c.; the only overcharge the inspector makes is 1s. for visiting our shop; I do not know what the 1s. is for; in our book it is down as "visit" in the handwriting of the inspector's clerk; we do not charge our customers the 1s. for visiting; we pay that ourselves; for small work we purchase tickets from the inspector at 6d. each, which we put on the scales, and in many instances he has never seen the scales, although it says on the ticket "tested and approved," and signed "J. W. Evans"; in additions to the charge of 6d. we have to pay for stamping weights; I go up to the office and get the tickets from the inspector or his assistant; Mr. Evans did send out notices, but discontinued it on account of some dispute with scale-makers; Mr. Evans told me he discontinued the practice; there is usually a lad at the office when Mr. Evans is away, who tests the weights and stamps them; I do not think he is competent to do the work; if the inspector examines a machine and finds it incorrect he charges a fee; I have seen a man at the office paying for testing, and having to take the machine to a scale-maker; Mr. Evans has declined to come to our shop; on one occasion, when my father purchased the business from Mr. Cook, he received a letter from Williamson and Williamson, Mr. Evans' solicitors, saying that if a bill, £15 10s., which was owing by Mr. Cook to Mr. Evans was not paid Mr. Evans would decline to come to the shop; I have never been charged a fee of 3d. for verification tickets; I have had no conversation with regard to this inquiry with Mr. Evans; Mr. Evans' shop is not more than five minutes walk from our office.

*To Mr. Evans:* Boys in my shop never stamp any weights; the lad at your office has on one or two occasions refused to stamp weights for me, saying they were not good enough, and saying you would not stamp them; it would appear that the lad at your office showed some care in refusing to stamp some weight that he had any doubt about; there was no understanding between you, my father, and myself that the lawyer should send the letter; we knew Cook owed the money, but it had nothing to do with us; my father had to pay the £15 10s., but eventually settled it with Cook.

Taken at Sydney, this 25th January, }  
1893, before,— }

PERCY HARPER.

W. M. MACFARLANE, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *Alexander Kethel*, states as follows:—I am a timber merchant and wharfinger at Market Wharf, Sydney; I have been following commercial pursuits for between thirty and forty years, and for last fourteen years I have had business with Inspector of Weights and Measures; I have only one weigh-bridge, which, to my knowledge, was the first put up for public use in Sydney; I have had weighing-machines, and have given them up for the weigh-bridge, for purpose of weighing; I have paid the inspector fees for testing and inspecting the weigh-bridge; I have paid fees ever since I have had it; I have it tested quarterly by the inspector; I first of all have the machine adjusted and tested, if necessary, by a competent scale-maker; I then send the inspector notice that this is being done; the inspector sends down several tons of weights; he tests the bridge with various quantities of weights; it is a 10-ton weigh-bridge; the weights vary from 1 or 2 cwt. to several tons; when he has satisfied himself that the bridge is correct and proved, he issues a certificate to that effect; then I pay him a fee of £1 1s. for each examination of the weigh-bridge; there is nothing mentioned in the Schedule to the Act authorising the payment of the fee for this; I believe the fee charged is cheap at the price; I have been paying the inspector £4 4s. per year for testing the weigh-bridge; I have generally got Mr. Evans to test the weigh-bridge on a Saturday afternoon, and it generally takes him about two hours to do it; my manager of the weigh-bridge tells me that Mr. Evans frequently calls in between times to test the weigh-bridge, and satisfy himself that it is correct, for which service he neither claims nor receives any remuneration; I think there would be about the same amount of trouble in testing a 4-ton weigh-bridge as in testing a 10-ton weigh-bridge; the weigh-bridge might be correct with small weights, and would be incorrect when tested with heavy weights, or the reverse; in my opinion an amended Act should be passed, giving the inspector greater powers in prosecuting defaulters, fixing the scale of fees charged, authorising the appointment of a number of assistants to enable the inspector to do his work thoroughly, and placing the office under immediate control of a Cabinet Minister; I am of opinion that it is impossible for one man to perform the duties of Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Metropolitan district; the inspector's Department should be placed under immediate control of a Ministerial Department, so that the Inspector, reporting



reporting to the Minister through the Under Secretary, would receive that protection in the performance of his duties to which he is entitled, because the Inspector of Weights and Measures, having to prosecute persons for breaches of the Weights and Measures Act, has, in my opinion, both in the person of Mr. Dent and Mr. Evans, been subjected to unwarranted blame and abuse; I am of opinion that everything should be sold by weight; I think that if a new Act were passed it should give the Inspectors liberal salaries, and all fees should be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

*To Mr. Evans:* I have never arranged with you for paying £1 ls. for testing the weigh-bridge; it was my custom to pay this to your predecessor; I think every weigh-bridge should be tested quarterly; I do not pay you the fee direct; I pay this fee to the scale-maker, who charges it in his bill; my manager has reported to me that you have called at my place with weights and tested the weigh-bridge at intervals; in any dispute between weigh-bridges this has been your custom to my knowledge; I have never heard within my business acquaintance of any complaint being made about you in your official capacity, or against the charges made by you in performing your different duties; wherever your name has been brought forward in the performance of your duties it has been spoken of with approbation.

Made at Sydney, this 27th January, }  
1893, before,— }

A. KETHEL.

W. M. MACFARLANE, WILL. A. DIXON, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *Solomon Herbert Hyam*, states as follows:—I am a produce merchant at Wharf-street, Market Wharf, Sydney; I have been following commercial pursuits for over thirty years; I have two weighing-machines; one is about a 12-cwt., and the other a 6-cwt. machine; with regard to these machines, I have a scale-maker, who calls several times a year, who repairs and renovates the machines, and takes them to the inspector, who examines them, and issues a certificate to say that the weighing-machine is in perfect order; the certificates are pasted on the scales; the charge is a very small one in proportion to scale-maker's charge; I cannot say exactly what the charge is; the inspector in the ordinary course of business visits the place testing the machines; I heard Mr. Kethel make a statement this morning, in which he made some suggestions which I cordially indorse; now that there are so many weigh-bridges in Sydney, it is not necessary to have so many weighing-machines; so far as I know, there are no weigh-bridges belonging to the Corporation in Sydney; anyone can use a weigh-bridge in Sydney so long as he pays a fee.

*To Mr. Evans:* I have never heard any accusations against you in the discharge of your duties; I know that the general opinion is that you are competent to perform your duties, and I am of the same opinion.

Made at Sydney, this 27th day of }  
January, 1893, before,— }

S. H. HYAM.

W. M. MACFARLANE, WILL. A. DIXON, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *John George Purves*, saith as follows:—I am a baker at Glebe; I am also President of the Master Baker's Association; I wish to speak in reference to the Bread Act; in clause 3 of the Bread Act, it defines that bread should be made in 1, 2, and 4 lb.; in clause 11, the inspector should call at bakehouses to test the weight of the bread; he would then test each shape of bread, which is all made from the one dough, and in testing the weight of different sized loaves, say a 2-lb. loaf, the inspector would take his definition of the word "denomination," so that if he found any of the various shapes deficient, he would then test four loaves from each shape, taking the average of each shape; I claim that it being all one dough, the "denomination" should mean 1 lb., 2 lb., or 4 lb., and in the event of any shape being found deficient, the average of the whole of the class, 1, 2, or 4-lb., should be taken, that is—it takes from twenty to twenty-five minutes to fill an oven with a batch of bread, and a quarter of an hour to draw it, and this should be filled with 2-lb. loaves; therefore the loaf going in first comes out last, and one loaf gets about half an hour longer in the oven; therefore it would become lighter weight, so that unless the average of the whole batch was taken, some of the bread would be light, through no fault on my part; this is owing to conditions in which the weighing is carried on, and I think the average of the whole batch should be taken; at the present time no baker is safe if the inspector likes to be over zealous in working this Act, even though he has no intention of working a dishonest action; all bread seized by the inspector is confiscated; in taking the average of bread as I have stated it the deficiency would be so small, that confiscation should not take place for instance in 400 loaves; there might be only a deficiency of 12 oz. on the lot, and this would show that there would be no attempt at dishonesty on the part of the baker; another clause of the Act says that bread so weighed should be under twenty-four hours old, and the onus of this falls on the baker, and I think twenty-four hours is too long a time to allow the inspector to claim prosecution for light bread in that time, as owing to the nature of the climate here bread dries more quickly, and I consider that within twelve hours after baking is sufficient time to allow of an inspection; I consider the maximum and minimum fines in cases of conviction should be left to the discretion of the Magistrate, as I consider the fine of 5s. per oz. under the Act is not sufficient fine for a dishonest baker, and it is too much in case where shortness of weight is merely due to accident; in clause 5 reference is made to household or wheaten bread, specifying that every loaf should be marked H or M; this is unnecessary, and as a matter of fact is not done; the weights and scales used in the bakehouse for weighing the dough should be exempt from inspection; I could not avoid the deficiency in the bread when baked; I could not allow for the deficiency, because it is almost impossible to regulate the weight of the loaves.

*To Mr. Evans:* I think that the weight of all bread should be clearly defined; at present there are only two exemptions, and that is twist loaf and French loaf; I have no complaint to make as to your performance of your duties; I think you treated us very fairly under a very bad Act.

Made at Sydney, this 27th day of }  
January, 1893, before,— }

J. G. PURVES.

W. M. MACFARLANE, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *Adolph Shadler*, states as follows:—I am a baker at Hunter-street, Sydney, North Shore, and Ashfield; I have been at this business forty years in Sydney, I have heard Mr. Purves make his statement this morning, and I indorse everything he has said, I would add that the Bread Act which has been in force since 1835, is practically useless in this Colony, one of the greatest faults that I have to find is that it does not define what is "fancy bread" under this Act, only batch bread was considered full-weight bread, and all other shapes were considered "fancy bread"; in course of time one shape after another became full-weight bread in the Inspector's and the Magistrates' judgments; now all bread is considered "full weight" with the exception of "Twist and French loaves," even now there are different opinions as to what are and what are not "French loaves," I consider all kinds of bread should be designated, and even "fancy bread" should not be made more than 4 oz. under the weight of "full-weight bread"; Mr. Evans has handled with tact and discretion, an Act, which in the hands of some other man might have been a terror to the trade; I know nothing of the Act in England, with regard to bread; although every cart of mine has to carry a scale, I have not had one customer in forty years asks the carter to weigh the bread.

Made at Sydney, this 27th day of }  
January, 1893, before,— }

A. SHADLER.

W. M. MACFARLANE, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *Felix Greenwood*, states as follows:—I am a baker at Macdonaldtown; I have heard the statements made by Mr. Purves and Mr. Shadler this morning, and I indorse them, in addition I would like to state that if every baker would be compelled to weigh all his bread that he sells in his shop, the same as it is done in London, this will do away with any prosecution, for a customer will see his bread weighed.

Taken at Sydney, this 27th day of }  
January, 1893, before,— }

F. GREENWOOD.

W. M. MACFARLANE, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *Frank John Lawn*, states as follows:—I am a clerk in charge of all Government matters connected with Wood, Paton, & Co., late M'Lean Brothers and Rigg, I have held the same position for last seven years, I have transactions with Inspector of Weights and Measures; I have been contracting to supply weights and measures to the Government for four years, and pay the inspector fees for stamping weights and testing weighing-machines; I cannot say what the firm has paid to the inspector as fees during last twelve months; I have sent beam scales, and tripod scales to Mr. Evans for testing, we have to send the weighing-machines, &c., to the inspector; to test the machines at our place of business the inspector would have to bring his appliances with him; I once sent weights and scales to the inspector and he has refused to stamp them, it was within last three years, the weights and scales were for the Government, and were not of the best quality as required; we have to send the scales, &c., required by the Government to Mr. Evans to be passed by him; he gives receipts for moneys we have paid for stamping; the inspector charges a fee for every test he makes; he has tested weighing-machines at our place of business, I have never purchased weights, scales, or machines from the inspector; if I take a machine to the inspector and he finds it incorrect, he does not charge a fee until it is corrected by a scale-maker; I have never asked Mr. Evans to test machines at our place of business; I have nothing to do with matters outside Government contracts in connection with Mr. Evans, for inspectors' use; he would ignore scales, &c., not of the best quality; weights, scales, &c., for Government Departments have to be sent to the Government Stores without his knowing anything about it.

Taken at Sydney, this 27th January, }  
1893, before,— }

FRANK J. LAWN.

W. M. MACFARLANE, WILL A. DIXON, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *Thomas Bowrey*, states as follows:—I am a member of firm of Bowrey Brothers, carrying on business at 294, Pitt-street, Sydney; I have transactions with Inspector of Weights and Measures; for last three years I have paid him about £308 as fees; I keep books, and get this from them; he gives me certificates for each machine he has passed, which I regard as a receipt; amongst other things he tests weigh-bridges and weighing-machines; to my knowledge there is no direct authority in the Act for charging fees; the inspector charges for very test he makes; he does not charge strictly in accordance with the Act, even allowing for his ability to charge for testing weighing-machines; for instance, it was his practice to make a charge of 3s. 6d. for a 6-cwt. machine, when it should have been 3s.; I never questioned the over-charge of 6d.; for testing the Union weighing-machines, which weigh up to 240 lb. he would charge 2s., even if they weighed less; I have never paid him an extra charge at my place of business to what I would pay in his own office; I have never paid any money for cab fare or travelling allowance, nor have I been asked to do it; my business is about 100 yards from the inspector's office; I pay less now for testing machines than formerly, as I am only now charged 3s. for testing a 6-cwt. weighing-machine; I charge my customers the whole of the moneys I pay to the inspector and they do not complain of the charge being excessive; he tests all scales and balances adjusted by me; I take small scales to his office to be tested; when I get beam or counter scales in nine cases out of ten I deliver them to my customers without the inspector having seen them; I have never seen the scales adjusted by the inspector; when a customer wants a ticket I send up to the inspector's office for it; there is a system of tickets introduced for which I pay 6d.; I have not affixed these tickets on machines which have not been seen by the inspector; the inspector issues notices annually to his customers; he did this till a month ago; I think the fact of his doing so interferes with my business, because the machines are only annually sent for adjustment, and between these times a scale-maker has no show of adjusting customers' scales, &c.; if this calling-in process were discontinued, and the scales found incorrect, they would still go to a scale-maker; when the inspector is absent from his office his two assistants attend to his duties; the name of one of these assistants is Patterson; I do not know the name

of

of the other ; they test weights and measures and stamp them ; I think they are competent to do this ; they do not test weighing-machines to my knowledge ; Mr. Evans does that himself ; I know the area of the inspector's district, and consider there should be one chief inspector and three inspectors to do the work in this district ; there are about fifty weigh-bridges in the district ; these are dormant weigh-bridges ; the fees for testing these weigh-bridges are £2 2s. for each one ; there is more work in testing a 10-ton weigh-bridge than in testing a 4-ton weigh-bridge ; it would take the inspector from half an hour to an hour to test the weigh-bridge, providing all assistance was at hand for putting weights, &c., on the weigh-bridge ; I have never purchased weights, scales, &c., from the inspector ; on two occasions I purchased platform machines from his assistant, Patterson ; it was over two years ago ; they were old machines, and I do not know what I paid for them ; I paid the money to Patterson, and to my knowledge Mr. Evans was not in any way connected with this ; the inspector does not adjust machines himself to my knowledge ; if he examines a machine, and finds it incorrect, I have never known him to charge a fee ; he only charges a fee when he passes the machine corrected ; he has never declined or threatened to decline to attend my shop to test machines, &c. ; I have never been charged a fee of 3d. for a certificate similar to *Exhibit E* ; nor have I received any such certificate ; I never received from Mr. Evans a schedule of his charges to my knowledge ; I have never received list of fees from him similar to *Exhibit X* ; I was not aware that he had a maximum charge of 10s. 6d. and a minimum of 2s. 6d. for testing weighing-machines ; Mr. Evans asked me on two or three occasions to come to this inquiry ; I was not coming at first ; within the last six months I think the charge of 6d. for a certificate has been discontinued ; I do not know why it was discontinued ; no people came to my place for having scales, &c., adjusted on recommendation of Mr. Evans ; he always examines scales before I fix the tickets ; all inspectors should be in one office, and work under instructions from the chief inspector ; there are four scale-makers in this city ; Bowrey Brothers, James Wedderburn, Robert Wedderburn, and Cabel and Harper, and all adjusting, &c., is done by those four firms ; I think I do the most business of the four firms in the city in last three years ; I do all the heavy work in the city ; I have about twelve weigh-bridges under my control ; the amount given by me as being paid to Mr. Evans is as correct as possible ; the work that the inspector has to do for me varies ; sometimes it is heavy and sometimes it is light ; there is a weigh-bridge at the Hunter River Steam Company's office, which is tested twice a year, and 30s. is paid to the inspector for doing so ; of all the weigh-bridges that I look after, except Mr. Kethel's and the Hunter River Steamship Company's, the fee is £2 2s. annually ; Mr. Evans said the other scale-makers were to be there, and I should be there also.

*To Mr. Evans:* If anyone said "you sent me to his place to adjust a machine, it would be incorrect" ; I do not think you have given me any preference in the matter of work ; you have never sent me to any place for work at your recommendation ; I heard that your assistant, Patterson, was appointed to do your work during your absence ; I think he did his work satisfactorily, and is competent to do his work.

Made at Sydney, this 27th day of }  
January, 1893, before,— }

THOMAS BOWREY.

W. M. MACFARLANE, WILL. A. DIXON, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *Philip Pring*, states as follows :—I am a traveller for P. J. Elliott & Company, fuel merchants, at Woolloomooloo Bay, and have been for thirty years ; I have been secretary of Fuel Merchants' Association since its inauguration about six years ago ; the honest portion of the fuel merchants formed an association, seeing the Sydney Coal Delivery Act was of no use whatever ; the association drafted a new Fuel Bill, copy of which I produce marked *Exhibit 2 X* ; they took the Bill to Mr. Evans and submitted it for his approval ; he approved it ; Mr. A. Allen, M.P., took charge of it to get it passed through the House ; the Bill was eventually shelved ; under the Sydney Coal Delivery Act the inspector has no power at all, and I consider that he should have power to weigh coal anywhere, and all descriptions of fuel should be sold by weight ; I also consider that the inspector should have power to go on any railway premises and test the machines and the goods, because we have proved the railway weights in many instances to be incorrect ; now the weigh-bridges at Darling Harbour are much improved, but they are not anything like what they ought to be ; I consider that automatic machines should be used for weighing ; I consider that there is a great deal of under-weight coal and other fuel sold now ; had we an improved Fuel Bill it would require a chief inspector and three or four inspectors to do the work satisfactorily ; the auctioneers at the railway sell by freight weight, and if there is any objection it must be made before the truck is touched ; the buyer, unless it is glaringly short has half of the wood taken away before he finds out that it is short ; it is then too late to object, and in consequence of this I am satisfied that the buyer is subjected to serious loss ; my suggestion is that wood should be weighed on delivery ; the inspector should have authority, apart from the Railway Commissioners, to inspect and test weigh-bridges, &c., on all railway premises ; since Mr. Evans' appointment he has made an improvement with regard to weights and weighing ; he has given notice that he was going to enforce the rule with regard to weights and weighing, such as enforcing the carrying of the dead-weight machines, &c.

*To Mr. Evans:* If you had taken action without giving us notice it would refresh your pocket with regard to half-fines in cases of conviction ; a custom had cropped up of using bags that would contain less than 1 cwt. of coal, and you advertised in the papers the proper dimensions of a coal-bag that would contain 1 cwt. of coal.

Taken at Sydney, this 27th January, }  
1893, before,— }

PHILIP PRING.

W. M. MACFARLANE, WILL. A. DIXON, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *Bernard Gorman*, saith as follows :—I am a fuel merchant at Balmain ; I am sole agent of Mr. David Nott, of the woodmill, Narellan, for the suburbs ; a good deal of the short weight in fuel is caused through dirt accumulating in the trucks and never being cleaned out—that is, after the wood is taken out of the trucks a lot of dirt and rubbish is left in the bottom, which should be added to the tare of the truck, or the truck should in all cases be thoroughly cleaned out before being sent to the mill, as the dirt is added on to the next load of wood instead of being added to the tare of the truck ; on

one occasion, on 31st December, 1892, I received a load of wood by truck No. 7,000; it weighed 8 tons 5 cwt.; it came back weighing 8 tons 2 cwt.; the next time it came back 8 tons 1 cwt.; that was when it was cleaned out, thereby making the shortage 4 cwt., making a difference of 6d. per ton to the buyer; I agree with Mr. Pring as to the inspector having no power under the Act; in many wood-carts there are false bottoms which can be adjusted when the cart is loaded to make it look a very large load, and when the cart is empty it appears as an ordinary cart.

Taken at Sydney, this 27th January, }  
1893, before,—

BERNARD GORMAN.

W. M. MACFARLANE, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *Frank Bell*, states as follows:—I am in charge of Goldsbrough, Mort & Co.'s grain business, and also honorary secretary of Wholesale Produce Association (*Exhibit Y*), and have come here to represent the latter; the principal point that the association wishes to have decided is that all men in charge of weigh-bridges should be licensed, and that fraudulent weighing should be made punishable by loss of license and other punishment; it is believed that there is collusion between certain persons in charge of weigh-bridges, and buyers and sellers; the point that is the main trouble is the tare weights in the dray; it is not thought that weigh-bridges themselves are generally incorrect or out of order; we would like to have a more rigid inspection of weigh-bridges, so as to prevent any possibility of their getting out of order, as at present we think there cannot be sufficient inspection on account of the large amount of work the inspector has to do; a very loose system is adopted at the weigh-bridges with regard to the record of the tare itself when the tare is taken, and we should like to have it enforced that the tare tickets should be issued each morning to each dray, to be rechecked during the day in the case of several weighings, as in one instance a trader, to find out how his weigh-bridges actually did work, sent his dray with the same load to several weigh-bridges, with instructions to driver to give tare at any approximate figures that occurred to him, the result being that variation amounted to 7 cwt., as recorded on the tickets the gross weight showing no noticeable variation; that is, the men in charge of the weigh-bridges simply asked the driver what the tare was, and took his word for it; in case of importations by sea the buyers have to meet drafts, based upon invoiced goods, and as it is the usage of trade here for weigh-bridge weights to be accepted as final the discrepancy between invoiced weights, and on resale to the trade, is often very serious; the Railway Commissioners at the despatching station only weigh approximately for the purposes of freight; at the delivery station they weigh accurately, the result is that farmers' weights and weights at delivery station hardly ever coincide, and as the weigh-bridge weights here are final it is a serious matter to producers in the country; we always accept railway weights taken at this end, that is, at the delivery station, and I would suggest that representations be made to the Railway Commissioners to have the weighing done accurately at every despatching station; weigh-bridges should have a certain charge set out for weighing; the tickets given at the weigh-bridge to the buyer and seller should be made out legibly; many produce merchants think that it would be better to have an automatic machine to print the tickets, and record the weights, and no weigh-bridge should be used that would not weigh down to 7 lb.; the present system of only issuing triplicate tickets is not a good one for purposes of trade, as there should be in every instance three tickets, together with the block-ticket; the main complaint of men in the trade is that they have to send small platform-machines to the inspector's office to be tested; my reason for suggesting that a tariff should be settled for charging fees at weigh-bridges is to prevent undue competition and the employment of incompetent weighers at low rates of wages.

*To Mr. Evans*: Regular inspection of weigh-bridges should be made at intervals of a no longer period than three months; it is the custom to accept railway delivery weights.

Taken at Sydney, this 30th January, }  
1893, before,—

FRANK D. BELL.

W. M. MACFARLANE, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *Edward Joseph Peter Kelly*, states as follows:—I am a manager of West Wallsend Coal Company, at Edward-street, Pyrmont; I would like to draw attention to the Government weights at Darling Harbour; in buying a truck of wood at Darling Harbour yards we have to exercise greatest care, as we have to take the weights there, and in many instances the weight of wood is very short; during last twelve months we have purchased trucks of wood containing, by railway weight, 667 tons 4 cwt., which, by our weighing on our own weigh-bridges, weighed only 660 tons 3 cwt., showing a dead loss of 7 tons 1 cwt. [*Exhibit Z*]; I have not made any remonstrance about this to the present Railway Commissioners; I believe a good deal of short weight is caused through trucks not being cleaned out after each delivery, and the system of taking the weight of the truck when it is moving over the weigh-bridge is not a good one with the present system of weigh-bridges; we have one weigh-bridge and two platform machines at our works; the weigh-bridge is tested by Mr. Evans every twelve months, for which he is paid a fee of £1 1s.; the weigh-bridge is a 5-ton one, and situated in Edward-street, Pyrmont; we send to Mr. Evans' office for about two or three tons of weights; I think the testing would take from half an hour to an hour; Mr. Evans does not take the weights back again; we send the weighing-machines to different scale-makers, and Mr. Evans inspects them when they are there; we weigh for the public on our weigh-bridge, for which we make a charge; the weigh-bridge is not thrown open to the public, although we let people round about use it as a matter of compliment; there is no notice up to say that it is a public weigh-bridge.

*To Mr. Evans*: I think you gave us more attention than you gave most people, and on one occasion about five years ago you had one of our carters fined for delivering coal without having first delivered his ticket.

Taken at Sydney, this 30th January, }  
1893, before,—

EDWARD J. P. KELLY.

W. M. MACFARLANE, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *Henry Joseph Durieu*, states as follows:—I was many years ago employed in the office of Inspector of Weights and Measures at Adelaide; the weigh-bridges there were licensed; the owner was licensed, but the person in charge was not.

Taken at Sydney, this 30th January, }  
1893, before,—

H. J. DURIEU.

W. M. MACFARLANE, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *Benjamin Neville Mayman*, states as follows:—I am representative of Henry Pooley and Son, of Liverpool and London, weighing-machine, weigh-bridge, and weights and measures manufacturers, &c., also of Imperial Chambers, O'Connell-street, Sydney; I have been in Sydney only about a month, and previous to that I was with Pooley and Son from boyhood; I have a thorough knowledge of the Imperial legislation in connection with weights and measures, and the practice and procedure of inspectors relative thereto; with regard to the control of inspectors my deliberate opinion, based on experience from the United Kingdom, is, that inspectors of weights and measures throughout the Colony ought to be under the control of a Central Board sitting in Sydney, and they (the inspectors) should be guided in the performance of their duties by regulations specially drawn up by the Board for the purpose, that is, such regulations as have been issued by the Board of Trade in London, inasfar as they are applicable to this Colony; I think all disputes between the public and inspectors on questions of procedure should be referred to the Board for settlement; the constitution of the proposed Board should be such as to secure correct and impartial administration of the law, with as little extra expense to the country as possible; the legal profession might be represented by a gentleman of proper and sufficient attainments; commerce by a man of good sound business capacity, and the Board might also include a weighing-machine expert, who could advise when necessary on technical matters; to secure efficient supervision of weights, measures, and weighing-machines, I think that inspectors of weights and measures should be obliged to pass an examination as to their fitness for the post; in England, such an examination is conducted under the direction of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade; the extent of each inspector's district, as well as his duties, ought to be clearly defined; no inspector should have any interest whatever, either in fines or fees; there does not seem to be anything in the present Act authorising a charge to be made for inspecting and stamping weighing-machines; the charges for this work ought to be fixed by law, and clearly set out; to my knowledge, the charges authorised by the English Amending Act of 1889 are satisfactory, and sufficient to maintain the cost of the office of inspector of weights and measures; with regard to taking machines to the inspector's office for stamping, the practice in England is to compel owners of machines up to 5 cwt. capacity to take them to the inspector's office; machines above 5 cwt. capacity are usually stamped on the owners' premises; my opinion is that all public weigh-bridges should be licensed, and there should be a schedule of charges provided for weighing; the license also licenses the persons in charge of the weigh-bridges; travelling expenses should be allowed to an inspector in cases where the expense is actually incurred; the question of travelling expenses should be referred to the Central Board; prior to passing the English Act, in 1839, constables were appointed inspectors of weights and measures, but it was found to be so unsatisfactory that it was discontinued; all measures of capacity should be of equal depth and breadth, and taper measures should not be used; in my opinion, steelyards would be quite sufficient for purpose of weighing coal in bags on delivery, if freely suspended in the cart; the inspector should have power to weigh the coal in a cart whenever he shall so desire; in the case of defective weights or measures being taken to the inspector to be stamped he should have power to seize and destroy them; by defective weights or measures, I mean those that are incapable of adjustment; the power of seizing incorrect weighing-machines should not be compulsory if they can be adjusted by a scale-maker; the notice of such incorrectness should be given to the owner, and in case he does not heed this, prosecution should follow; all weights, measures, and weighing-machines should be inspected and stamped by an inspector of weights and measures, and when once stamped should be legal throughout the Colony, except when found incorrect; inspectors in England when finding a stamped machine incorrect, deface the stamp, and the machine cannot be used until corrected and restamped; a fee is not charged for obliterating the stamp, but it is charged for restamping; the English practice with regard to machines that have been slightly altered having to be restamped is unsatisfactory, as it is an inducement more to keep the machines in bad order than in good order; since the Act of 1889 has come into practice in England fraud has been greatly diminished, particularly with regard to sale of coal; the greatest frauds in England at the present time are practised by small dealers; in London alone there were in last two years about 200,000 seizures made amongst small retailers, the general report showing that poor people did not receive more than 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. of their proper weight with regard both to food and coal; when I came out here I brought out a letter of introduction to Mr. Evans, and I have heard him spoken of in London as a man who takes a great interest in his work; since I have been here I have been through the large towns in Queensland, where the same Act is in force as here, and I find that in Sydney more rigid inspection is practised here than anywhere there; in Liverpool, England, with a population of over 500,000 people, there are eight men employed in inspecting, &c.

*To Mr. Evans:* The inspector in Liverpool is under the control of Town Council; in case of carting weights to test machines, the owner of the machine should supply cartage; I am taking up our late agent, Mr. Osborne's work, here, and to my knowledge you have not had any dealings of a pecuniary interest in our firm.

Taken at Sydney, this 21st January, }  
1893, before,—

B. NEVILLE MAYMAN.

W. M. MACFARLANE, WILL. A. DIXON, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *John Howard Keep*, states as follows:—I am the Australian representative of W. and T. Avery (Limited), manufacturers of every description of weights and weighing-machines, Birmingham, England, and carry on business at 491, Kent-street, Sydney; I have been connected with the firm for four years, but I have had intimate connection with it in matters relating to weights and measures for twelve or fourteen years; I am thoroughly conversant with the English Act, including the amending Act of 1889, by which the working of the weights and measures was handed over to the County Councils, but I am of opinion, as there is no Local Government in this Colony at present, it seems to me very

very necessary that there should be a central control of weights and measures, but in my opinion the control should be in the hands of proper Ministerial authority, carried out by proper officers and supernumeraries throughout the Colony; I consider the question of weights and measures of such importance that it should be under absolute Government control; the Government then should have the appointment of inspectors and sub-inspectors throughout the Colony, all of whom should qualify by examination for their positions; as regards stamping, examination, and passing of weights, measures, and apparatus, I would suggest following the English procedure, which insists that all such, used for purposes of trade, shall be approved, stamped, and passed by the inspectors; this covers all descriptions of machines; all fees and fines should be paid in direct to the Government, inspectors being salaried officers of the Crown; the weigh-bridges and persons in charge of them should be licensed; the tare weight of drays should be taken each morning, and the driver should have a ticket showing the tare weight; steelyards should be quite sufficient for weighing coal in bags, and steelyards are used in England for that purpose; there is at present a personal weighing-machine in Mr. Evans' office, which was exhibited by my firm at the International Exhibition; I believe it was presented to the office by my predecessor, and I shall most likely present machines to other public bodies, it being one form of advertising.

*To Mr. Evans:* The machine in question is of no practical use to the office or the inspector; it is merely for taking a person's height and weight; with reference to the tare of drays, I suggest that the tickets be printed by means of a special attachment to the beam of a weigh-bridge, such as is commonly used in England at the present time; in the whole of the Colonies, Sydney is the only place approaching method and completeness with regard to inspection of weights, measures, &c., is to be seen; I consider it is part of an inspector's duty to add, lead to, or take it from a weight prior to stamping, if necessary, under the latter part of the 13th section of the Act, an inspector would be justified in doing so; I have heard nothing against you in your official capacity to my knowledge; your (Mr. Evans') action with regard to inspection is very much to the advantage of honest traders, and I consider you capable in every respect to undertake and carry out your present duties; you are not pecuniarily interested or in any way whatever with our firm.

Taken at Sydney, this 31st January, }  
1893, before,— }

J. HOWARD KEEP.

W. M. MACFARLANE, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *George Handley Knibbs*, states as follows:—I am a lecturer in surveying at the University of Sydney, also President of the Institution of Surveyors; I do not think there is anything in the Weights and Measures Act regulating the standard of length with regard to measurements of land; there are two units used in the sale of land, one the foot, the other a link (one hundredth part of a chain), and there is nothing in the existing Act to define what a link or a chain is; it is generally assumed by surveyors throughout the Colonies that the English standard of length as provided by statute law governs the unit; I have reason to believe that the copies of the English yard in this Colony, deposited at the Treasury, are not suitable as geodetic standards, that is to say, with regard to the measurements of land, great discrepancies exist between the units used by different surveyors; at a recent meeting of Inter-colonial Conference of Surveyors held at Melbourne, Mr. Ellery, Government Astronomer, who was present at the Conference, stated he thought that there was a great difference in standards used by different surveyors, but there was not much difference in the geodetic standards of the different Colonies; some idea of the importance of discrepancies of standards may be had when it is remembered that the Government of this Colony alone pays about £100,000 annually in the form of survey fees this is for Government use only; there is very great difficulty, owing to want of the proper standard of length, in securely determining the boundaries of landed property, the matter has been under the notice of the Institution of Surveyors for about three years; on the 11th day of March, 1890, resolutions were submitted and passed by the institution; in the opinion of this association it is desirable that the 10-foot geodetic bar ordnance intermediate, No. 4/0 1 4/, be adopted as a legal standard for surveyors in the Colony, that an accurate and convenient standard in terms of the geodetic bar fitted with adequate testing appliances be made available for the use of surveyors; the resolutions were communicated to the Acting Surveyor-General, and I understand that the Department of Lands is now putting into effect the requests therein contained, at the same time I think it would be better that it be declared a legal standard for the Colony; section 17 of the report of Conference referred to states: That the legal measures of lengths used in all Australasian surveys being the English measures of length as provided by English statute law, standard 66 feet and 100 feet in length, in terms of such legal standard, should be established in the principal Australasian Cities, and adopted as the standard of surveys in all the Colonies; the objection to the present standard yard is that the marks denoting the terminals are not sufficiently delicate, nor is the temperature at which a standard length is well known; the geodetic standard referred to is a more suitable standard because the terminals are more delicate, and any error has not to be multiplied so often; I am of opinion that for purposes of ordinary survey of land, these geodetic standards in charge of Government Astronomer of the Colony are sufficiently accurate; it is hoped that the standards of the different Colonies be identical; I would refer the Board to the review of the existing legislation of weights and measures, written by Mr. Lucas, warden of standards at Adelaide, a paper upon, which was read by Mr. Lucas at the Hobart meeting of the Australasian Association for the advancement of science held in January, 1892; there is a standard laid down at Sydney Observatory by means of the geodetic bar for the purpose of testing surveyors' measures; it was tested some time after it was laid down, and found to be .04 of an inch in error, but its error is not now known, and it is not at all a suitable standard for testing surveyors' measures; for private surveyors the use of the standard is not compulsory; Government measures are tested without attention being paid to the temperature generally; the chains can be adjusted with the Observatory standard; in using steel-tapes it would be necessary to mark the temperature and tension at which they are standard, and that is all that is required as far as testing is concerned; I am of opinion that the standard length I have mentioned should be included in any Act dealing with weights and measures generally; if the tension and temperature at which a steel-sape is standard is once known, it need not again be compared with the standard; the standard at the Observatory is not suitable, because it is subject to rough usage of surveyors in correcting their chains.

Taken at Sydney this 31st January, }  
1893, before,— }

GEO. H. KNIBBS.

W. M. MACFARLANE, WILL. A. DIXON, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *Edward William Fricker*, states as follows:—I am a book-keeper to W. Cowell & Company, fuel and produce merchants, Factory-street, Darling Harbour; I have considerable dealings with railways in connection with buying of wood; we buy about eight trucks, containing on an average about 5 tons each, according to railway weight, and occasionally find great discrepancies between railway weights and the weights obtained by us at public weigh-bridges; I have found as much as 1 ton or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons being short out of a 5-ton truck; a short time ago it came to our knowledge of a dealer buying a truck of wood, and finding it 2 tons short; the practice is that the auctioneer sells by the weight marked on the truck, which is the weight taken at Clyde for freight purposes; we have complained to the railway authorities about the short weight, and they have refused to recognise the weight marked on the truck for any other purpose than freight; the auctioneer sells the truck with the weight marked on it, more or less; this is very unfair for both buyer and seller at times; sometimes if we find the truck short weight, we cannot have it weighed without permission of the auctioneer, and if we cart it away and weigh it at public weigh-bridges, and then find it considerably less than the weight said to have been sold to us, we have no redress; if a little more care were taken by railway authorities in weighing the trucks at Clyde, there would be more satisfaction as the trucks are weighed while moving, instead of being allowed to stand, and it appears as if some were weighed by guess work; I think some responsible person, apart from the railway authorities, should have power to inspect and test the weighing-machines on the railway; about eighteen months ago we had a 5-ton public weigh-bridge; it was before I was with Cowell & Company.

Taken at Sydney, this 31st January, }  
1893, before,— }

E. W. FRICKER.

W. M. MACFARLANE, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *James Mosely Raison*, states as follows:—I am Manager of M'Ilwraith and Street's wharf, Sydney; we have two weigh-bridges, one on each wharf, which we use daily; the weigh-bridge at M'Ilwraith's wharf is a 10-ton, and the one at Street's wharf is similar; they are public weigh-bridges, anyone can weigh over them on payment of a fee; I have been in charge of the wharf seven years, and the bridges were there when I came, Mr. Evans inspects and tests them about every three months; the last time but one that he came, he came on his own account, and brought a trolly with weights on it; he tested both bridges; I told him I would not pay him a fee; he said he did not want it; I pay about £2 2s. when I call upon him to have each weigh-bridge done; I do not think I ever paid him more than £2 2s. for each bridge every year, that is about the average; if the weights for testing are brought to me, I have to send them on to the next weigh-bridge to be tested; if the bridge is in proper order, it only takes a few minutes for the inspector to test them; about fifteen to twenty minutes each bridge; we have a weighing-machine, but never use it; the public have never complained of the bridges; I am very particular in the clerk I select to look after the weigh-bridge, and if any complaints are made against him, he knows he is liable to dismissal; I insist on the tare of a cart being taken for a cart, two or three times a day, and a ticket given each time, because the horse might be changed during the day, and this might make a difference of a  $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt.

*To Mr. Evans*: When you come in, you see that the beam balances, and that takes  $\frac{1}{4}$  hour, you then put the weights on and test the bridge, and it would then take at the outside about one hour and a half to test each bridge; I have no complaint to make against you; I consider you are a very just man; what I said before was that it would take about fifteen to twenty minutes to test without weights.

Taken at Sydney, this 2nd February, }  
1893, before,— }

J. M. RAISON,

Manager.

W. M. MACFARLANE, WILL. A. DIXON, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *James William Evans*, further states as follows:—In the Metropolitan District there are 51 weigh-bridges; in the year 1890 I examined 30, in the year 1891, 43, and in 1892, 39; there are 15 weigh-bridges which weigh exclusively for the public, for which a fee of £2 2s. is charged annually; for private bridges that do not weigh for the public I charged £1 1s., except in some instances; for those of Dearn's, in 1890, and Colonial Sugar Company's and Tooth's, I also receive a fee of £2 2s. for testing; in the year 1890 I received a total sum of £47 5s., in 1891, £72 9s., and in 1892, £61 19s., for testing weigh-bridges; it takes sometimes three-quarters of an hour and sometimes two hours for testing the bridges; I cannot say how many weighing-machines there are in my district, but in the year 1890 I examined 895, and in year 1891, 1,292, and in year 1892, 1,349; I charged 6d. per cwt. up to 11 cwt., and 6d. over, which was reckoned for booking and other expenses, and for anything over 11 cwt. to 20 cwt. I charged a fee of 5s. 6d. for each weighing-machine; I charged a minimum fee of 2s. 6d. for all machines under 5 cwt.; in 1890 I received £167 3s. 6d., in 1891, £254 8s. 6d., and in 1892, £258 9s., for testing weighing-machines; as a rule, to test a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton weighing-machine it would take from ten minutes to quarter of an hour; it is usual to take from ten minutes to quarter of an hour to test a weighing-machine whatever the size, this is after the machine is placed in the position for testing, as I superintend the placing in position, which takes about one half hour; approximately in the years 1890, 1891, and 1892, I inspected 60, 70, and 80 steelyards respectively; I received a fee of 2s. 6d. for examining each steelyard; the total amounts received by me for those years being £7 10s., £8 15s., and £10; to test a steelyard that is complete and correct it would take from ten minutes to a quarter of an hour, also if everything was ready for testing it; otherwise, when steelyards have to be tested four or five times, I only charge one fee; I cannot tell how many beam and counter scales I have examined during the three years, nor do I know what fees I received for them; I charge a fee of 6d. for testing each one; I cannot say whether each year the revenue I derived from this source amounted to £5 or £50; it would take from five minutes to quarter of an hour to test the beam and counter scales; if a man brought beam and counter scales to me I would test them and charge the ordinary fee; I was in the habit of charging travelling expenses in cases where circumstances did not prevent people bringing them to me; when I have visited places for purposes of inspection I have charged a fee when a scalemaker had to take me in his own conveyance, because it was taking me away from my proper function and the public had to wait till I came back; this was to discourage people from taking me from my office, as I have stated hours for being in the office, and this is the time that scalemakers come and insist on my going to their premises; I have not been in the habit

habit of selling scale-makers approval tickets at 3d. or 6d. each for placing on scales; I have heard that Messrs. J. Wedderburn, R. Wedderburn, and Mr. Harper have stated that I do this, but my assistant in the office has been used as a "cats paw," he believed that I saw the scales on which the tickets were to be placed; if one of these witnesses stated he purchased these tickets from me without my having seen the machines on which they were to be placed, it is incorrect, I never sold the tickets myself; the fee of 3d. or 6d. is for the inspection, and the ticket is to show that the machine has been inspected and tested; these tickets have printed on them my signature, and they are numbered, and I give numbers of these to my assistant for him to place on scales if they were correct; I authorised him to charge a fee of 6d. when he put the tickets on the scales; I never inquired further about the matter; up to last July I do not know how much I received for these tickets; the only way I could tell how many tickets I had printed would be to get it from the printer; it never struck me that this was a very loose way of doing things, and, as a matter of fact, some of these tickets might have been distributed and placed on scales I have not seen; I am not in the habit of selling verification tickets at a charge of 6d. each, but by special arrangement with Mr. Robert Wedderburn, I gave him these certificates after my inspection, at his request, to show his customers, and I charged him a fee of 3d. each for them; I charged the 3d. for the cost of printing and the extra expense and trouble I was unnecessarily put to; I only issued these tickets when Mr. Robert Wedderburn requested them; I do not know what the cost of printing these tickets would be; I believe I had authority to make these charges by the 8th, 9th, 16th and 17th sections of the Act in conjunction with the Second Schedule to the Act, and I had valuable opinions about this point; I never asked the Stipendiary Magistrates who appointed me, or the Minister of Justice what instructions were to be given to me with regard to this matter; I have sued people for fees for verifying weighing-machines, and have obtained a verdict, but no further action was taken in a higher court; this was only the one case in which I sued, and it was some four or five years ago; it never struck me that it was not a fair thing to charge 6d. per cwt. for testing weighing-machines, or £1 1s. and £2 2s. for weigh-bridges; I have never noticed the scales of fees charged for testing weighing-machines, &c., under the English Act of 1889; I would be surprised to learn that under that Act the fee for testing a weighing instrument of 10 tons and over is only 10s., and for a 1 cwt. machine and above 56 lb. the charge for testing is 1s.; the prices I have been charging are considerably lower than those in Melbourne, the difference is that I retain fees for my own use, and the inspector in Melbourne does not; in Melbourne the prices are for examining and comparing balances, beams, steelyards, and other weighing-machines, including stamping when necessary, for each cwt. up to 10 cwt. the fee is 9d., for each additional cwt. over that 6d.; for examining and comparing any weighing-machine on the premises of the owner, for each cwt. the fee is 1s.; slip weights are only of value to the machine to which they belong, and are not variable; those of one machine might not be suitable to another; the machines are only a medium by which the values of the slip weights are established, and are not charged for; in 1890 I estimate that I received for examining, comparing, and stamping weights and measures £32 10s., in 1891 £58 10s., and in 1892 about £78; I based the 1890 calculation on the average takings of 12s. 6d. per week, and the 1891 and 1892 returns I based the calculations of last six months of 1892, a record of which I kept; I then reduced the 1891 return, as I know the work had considerably increased in 1892, but till six months ago I never kept a record of this; I think it would have been practicable to do this, as I was asked for a record in 1890, but I had not the means of doing so; in 1890 I received £47 as half fines, in 1891 £137 2s. 6d., and 1892 I think £68 15s. in cases of conviction; I had a salary in connection with the lodge I belong to; I had a private income from other sources of between £40 and £50 per year, but in middle of 1891 I relinquished the offices from which I was receiving this income; only £25 a year of this was certain, the remainder I received at the discretion of my superiors; I bank at Bathurst-street branch of Bank of New South Wales, and nowhere else; I pay all the moneys I receive into the Bank except some small amounts for petty cash; of all the moneys I receive not more than £15 per year is not paid to my credit in the Bank; I have a Bank pass-book, and it shows that a sum of £1,347 6s. was paid in to my credit in the year 1890, and this includes the sum of £601 8s. 6d. fees and salary as Inspector of Weights and Measures; in 1891 I paid in £1,360 2s. 2d. to my credit in my Bank; this includes £831 5s. as fees, half-fines, and salary; in 1892 I paid in £989 4s. 9d., which includes £777 3s. as fees, half-fines, and salary; the sum of £745 17s. 6d., difference between amounts paid to my credit in 1890 and £601 18s. 6d. salary fees and half-fines, represents £25 salary from my lodge; exchange cheques and lodge cheques passed through my account, as I had the disbursement of funds in connection therewith; the 1891 difference was caused in the same manner; and the sum of £212 1s. 9d., being difference between £989 4s. 9d. paid to my credit in 1892, and £777 3s. as half-fines, fees, &c., was made up by exchange cheques and accommodation to friends; my expenses for assistance and a horse and buggy, &c., and for matters in connection with cases, amounted to about £400 per year; in addition to this, my legal expenses cost me personally from £15 to £20 per year; printing must cost £15 to £20 per year; when I was first appointed I received a salary of £200 per year, and from March, 1885, I was allowed to live in the same house I am in at present; the first two or three years I was charged about £70 a year by the Government for rent, but on consideration of my having to take care of valuable implements in the office and keeping it in order, I was allowed to live in the office rent free; in this house there are three attic rooms upstairs and four rooms and an ante-room on the ground floor; there are also a kitchen and two small rooms, one at each end of the verandah; I use two rooms directly, and I have a private one also as private office; I use the front room for keeping any instruments, the other room I use as an office, and the ante-room is a private office, and the rest of the rooms I occupy; my salary was raised in 1888, I think, to £300 per year on my own repeated representations to the Minister of Justice that I could not afford to keep assistance and go on as I had been doing; I am allowed gas light by the Government but not fuel; the gas would be worth £8 per year, I burn gas in my office a great deal at night to attend to my business; I took receipts from books but the butts of these books will not give any definite information; the words on the bottom of some certificates "This certificate expires from twelve months from the date of issue," the certificate acted as a guarantee for a machine for twelve months provided it was not tampered with and I would not be responsible after twelve months; I issued these notices on my own responsibility; I had no authority; I issued general notices giving the public instructions how to act when machines, &c., were to be tested and giving names of all scalemakers; I have regulated weights and slip weights in my office by adding to or taking from them pieces of lead, this would only occur when a weight would need some slight correction; I made no charge for doing this, but I told persons whose weights I regulated in this way that they could give something to the hospital-box  
in



in my office; the box is in charge of some official of the hospital, and he clears it out at intervals; I believe the 13th section of the Act gives me authority to add to, or take from, weights pieces of lead where the machine is otherwise in good order; I have declined on occasion to go to scalemaker's shops when money has been due by them to me until the money was paid; the letter written by Messrs. Williamson and Williamson to S. Harper was not written by my instructions but by my consent, Mr. Williamson told me Mr. Harper had suggested to him the advisability of writing this letter; the weights for testing weigh-bridges are taken to them by the scalemaker or owner of the bridge, but at times when I go to make tests I have the weights carted down to the weigh-bridge at my own expense; I do not give a certificate for machines to be used only for coal; I sometimes seize weights, measures, &c., weighing-machines, I smash some up, send others to the foundry, and if they are fit to be repaired I send them back to the owners through a scalemaker; when weights, scales, and weighing-machines are brought in and found incorrect, I have charged a fee of half the Schedule fee, that is, when the machines are very dirty and the owner insists on them being tested, when the machines are brought back corrected I charge the full fee; for testing weighing-machines on owners' premises I have not charged above the Schedule rate; I gave a list of my Schedule fees to J. Wedderburn, he told me he wanted to show his customers the legal fee; I gave the lists [*Exhibit X*] to J. Wedderburn; there is nothing in the Act authorising a maximum and minimum charge for testing weighing-machines, but it was a matter of arrangement with the scalemakers and the office in order to simplify matters and to make a regular code of charges; I do not consider carting weighing-machines to and from my office is likely to damage them, and as a matter of expediency it is better that they should be brought to the office than to be examined where they are used; it would be the most unsatisfactory and unreasonable system that could be practised; there are greater facilities for examining and observing errors in these machines at the Inspector's office; I have never sold weighing-machines or scales; the Globe weights, I sold to Robert Wedderburn for standards, and he uses them for that purpose now; I had to purchase 3½ tons of test 56-lb. weights myself; when I got notice of the standard weights of this description having been shipped in England I sold a lot for ballast to Buzacott and Armstrong, others to scalemakers, as I did not want them when I got the proper standard weights; the standard weights were the Government weights; beyond this I have never sold scales, weights, or weighing-machines to anyone; the Globe weights were brought to my office for purpose of stamping; I did not like to stamp them as they were so like the standards; he said if I would give him some others for them he would give them to me; I gave him 25s. for these weights and Wedderburn got the weights for the same money; I stamped them; I believe that any competent person deputed by me can stamp and compare weights, scales, &c.; my assistant has only the authority given by me for stamping and comparing weights and measures; since this Board was appointed I have obtained authority from Mr. Delohery, S.M., for my assistant, Patterson, to act in my place; he also had authority to act when I was in Melbourne from a Stipendiary Magistrate, but there is nothing in writing about it this time; there is one portable balance at the Treasury, but I have never used it for comparing weights with standards, because it is so rusty and dirty; when I have compared weights, &c., there, I have taken down my best portable balance for the purpose of testing the weights. The weights at the Treasury are not carefully preserved; these standard weights have very primitive arrangements for their keep, the cases in which they are kept are not as suitable as they ought to be for so important an article; the cases should be air-tight, and the weights should be well padded with chamois leather; the standard yard measure of length is a very old one; the statements of the amounts given by R. Wedderburn, J. Wedderburn, and Mr. Bowrey are correct I believe; the lad who broke J. Wedderburn's slip weight was not competent; he had no right to do it, and he has since been parted with; there has been no open ill-feeling between myself and the scalemakers in Sydney, but I consider it has been exhibited in a marked way by some of them during this inquiry; I consider that under the Bread Act fine as it is at present fixed is the best preventive against fraud; the classes of bread and the powers of the inspector want to be strictly defined; I have at present a Pooley's 8-cwt. platform machine in my office; it was lent to me some years ago by Pooley's agent, Mr. Osborne, to do some work, and it has since been left at my office at his request; I will consult the present agent of Pooley as to its disposal; I have a Fairbanks personal machine in my office, but it belongs to Mr. Fairbanks, and will be handed over to him when he returns to Sydney; I have not received a bicycle from W. and T. Avery's firm as a present for my son; I purchased it through Avery; I have not invited a Mr. Cullen to my office to buy scales, nor have I sold them to him, but a set of Union scales was sold to him at my office by the owner, who was in no way connected with me; I do not consider the price at which it was sold above its value; I have had, I think, four different assistants in last three years; I use "O. S." stamps for issuing notices, &c., by consent of the Department of Justice; I have heard of unqualified scale-makers going round the country and levying blackmail on tradesmen; I know Baskerville only by seeing him in connection with summons I issued against him; I went to Thomas Stewart's place and said a 14-lb. weight and a 28-lb. weight and a 600 cwt. weighing-machine were incorrect; Patterson was with me; I called him to bring in some weighing appliances; I brought these in myself; I asked Patterson for my 28-lb. weight; he said he left it behind; I said "Give me the other set that will make 28lb."; I tested the machine, and, as a result, I took away the 14-lb. and 28-lb. weights; I summoned Mr. Stewart; I went to court on Thursday; the case was heard *ex parte*, and a fine was inflicted of 60s. and 5s. 6d. costs; next morning the Assistant C.P.S. at Redfern telephoned to me that the case of Stewart's was cancelled, as there was insufficient service; I went to Stewart's store on the Friday and asked Baskerville for Stewart's private address; I did not say to him that if a fine of 40s. was not paid a warrant would be issued for recovery of the same; I did not state to him that I was not at the court on Thursday when the case was heard, and did not say I only had just heard that the case had been dismissed; I did not say the weights were not at the court on the Thursday or Friday; I did not tell him that he had better pay the 40s. to save a second exposure; the conversation, Baskerville says, took place between us, I deny, totally, although it was corroborated by Messrs. Price and Hill; they were in the building at the time, but I don't know where; I was standing on the threshold of the front door; Patterson was outside in the buggy with the horse about from 5 to 10 yards down the street; he could not have heard the conversation that took place between Baskerville and myself; I never saw Hill before that occasion; I had seen Price; beyond this one occasion I never had any dispute with any one of these parties; when I asked Baskerville for Mr. Stewart's private address he asked me what did I want it for; I told him I would have to issue a fresh summons; he said "You have no need to do that unless you like; the summons was quashed and let it stop";

stop"; I said my instructions were different—that I was a servant of the court, and had to do what I was told; he said, "I suppose you want a Christmas box, and are hungry after the fines"; he made use of some more insulting remarks; I said I wanted Mr. Stewart's name and address, and I might take his as well; I told him he was very insulting, and I left; I was in the place about seven minutes.

Taken at Sydney, this 2nd day of }  
February, 1893, before,— }

JAS. W. EVANS.

W. M. MACFARLANE, WILL. A. DIXON, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *James Williams Evans* (further) states as follows:—Sometime in 1888 Lees had been compiling a book for me and after he had finished it I accused him of giving improper information to the scale-makers, which he denied, and I told him to go; he has not assisted me from that time until the present inquiry, I think; he is a very distant connection of mine, but I don't take any interest in him; I never handled or sold verification tickets; the entry in book marked "2A," produced, viz.:—"7 tickets at 3s. 6d.," is in my handwriting; I did not sell these tickets, the entry is simply a copy from the assistants' day book; I consider that the Act does not make it compulsory in me to examine beam or counter scales, but I do so when I am requested by the owners, and consider I am entitled to a fee for examining, &c.

Taken at Sydney, this 3rd day of }  
February, 1893, before,— }

JAS. W. EVANS.

W. M. MACFARLANE, WILL. A. DIXON, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *Armine Lees*, states as follows:—I am a teacher, but at present out of employment, and reside at 64, Burlinson-street, Ultimo; I see book marked "H"; about end of 1888 or beginning of 1889 I compiled a book for Mr. Evans from butts of certificates showing the weighing-machines which had been tested, the butts of certificates were each marked with the name of scale-maker through whom the machine came in; at request of R. Wedderburn I supplied him with list of the machines up to that date which were marked with Wedderburn's name; I supplied each of the other scale-makers with a similar list; I received payment for my services from them but cannot say how much; Mr. Evans did not know of this at the time that I had supplied these lists; shortly after I supplied the lists R. Wedderburn asked me to supply him with list of other machines in the book; I declined to do so; I spoke to Mr. Evans about the matter; he was very angry about it and we had a quarrel; I have done no work for him since till the present time; the lists in question were given to scale-makers because they appeared to have kept no record of the machines they had tested; at the time I speak of I was employed off and on for six months; I had nothing to do with the practical work of the office.

*To Mr. Evans:* You accused me of divulging the secrets of the office at the time we had the row.

Taken at Sydney, this 3rd day of }  
February, 1893, before,— }

ARMINE LEES.

W. M. MACFARLANE, WILL. A. DIXON, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *William Joseph Camphin*, states as follows:—I am Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions at Redfern; I remember that on 8th December last a case was tried at Redfern Police Court against Thomas Stewart for breach of Weights and Measures Act; on this day Mr. T. Stewart was summoned by Mr. Evans for breach of Weights and Measures Act; the defendant did not appear; the case was heard *ex parte* and defendant fined by Mr. Delohery, S.M., £3, with 5s. 6d. costs, &c.; after Mr. Evans had left the court some time, I noticed that proof of service stated that summons had been left at defendant's shop, and I pointed out to Mr. Delohery that service was bad; he then cancelled the conviction and had the papers marked insufficient service of summons; he directed me to inform Mr. Evans of these facts; I telephoned to Mr. Evans personally next morning; I believe on Thursday afternoon some person came in and said he was in Mr. Stewart's employ and wanted to pay the fine; I told him the conviction had been cancelled and I could not take the fine.

*To Mr. Evans:* You were present at court on the Thursday; I told you through the telephone it would be necessary to get Mr. Stewart's private address and summon him again; Mr. Stewart was convicted for this offence on 15th December, 1892, by Captain Fisher, and fined 20s. and costs 5s. 6d., or seven days, after pleading guilty; in the first case when you gave evidence you did not show any animosity towards defendant; my impression is that it was on Thursday afternoon that the person came to pay the fine.

Taken at Sydney, this 3rd day of }  
February, 1893, before,— }

W. J. CAMPHIN.

W. M. MACFARLANE, WILL. A. DIXON, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *Duncan Mearns Maitland*, states as follows:—I am a surveyor in charge of city surveys under Lands Department, Sydney; I have heard the evidence given by Mr. Knibbs read over, and it appears to me perfectly correct; the Lands Department are now laying down a 66 feet and 100 feet standard for testing surveyor's chains in one of the corridors of the new part of the Lands Office in order to secure protection from the weather and as even a temperature as possible; it is proposed to lay the Standard down in terms of Geodetic Bar Ordinance No. 4; until that is done, we cannot give an absolute standard for Government surveys in the country, but we give the closest possible approximations to surveyors in charge of districts by forwarding steel bands, giving a certain temperature and tension which are standard, applying a "Constant" for correction at the Observatory Standard; when our standard is fixed, it can be used for testing by any surveyors, private or Government.

Taken at Sydney, this 3rd day of }  
February, 1893, before,— }

D. M. MAITLAND.

W. M. MACFARLANE, WILL. A. DIXON, N. LARKIN.

This

This deponent, *Thomas Michael Williamson*, states as follows:—I am a solicitor of Supreme Court, practising in Sydney; I remember our firm writing a letter to Mr. S. Harper about a debt of £15 10s., due by Edward Cook to Mr. Evans; the letter was originally written under Harper's instructions; I have been legal adviser to Mr. Harper for a number of years; he saw me and mentioned he was purchasing from Mr. Cook the scale-maker's business for his son, Percy Harper, and Mr. Cable; a deposit had been paid under the contract, and before Mr. Harper paid the balance he desired to know could he compel Mr. Cook to pay the fees due to Mr. Evans; I told him that if the contract was to the effect as stated, Cook was to pay all liabilities in connection with the business—that he could deduct it from the purchase money or compel Cook to pay it before the completion of the contract; Harper then said, in order to prevent any dispute with regard to exact amount owing to Mr. Evans, he would suggest my writing a letter on behalf of Mr. Evans to himself, and demanding the amount due; I subsequently saw Mr. Evans, told him what had transpired, and with his permission I wrote the letter; Mr. Harper said he did not want any unfriendliness between Mr. Evans and his son, and the whole letter was written with concurrence of Mr. Harper and Mr. Evans; my firm are solicitors to Mr. Evans.

*To Mr. Evans*: You have been in frequent consultation with me about matters in connection with working of Weights and Measures Act, and I have on several occasions obtained counsel for you; it has been in every instance my custom to charge you the full amount of usual fees; your legal expenses that have been paid to me average about £20 or £30, with exception of one year, when they were £70 to £80; I think you have been exceedingly cautious in the way in which you administered the working of the Act; as mayor and alderman of municipalities of about fifteen years, I think it would be very injudicious to have the working of Weights and Measures Act connected at all with the Municipal Council; I consider that the present system of working the Act should prevail, with exception that there should be more inspectors; the inspector should be directly responsible to the Bench.

Taken at Sydney, this 3rd day of }  
February, 1893, before,— }

THOS. M. WILLIAMSON.

W. M. MACFARLANE, WILL. A. DIXON, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *Edward Moore*, states as follows:—I am an assistant in employ of C. C. Cullen provision merchant, Market and George Streets, Sydney; I remember about September last Mr. Cullen purchasing counter scales from Mr. Evans; I was in the shop one day Mr. Evans came round inspecting; Mr. Cullen asked him had he scales for sale; Mr. Evans said he had some scales to suit him, and said the price would be £2 2s.; Cullen said, "That's all right, that will do"; a day or two afterwards, on 18th October, I went to Evans' office to pay a sum of about £1 2s. due as balance on some scales; I saw Mr. Evans; he called an assistant; told him to take the money and give me a receipt for £2 2s.; the receipt I received I now produce [*Exhibit 2b*]; it was signed by the assistant Blakeney; the scales were never taken away by us from Evans' office, and sometime about two months after Mr. Cullen sold same scales to Mr. Anderson for the sum of £1 5s. for which I gave him a receipt, and an order to take away the scales from Mr. Evans' office.

*To Mr. Evans*: When you came to inspect some of the weights some were light and you seized them and the steelyards; it was when you were testing the weights on your own machine that Mr. Cullen asked you about the scales; Mr. Cullen asked you where he would get weights if you took the light weights away; you said at Lassetters', and Mr. Cullen got them there; Lassetters is the cheapest place and the weights are stamped; Mr. Cullen was summoned and fined for these weights; it was between the time Mr. Evans came to the place and the time he went to court that I paid the money.

Taken at Sydney, this 3rd day of }  
February, 1893, before,— }

EDWARD MOORE.

W. M. MACFARLANE, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *Jabez Wedderburn*, states as follows:—I am in employ of J. Wedderburn, scale-maker, and am his nephew; I have frequently purchased at Mr. Evans' office from Mr. Evans himself, and from the assistant, in Mr. Evans' presence, verification tickets—half a dozen at a time—for beam and counter scales for Mr. J. Wedderburn; frequently we have had the dates left blank on these certificates, so that we could date them when placing them on machines, and I have frequently, and it was the rule to place these tickets on machines without Mr. Evans or his assistant having seen the machine, as it was a great saving of time to Mr. Evans; about two or three weeks before Christmas I was in the office; Mr. Harper, of Cable and Harper, was there; I saw him ask Mr. Evans for verification tickets, and Mr. Evans gave them to him, and he took them away; Patterson has often stated to me that he does not get more than 15s. or £1 a week from Mr. Evans, with his keep.

Taken at Sydney, this 3rd day of }  
February, 1893, before,— }

JABEZ WEDDERBURN.

W. M. MACFARLANE, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *James Patterson*, states as follows:—I am assistant and driver to Mr. Evans, and live with Mr. Evans; I am his nephew; I have been with him since he has been Inspector, with exception of twice; once I was twelve months away, and a second time three months; I have been continually with him for last four years, with exception of a day or two at a time; in last four years and a half I have been every week getting £2 5s. in cash, and get 1s. or 2s. 6d. from him occasionally, and in addition to that I receive my board and lodging; my duties are to clean the office up, and attend to Mr. Evans; I help him with big weighing-machines in the office; I test weights and scales with the standards, and stamp them; when Mr. Evans is not there I test the weighing-machines, but do not verify them; I call Mr. Evans' attention to them when he comes in; he gives the tickets for them; I never give tickets for weighing-machines; I know what approval tickets are; I know nothing of the sale of them; I don't sell them; I never saw Mr. Evans sell approval tickets to scale-makers; I know nothing whatever of them; I have sold big weighing-machines; I buy machines cheap, and sell them again at a good profit;

I have sold machines out of the office; I have sold four or five; I sold one to Cable; it was a small platform machine; I sold two platform machines to J. Wedderburn; I can't remember the persons I sold the others to; I know Jabez Wedderburn; I told him I was getting £1 per week when I first went to Mr. Evans; I have not often told Jabez Wedderburn I was getting 15s. per week; when I a second time left Mr. Evans we had a row over my buying a weighing-machine; he did not want me to bring it to the office, and I saw no harm in it; the first time I left I was not satisfied with the wages.

*To Mr. Evans:* I was not correct in saying I got £2 5s. a week, with board and lodging; I get 25s. a week, and reckon my board and lodging £1 per week; the Cotton machine I sold to Robert Wedderburn about two years ago; I got 35s. for it; Mr. Evans had nothing to do with it; if I bought a machine in this way you would never see it; I used to bring the machines down to the stable; you had nothing to do with the machines I sold to James Wedderburn; I got into a row with you over this, because you did not like me to do anything like buying and selling machines; you had nothing to do directly or indirectly with the machines I sold to Cable; I bought the machine from a man named Stehr, at Glebe, and paid a van to take it to the stable; you knew nothing of it till I sold it to Cable; when you were in the markets you had a few weights for testing; I can't recollect what quantity of 56-lb. weights you bought; I think it was 3 or 4 tons; you used these weights for testing machines; when the Government standards came out you sold the best of your own weights to scale-makers, some also to Morris to be melted down; others were sold for ballast; when you were in Melbourne, and on each occasion I was acting for you, I had authority from the magistrates.

*To Mr. Larkin:* I managed the business when Mr. Evans was not there; I never saw or handled the approval tickets; I tested and verified weighing-machines while Mr. Evans was away, but not while he was present.

Taken at Sydney, this 3rd day of }  
February, 1893, before,— }

JAMES PATTERSON.

W. M. MACFARLANE, WILL. A. DIXON, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *Michael Gleeson*, states as follows:—I am in employ of James Wedderburn, scale-maker, Liverpool-street, Sydney; I have been with him about four years; I know what "approval" tickets are; I have purchased some on several occasions; I bought these tickets from Mr. Evans himself; I got them, but Wedderburn paid 6d. each for them; I took them away and put them on scales that Mr. Evans has not examined; I bought them two, three, and four at a time, some were Imperial, and others beam scale tickets; I also purchased tickets for putting on coal scales, at 1s. each, that Mr. Evans had not seen; Mr. Wedderburn always paid for them; I had got tickets for pasting on platform machines; I have taken them down to the shop; Mr. Evans first came down and adjusted platform machines with our weights, then I would go up for the tickets.

Taken at Sydney, this 3rd day of }  
February, 1893, before,— }

M. GLEESON.

W. M. MACFARLANE, WILL. A. DIXON, N. LARKIN.

This deponent, *Charles Blakeney*, states as follows:—I am a clerk to Mr. Evans, and have been with him about a year and three weeks; I was 21 last November; I test and stamp only weights and measures; sometimes I complete the test and stamp them without Mr. Evans seeing them before they go away; I know what approval tickets are; Mr. Evans has charge of them; scale-makers generally get them from me, at other times from Mr. Evans; he gives me fifty at a time, and they are numbered so that he can tell how many are used; the scale-makers generally come up, get the tickets, and take them away; no one else but Mr. Evans and myself has anything to do with the tickets; I generally make out certificates for platform scales; when the approval tickets are purchased from us the date is always on them; when verification tickets are made out the butts, which are a *fac simile* of the tickets, are kept, but after they have been entered in the books the butts are destroyed; when we get a fee for stamping weights and measures we do not give a receipt, but enter the items in a day-book; this was done till six months ago; before that they were entered on slips of paper and no entry was made; when the scale-makers come up they simply say they want some tickets; if Mr. Evans was not there they would not say he sent them; when the people came up and asked for these tickets I would give them, because I thought Mr. Evans had seen the machines, &c., for which the tickets were required; I always deposit the money at Bathurst-street Branch of Bank of New South Wales; the tickets refer to the tickets for small counter scales and not platform machines, with one exception; I remember some time in October Mr. Cullen buying a set of Union scales at Mr. Evans' office; the machine was in the office when I went there; I received the money for it and paid it in with my cash; I gave receipt produced for the money I received; the machine, after being bought, was left at the office, and might be there now; when Cullen came in Mr. Evans was not there; he came in first and paid a deposit when Mr. Evans was there, and told me how much to take; Cullen paid the balance and Mr. Evans was not present; I don't know a man named Edward Moore; he paid no money in connection with the machine Cullen bought.

*To Mr. Evans:* If the weights and measures were grossly incorrect, I would send them back; if only slightly incorrect, I would keep them for you; the Union scales, you said, belonged to some other gentleman.

Taken at Sydney, this 3rd day of }  
February, 1893, before,— }

C. W. BLAKENEY.

W. M. MACFARLANE, WILL. A. DIXON.

## [Exhibit A.]

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 25 February, 1891.

I HAVE this day tested a 1½-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of City Catering Co., of Pitt-street, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. 6d. \*JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

## [Exhibit B.]

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 24 April, 1890.

I HAVE this day tested a 2-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Harper, of Bathurst-street, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. 6d. \*JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

## [Exhibit C.]

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 25 February, 1891.

I HAVE this day tested a 5-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Dillon Burrows, of Kent-street, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 3s. \*JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 30 July, 1891.

I HAVE this day tested a 4-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Williams, of Ashfield, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. 6d. \*JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 28 July, 1891.

I HAVE this day tested a 6-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. M'Gee, of Hay and George Streets, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 3s. 6d. \*JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 28 July, 1891.

I HAVE this day tested a 400-lb. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Nash, of Paddington, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. 6d. \*JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street, East, Sydney, 29 September, 1891.

I HAVE this day tested a 2¼-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. J. F. Barrett, of 28, Erskine-street, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. 6d. \*JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 24 April, 1890.

I HAVE this day tested a 4-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Gunsler, of Pitt-street, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. 6d. \*JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 6 May, 1890.

I HAVE this day tested a 4-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Messrs. Little &amp; Co., of Sussex-street, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. 6d. \*JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 6 May, 1890.

I HAVE this day tested a 6-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Boylson, of Callan Park, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 3s. 6d. \*JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 20 August, 1891.

I HAVE this day tested a 6-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. McKenimery, of Pymont Bridge Road, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 3s. 6d. \*JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 16 July, 1889.

I HAVE this day tested a 2-lb. (?) weighing-machine, the property of Mr. \_\_\_\_\_, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. 6d. \*JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 14 March, 1892.

I HAVE this day tested a 5-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Messrs. Parsons Bros., of Harbour-street, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 3s. \*JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 26 March, 1889.  
I HAVE this day tested a 4-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Perigo, of Bay-street, Ultimo, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 17 August, 1889.  
I HAVE this day tested a 5-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Dalton, of Marrickville, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 3s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110 Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 9 February, 1891.  
I HAVE this day tested a 6-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Messrs. Frazer & Co., of York-street, Sydney, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 3s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 3rd October, 1890.  
I HAVE this day tested a 5-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Messrs. McClelland and Roach, of George-street South, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 3s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

[Exhibit D.]

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 22 October, 1891.  
I HAVE this day tested a 6-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Edgington, of Sussex-street, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 3s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 9 May, 1891.  
I HAVE this day tested a 400-lb. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Maddocks, of Beattie-street, Balmain, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 11 June, 1890.  
I HAVE this day tested a 8-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Haigh, of Waverley, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 4s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 17 July, 1891.  
I HAVE this day tested a 4-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Densy, of Pitt-street, Redfern, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 26 June, 1890.  
I HAVE this day tested a 2-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, of George-street, City, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 18 June, 1890.  
I HAVE this day tested a 400-lb. weighing-machine, the property of the Argyle Bond, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 2 October, 1891.  
I HAVE this day tested a 400-lb. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Sutton, of Bourke-street, Surry Hills, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 22 October, 1891.  
I HAVE this day tested a 10-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Sydney S. S. C. Company, of Alexandria, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 5s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 23 February, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 6-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Huxley, of Macdonald Town, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 3s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 16 December, 1891.  
I HAVE this day tested a 700-lb. weighing-machine, the property of the Australian Bond, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 4s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 25 February, 1891.  
I HAVE this day tested a 5-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Mitchell, of Sussex-street, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 3s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights

\* This certificate terminates at twelve months from date of issue.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 24 April, 1891.  
I HAVE this day tested a 4-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Ferdiau West, of Balmain, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 24 April, 1891.  
I HAVE this day tested a 6-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of the Balmain Ferry Co., and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 3s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 17 September, 1891.  
I HAVE this day tested a 10-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Stewart, of Cowper-street, Waverley, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee 5s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 27 August, 1891.  
I HAVE this day tested a 244-lb. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Brodribb, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 17 September, 1891.  
I HAVE this day tested a 6-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Messrs. Halliday & Co., of Erskine-street, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 3s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 29 May, 1891.  
I HAVE this day tested a 6-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. S. P. Alvis, of Cootamundra, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 3s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 4 March, 1891.  
I HAVE this day tested a 5-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Messrs. A. Hordern & Sons, of Haymarket, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 3s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 24 April, 1891.  
I HAVE this day tested a 4-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Boylson, of Balmain, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 22 May, 1891.  
I HAVE this day tested a 400-lb. weighing-machine, the property of Messrs. Neale and Begg, of Engine-street, Sydney, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 10 April, 1891.  
I HAVE this day tested a 5-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Trades and Labour Council, of Co-operative Store, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 3s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 17 August, 1891.  
I HAVE this day tested a 6-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Worth Werren, of 41, Booth-street, Annandale, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 3s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 16 March, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 5-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Parson, of Harbour-street, and find the same to be correct.

A/c Bowrey Bros.  
Fee, 3s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 10 March, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 4-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Parsen, of Harbour-street, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 18 July, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 15-lb. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Robert Harper, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 1s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 7 July, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 2½-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Booth, of Market Wharf, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights

- Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 30 June, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 244-lb. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Jules Levy, and find the same to be correct.  
A/c R. Wedderburn. JAMES W. EVANS,  
Fee, 2s. \* Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.
- Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 10 June, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 3-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. W. Gill, of Ellensborough, and find the same to be correct.  
A/c R. Wedderburn. JAMES W. EVANS,  
Fee, 2s. \* Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.
- Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 16 March, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 4-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Parson, of Harbour-street, and find the same to be correct.  
A/c R. Wedderburn. JAMES W. EVANS,  
Fee, 2s. 6d. \* Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.
- Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 16 November, 1891.  
I HAVE this day tested a 4-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Elliott, of Prince-street, and find the same to be correct.  
A/c R. Wedderburn. JAMES W. EVANS,  
Fee, 2s. 6d. \* Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.
- Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 27 February, 1891.  
I HAVE this day tested a 244-lb. weighing-machine, the property of The Waltham Tea Company, of York-street, Sydney, and find the same to be correct.  
A/c R. Wedderburn. JAMES W. EVANS,  
Fee, 2s. 6d. \* Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.
- Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 7 March, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 5-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Parsons, of Darling Harbour, and find the same to be correct.  
A/c R. Wedderburn. JAMES W. EVANS,  
Fee, 3s. \* Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.
- Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 24 March, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 7-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Hall, of Sussex-street, and find the same to be correct.  
A/c R. Wedderburn. JAMES W. EVANS,  
Fee, 4s. \* Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.
- Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 14 January, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 4-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Hodson, of Seven Hills, and find the same to be correct.  
A/c R. Wedderburn. JAMES W. EVANS,  
Fee, 2s. 6d. \* Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.
- Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 21 August, 1891.  
I HAVE this day tested a 6-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. M'Kinnery, of Blackwattle Bay, and find the same to be correct.  
A/c R. Wedderburn. JAMES W. EVANS,  
Fee, 3s. 6d. \* Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.
- Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 24 April, 1890.  
I HAVE this day tested a 2-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Gunsler, of Pitt-street, and find the same to be correct.  
A/c R. Wedderburn. JAMES W. EVANS,  
Fee, 2s. 6d. \* Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.
- Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 17 March, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 4-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Parson Bros., of Harbour-street, and find the same to be correct.  
A/c R. Wedderburn. JAMES W. EVANS,  
Fee, 2s. 6d. \* Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.
- Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 6 November, 1891.  
I HAVE this day tested a 6-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of the Farmers' Association, of Sussex-street, and find the same to be correct.  
A/c R. Wedderburn. JAMES W. EVANS,  
Fee, 3s. 6d. \* Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.
- Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 26 March, 1889.  
I HAVE this day tested a 6-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Phillips, of Oxford-street, Darlinghurst, and find the same to be correct.  
A/c R. Wedderburn. JAMES W. EVANS,  
Fee, 3s. 6d. \* Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.
- Weights and Measures Office, 110 Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 5 August, 1891.  
I HAVE this day tested a 5-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. McClelland, of George-street, and find the same to be correct.  
A/c R. Wedderburn. JAMES W. EVANS,  
Fee, 3s. \* Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.
- Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 21 September, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 400-lb. steelyard, the property of Mr. Tancred, and find the same to be correct.  
A/c R. Wedderburn. JAMES W. EVANS,  
Fee, 2s. 6d. \* Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights



Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 18 April, 1889.  
I HAVE this day tested a 6-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Halliday, of Erskine-street, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 3s. 6d.

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

[Exhibit E.]

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, 23 April, 1892.

VERIFICATION Certificate issued to Mr. Hetchings, Five Dock :—

	£	s.	d.
Brass weights, 14 lb., one set .....	0	0	10
1 scales .....	0	0	6
Fee .....	0	0	3

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, 7 July, 1892.

VERIFICATION Certificate issued to Mr. Hudson, Ashfield :—

	£	s.	d.
Iron weights, one set .....	0	0	5
1 scales .....	0	0	6
Fee .....	0	0	3

A/c R. W. James.

0 1 2  
JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, 7 July, 1892.

VERIFICATION Certificate issued to Mr. M'Been, Pemell-street, Ashfield :—

	£	s.	d.
Brass weights, one set .....	0	0	10
1 scales .....	0	0	6
Fee .....	0	0	3

A/c R. Wedderburn.

0 2 7  
JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, 22 January, 1892.

VERIFICATION Certificate issued to Mr. Coombes, Albion-street, Surry Hills :—

	£	s.	d.
Iron weights, two sets .....	0	0	6
Brass weights, one set .....	0	0	4
3 pair scales .....	0	1	6
Fee .....	0	0	3

A/c R. Wedderburn.

0 2 7  
JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, 22 January, 1892.

VERIFICATION Certificate issued to Mr. Boole, Birchgrove Road :—

	£	s.	d.
Brass weights, two sets, 7 lb. ....	0	1	0
2 pair scales .....	0	1	0
Fee .....	0	0	3

A/c R. Wedderburn.

0 2 3  
JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, 6 August, 1891.

VERIFICATION Certificate issued to Mr. Cole, Enmore Road, Newtown :—

	£	s.	d.
1 scales, Imperial .....	0	0	6
Fee .....	0	0	3

A/c R. Wedderburn.

0 0 9  
JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, 10 June, 1892.

VERIFICATION Certificate issued to Mr. W. Gill, Ellensborough :—

	£	s.	d.
Iron weights, one set .....	0	0	3
Brass weights, two sets .....	0	0	9
3 scales .....	0	1	6
Fee .....	0	0	3

A/c R. Wedderburn.

0 2 9  
JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, 7 July, 1892.

VERIFICATION Certificate issued to Mr. Foley, Erskine-street :—

	£	s.	d.
Brass weights, three sets .....	0	1	0
3 scales .....	0	1	6
Fee .....	0	0	3

A/c R. Wedderburn.

0 2 9  
JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.  
Weights

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, 5 July, 1892.  
 VERIFICATION Certificate issued to Mr. Hodson, Summer Hill :—

	£	s.	d.
Iron weights, 7-lb. odd iron sets .....	0	0	5
Brass „ one 4-lb. set .....	0	0	10
Scales .....	0	2	6
Fee .....	0	0	3
			0 4 0

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, 29 September, 1890.  
 VERIFICATION Certificate issued to Mr. Kent, Enfield :—

	£	s.	d.
Brass weights, one set .....	0	0	6
1 scales .....	0	0	6
Fee .....	0	0	3

A/c R. Wedderburn.

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, 21 September, 1892.  
 VERIFICATION Certificate issued to Mr. Phillips, Gipps-street :—

	£	s.	d.
Iron weights, one set, 14 lb. ....	0	0	6
1 scales .....	0	0	6
Fee .....	0	0	3

A/c R. W. (?)

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, 6 September, 1892.  
 VERIFICATION Certificate issued to Messrs. Perridge and Clark, Oxford-street, Waverley :—

	£	s.	d.
Iron weights, one 14-lb. set .....	0	0	6
1 scales .....	0	0	6
Fee .....	0	0	3

A/c R. Wedderburn.

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, 1 April, 1892.  
 VERIFICATION Certificate issued to Mr. Carlton, Oxford-street :—

	£	s.	d.
Iron weights .....	0	0	3
China weights .....	0	0	3
Scales .....	0	1	0
Fee .....	0	0	3

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, 20 August, 1891.  
 VERIFICATION Certificate issued to Mr. Hutton, Darling-street, Balmain :—

	£	s.	d.
Iron weights, three sets .....	—	—	—
4 pairs scales .....	—	—	—
Fee .....	0	0	3

A/c R. Wedderburn.

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, 2 October, 1891.  
 VERIFICATION Certificate issued to Mr. Pegg, Bowman-street, Pymont :—

	£	s.	d.
Iron weights, one set .....	—	—	—
1 pair scales .....	—	—	—
Fee .....	0	0	3

A/c R. Wedderburn.

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, 18 September, 1891.  
 VERIFICATION Certificate issued to Messrs. Trinnick & Co., Sussex-street :—

	£	s.	d.
7 iron weights .....	0	1	0
Dead weight scales .....	0	1	0
Fee .....	0	0	3

A/c R. Wedderburn.

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, 11 September, 1891.  
 VERIFICATION Certificate issued to Mr. Clack, Waverley :—

	£	s.	d.
Brass weights, 14-lb. set .....	0	0	4
1 pair scales, Imperial .....	0	0	6
Fee .....	0	0	3

A/c R. Wedderburn.

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, 11 September, 1891.  
 VERIFICATION Certificate issued to Mr. Kestle, Balmain :—

	£ s. d.
Brass weights, one 4-lb. set .....	0 0 4
1 pair scales .....	0 0 6
Fee .....	0 0 3

A/c R. Wedderburn. JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, 11 September, 1891.  
 VERIFICATION Certificate issued to Mr. Glover, Burwood :—

	£ s. d.
Iron weights, two 7-lb. sets .....	0 0 8
1 pair scales .....	0 0 6
Fee .....	0 0 3

A/c R. Wedderburn. JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, 18 September, 1891.  
 VERIFICATION Certificate issued to Mr. Stewart, Waverley :—

	£ s. d.
2 iron weights .....	0 0 6
1 pair coal scales .....	0 1 0
Fee .....	0 0 3

A/c R. Wedderburn. 0 1 9  
JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, 17 October, 1891.  
 VERIFICATION Certificate issued to Mr. Williams, Canterbury Road :—

	£ s. d.
1 pair scales .....	0 0 6
Fee .....	0 0 3

A/c R. Wedderburn. £0 0 9  
JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Office of Inspector of Weights and Measures, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 10 April, 1889.  
 CERTIFICATE 94 (16 Vic. No. 34), of examination and comparison, including stamping when necessary, for Mr. Bean and M'Phersel, Ashfield :—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brass weights.		
Half cwt., 56 lb. ....	0 0 9	
Quarter cwt., 28 lb. ....	0 0 6	
Stone of 14 lb. ....	0 0 4	
Weights under 14 lb. to 1 lb. inclusive.....	0 0 1	
Weights under 1 lb. ....	0 0 0½	
Set of weights of 1 lb. and under .....	0 0 2	
Set of weights of 14 lb. to ¼ lb. ....	0 0 9	0 0 9
Iron weights.		
Half cwt., 56 lb. ....	0 0 3	
Quarter cwt., 28 lb. ....	0 0 2	
Stone of 14 lb. ....	0 0 1	
Weights under 14 lb. ....	0 0 0½	
Set of weights of 1 lb. and under .....	0 0 2	
Set of weights of 4 lb. to ¼ oz. ....	0 0 3	
All weighing-machines up to 5 cwt. ....	0 2 6	
cwt. machine, at per cwt. ....	0 0 6	
If tested at owner's premises, each cwt. ....	0 1 0	
Steelyards, each .....	0 2 6	
Fee for registration, 3d. ....		0 0 3
		£0 1 0

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Office of Inspector of Weights and Measures, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 18 May, 1889.  
 CERTIFICATE 131 (16 Vic. No. 34), of examination and comparison, including stamping when necessary, for Mr. Tye, Enmore Road, Newtown :—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brass weights.		
Half cwt., 56 lb. ....	0 0 9	
Quarter cwt., 28 lb. ....	0 0 6	
Stone of 14 lb. ....	0 0 4	
Weights under 14 lb. to 1 lb. inclusive.....	0 0 1	
Weights under 1 lb. ....	0 0 0½	
Set of weights of 14 lb. and down.....	0 0 9	0 0 9
1 set of weights of 7 lb. to ¼ oz. ....	0 0 4	0 0 6
Iron weights.		
Half cwt., 56 lb. ....	0 0 3	
Quarter cwt., 28 lb. ....	0 0 2	
Stone of 14 lb. ....	0 0 1	
Weights under 14 lb. ....	0 0 0½	
Set of weights of 1 lb. and under .....	0 0 2	
Set of weights of 4 lb. to ¼ oz. ....	0 0 3	
All weighing-machines up to 5 cwt. ....	0 2 6	
cwt. machine, at per cwt. ....	0 0 6	
If tested at owner's premises, each cwt. ....	0 1 0	
Steelyards, each .....	0 2 6	
Fee for registration, 3d. ....		0 0 3
		£0 1 6

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

[Exhibit

[*Exhibit F.*]

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 16 August, 1892.

To Messrs. M'Clelland, Roach,—

Sir,—Please note that certificate of weighing-machine, 5 cwt., issued to you from this office 5th August, 1891, has expired. You are therefore requested to take immediate steps to secure the necessary renewal. Preliminary notice is not an essential.

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 12 January, 1892.

To Parsons Bros. and Company,—

Sirs,—Please note that certificate of weighing machines, 4, 4 cwt., issued to you from this office 24th February, 1890, has expired. You are therefore requested to take immediate steps to secure the necessary renewal. Preliminary notice is not an essential.

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector.

[*Exhibit G.*]

Office of Inspector of Weights and Measures, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 23 November, 1888.

## Special Notice.

To Barker &amp; Co.,—

Your immediate attention is directed to the weighing-machines, scales, and weights, and you are recommended to have them re-adjusted promptly, the Hyde machine especially.

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Inspector for the Metropolitan District.

[*Exhibit H.*]

Name.	Address.	Amount.	Cwt.	Last examined.
		£ s. d.		
Anderson and Foster .....	Sussex-street .....	.....	11	29 Jan., 1888
Anthony Hordern .....	George-street .....	.....	6	2 ,, 1888
Ashe .....	.....	.....	2	1 Aug., 1888
Anderson .....	.....	.....	244 lb.	29 Nov., 1887
Addis .....	Summer Hill .....	.....	6	3 ,, 1887
Armytage .....	Oxford-street .....	.....	4 & 244 lb.	14 Sept., 1888
Adams .....	Redfern .....	.....	6	18 Oct., 1886
Barker .....	Macquarie-place .....	.....	16	7 Dec., 1888
Brown & Co. ....	Iron Works, Pyrmont .....	.....	10	7 Nov., 1888
Bagley .....	Newtown .....	.....	244 lb.	26 Oct., 1888
Barden .....	Cook's River Road .....	.....	6	21 Sept., 1888
Bennett .....	Sussex-street .....	.....	10 & 5	14 ,, 1888
Burke .....	.....	.....	5	30 Aug., 1888
Bashan .....	Pitt-street North .....	.....	11	24 ,, 1888
Baird .....	.....	.....	3	9 ,, 1888
Butter Company .....	Alexandria .....	.....	11	4 July, 1888
Basset .....	Petersham .....	.....	4	8 June, 1888
Braham .....	Elizabeth-street .....	.....	5	23 May, 1888
Burns .....	.....	.....	5	10 ,, 1888
Briscoe, Drysdale .....	York-street .....	.....	General.	20 Apl., 1888
Blow and Melliday .....	199, Sussex-street .....	.....	8	29 Feb., 1888
Booth .....	Glebe-street .....	.....	4	13 Jan., 1888
Boylson .....	Sussex-street .....	.....	22	28 ,, 1887
Ball C. ....	Tempe .....	.....	8	5 July, 1886
Cole .....	Stanmore Road, Newtown..	.....	4	20 Sept., 1888
Creagh .....	Burwood .....	.....	8	12 ,, 1888
Cann .....	.....	.....	120 lb.	31 Aug., 1888
Coates .....	Waterloo .....	.....	6	1 ,, 1888
City and Suburban Coal Company .....	Darling Harbour .....	.....	10	8 June, 1888
Candle .....	North Willoughby .....	.....	4	17 Apl., 1888
Cranna .....	Clarence-street .....	.....	11	11 ,, 1888
Collins .....	Glebe .....	.....	5	15 Mar., 1888
Crane's Bond .....	.....	.....	24	29 Feb., 1888
Carey .....	Railway Bridge, George-st.	.....	240 lb.	1 Apl., 1887
Coats .....	.....	.....	6	23 Aug., 1887
Caring .....	George-street West .....	.....	4	5 Apl., 1887
Caragher Soap Co. ....	Annandale .....	.....	10	25 May, 1887
Cowan & Co. ....	Balmain .....	.....	4	30 Mar., 1886
Dorman .....	Engine-street .....	.....	10	29 Nov., 1888
Dykes .....	Sussex-street .....	.....	11	26 ,, 1888
Dangar, Gedye .....	Pitt-street .....	.....	11	14 ,, 1888
Dunn and West .....	Balmain .....	.....	5 & 7	26 Oct., 1888
Doherty .....	.....	.....	5	3 Aug., 1888
Dean .....	George-street South .....	.....	11	23 May, 1888
Dark .....	.....	.....	5	18 Apl., 1888
Dillon, Burrows .....	Kent-street .....	.....	5	13 Jan., 1888
Dunn and Service .....	William-street .....	.....	4	13 Dec., 1887
Docker .....	.....	.....	5	2 ,, 1887
Donald .....	.....	.....	4	7 July, 1887
Edginton .....	102, Sussex-street .....	.....	11	31 Oct., 1888
Evan R. ....	.....	.....	5	20 Mar., 1888
Edwards .....	Parramatta Road .....	.....	11	16 June, 1887
Flanagan .....	Engine-street .....	.....	8	31 Jan., 1888
Frazer .....	York-street .....	.....	General.	23 Dec., 1888
Farey .....	Harris-street .....	.....	4	8 ,, 1887
Foley .....	Erskine-street .....	.....	4	12 May, 1887
Forsyth .....	Kent-street .....	.....	11	10 ,, 1887
Frazer Martin .....	Sussex-street .....	0 5 0	10	17 Mar., 1887
Goodlet and Smith .....	Pyrmont .....	2 2 0	General.	14 Dec., 1888
Gorman .....	Balmain .....	0 5 6	11	15 Aug., 1888
Gardner .....	.....	3s. 6d., 5s. 6d.	6 & 10	10 ,, 1888
Goodin .....	.....	0 5 6	10	20 Apl., 1888

Name	Address	Amount	Cwt	Last examined
Gerrad Booth . .	Sussex-street	£ s d 3s 6d, 5s. 6d	General.	24 Feb, 1888
Godfrey	Soap Works, Clarence st	0 6 6	12	27 Jan, 1888
Geddes ..	George street	0 2 6	5	14 Dec, 1887
Gorman	Weston Road, Balman	0 3 6	6	24 Mar, 1887
Gas Co	Balman	0 10 6	22	3 Dec, 1886
Griffiths	O'Connell-street	0 5 6	11	28 Sept, 1886
Hudson	Pyrmont	0 10 6	22	14 Dec, 1888
Hunter River Co	Market Wharf	0 10 6	22	22 Nov, 1888
Hanna	Harris street	0 2 6	4	23 Oct, 1888
Harper	Bathurst street	2s. 6d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d.	400 lb, 200 lb, 600 lb.	23 ,, 1888
Hodgson	Summer Hill	0 2 6	4	24 Sept, 1888
Hooper, Richard	Manly	0 2 6	4	24 Aug, 1888
Halliday	Erskine street	3s. 6d, 2s 6d	6 & 5	8 Feb, 1888
Hyde	Balman	0 4 0	8	24 Jan, 1888
Hanna	Marion street	0 2 6	244 lb	6 ,, 1888
Howard Smith	King street	0 6 6	12	23 Oct, 1887
Hutchinson, A. W	Annandale	0 6 6	13	12 Nov, 1887
Hartley		0 5 6	11	19 Aug, 1887
Hudson	Ashfield	0 2 6	4	12 ,, 1887
Hyland		0 2 6	240 lb	27 June, 1887
Hall		0 3 6	6	29 Dec, 1886
Hunter River Co-op.		0 5 6	10	17 Sept, 1886
Ives	Argyle street	0 3 6	600 lb	30 Nov, 1888
Ivey	Sussex street	0 5 6	11	22 ,, 1888
Israel	Campbell street	0 2 6	4	11 Feb, 1887
Islay	Crystal street, Petersham	0 2 6	4	14 Dec, 1886
James	Harris street	0 2 6	3	5 Sept, 1888
Jennings	Summer Hill	2s 6d 5s 6d.	5 & 10	31 Aug, 1888
Jones	Marrickville	0 3 6	6	11 Sept, 1886
Joyce and Bell		0 4 0	8	12 Apl, 1886
Kon On Ling	380, Pitt street	0 3 6	6	7 Nov, 1888
Kernaghan	Oxford street, Paddington	5s 6d, 2s 6d	10 & 7	2 Feb, 1888
Kennard		0 2 6	4	21 Sept, 1887
Kelly Fountain		3s. 6d, 5s 6d.	6 & 10	24 June, 1887
Lahiff	North Willoughby	0 2 0	5	26 Oct, 1888
Lynch	Mortlake	0 2 6	4	26 Sept, 1888
Luker, Nicolle, & Co	Clarence street	0 4 0	8	11 May, 1888
Latcham	Petersham	0 3 6	6	11 Apl, 1888
Lane		0 2 6	200 lb	1 ,, 1887
Lackey J.	John street, Ashfield	0 5 6	11	1 ,, 1887
Mitchell		0 2 6	5	21 Dec, 1888
Miller J.	Clarence street	0 2 6	4	12 ,, 1888
Mitchell	Sussex street	0 5 6	11	2 Nov, 1888
Miller and Harrison		0 3 6	600 lb	23 Oct, 1888
Murphy ..	"	0 6 6	12	21 Aug, 1888
Mate	Clarence street	0 10 6	22	17 Aug, 1888
Mathews		0 2 6	5	18 July, 1888
Mitchell	Croydon	0 2 6	4	8 June, 1888
Morris, Fernie	Summer Hill	0 2 6	4	18 Apl, 1888
Milne	Sussex street	0 4 0	8	15 Dec, 1887
Milham	Kent street	0 2 6	4	2 ,, 1887
Meyerfeldt	Macquarie place	0 4 0	8	12 Nov, 1887
Moon	Botany	0 5 6	11	18 Sept, 1887
Murray	Castlereagh street	0 3 6	7	2 Aug, 1887
Mason	Sussex street	0 3 6	7	23 July, 1887
Mills ..	Croydon	0 5 6	11	22 June, 1887
Mayfield		0 4 0	8	23 Mar, 1887
Marshall	Ashfield	0 2 6	4	28 Oct, 1886
Macnamara	Darling Harbour	0 5 6	11	22 Apl, 1886
Malley	Sussex street	0 4 0	8	8 June, 1886
McMahon	Erskine street	0 2 6	400 lb	31 Oct, 1888
McClelland	George street	0 2 6	5	24 Aug, 1888
McFeel		0 5 6	10	1 June, 1888
McCrea M. ..	Sussex street	0 5 6	11	17 Dec, 1888
McGee	George street	0 3 6	7	2 ,, 1887
McRae	Parramatta Road, Leichhardt	0 5 6	11	19 Oct, 1887
McKinnon	Sussex street	0 2 6	5	23 ,, 1886
McLellan and Roach		0 3 6	6	13 ,, 1886
McKenzie	Grafton Wharf	0 5 6	10	6 Aug, 1886
McAulay	Circular Quay	0 10 6	22	13 May, 1886
Nelson and Hewlett	Sussex street	0 3 6	6	10 Nov, 1887
Nurse		0 4 0	8	28 July, 1887
Newby	Sussex street	0 3 6	6	29 June, 1887
N Z Shipping Company	"	0 6 6	14	5 Apl, 1887
National M. and A Company	"	0 4 0	8	19 ,, 1886
Nash		0 2 6	400 lb	24 Mar, 1886
Ostemeyer D	Sussex street South	0 10 6	30	13 Oct, 1888
O'Donnell	Burwood	0 3 6	6	6 Sept, 1888
O Neil	Campbell street	2s 6d, 3s. 6d	5 & 7	2 ,, 1887
Ostermeyer, Dewez		3s 6d, 5s 6d		23 July, 1887
Pont and Ross	Balman	0 2 6	4	30 Aug, 1888
Paul	Sussex street South	0 2 6	5	24 Apl, 1888
Perdriau & Co.	Erskine street	0 2 6	5	18 May, 1887
Rutherford	Liverpool Road, Burwood	2s 6d, 2s. 6d.	4 & 2	13 Sept, 1888
Ryan	Sussex street	4 0	8	14 Dec, 1887
Rowan	Upper William-street	2 6	4	8 ,, 1887
Rose Dawson		2 6	5	10 Oct, 1887
Rogers	Ashfield	2 6	5	23 July, 1887
Rutherford	Liverpool Road	2 6	4	9 ,, 1887

Name.	Address.	Amount.	Cwt.	Last examined.
Rush	Waverley	£ 0 2 6	5	18 June, 1887
Steadman		0 3 6	General.	3 Oct., 1888
Soutar and Martin	Jones-street	0 5 6	11	3 ,, 1888
Shaw		0 2 6	4	30 Aug., 1888
Soap Company	Camperdown	0 5 6	10	10 ,, 1888
Shooter	Annandale	0 5 0	9	29 Feb., 1888
Schmidt		0 3 0	6	10 Jan., 1888
Salmon		0 2 6	4	17 Dec., 1887
Scall		0 2 6	4	13 ,, 1887
Service & Co.	William-st., Woolloomooloo	0 4 0	7	8 ,, 1887
Scurran & Co.	Western Road	0 5 6	11	5 ,, 1887
Service	Randwick	0 5 6	10	25 Nov., 1887
Selwood		0 2 6	3	27 ,, 1887
Shadler	Hunter-street	2s. 6d., 2 6	6 & 3	27 Oct., 1887
Stewart	Ashfield	0 2 6	24	9 Sept., 1887
Stewart	Waverley	0 5 6	10	1 ,, 1887
Stuart	Pitt-street	0 2 6	5	8 ,, 1887
Shannon	Annandale	0 2 6	4	25 Aug., 1887
Smith	Campbell-street	0 2 6	5	18 Mar., 1887
Sydney Coal Co.		0 2 6	4	6 Jan., 1887
Sutherland, Son, & Co.	10, Margaret-street	0 4 0	8	6 July, 1886
Tennant		0 4 0	800 lb. and 22	7 Dec., 1888
Tracey		0 3 6	6	28 Sept., 1888
Tucker	George-street	0 5 6	11	3 Feb., 1888
Tulloch	Jones-street, Ultimo	0 10 6	40	27 Sept., 1887
Timmins	Waverley	0 4 0	8	11 July, 1887
Williams		0 4 0	8	17 Feb., 1888
Wingrove	110, Queen-st., Woollahra	0 2 6	4	31 Oct., 1888
Wilson		0 4 0	8	3 Aug., 1888
Wells	Sussex-street	4s. 0d., 2s. 6d	8 & 4	17 April, 1888
Wearne	Goulburn-street	0 5 6	10 & 11	29 Oct., 1887
Weekes and Backhouse	Druitt-street	0 2 6	4	16 June, 1887
Wilkinson	Redfern	0 2 6	4	9 Dec., 1886
West		0 6 6	15	17 Nov., 1886
Woods	Western Road, Balmain	0 2 6	5	26 Oct., 1886
White	Alexandria	0 2 6	3	22 ,, 1886
Whitehouse	Leichhardt	0 2 6	4	27 May, 1886

## [Exhibit K, Book.]

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
9th March, 1889, due	3 10 1	Brought forward	1 15 6
Cash	1 2 6	Halliday	0 3 6
	£2 7 6	Parker, 5s. 6d., 5s. 6d.	0 11 0
National	0 5 0	Stewart	0 5 6
Blow	0 5 0	Fuller's Bridge	2 2 0
Lees	0 10 0		
	£3 7 6	19th April, 1889	£4 17 6
16th March, 1889	£3 7 6	Dohorney, 3s.; Stewart, 5s. 6d.	0 8 6
Thomber, 4s. 6d.; Hinds, 2s. 6d.	0 7 0	Scully, 2s. 6d.; Phillips, 5s. 6d.	0 8 0
Bowes, 2s. 6d.; Langley, 4s. 6d.	0 7 0	Stamps, 5s.	0 5 0
Bayley, 5s. 6d.; Bubb, 5s.	0 10 6		
Stamps 3s., 2s.	0 5 0	27th April, 1889	£5 19 0
	£4 17 0		
Cash	2 0 0	By cash	2 0 0
	£2 17 0		2 0 0
23rd March, 1889	£2 17 0	Received	1 0 0
Jesson, 3s. 6d.; Hilton, 5s. 6d.	0 9 0		£5 0 0
Gas Company, 11s.; Perigo, 2s. 6d.	0 13 6		£0 19 0
Phillips, 3s. 6d.; Stamps, 9s.	0 12 6	Lahiff, 3s.; Collins, 2s. 6d.	0 5 6
	£4 12 0	Branley, 2s. 6d.; Briggs, 2s. 6d.	0 5 0
Cash	1 0 0	Perdriau, 3s.; Davis, 2s. 6d.	0 5 6
	£3 12 0	Parker, 3s. 6d.; Betez, 5s.	0 8 6
30th March, 1889, due	£3 12 0	Steelyards, 2s. 6d.; Stamps, 4s.	0 6 6
Phillips, 3s.; Owens, 4s. 6d.	0 7 6		
Williams, 2s. 6d.; White, 3s., 2s. 6d.	0 8 0	4th May, 1889	£2 10 0
Cross, 2s. 6d.; M'Bride, 2s. 6d.	0 5 0	Pottie, 2s. 6d.; Hudson, 2s. 6d.	0 5 0
Harley, 2s. 6d.; Williams, 2s. 6d.	0 5 0	Harrison, 2s. 6d.; Stowe, 2s. 6d.	0 5 0
Stamps, 2s. 6d.	0 2 6	Mason & Co.	0 4 0
	5 0 0	Goodlett	1 1 0
Cheque	2 10 0		£4 5 0
	£2 10 0	Cash	1 0 0
5th April, 1889, due	£2 10 0		3 5 0
Coal, 1s.; Woods, 2s. 6d.	0 3 6	Stamps	0 10 0
Tennant, 4s. 6d.; Londen, 2s. 6d.	0 7 0		
Asprey, 3s. 6d.; Hyan, 2s. 6d.; Murphy	0 6 0	11th March, 1891	£3 15 0
Stevenson, Johnston, 5s. 6d.	0 5 6	Davison, 3s.; coal, 1s.	0 4 0
Stamps	0 3 6	M'Kenzie, 5s. 6d.; Wearne, 2s. 6d.	0 8 0
	£3 15 6	Milne, 4s.; Halliday, 3s.	0 7 0
Cash	2 0 0	Jackson, 5s. 6d.; Shercliffe, 2s. 6d.	0 8 0
	£1 15 6	Pope & Maher, 5s. 6d.; Hayes, 5s. 6d.	0 11 0
13th April, 1889, due	£1 15 6	Stamps	0 2 0
			£5 15 0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .....	5	15	0
18th May, 1889, cash, 20s....	1	0	0
Balance .....	4	15	0
Gray, 5s. 6d. ; Drewe, 5s. 6d. .	0	11	0
Hinds, 3s. ; Ivey, 4s. 6d. ....	0	7	6
N. Coast, 5s. 6d. ; Hyde, 4s. 6d....	0	10	0
Dunk, 2s. ; Godfrey, 10s. 6d., 6s., 5s. 6d.	1	2	0
Godfrey, 5s. 6d., 5s. 6d. ....	0	11	0
Felthouse, 8s. ; Shand, 5s. 6d....	0	13	6
Dunk, 2s. 6d. ; Soap Co., 5s. 6d. ....	0	8	0
Stamps .....	0	2	6
Stamps .....	0	4	0
Stamps .....	0	2	9
	£9	7	3
2 steelyards pawl, 5s. ....	0	5	0
	£9	12	3
Cash to me, 19th June, 1889, 20s. ....	4	0	0
„ me, 13th June, 1889, 30s. ....			
„ Haidee, 30s. ....			
21st June, 1889 .....	£5	12	3
N.Z. ....	0	6	6
Dunk, 5s. 6d. ; Foley, 2s. 6d. ....	0	8	0
Stamps .....	0	5	9
29th June, 1889 .....	£6	12	6
Wearen .....	0	5	6
Stamps, 10d., 8d. ....	0	1	6
	£6	19	6
Cash .....	2	10	0
	£4	9	6
Cash .....	2	10	0
15th July, 1889 .....	£1	19	6
Stamps .....	0	3	3
20th July, 1889 .....	£2	2	9
Stamps .....	0	6	6
	£2	9	3
Cash .....	1	0	0
	£1	9	3
Maddocks 2s. 6d., Gov., 3s. 6d. ....	0	6	0
No name .....	0	2	6
M'Gee .....	0	3	6
Stamps .....	0	10	3
	£2	11	6
Cash .....	1	0	0
3rd August, 1889.....	£1	11	6
Witney .....	2	2	0
	£3	13	6
Cash .....	2	0	0
17th August, 1889 .....	£1	13	6
Stamps .....	0	0	6
	£1	14	0
Weights.....	1	5	0
Total .....	£2	19	0
Cash to me .....	-1	0	0
14th September, 1889.....	£1	19	0
Creagh, 5s., 2s. 6d.....	0	7	6
Rutherford, 2s. 6d. ; Bashem, 2s. 6d....	0	5	0
Mitchell, 2s. 6d. ; Carson, 10s. 6d.....	0	13	0
Stamps .....	0	2	0
	£3	6	6
Cash, 5s., 20s., 20s. ....	2	5	0
25th September, 1889.....	£1	1	6
Lucas .....	0	3	6
Crawford .....	0	2	6
Coll.....	0	2	6
M'Donald Sons.....	0	3	6
11 cwt. ....	0	5	6
Stamps, 1s. and 2s.....	0	3	0
	£2	2	0
Cash .....	1	0	0
12th October, 1889 .....	1	2	0
19th October, 1889, owes ...	0	2	6
	£1	4	6

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .....	1	4	6
Elliott, 2s. 6d. ; White, 2s. 6d. ....	0	5	0
Construction.....	0	5	6
Stamps .....	0	4	9
	£1	19	9
Cash, 11s., 8s. 6d. ....	0	19	6
2nd November, 1889, due ...	1	0	3
Williams .....	0	4	6
Shand.....	0	3	6
Brown .....	0	12	6
	2	0	9
Cash, 7s. 6d., 12s. 6d. ....	1	0	0
9th November, 1889 .....	1	0	9
Stamps .....	0	1	3
16th November, 1889.....	1	2	0
Playford, 5s. 6d. ; Fraser, 5s. 6d. ....	0	11	0
Brownrig, 4s. 6d. ; Fraser, 5s. 6d. ....	0	10	0
Groth, 3s. 6d. ; stamps, 4s. 6d. ....	0	8	0
23rd November, 1889 .....	2	11	0
Goodlet's not included.			
Russell Bray.....	0	2	6
Perdrian West, 5s. 6d., 3s. 6d. ....	0	9	0
G. and S., 5s. 6d., 8s., 5s. 6d., 2s. 6d.....	1	1	6
Fraser, 5s. 6d. ; Playford, 3s. 6d. ....	0	9	0
Stamps .....	0	1	6
30th November, 1889.....	£4	14	6
Geddes, 3s. ; Carne 5s. 6d. ....	0	8	6
Caraher, 4s. 6d. ; stamps., 7s. 3d. ....	0	11	9
	5	14	9
Cash .....	2	10	0
	£3	4	9
Miller, Harris, 3s. 6d. ; Geddes, 3s. ....	0	6	6
C. Brewery, 5s. 6d. ; Dangar G., 5s. 6d. ....	0	11	0
O'Donnell, 2s. 6d. ; Carne, 5s. 6d. ....	0	8	0
Cash .....	0	2	6
	£4	12	9
Machine.....	2	15	0
Cash .....	7	7	9
	4	0	0
21st December, 1889 .....	£3	7	9
Frazer, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d. ; Burns, 3s. ....	0	10	0
Huxley, 2s. 6d. ; Smith, 5s. 6d. ....	0	8	0
Harper, 2s. 6d. ; Wingrove, 2s. 6d. ....	0	5	0
Steadman, 5s. 6d. ; stamps, 6s. 3d. ....	0	11	9
11th January, 1890.....	£5	2	6
Hodgson, 2s. 6d. ; Dillon, 2s. 6d.....	0	5	0
Milne, 2s. 6d. ; No name, 5s. ....	0	7	6
Fairbank, 2s. 6d. ; Stedman, 3s. ....	0	5	6
Frazer, 10s. 6d., 3s. 6d. ; Russell 3s.....	0	17	0
Steadman, 2s. 6d. ; stamps, 7s. 6d. ....	0	10	0
Smith, M'D., 4s. 6d., 3s. 6d. ....	0	8	0
	7	13	6
Cash .....	5	0	0
24th January, 1890 .....	£2	13	6
Matheson .....	0	3	6
Stamps .....	0	1	6
1 February, 1890 .....	£2	18	6
Pont. Ross .....	0	3	0
Stamps .....	0	2	3
8th February, 1890.....	£3	3	9
Prince, Ogg, 5s. 6d ; coal, 1s. ....	0	6	6
15th February, 1890 .....	£3	10	3
Meloy, 5s. 6d. ; stamps, 4s. 6d. ....	0	10	0
22nd February, 1890 .....	£4	0	3
Parsons, 3s., 2s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 6d. ....	0	10	6
Keogh, 4s. ; Baking Co., 3s. 6d. ....	0	7	6
Prescott, 2s. 6d. ; stamps, 5s. 9d. ....	0	8	3
1st March, 1890 .....	£5	6	6
Cheque .....	4	3	0
	£1	3	6

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Brought forward .....	1	3	6	Brought forward .....	2	19	0		
Briscoe's Account—				4 weights at 3s. 6d. ....	0	14	0		
5 600-lb. at 3s. 6d. ....	0	17	6	Stamps .....	0	4	0		
22, 10s. 6d. ; 1,200 lb., 6s. 6d. ....	0	17	0	Dempsey, 5s. 6d., 2s. 6d. ....	0	8	0		
7, 4s. ; 14, 2s. 6d. ....	0	6	6	Phillips, 3s., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d. ....	0	13	0		
40, 10s. 6d. ; 3, 2s. 6d. ....	0	13	0	Raymond, 5s. 6d. ....	0	5	6		
1½ at 2s. 6d. ....	0	2	6	Soap Company, 6s. 6d. ; Ives, 2s. 6d. ....	0	9	0		
20, 10s. 6d. ; 40, 10s. 6d. ....	1	1	0						
Not on list, 2s. 6d. ....	0	2	6	21st June, 1890 .....	£5	12	6		
	£4	0	0	Gordon Gotch, 2s. 6d. ; Foley, 2s. 6d. ...	0	5	0		
By cash .....	4	0	0	Soap Company, 5s. 6d. ; Hodgson, 4s. 6d. ....	0	10	0		
Balance .....	1	3	6	Hudson, 2s. 6d. ; Williams, 5s. 6d. ....	0	8	0		
York-street .....	0	2	6	Stowe, 2s. 6d. ; stamps, 1s. 3d. ....	0	3	9		
Prescott, 4s. 6d. ; Gibson, 2s. 6d. ....	0	7	0						
Stamps .....	0	4	7	Cash .....	£6	19	3		
		1	17		5	0	0		
Stamps .....	0	5	0		£1	19	3		
	£2	2	7	Kemp, 5s. 6d. ; Griff, 5s. 6d. ....	0	11	0		
Uhr, 3s. 6d. ; stamping, 2s. 4d. ....	0	5	10	Soap Company (2), 5s. 6d., 5s. 6d. ....	0	11	0		
	£2	8	5						
Goodwin, 5s. 6d. ; Watkins, 3s. 6d., 10s. 6d. ....	0	19	6	7th July, 1890 .....	£3	1	3		
Wilkinson, 6s. 6d. ; stamps, 1s. 9d. ....	0	8	3	Soap Company .....	0	10	6		
		3	16	W. Bridge .....	2	2	0		
Cransic, Arthur, 2s. 6d. ....	0	2	6	Stamps .....	0	6	0		
Stamps .....	0	2	3						
Bridge .....	2	2	0	12th July, 1890 .....	£5	19	9		
		6	2	Weights .....	0	2	3		
Cash .....	3	0	0						
Balance .....	£3	2	11	Lukin, 4s. 6d. ; Lawrence, 4s. ....	0	8	6		
Now, 4s. 6d. ; Now, 3s. 6d. (Abram's Chinaman) ... ..	0	8	0	Stamps .....	0	3	9		
Maddock, 2s. 6d. ; Turner, 3s. ... ..	0	5	6						
Stamps, 1s. 3d. ....	0	1	3	19th July, 1890 .....	£4	14	3		
		19th April, 1890 .....	£3	17	8	Wilkie .....	0	3	6
Heaton, 3s. ; Little, 3s. ....	0	6	0	Stamps .....	0	1	6		
Anderson Foster, 5s. 6d. ; Davidson, 5s. 6d. ....	0	11	0						
Woolahra, 2s. 6d. ; Union, 5s. 6d. ....	0	8	0	Cash .....	£4	19	3		
Little, 2s. 6d. ; Boylson, 3s. 6d. ....	0	6	0	2	3	0	0		
Stamps .....	0	9	0						
		26th July, 1890 .....	£2	16	3	Roberts, 5s. 6d. ....	0	5	6
Cash .....	£5	17	8	Ireland, 2s. 6d., paid .....	0	5	6		
		0	6	Stamps .....	0	2	0		
Account .....	£5	11	8						
		2nd August, 1890 .....	£2	13	9	Davenport .....	0	5	6
Davison, Sussex-street, 5s. 6d. ....	0	5	6	Stamps .....	0	3	0		
Bowes, 2s. 6d. ; M'Hugh, 3s. ....	0	8	0						
Meyerfeld, 4s. 6d. ; and Foster, 3s. 6d. ....	0	8	0	21st August, 1890. ....	£3	2	3		
4 weights at 3s. 6d. ....	0	14	0	Sharkey, 4s. ....	0	4	0		
Stamps .....	0	1	6	Stamps .....	0	3	6		
		17th May, 1890 .....	£4	0	9				
Louden .....	0	6	0	Cash .....	£3	9	9		
Howe .....	0	3	6	1	0	0			
2nd Dickman .....	0	5	6						
Stamps .....	0	0	9						
		24th May, 1890 .....	£1	16	6				
Cash .....	£4	16	6	3	0	0			
		31st May, 1890. ....	£2	0	6				
Produce Company .....	0	4	0	244, 2s. 6d. ; Jacobs, 3s. 6d. ... ..	0	6	0		
				Tennants, 4s. ; Waterhouse, 3s. 6d. ....	0	7	6		
				Gorman, 5s. 6d., 3s. 6d. ....	0	9	0		
				M'Rae, 5s. 6d. ; Stewart, 5s. 6d. ....	0	11	0		
				Soap Company, 5s. 6d. ; Halliday, 3s. 6d. ....	0	9	0		
				Williams, 2s. 6d. ; Pitt, 2s. 6d. ....	0	5	0		
				Stamps, 3s. 6d. ....	0	3	6		
				7th June, 1890 .....	£4	10	6		
				Suttor, 3s. 6d. ; Ryan, 4s. 6d. ....	0	8	0		
				Haigh, 5s. 6d., 4s. 6d. ....	0	10	0		
				Martin, 4s. 6d., 3s. 6d. ....	0	8	0		
				Halliday, 3s. ; Pardie, 2s. 6d. ....	0	5	6		
				Stamps .....	0	2	0		
				Cash .....	£6	4	0		
				2	0	0			
				Contra account .....	£4	4	0		
				1	5	0			
				14th June, 1890 .....	£2	19	0		



	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Brought forward .....	2 9 6	Brought forward .....	5 5 6
Doherty, 3s. ....	0 3 0	Hordern, 4s., 3s. ....	0 7 0
Hardman, 4s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d. ....	0 10 6	Stds., 4s. 6d.; Cooper, 2s. 6d. ....	0 7 0
Brown, 21s., 10s. 6d. ....	1 11 6	Parsons, 3s., 3s. ....	0 6 0
Stamps .....	0 5 0	Weights .....	0 10 0
	£4 19 6	Stamps .....	0 9 6
Cash to Haidee .....	1 13 6		
1st November, 1890 .....	3 6 0	7th March, 1891 .....	£7 5 0
Gasworks, 5s. 6d.; Hogan, 3s. 6d. ....	0 9 0	3 cheques .....	4 18 0
Denham, 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d. ....	0 10 0		£2 7 0
Burns, 6s. 6d. ....	0 6 6	Caraher, 5s. 6d.; Farmer, 6s. ....	0 11 0
Stamps .....	0 2 0	5s. 6d. ....	
15th November, 1890 .....	£4 13 6	Parsons, 2s. 6d.; stamps, 9d. ....	0 3 3
Ward .....	0 3 0		
Stamps .....	0 2 0	14th March, 1891 .....	3 1 3
22nd November, 1890 .....	£4 18 6	Hurstville, 5s. 6d.; Booth, 2s. 6d. ....	0 8 0
Hayes, 5s. 6d.; Prescott, 4s. 6d. ....	0 10 0	Pont. Ross .....	0 3 0
Perdrian, 3s.; Kauffman, 3s. 6d. ....	0 6 6	Stamps .....	0 5 0
Stamps, &c. ....	0 9 0		
	£6 4 0	21st March, 1891 .....	£3 17 3
Cornwell Bridge .....	2 2 0	Brownrig .....	0 5 6
29th November, 1890. ....	1 1 0	Stamps .....	0 6 0
Goodlett's .....	4 10 0		
Machine .....		28th March, 1891 .....	£4 8 9
	£13 17 0	Howarth .....	0 5 6
Cash .....	10 0 0	Stamps .....	0 1 0
	£3 17 0		
Perdrian, 2s. 6d.; 2 cwt., 2s. 6d. ....	0 5 0	4th April, 1891 .....	£4 15 3
Cornwell, 5s. 6d.; Turneth, 5s. 6d. ....	0 11 0	Stamps .....	0 1 6
Hydraulic .....	0 4 6		
Stamps .....	0 6 6	9th April, 1891 .....	£4 16 9
6th December, 1890 .....	£5 4 0	Norman, 3s. ....	0 3 0
Cornwell, 2s. 6d.; 5s. 6d. ....	0 8 0	Harper, 2s. 6d.; T. and L. Co., 3s. ....	0 5 6
Wearen, 5s. 6d.; Cornwell, 5s. 6d. ....	0 11 0	Stamps, 1s. 3d., 8s. ....	0 9 3
Stamps .....	0 1 0		£5 14 6
	£6 4 0	Perdriau West, 2s. 6d., 5s. 6d. ....	0 8 0
13th December, 1890 .....		Boylson, 2s. 6d., 10s. 6d. ....	0 13 0
Starkey, 3s. 6d. ....	0 3 6	Balmain Co., 3s. 6d. ....	0 3 6
Stamps .....	0 2 0		£6 19 0
	£6 9 6	Cheque, 25th April, 1891 .....	5 0 0
Paid cheque .....	4 0 0		
	£2 9 6	Balance .....	£1 19 0
244, 2s. 6d. ....		Hudson, 10s. 6d., 3s. 6d. ....	0 14 0
M'Kinnon, 3s., 8s. ....		Stamps .....	0 1 6
White, 2s. 6d. ....			
Williams, 3s. 6d.; Smith, 2s. 6d. ....	£0 6 0	9th May, 1891 .....	£2 14 6
Geddes, 3s.; Ives, 3s. 6d. ....	0 6 6	Anderson Forster, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d. ....	0 9 0
Stedman, 5s. 6d., 3s. ....	0 8 6	Ismay, 3s. 6d.; Sharkey, 5s. 6d. ....	0 9 0
Illawarra Co., 2s. 6d.; Platt, 3s. ....	0 5 6	Stamps .....	0 2 0
Stamps, 13s. 8d. ....	0 13 8		£3 14 6
24th January, 1891 .....	£4 19 8	Cash, 20s., 20s. ....	2 0 0
Ivey .....	0 5 6		
Stamps .....	0 3 4	16th May, 1891 .....	£1 14 6
31st January, 1891 .....	£5 8 6	Maddock, 5s. 6d.; Alois, 3s. 6d. ....	0 9 0
	£4 7 6	Prescott, 2s. 6d.; Bowes, 2s. 6d. ....	0 5 0
Off .....	0 10 0	Neal & Beg, 2s. 6d.; Harper & Co., 7s. 6d. ....	0 10 0
	£3 17 6	Fisher, 3s. 6d.; Hardman, 2s. 6d., 2s. 6d. ....	0 8 6
Due .....	1 8 0	Stamps .....	0 7 3
Frazer, 3s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 10s. 6d. ....	0 12 0		
Stamps, &c. ....		30th May, 1891 .....	£3 14 3
	£6 3 0	Moyse, 3s. 6d., 10s. 6d. ....	0 14 0
14th February, 1891 .....	0 2 6	A. Hordern, 3s. 6d.; Joyce, 3s. ....	0 6 6
Frazer, 2s. 6d. ....	0 6 6	McLachlan, 2s. 6d.; Freeman, 2s. 6d. ....	0 5 0
Hodgson, 2s. 6d., 4s. ....	0 3 3	Prescott, 2s. 6d.; stamps, 7s. ....	0 9 6
Stamps .....			
	£6 13 3	6th June, 1891 .....	£5 9 3
21st February, 1891 .....	0 5 6	Foley, 4s. 6d.; No name, 3s. ....	0 7 6
Off .....		Stamps and tickets .....	0 6 6
	£6 7 9		£6 3 3
Cash .....	3 0 0	Mitchell, 2s. 6d.; Foley, 4s. 6d. ....	0 7 0
	£3 7 9	Stamps .....	0 4 0
Waltham, 2s. 6d.; Huxley, 2s. 6d. ....	0 5 0	Matheson .....	0 3 0
Parsons, 3s., 3s.; City, 2s. 6d. ....	0 8 6	Stamps .....	0 9 6
Dillon, 3s.; Mitchell, 3s. ....	0 6 0		£7 6 9
Fieldhouse, 6s. 6d.; Wingrove, 2s. 6d. ....	0 9 0	Cash .....	4 0 0
Stamps .....	0 9 3		
	£5 5 6	27th June, 1891 .....	£3 6 9
28th February, 1891 .....		William Crofts .....	0 5 6
		Weights .....	0 7 0
		4th July, 1891 .....	£3 19 3
		Weights .....	0 1 6
			£4 0 9
		Ward, 2s. 6d.; McHugh, 3s. 6d. ....	0 6 0
		Stamps .....	0 2 0
		11th July, 1891 .....	£4 8 9

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	4	8	9
Little, 3s. 6d. ; Butler, 3s.....	0	6	6
Dempsey, 2s. 6d., 5s. 6d.....	0	8	0
McCrae, 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d.....	0	10	0
Foley, 2s. 6d., 5s. 6d.....	0	8	0
O'Donnell, 3s. 6d. ; Wilson, 2s. 6d.....	0	6	0
Stamps .....	0	1	9
18th July, 1891 .....	£6	9	0
Little, 8s., 3s. ....	0	11	0
Butler, 4s. 6d. ; Hoskins, 3s.....	0	7	6
Ryan Rankin, 4s. 6d.....	0	4	6
Martin, 4s. 6d., 3s. 6d.....	0	8	0
Hudson, 2s. 6d.....	0	2	6
Stamps .....	0	2	6
25th July, 1891, Cheque ...	£8	6	0
Due.....	4	0	0
Levy, 2s. 6d., 5s. 6d.....	0	8	0
Gorman, 3s. 6d., 3s. 6d.....	0	9	0
Renn, 5s. 6d., Williams, 2s. 6d.....	0	8	0
B & D, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d.....	0	7	0
Nash, 2s. 6d. ; One Gee, 3s. 6d.....	0	6	0
Dale, 3s.....	0	3	0
Stamps .....	0	2	6
31st July, 1891.....	£6	3	6
Phillips, 5s. 6d., 4s. 6d.....	1	3	6
B.D., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 6d.....	0	10	0
B.D., 3s. 6d., 6s.....	0	9	6
Cole, 2s. 6d. ; Gray, 2s. 6d.....	0	5	0
McClelland, 3s.....	0	3	0
Stamps .....	0	11	6
10th August, 1891 .....	3	19	0
Lewis, 3s. ; Caldwell, 3s. ....	0	6	0
Farmer & Co-op., 5s. 6d. ; Marshall, 3s. 6d.....	0	9	0
Luker Nicolles.....	0	4	6
B.D., 10s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 10s. 6d.....	1	3	6
Steel-yards.....	0	2	6
Stamps .....	0	6	0
14th August, 1891 .....	£6	10	6
On Account, 20th August, 1891.....	4	0	6
McKinney, 3s. 6d., 3s. 6d.....	2	10	0
Soutar Martin, 10s. 6d., 5s. 6d.....	0	7	0
Taylor, 3s. 6d. ; Raymond, 5s. 6d.....	0	16	0
Briscoe, D., 5s. 6d., 10s. 6d.....	0	9	0
Young, 5s. 6d., 2s. 6d.....	0	16	0
Marshall .....	0	8	0
Wearne .....	0	4	6
Stamps .....	0	3	6
22nd August, 1891 .....	0	3	0
Cheque.....	£5	17	0
Painter, 5s. 6d. ; Betts, 3s. 6d.....	3	14	6
Robinson, 5s. 6d. ; Zollner, 5s. 6d.....	£2	2	6
Brodrigg, 2s. 6d. ; Quing Hy, 3s. 6d.....	0	9	0
Gas Co., 10s. 6d., 10s. 6d.....	0	11	0
Stamps .....	1	1	0
Edginton, 5s. 6d., 5s. 6d.....	2	2	0
Nymagee, 10s. 6d. ; Farrell, 3s. 6d.....	0	3	10
Gas Co., 10s. 6d., 21s.....	£6	15	4
Stamps.....	0	11	0
4th September, 1891.....	0	11	0
Cash.....	0	14	0
4th September, 1891.....	£9	17	6
6 weights at 4s.....	0	7	6
No name, 3s. 6d. ; Foley, 3s. 6d.....	9	10	0
Stewart, 3s. ; Williams, 4s. 6d.....	1	4	0
Mason, 5s. 6d., 4s. 6d.....	£10	14	0
Edginton, 5s. 6d.....	0	7	0
Stamps.....	0	7	6
Halliday, 3s. 6d. ; Stewart, 5s. 6d.....	0	7	6
Cunningham, 1s. 6d.....	0	10	0
Mason Bros., 5s. 6d., 5s. 6d.....	0	1	6
Registration, 11s. 10d.....	0	11	0
Stamps .....	0	11	0
18th September, 1891 .....	0	2	3
	£14	5	11

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	14	5	11
Goldsbrough, 5s. 6d., 21s., 21s., 21s., weights, 20s., 2s. 6d.....	4	11	0
Halliday .....	£14	5	11
Wilkie, 3s. 6d. ; Stewart, 3s. 6d.....	0	3	6
Stamps.....	0	7	0
26th September, 1891 .....	0	3	10
30th September, 1891, cash....	£16	0	3
Soap Co., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d.....	4	11	0
Harper, 5s. 6d., 2s. 6d.....	£20	11	3
Sutton, 2s. 6d. ; Stewart, 1s. 6d.....	10	10	0
J. R. Co., 2s. 6d. ; Wilkie, 2s. 6d.....	£10	0	0
In book .....	0	12	0
Stamps.....	0	8	0
10th October, 1891 .....	0	4	0
Poole, Holmes, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d.....	0	5	0
Walker, 3s. 6d. ; Cramp, 2s. 6d.....	0	7	6
Gregory, 2s. 6d. ; Pilgrim, 5s.....	0	7	6
Power, 5s. 6d. ; Edginton, 5s. 6d.....	0	2	9
Soap Co., 10s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 21s.....	£11	19	3
Harper, 5s. 6d. ; Childish, 2s. 6d.....	0	7	0
Williams, 9d. ; Cramp, 1s. 10d.....	0	6	0
Court, 1s. ; Pilgrim, 1s. 3d.....	0	6	0
O'Brien, 9d. ; stamps, 2s.....	0	7	6
17th October, 1891 .....	0	2	3
S. S. Co., 5s. 6d., 5s. 6d.....	0	2	9
Edginton, 3s. 6d. ; Pegg, 2s. 6d.....	0	11	0
Harper, 4s.....	0	6	0
Poole Holmes.....	0	4	0
Pegg.....	0	2	0
Stamps.....	0	1	0
Cash.....	£17	7	0
24th October, 1891 .....	8	0	0
30th October, 1891 .....	£9	7	0
Harper, 6s. ; Clifford, 4s.....	5	7	0
Stamps.....	£4	0	0
Farmer & Co., 3s. 6d. ; Hayton, 5s. 6d.....	0	10	0
Davis, 1s. 6d. ; stamps, 3d.....	0	1	3
14th November, 1891, cheque .....	£4	11	3
Drew, 3s. 6d. ; Elliott, 2s. 6d.....	0	9	0
Stamps.....	0	1	9
21st November, 1891.....	£5	2	0
Woollard, 3s. 6d. ; Prescott, 4s. 6d.....	3	0	0
Rutherford, 2s. 6d.....	£2	2	0
Stamps .....	0	6	0
28th November, 1891 .....	0	2	6
Montgomery.....	0	2	6
Stamps .....	0	3	8
5th August, 1891.....	£3	11	0
Gambrell, 2s. 6d., 2s. 6d.....	0	5	0
Horwitz, 4s. 6d. ; Lahiff, 3s.....	0	7	6
Day, 4s. 6d. ; Cornish, 5s. 6d.....	0	10	0
Dalkin, 5s. 6d. ; Smyth, 21s.....	1	6	6
Stamps .....	0	5	10
Off 15th April, 1886 .....	£6	5	10
19th December, 1891 .....	0	19	6
(Paid to date)	£5	6	4
Goodlet and Smith .....	1	1	0
Goodlet, S. ....	0	8	0
Goodlet, S. ....	0	5	6
24th December, 1891 .....	£1	14	6
G. & S., 5s. 6d. ; G. B., 3s. 6d.....	0	9	0
Bartridge, 6s. 6d. ; Bodalla, 4s. 6d.....	0	11	0
Scoop .....	0	1	0
Paid, 8th January, 1892.....	£2	15	6

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	2	15	6
G. Hawke, 2s. 6d.; Regbye, 5s. 6d., 2s. 6d.	0	10	6
Squire, 2s. 6d.; Hodgson, 2s. 6d.	0	5	0
G. Bright, 3s.; Stds., 7s. 6d.	0	10	6
Moffin, 5s. 6d.; Hydra, 4s. 6d.	0	10	0
Frazer, 10s. 6d.; Miller, 3s. 6d.	0	14	0
Ryan .....	0	4	0
	£2	14	0
Cheque, 20s., 20s.; due.....	0	8	0
Brigly, 21s. ....	1	1	0
Grant, 7s.; Corrigan, 4s. 6d.	0	11	6
Poole, 2s. 3d.; Coombes, 2s. 9d.	0	5	0
	£2	5	6
23rd January, 1892.....	0	10	6
H. R. Co. ....	0	6	6
Frazer, 3s. 6d.; Platt, 3s. ....	0	6	6
Foley, 5s. 6d.; Frazer, 10s. 6d.	0	16	0
	£3	8	6
Cheque .....	1	0	0
	£2	18	6
White, 3s., 3s. ....	0	6	0
Frazer.....	0	3	6
	£3	8	0
Steadman, 3s.; Frazer, 2s. 6d.	0	5	6
Stamps, 5s.; Milne, 2s. 6d.	0	7	6
	£4	1	0
Cheque and cash .....	3	0	0
	£1	1	0
Steadman, 5s. 6d., 2s. 6d.	0	8	0
Geddes' scales, &c.	0	3	3
Geddes, 3s.; Huxley, 2s. 6d.	0	5	6
Weights, 1s., 1s. 9d.; steelyard, 5s.	0	7	9
	£2	5	6
Huxley, 3s. 6d.; Lucas, 3s. 6d.	0	7	0
Perdriau, 3s.; Lucas, 5s. 6d.	0	8	6
Goodlett, 4s. 6d.; stps, 1s. 7d.	0	6	1
	£3	7	1
Parke Lacey, 2s. 6d.; Bridge, 3s.	0	5	6
Nymagee, 8s.; Perdriau, 3s. 6d.	0	11	6
Stamps, 2s. 10d.	0	2	10
	£4	6	11
Cash .....	3	0	0
3rd March, 1892 .....	£1	6	11

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	1	6	11
Parsons, 2s. 6d., 2s. 6d.	0	5	0
Stewart, 2s. 6d.	0	2	6
	£1	14	5
12th March, 1892.....			
Weights and Scales, 1st April, 1892—			
FitzHughes, 1s. 3d.; Duffy, 1s. 3d.	0	2	6
Macnamara, 1s. 3d.; Carlton, 1s. 9d.	0	3	0
Weight .....	0	1	9
Parsons, 3s., 2s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s.	0	11	0
Pair Weights and Tcks .....	0	5	4
Weights.....	0	2	3
	£2	14	9
Ticket .....	0	0	6
	£2	15	3
Noble, 3s. 6d.; Hall, 4s.	0	7	6
Wingrove, 2s. 6d.; no name, 2s. 6d.	0	5	0
Cowell .....	0	5	6
Stamps .....	0	4	0
	£3	17	3
Cash .....	2	0	0
	£1	17	3
26th March, 1892.....			
Stamps, 5s. 6d.; Wearne, 5s. 6d.	0	11	0
Soap Co. ....	0	3	0
	£2	11	3
2nd November, 1892 .....			
Perdriau 2s. 6d.; Byrne, 3s.	0	5	6
Stamps .....	0	5	9
	£3	2	6
9th April, 1892 .....			
Paul, 2s. 6d.; Hodgson, 2s. 6d.	0	5	0
Burns .....	0	3	6
Stamps.....	0	2	2
	£3	13	2
Cash .....	2	0	0
	£1	13	2
Balance, 23rd April, 1892—			
Redmond .....	0	3	0
Stamps .....	0	6	3
	£2	2	5
30th April, 1892			
A. Hordern, 3s. 6d.; Dunlop, 4s. 6d.	0	8	0
Ash, 2s. 6d.; Parke, 2s. 6d.	0	5	0
Stamps .....	1	9	0
	£4	4	5

ACCOUNT, R. WEDDERBURN.—1 JANUARY, 1892.

	£	s.	d.
G. & S., 21s., 8s., 5s. 6d., 5s. 6d.	2	0	0
Gibbs, Bright .....	0	3	6
Partridge .....	0	6	6
Bodalla .....	0	4	6
Scoop.....	0	1	0
8th January, 1892.—Paid. J.W.E....	£2	15	6
9th January, 1892—			
Steelyard, Hawke .....	0	2	6
11th January, 1892—			
3 pairs .....	0	7	6
9th January, 1892—			
Rigbye, 5s. 6d., 2s. 6d.	0	8	0
Hodgson .....	0	2	6
Squires .....	0	2	6
Set weights .....	0	0	4
	£1	3	4
Cash .....	1	0	0
	£0	3	4
Rec. 3s. 6d. cash .....	0	3	6
18th January, 1892—			
Moffin Co. ....	0	5	6
Hydraulic Co. ....	0	4	6
20th January, 1892—			
Miller, Harrison, 600 .....	0	3	6
Frazer, 22 .....	0	10	6
Ryan, Redfern, Vine-street .....	0	4	0
	£1	8	0
Cheque, 20s. ....	1	0	0
Due.....	£0	8	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	0	8	0
W. Bridge.....	0	1	1
Grant .....	0	0	7
Corrigan .....	0	4	6
2 set, 7 lb. ....	0	1	3
2 set beam, Boole, Birch Grove .....	0	1	0
	£2	2	9
Coombes .....	0	2	9
	£2	5	6
H.R. Co., 10s. 6d.; Frazer, 3s. 6d., 10s. 6d.	1	4	6
Platt, 3s.; Foley, 5s. 6d.	0	8	6
	£3	18	6
Cheque .....	1	0	0
	£2	18	6
White, 3s., 3s.; Frazer, 3s. 6d.	0	9	6
	£3	8	0
Steadman, 3s.; Frazer, 2s. 6d.	0	5	6
Milne, 2s. 6d.; stamps, 5s.	0	7	6
	£4	1	0
Cheque and cash .....	3	0	0
	£1	1	0
Steadman, 5s. 6d., 2s. 6d.	0	8	0
Geddes, scales .....	0	3	3
Geddes, 3s.; Huxly, 2s. 6d.	0	5	6
Weights, 1s., 1s. 9d.; steelyards, 5s.	0	7	9
	£2	5	6
Huxly, 3s. 6d.; Lucas, 3s. 6d.	0	7	0
Perdriau, 3s.; Lucas, 5s. 6d.	0	8	6
Goodlet, 4s. 6d.; stamps, 1s. 7d.	0	6	1
	£3	7	1

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	3	7	1
Parke Lacey, 2s. 6d. ; Bridge, 3s. ....	0	5	6
Nymagee, 8s. ; Perdriau, 3s. 6d.....	0	11	6
Stamps, 3d., 1s., 9d., 10d. ....	0	2	10
	£4	6	11
Cash .....	3	0	0
5th March, 1892.....	£1	6	11
Weights P. ....	0	0	10
Parsons, 4 .....	0	2	6
Steward, 2½ .....	0	2	6
Weight, 7 T. 6, @ .....	0	1	1
"    2 T. 6, @ .....	0	0	8
16 March, 1892—			
Parson, 4 cwt. ....	0	2	6
	£1	17	0
Ticket, 6d. ....	0	0	6
	£1	17	6
Parson, 5 cwt. ....	0	3	0
17th March, 1892—			
Parson, 4 cwt. ....	0	2	6
4 small, 1 set weights.....	0	2	3
	£2	5	3
Parsons, 3s., 2s. 6d. ....	0	5	6
	£2	10	9
"    5s. 4d., weights .....	0	5	4
	£2	15	3
Cash, 22nd March, 1892.....	2	0	0
	£0	15	3
Noble, 3s. 6d. ; Hall, 4s. ....	0	7	6
Wingrove, 2s. 6d. ; No name, 2s. 6d.....	0	5	0
Cowell .....	0	5	6
Stamps .....	0	4	0
26th March, 1892.....	£1	17	3

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	1	17	3
Stamps, 5s. 6d. ; Soap Co., 3s. ....	0	8	6
Weaver, 5s. 6d. ....	0	5	6
2nd April, 1892.....	£2	11	3
Perdriau, 2s. 6d. ; Byrne, 3s. ....	0	5	6
Stamps .....	0	5	9
	£3	2	6
Paul, 2s. 6d. ; Hodgson, 2s. 6d. ....	0	5	0
Burns .....	0	3	6
Stamps .....	0	2	2
	£3	13	2
21st April, 1892 .....	2	0	0
	£1	13	2
Redmund, 3s. ....	0	3	0
Stamps .....	0	6	3
	£2	2	5
A. Hordern, 3s. 6d. ; Dunlop, 4s. 6d. ...	0	8	0
Ash, 2s. 6d. ; Parke, 2s. 6d.....	0	5	0
Stamps .....	1	9	0
	£4	4	5
Anderson Foster .....	0	5	6
Woods .....	0	2	6
Federal Soap Co., 2s. 6d., 2s. 6d.....	0	5	0
18th May, 1892 .....	£4	17	5
Less .....	0	6	9
	£4	10	6
19th April, 1892—			
Mitchell, 6 cwt. ....	0	3	6
18th April, 1892—			
Weights, 3d.....	0	0	3
19th April, 1892—			
Weights (brass), 6d.....	0	0	6
	£0	4	3
Paid, 19th April, 1892 .....	0	5	0
Brown, Brown .....	0	5	0

TESTED and approved of, March, 1891.

*Exhibit L.*

J. W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector.

TESTED and approved of, 27th February, 1891.

J. W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector.

THIS coal machine tested and certified, 18th September, 1891, and requires verifying each 12 months.  
Mr. Stewart.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street.

J. W. EVANS,  
Inspector.

*Exhibit M.*

INSPECTOR'S FEES.

1892.		£	s.	d.	1892.		£	s.	d.
July 7.	Messrs. M'Bean and Purcel, beam scales and 14-lb. weights .....	0	1	6	July 28.	Lloyd, Pymont, 14 cwt., 7s. ; platform, 3s. 6d.....	0	10	6
"	8. Foley, 1 4-cwt. platform .....	0	2	0	Aug. 2.	Thomas W., Rooty Hill, 6 cwt., new			
"	8. Booth Jno. and Co., 4/4 Union scale	0	2	6	"	2. Geddes, butcher, Glebe, stamping and passing .....	0	1	1
"	12. Hansel, Ferry Road, Glebe, Imperial scales and weights .....	0	1	6	"	2. Dale, Ashfield, 5 cwt. ....	0	2	6
"	12. Gray and Gray, 11 cwt., 5s. 6d. ; set weights, 6d. ....	0	6	0	"	2. Watson, Balmain, scales .....	0	0	3
"	12. Foley, grocer, 3 counters and weights	0	6	6	"	3. Cole, grocer, Enmore, stamping fees	0	5	0
"	15. Keastle, Balmain, 1 set weights.....	0	0	6	"	4. Yee Sing Jung and Co., 5 cwt. ....	0	2	6
"	15. Holland, Ultimo, .....	0	0	6	"	5. Gleason, Tempe, scales and 2 set weights .....	0	1	3
"	15. Little, Sussex-st., 16 cwt., 8s. 6d. ; 2 sets scales, 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d. ....	0	14	6	"	5. Schofield, butcher, brass bell .....	0	0	9
"	17. Dorman and Sheldon, ½ ton, 5s. 6d. ; stamping weights, 2s. 6d. ....	0	8	0	"	5. Renn and Co., 11 cwt. ....	0	5	6
"	19. Cullen, Market-st., counter.....	0	0	3	"	6. Jordern, Elizabeth-st., platform and weights .....	0	5	6
"	19. Stanger, Oxford-st., stamping.....	0	2	6	"	8. Cunningham Mr., 256 lb. ....	0	0	6
"	20. Dillon, Burrows, and Co., stamping	0	2	6	"	6. Inspector's fees for visit .....	0	1	0
"	21. Davidson, Sussex-st., ½ ton.....	0	5	6	"	9. Soames, Kogarah, 6 cwt., 3s. 6d. ; 2S-lb. set 1s.....	0	4	6
"	21. Brown and Brown, ½ ton.....	0	5	0	"	11. Taylor Bros., Imperial.....	0	0	3
"	21. Brown, Paddington, passing and stamping .....	0	3	6	"	12. Hobday and Boler, stamping fees ...	0	1	0
"	21. Harper and Co., stamping .....	0	1	0	"	i2. Garside, passing platform .....	0	3	6
"	23. Clayton, North Shore, ticket and stamping .....	0	0	9	"	12. Stamping 256 lb. ....	0	0	6
"	26. Wilson, Pymont, passing steelyards	0	2	6	"	16. Foley, Sussex-st., 6 cwt.....	0	3	0
"	26. Dunn, Glebe, ½ ton .....	0	5	6	"	16. Lewis, Glebe, stamping 6 cwt. ....	0	3	0
"	28. Hudson Bros., Pymont, 22 cwt., 10s. 6d. ; 6 cwt., 3s. 6d. ....	0	14	0	"	16. Inspector's fees for stamping weights	0	1	0
"	28. Williamson and Croft, ½ ton .....	0	5	6	"	19. Thornton, Forbes-st., Woolloomooloo, stamping weights.....	0	0	6
"	28. Butler, Kent-st., 7 cwt., 3s. 6d. ; 5 cwt., 2s. 6d. ....	0	6	0	"	19. Jacobs, William-st., 1 set weights...	0	0	3
					"	19. Morris and Co., opposite Exchange, 1 set weights .....	0	0	3
					"	Kartzmann, Darlinghurst, 2 sets ...	0	0	6

1892.		£ s. d.	1892.		£ s. d.
Aug.	19. Cox, Rockdale, 6 cwt. ....	0 3 6	Oct.	22. Bennett, Druitt-street, union scale	0 2 6
"	19. Bolton, Oxford-st., set weights ...	0 0 3	"	22. King, Leichhardt, 1s., 1s., 6d. ....	0 2 6
"	19. Webber Mr., scales and weights ...	0 3 6	"	27. Sydney Bonded Stores, stamping ...	11 4 6
"	20. M'Rae Miles, ½ ton ...	0 5 6	"	27. Driscoe, Drysdale, and Co., Lowe- st., stamping, about ...	4 9 6
"	23. Allbutt, Balmain, set weights ...	0 0 3	"	27. Osborne, Marrickville, weights ...	0 0 3
"	24. Saunders Bros., Pymont, 4 cwt. ...	0 2 6	"	28. King, Leichhardt, 2-cwt. platform	0 2 0
"	25. Fell, ½ ton, 5s. 6d.; Union 3d. ...	0 5 9	Nov.	1. Oldham, Paddington, weights, 9d.; scales, 3d. ....	0 1 0
"	25. Whitby, butcher, stamping steel- yards ...	0 2 6	"	1. Marchant, Church Hill, stamping weights ...	0 0 6
"	26. Lukin and Nicoll, 2 sets weights, 6d.; Morgan, 3d.; sets, 9d. ....	0 1 3	"	4. Sniddon, Mrs., 7 cwt. ....	0 3 6
"	26. Baker, Glebe, 1 set weights ...	0 0 3	"	4. Farnell, Waverley, stamping ...	0 2 6
"	26. Mason, Sussex-st., platform ...	0 3 6	"	5. Phegan, Waverley, 2 sets weights and scales ...	0 1 0
"	26. Rust, Waverley, ½ ton ...	0 5 0	"	5. Phegan, Waverley, stamping 2 sets weights ...	0 0 6
"	31. Taylor Mrs., 1 set weights, 3d.; Nash, Paddington, 3 sets scales and weights, 3s. ....	0 3 3	"	8. Rock, Cumberland-st., scales and weights ...	0 0 6
"	31. Hughes, grocer, Riley-st., stamping fees ...	0 0 9	"	8. Jenkins, Willoughby, scales and weights ...	0 0 6
Sept.	1. Hoskins, Sussex-st., platform ...	0 2 6	"	9. Jenkins, Willoughby, 2 56-lb. weights stamped ...	0 0 6
"	1. Burns, 12 cwt. ...	0 6 6	"	11. Jenkins, Willoughby, stamping fees for scales and weights ...	0 0 6
"	1. Alliday, Erskine-st., 2 platforms ...	0 7 0	"	11. Leigh, Willoughby, 4-lb. sets of C. and I. weights ...	0 0 6
"	2. Anson, Campbell-st., steelyards ...	0 2 6	"	11. Hammond, Chatswood, 14-lb. set ...	0 0 6
"	8. Snow, Mrs., Ryde, weights ...	0 0 3	"	11. Passing beam scales and 2 sets weights ...	0 0 9
"	8. Williamson, 2 56 lb. ...	0 0 6	"	11. Fitzhughes, 1 set brass bells ...	0 0 9
"	8. Reeves, Gladesville, platform ...	0 3 0	"	11. Stamping set weights, 3d.; Brown, 2 56-lb., 6d. ....	0 0 9
"	8. Bowkin, Gladesville, stamping fees ...	0 0 6	"	11. Passing scales and brass weights ...	0 1 0
"	8. Hilder, Sussex-st., 2-lb. set weights ...	0 0 3	"	15. Kay, butcher, passing steelyards ...	0 2 6
"	9. Boon, butcher, stamping weights ...	0 0 7	"	17. Brown, Sussex st., platform stamp- ing ...	0 2 6
"	9. Cornwell's Brewery Co., 11 cwt. ...	0 5 6	"	17. Gray and Sons, 19 cwt. ....	0 9 6
"	9. Phillips, Oxford-st., Paddington, 8 cwt. ....	0 4 0	"	22. Willington, Glebe, 3 sets scales, 9d.; 3 sets brass, 2s. 3d. ....	0 3 0
"	9. Harper, R., and Co., 4 cwt. ....	0 2 0	"	21. Sinus, Sussex-st., 4 cwt. ...	0 2 6
"	12. Mitchell, Mrs., Croydon, scales, 2s. 6d.; weights, 9d. ....	0 3 3	"	25. Fergusson, Ashfield, passing brass scales ...	0 0 3
"	12. Williamson, Camperdown, platform ...	0 3 0	"	26. Kaufmann, platform, 6 cwt. ...	0 3 0
"	12. Jackson, Mr., ½ ton, 5s. 6d.; 2 56 lb., 6d.; weights, 1s. ....	0 7 0	"	26. Crossby and Davies, Pitt-st., 12 cwt. 2. Basham Bros., stamping fees ...	0 6 6
"	13. Janson and Goodwin, weights, stamp- ing ...	0 0 3	"	2. Fergusson, Ashfield, 2 sets weights, 6d.; regulating, 2s. ....	0 2 6
"	14. Comet Candle Co., 12 cwt. ...	0 6 6	"	2. Boylson, Ashfield, stamping fees ...	0 2 6
"	15. Rankin and Ryan, 8 cwt. ...	0 4 0	"	2. Fergusson, Ashfield, stamping plat- form, 3s.; Inspector's travelling expenses, 1s. ....	0 4 0
"	15. M'Clelland and Roch, stamping fees, scales, 3s.; weights, 2s. ....	0 5 0	"	7. Drew, Sussex st., ½ ton ...	0 5 6
"	16. Rutherford, Enfield, weights and scales ...	0 0 6	"	8. Boylson, Ashfield, stamping fees ...	0 2 6
"	16. Williams, Ashfield, 4 cwt. ...	0 2 6	"	8. Taylor Bros., stamping 5 cwt., 3s.; 1 set brass, 9d. ....	0 3 9
"	16. O'Donald, Burwood, 6 cwt. ...	0 3 6	"	9. Taylor Bros., counter and set weights passed ...	0 0 6
"	16. Kent, Enfield, 2 sets iron, 6d. ...	0 0 6	"	9. Cornish and Co., ½ ton ...	0 5 6
"	17. Marshall, Stanmore Road ...	0 8 6	"	9. Taylor, Pymont, ½ ton ...	0 5 6
"	19. Goldsbrough, Mort, and Co., stamp- ing fees ...	3 11 0	"	13. Mason Bros., 2 platforms, 3s., 2s. ...	0 5 0
"	20. Australian Brewery Co., ½ ton ...	0 5 6	"	14. Best, Annandale, 2 56 lb., stamping ...	0 0 6
"	20. Newport and Gantsard, steelyards ...	0 2 6	"	15. King, butcher, registering, &c., fees ...	0 2 1
"	21. Tracy, Hurstville, ½ ton, 5s. 6d.; 5 cwt., 2s. 6d. ...	0 8 0	"	15. Clarence River Co., ½ ton ...	0 5 6
"	22. Phillips, Gipps-st., ½ ton, 5s. 6d.; weights, 2s. 6d.; 8 cwt., 4s.; weights, 2s. 6d. ....	0 14 6	"	16. Bolton, King-st., city, ½ ton ...	0 5 6
"	22. Mather, platform ...	0 2 6	"	21. Ireland, Botany Road, 2½ Union, 2s.; registering, 5s. ....	0 7 0
"	22. Edginton, Sussex-st., stamping fees, 2½ tons ...	0 11 0	"	21. Sydney Soap and Candle Co., stamp- ing ...	3 2 6
"	27. Australian Gaslight Co., stamping fees ...	2 8 0	"	23. Moser, Harris-street, passing Union ...	0 2 0
"	28. Hydraulic Power Co., weights, set ..	0 0 3	"	23. Hogan Bros., Sussex-st., 7 cwt. ....	0 3 6
Oct.	6. Stamping 7 lb. set brass bell ...	0 0 9	"	23. Cox, Newtown, 6 cwt. ...	0 3 6
"	6. Mort's Dock and Engineering Co., about ...	4 10 0			
"	6. Kaufmann, stamping fees ...	0 3 9			
"	7. Perridge and Clarke, 5s. 6d., 2s. 6d.; 14 lb. set, 2s. 6d. ...	0 10 6			
"	15. Rooke, Change Alley, 4 56-lb., stamping ...	0 1 0			
"	20. Rooke, adjusting and stamping 15 weights ...	0 5 0			
				Total	£51 11 9

All the above are correct, and correspond with my books to the best of my belief. From July 1, 1892, to December 23, 1892. Account of about 152 firms.

[Exhibit N.]

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 5 October, 1892.

I HAVE this day tested a 5 cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Messrs. Perridge & Clarke, of Oxford-street, Waverley, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst street East, Sydney, 10 September, 1892.

I HAVE this day tested a 6-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Williamson, of George-street, Camperdown, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 3s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 31 August, 1892.

I HAVE this day tested an 8-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Australian Kerosene Co., of Gresham-street, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 4s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

\* This certificate terminates at 12 months from date of issue.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 31 August, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 400-lb. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Nash, of Paddington, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 31 August, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 13-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Sed. Soap Co., of Pine-street, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 6s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 24 August, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 4-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Sanders, of Harris-street, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 10 August, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 6-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Soanes, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 3s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 5 August, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 6-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Soames, of Kent-street, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 3s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 5 August, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 10-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Jordan, of Elizabeth-street, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 5s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 5 August, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested an 11-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Messrs. Renn & Co., of Kent-street, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 5s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 26 August, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 10-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Rush, of Oxford-street, Waverley, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 5s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 18 August, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 4-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Scott, of Beattie-street, Balmain, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 12 August, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 6-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Gearside, of King-street, Newtown, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 3s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 3 August, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 4-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Cole, of Enmore Road, Newtown, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 28 July, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 7-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Lloyd, of Glebe Road, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 3s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 26 July, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested an 11-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Dunn, of Glebe-street, Glebe, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 5s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 16 September, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 4-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Williams, Ashfield, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 26 July, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 14-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Lloyd, of Glebe Road, and find the same to be correct.

A/c R. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 7s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights

\* This certificate terminates at twelve months from date of issue.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 12 July, 1892.  
 I HAVE this day tested an 11-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Messrs. Gray and Gray, of Sussex-street, and find the same to be correct.  
 A/c R. Wedderburn.  
 Fee, 5s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 16 June, 1892.  
 I HAVE this day tested a 240-lb. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Prescott, of Sussex-street, and find the same to be correct.  
 A/c R. Wedderburn.  
 Fee, 2s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 7 July, 1892.  
 I HAVE this day tested a 7-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Hodgson, of Summer Hill, and find the same to be correct.  
 A/c R. Wedderburn.  
 Fee, 3s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 30 June, 1892.  
 I HAVE this day tested a 6-cwt. weighing machine, the property of Balmain F. Co., and find the same to be correct.  
 A/c R. Wedderburn.  
 Fee, 3s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 24 June, 1892.  
 I HAVE this day tested a 6-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Moyses, of Marrickville, and find the same to be correct.  
 A/c R. Wedderburn.  
 Fee, 3s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 21 June, 1892.  
 I HAVE this day tested a 6-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Messrs. Pont and Ross, Balmain, and find the same to be correct.  
 A/c R. Wedderburn.  
 Fee, 3s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 21 June, 1892.  
 I HAVE this day tested a 4-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Prescott, of Sussex-street, and find the same to be correct.  
 A/c R. Wedderburn.  
 Fee, 2s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 26 August, 1892.  
 I HAVE this day tested a 7-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Mason, of Sussex-street, and find the same to be correct.  
 A/c R. Wedderburn.  
 Fee, 3s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 7 July, 1892.  
 I HAVE this day tested a 4-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Foley, of Erskine-street, and find the same to be correct.  
 A/c R. Wedderburn.  
 Fee, 2s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 16 June, 1892.  
 I HAVE this day tested a 5-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Messrs. Dillon and Burrows, of Kent-street, and find the same to be correct.  
 A/c R. Wedderburn.  
 Fee, 2s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 16 June, 1892.  
 I HAVE this day tested a 10-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Messrs. Brown and Brown, of Pyrmont, and find the same to be correct.  
 A/c R. Wedderburn.  
 Fee, 5s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

[Exhibit O.]

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 28 October, 1892.  
 I HAVE this day tested a 6-cwt weighing machine, the property of Mr. Edginton, and find the same to be correct.  
 A/c R. Wedderburn.  
 Fee, 3s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 24 October, 1892.  
 I HAVE this day tested an 11-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Messrs. Edginton & Co., of Parramatta-street, store and find the same to be correct.  
 A/c R. Wedderburn.  
 Fee, 5s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

[Exhibit P.]

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 22 December, 1891.  
 I HAVE this day tested a 12-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, of Bond-street, and find the same to be correct.  
 A/c R. Wedderburn.  
 Fee, 6s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 16 December, 1891.  
 I HAVE this day tested an 11-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, of Bond-street, and find the same to be correct.  
 A/c R. Wedderburn.  
 Fee, 5s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 16 October, 1891.  
 I HAVE this day tested an 11-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Messrs. Power and Sullivan, of Sussex-street, and find the same to be correct.  
 A/c R. Wedderburn.  
 Fee, 5s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 2 October, 1891.  
 I HAVE this day tested a dead-weight 3-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. , of -street, and find the same to be correct.  
 A/c R. Wedderburn.  
 Fee, 1s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 3 September, 1891.  
 I HAVE this day tested a 22-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of the Australian Gas Company, of Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, and find the same to be correct.  
 A/c R. Wedderburn.  
 Fee, 10s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst street East, Sydney, 31 August, 1891.  
 I HAVE this day tested a 10-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of the Australian Gas Company, of Mortlake, and find the same to be correct.  
 A/c R. Wedderburn.  
 Fee, \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 31 August, 1891.  
 I HAVE this day tested a 22-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of the Australian Gas Company, of Mortlake, and find the same to be correct.  
 A/c R. Wedderburn.  
 Fee, \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 27 August, 1891.  
 I HAVE this day tested an 11-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Zollner, of Kent-street, and find the same to be correct.  
 A/c R. Wedderburn.  
 Fee, 5s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 21 August, 1891.  
 I HAVE this day tested a 42-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Messrs. Soutar and Martin, of Ultimo, and find the same to be correct.  
 A/c R. Wedderburn.  
 Fee, 10s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 20 August, 1891.  
 I HAVE this day tested an 11-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Messrs. Soutar and Martin, of Jones-street, Ultimo, and find the same to be correct.  
 A/c R. Wedderburn.  
 Fee, 5s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

[Exhibit Q.]

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 5 September, 1892.  
 I HAVE this day tested a 320-lb. steelyard, the property of Mr. , of street, and find the same to be correct.  
 A/c R. Wedderburn.  
 Fee, 2s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 19 April, 1892.  
 I HAVE this day tested a 400-lb. steelyard, the property of Mr. Paul, of Erskine-street, and find the same to be correct.  
 A/c R. Wedderburn.  
 Fee, 2s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

[Exhibit R.]

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 25 April, 1892.  
 I HAVE this day tested a 6-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Redmond, of Druitt-street, and find the same to be correct.  
 A/c R. Wedderburn.  
 Fee, 3s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

[Exhibit S.]

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 29 January, 1884.  
 I HAVE this day tested a 4-ton weigh-bridge, the property of Mr. T. H. Dearin, of Druitt-street, and find the same to be correct.  
 A/c Bowrey.  
 Fee, \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

[Exhibit T.]

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 5 January, 1886.  
 I HAVE this day tested a 4-ton weigh-bridge, the property of Mr. Dearin, of Druitt-street, and find the same to be correct.  
 A/c Bowrey Bros.  
 Fee, \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
 Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

[Exhibit



## [Exhibit U.]

Office of Inspector of Weights and Measures, 110 Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 25 September, 1890.  
I HEREBY certify that I have this day tested a weigh-bridge for Bowrey Bros., scale-makers, of Pitt-street, to weigh 4 tons, the property of Mr. T. B. Dearin, of Druitt-street, and I find the same to be correct.

All weighing appliances should be tested and certified at least each twelve months.

JAS. W. EVANS,

Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Metropolitan Police Petty Sessions Districts.

294, Pitt-street, late 13 Park-street, Sydney, 1 October, 1890.

MR. DEERING, Dr. to Bowrey Bros., practical scale, beam, weighing-machine, and weigh-bridge manufacturers.

September 27.—To repairing and adjusting one 4-ton weigh-bridge—putting four new centres to same, £5.  
Received cheque, Bowrey Bros., 8 October, 1890.

(Butt of Cheque.)

No. <sup>A</sup><sub>I</sub> 006614.  
J. W. EVANS, testing weigh-bridge, £2 2s.

16 October, 1890.

## [Exhibit V.]

1885.	£	s.	d.	1886.	£	s.	d.	1887.	£	s.	d.	1888.	£	s.	d.	1889.	£	s.	d.	1890.	£	s.	d.	1891.	£	s.	d.	1892.	£	s.	d.
Mar. 27 ...	2	16	0	Mar. 17 ...	7	0	0	Jan. 25 ...	5	0	0	Jan. 16 ...	3	10	0	Jan. 6 ...	2	0	0	Jan. 16 ...	3	10	0	Jan. 6 ...	2	0	0	Jan. 6 ...	2	0	0
May 2 ...	1	13	0	April 14 ...	5	10	0	Feb. 8 ...	5	0	0	Feb. 4 ...	6	0	0	Feb. 26 ...	3	10	0	Feb. 4 ...	6	0	0	Feb. 26 ...	3	10	0	Feb. 26 ...	3	10	0
" 19 ...	2	7	0	July 26 ...	4	0	0	Oct. 19 ...	4	0	0	May 6 ...	2	0	0	July 23 ...	4	0	0	May 6 ...	2	0	0	July 23 ...	4	0	0	May 6 ...	2	0	0
June 17 ...	3	6	0	Sept. 14 ...	5	0	0	Nov. 22 ...	4	0	0	" 10 ...	1	10	0	Aug. 7 ...	3	0	0	" 10 ...	1	10	0	Aug. 7 ...	3	0	0	Aug. 7 ...	3	0	0
July 4 ...	3	0	0	Oct. 19 ...	4	0	0	Jan. 1 ...	5	0	0	" 27 ...	2	0	0	Sept. 11 ...	4	10	0	" 27 ...	2	0	0	Sept. 11 ...	4	10	0	Sept. 11 ...	4	10	0
" 28 ...	4	14	0	Nov. 12 ...	5	0	0	Feb. 1 ...	5	0	0	June 24 ...	3	10	0	Oct. 2 ...	6	15	6	June 24 ...	3	10	0	Oct. 2 ...	6	15	6	Oct. 2 ...	6	15	6
Sept. 23 ...	6	0	0	Dec. 10 ...	2	0	0	Oct. 23 ...	10	0	0	July 14 ...	3	0	0	Dec. 2 ...	4	0	0	July 14 ...	3	0	0	Dec. 2 ...	4	0	0	Dec. 2 ...	4	0	0
Oct. 6 ...	4	8	6	1886.				Dec. 7 ...	6	0	0	Sept. 10 ...	4	0	0	" 23 ...	3	0	0	Sept. 10 ...	4	0	0	" 23 ...	3	0	0	" 23 ...	3	0	0
Nov. 12 ...	5	0	0	Mar. 17 ...	7	0	0	1889.				Oct. 9 ...	3	0	0	1892.				Oct. 9 ...	3	0	0	Jan. 6 ...	2	0	0	Jan. 6 ...	2	0	0
Dec. 10 ...	2	0	0	April 14 ...	5	10	0	Feb. 5 ...	4	10	0	" 15 ...	2	10	0	Jan. 6 ...	2	0	0	" 15 ...	2	10	0	Feb. 26 ...	3	10	0	Feb. 26 ...	3	10	0
1886.				July 26 ...	4	0	0	Mar. 12 ...	6	0	0	Nov. 4 ...	3	0	0	Mar. 28 ...	5	0	0	Nov. 4 ...	3	0	0	Mar. 28 ...	5	0	0	Mar. 28 ...	5	0	0
Mar. 17 ...	7	0	0	Sept. 14 ...	5	0	0	April 1 ...	2	0	0	" 21 ...	3	0	0	May 9 ...	4	10	0	" 21 ...	3	0	0	May 9 ...	4	10	0	May 9 ...	4	10	0
April 14 ...	5	10	0	Oct. 19 ...	4	0	0	" 24 ...	2	0	0	Dec. 5 ...	3	0	0	June 17 ...	3	10	0	Dec. 5 ...	3	0	0	June 17 ...	3	10	0	June 17 ...	3	10	0
May 2 ...	1	13	0	Nov. 22 ...	4	0	0	1891.				" 16 ...	2	10	0	July 1 ...	3	10	0	" 16 ...	2	10	0	July 1 ...	3	10	0	July 1 ...	3	10	0
" 19 ...	2	7	0	Jan. 1 ...	5	0	0	Jan. 14 ...	2	10	0	" 26 ...	4	0	0	Aug. 11 ...	4	10	0	Jan. 14 ...	2	10	0	" 26 ...	4	0	0	Aug. 11 ...	4	10	0
June 17 ...	3	6	0	Feb. 8 ...	5	0	0	Feb. 2 ...	4	0	0	Aug. 11 ...	4	10	0	Sept. 12 ...	5	0	0	Feb. 2 ...	4	0	0	Aug. 11 ...	4	10	0	Sept. 12 ...	5	0	0
July 4 ...	3	0	0	Oct. 19 ...	4	0	0	Mar. 3 ...	2	11	0	Nov. 24 ...	3	10	0	Nov. 24 ...	3	10	0	Mar. 3 ...	2	11	0	Nov. 24 ...	3	10	0	Nov. 24 ...	3	10	0
" 28 ...	4	14	0	Nov. 12 ...	5	0	0	" 14 ...	2	10	0	Dec. 19 ...	3	10	0	Dec. 19 ...	3	10	0	" 14 ...	2	10	0	Dec. 19 ...	3	10	0	Dec. 19 ...	3	10	0
Sept. 23 ...	6	0	0	Dec. 10 ...	2	0	0	April 25 ...	4	10	0								April 25 ...	4	10	0									
Oct. 6 ...	4	8	6	1886.																											
Nov. 12 ...	5	0	0	Mar. 17 ...	7	0	0																								
Dec. 10 ...	2	0	0	April 14 ...	5	10	0																								

Stamping fees by cheques with few exceptions, for which I paid cash.

## [Exhibit W.]

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 23 September, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 200-lb. steelyard, the property of Messrs. Baynes & Co., of Ocean-street, Woollahra, and find the same to be correct.

A/c J. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 7 April, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 4-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. , and find the same to be correct.

A/c J. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 26 November, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 4-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. Seddon, of Elizabeth-street, Waterloo, and find the same to be correct.

A/c J. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 30 September, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested an 8-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. , and find the same to be correct.

A/c J. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 4s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 24 November, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 400-lb. steelyard, the property of Mr. Cover, of Buckingham-street, Waterloo, and find the same to be correct.

A/c J. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 28 October, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 4-cwt. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. , and find the same to be correct.

A/c J. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, 30 April, 1892.  
I HAVE this day tested a 200-lb. weighing-machine, the property of Mr. , and find the same to be correct.

A/c J. Wedderburn.  
Fee, 2s. 6d. \*

JAMES W. EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures.

[Exhibit

## [Exhibit X]

## MEMORANDUM

James W. Evans, Inspector of Weights and Measures, 110, Bathurst street, Sydney,

6 June, 1892

	s	d	Iron weights—	s	d
Union machines	2	0	56 lb	0	0
4 cwt	2	0	28 lb	0	2
5 "	2	6	14 lb, 7 lb	0	1
6 "	3	0	Sets, 4 lb	0	3
7 "	3	6	Odd weights, each	1	2
8 "	4	0	Weighing machines, per cwt	0	6
9 "	4	6	Minimum fee	2	6
10 "	5	0	Maximum fee	10	6
11 "	5	6	2, 3, or 4 cwt, registration, &c, included	2	6
Increasing 6d per cwt up to 22 cwt, 10s 6d, above			5 cwt	3	0
that, 3d per cwt If booked to be charged 6d extra each			6 "	3	6
machine			7 "	4	0
Weights, brass—	s	d	8 "	4	6
14 lb. set	0	10	9 "	5	0
7 "	0	6	10 or 11 cwt	5	6
4 "	0	4	12 cwt	6	0
Odd weights, each	0	1	15 "	7	6
28 lb	0	6	20 to 60 cwt.	10	6
56 lb.	0	9			

## [Exhibit XX]

110, Bathurst street, Sydney, 7 December, 1892

RECEIVED from Mr Taylor the sum of 1s 2d, testing fee for 11-cwt weighing machine

2s. 6d.

C B

Weights and Measures Office, 110, Bathurst street East, Sydney, 9 December, 1892

I HAVE this day tested a 11-cwt weighing machine, the property of Mr Taylor, of Ultimo, and find the same to be correct  
A/c R Wedderburn  
Fee, 5s 6dJAMES W EVANS,  
Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures

## [Exhibit 2X]

## A BILL TO REGULATE THE SALE AND DELIVERY OF FUEL IN THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the sale and delivery of fuel in the Colony of New South Wales Be it enacted by Preamble  
the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative  
Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows —

1 This Act may be cited as the "Fuel Delivery Act of 1887" and the Act nine Victoria Number eight intitled Short title and  
"An Act for regulating the sale and delivery of coal in the city of Sydney and its vicinity" and ten Victoria number two repeal of Acts  
intituled "An Act to amend the Act for regulating the sale and delivery of coal in the city of Sydney and its vicinity" shall be  
hereby repealed but such repeal shall be without prejudice to any conviction had or proceedings commenced thereunder  
previous to such repeal

2 In the construction of this Act the word "fuel" shall include coal coke breeze and wood used as firewood and the Interpretation  
term "authorized officer" shall mean any duly appointed Inspector of Weights and Measures or any Police Officer authorized  
to execute any powers or duties under this Act

3 All fuel which shall be sold from and out of any ship lighter barge or other craft or from any waggon truck cart All fuel to be  
wharf warehouse or other place within the said Colony shall be sold by weight and not by measure or count and every sold by weight  
person who shall sell any fuel contrary to this section shall on conviction be liable to a penalty of not less than forty  
shillings nor exceeding £10

4 If any seller of or dealer in coal shall knowingly sell one sort of coal for and as a sort which they really are not For preventing  
or knowingly sell wet coal with the view of fraudulently increasing its weight every such seller of or dealer in coal shall the sale of one  
forfeit and pay for ever such offence the sum of ten pounds per ton for every ton of coal so sold and so in proportion for  
any smaller quantity another  
Penalty £10

5 That with any quantity of fuel exceeding one hundred and twelve pounds delivered from any lighter ship barge Seller's ticket to  
or other craft or from any wharf warehouse or other place within the Colony the seller thereof shall deliver or cause to be be sent with  
delivered to the purchaser or to his agent or servant immediately on the arrival of the cart waggon or other carriage or fuel  
lighter barge or craft in which such fuel shall be sent and before any of such fuel shall be unloaded a paper or ticket in the  
form following that is to say—

Mr A.B (here insert the name of the buyer)

Take notice that you are to receive herewith (here insert the number) tons (here insert the description of the fuel  
if any particular sort is ordered or contracted for and if coal is ordered or contracted for specify the colliery) coal  
in (and insert here the number of) sacks containing (here insert the weight) pounds of coal in each sack.

Signed C D (here insert the name of the seller in words at full length)

E F. (here insert the name of the carman in words at full length)

The Act of 50 Victoria No directs that with any quantity of fuel of one hundred and twelve pounds or  
exceeding a paper or ticket describing the quantity and if any particular sort is ordered or contracted for the  
sort of fuel sent by the seller shall be delivered to the purchaser or his agent or servant before any part of  
such fuel shall be unloaded that a weighing machine shall be carried with every waggon cart or other carriage  
and the carman is required to weigh gratuitously any such fuel which shall be chosen by the purchaser or his  
agent or servant and if any carman refuses to weigh such fuel as aforesaid or drives away the cart waggon or  
other carriage before such fuel is weighed or otherwise obstructs the weighing thereof he is liable to a penalty  
not exceeding twenty pounds

And in case any such seller do not deliver or cause to be delivered such ticket as aforesaid to the purchaser of such fuel or Penalty on seller  
to his servant before any part of such fuel is unloaded every such seller shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum for neglect  
not exceeding twenty pounds and in case the carman driver or other person attending such cart waggon or other carriage On carman  
or the person having the charge of the lighter barge or craft laden with any such fuel to whom any such ticket shall have driver, &c  
been given by or by the orders of the seller in order to be delivered to the purchaser shall (having so first received the same  
from the seller or any person by the direction of the seller) refuse or neglect to deliver such ticket to the purchaser of such  
fuel or to his servant before any part of such fuel shall be unloaded such carman driver or other person so offending shall  
for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds

6 All coal coke or breeze sold from any lighter barge or other craft or from any wharf warehouse railway truck or Coal &c, to be  
other place within the said Colony in any quantity exceeding one hundred and twelve pounds except coal carried and delivered in  
delivered in bulk as heremafter mentioned shall be carried and delivered to the respective purchasers thereof in sacks each sacks containing  
sack containing either one hundred and twelve pounds or two hundred and twenty four pounds net Provided always that a certain  
any coal coke or breeze sold from any ship lighter barge or other craft or from any wharf or place within the said colony quantity  
in any quantity exceeding one hundred and twelve pounds may be carried and delivered to the respective purchasers Coal, &c, may  
thereof when specially ordered in bulk in carts or other carriages or in any lighter barge or other craft be delivered in  
bulk

Cart to have weighing machine

7 If any carman or driver of any cart waggon or other carriage laden with fuel for sale or to be delivered to the purchaser thereof by any seller of or dealer in or carrier of fuel from any ship lighter barge or other craft or from any wharf warehouse railway truck or other place within the said Colony shall not have placed in or under his cart waggon or other carriage a perfect weighing-machine with proper weights then and in every such case every such carman or driver of such cart waggon or other carriage not having such machine so placed thereon shall for ever such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds Provided always that fuel which shall be carried or conveyed in bulk or in any cart waggon or other carriage belonging to the purchaser of such fuel may be so carried or conveyed without the carman or driver being obliged to carry a weighing-machine therewith or any person being subject or liable to any penalty in respect thereof.

Proviso

Penalty for using unjust weighing-machine or light weights

8. Every such carman or driver using light weights or an unjust weighing machine shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds and the employer of such carman or driver shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds such sums so to be respectively forfeited as aforesaid to be recovered in the same manner as if they had been penalties imposed by this Act and such weighing machines and weights respectively shall be liable to be examined seized and forfeited if found defective in manner directed by the Act of the said Governor and Council passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's reign intituled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to Weights and Measures."

Penalty on carman for driving fuel away without weighing if required

9. If any carman or driver of any cart waggon or other carriage in which fuel shall be carried in sacks or otherwise for delivery to the purchaser thereof from any ship vessel lighter barge or other craft or from any wharf warehouse railway truck or other place within the said Colony shall neglect or refuse to weigh by the said machine any such fuel in manner hereinbefore directed when thereunto required by the purchaser of such fuel or by his servant or other person acting by for or under the authority of such purchaser or if any such carman or driver shall drive away or permit or suffer the said cart waggon or other carriage to be driven away without weighing in manner herein directed the said fuel or shall hinder obstruct or otherwise prevent the purchaser of such fuel or his servant or any other person whomsoever from examining the said machine or weighing all or any of the said fuel in such cart waggon or other carriage then and in every such case every such carman or driver so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds Provided always that every inspector of weights and measures appointed under the Act 16 Victoria No. 34 or any Act amending the same shall by virtue of his office as such inspector have full power and authority to require the carman or driver in charge of such cart to proceed to the destination or address specified in his delivery-note and there weigh before such inspector all such fuel on delivery at such purchaser's premises if required and the aforesaid penalties shall apply in regard to any refusal on the part of such carman or driver to comply with requirements of this section

All the fuel sent to be weighed if desired by the purchaser.

10 If any purchaser or his servant or any other person acting by for or under the authority of such purchaser who shall require any fuel to be weighed as aforesaid shall find the fuel to be deficient in weight and shall signify to the carman or other person attending such cart waggon or other carriage his desire to have all the fuel contained in such cart waggon or other carriage or any part of such fuel weighed or reweighed in the presence of some police officer or other authorised officer in that behalf then and in every such case the carman or driver of such cart waggon or other carriage in which such fuel shall be brought shall and he is hereby required to continue and remain at or before the house lodging or other premises of the purchaser of such fuel with such fuel and the cart waggon or other carriage until such fuel is weighed and if any such carman or driver shall drive away or permit or suffer to be driven away such cart waggon or other carriage before the fuel contained therein shall be weighed without the consent of the purchaser thereof or his servant or such other person as aforesaid then and in every such case such carman or driver shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds

Purchaser to procure attendance of authorised officer if desirous of having fuel reweighed.

11. That such purchaser or his servant or other person as aforesaid so desiring such fuel contained in such cart waggon or other carriage to be weighed shall and he is hereby required to procure the attendance of some police officer or other authorised officer or indifferent or credible person to be present at the weighing of such fuel and all the sacks in the case of coal coke and breeze both with and without the said coal coke or breeze therein shall accordingly be weighed with the said machine by the carman or other person attending such cart waggon or other carriage in the presence of the purchaser of the said coal coke or breeze or his agent or servant if they shall attend to see the same weighed and of such police officer or other person and in case such purchaser or his agent or servant shall not attend for the purpose of seeing such coal coke or breeze so weighed then such carman or other person shall proceed in the weighing of such sacks in his absence and in case such carman or other person shall refuse or neglect to weigh such sacks or any of them in manner aforesaid he shall forfeit and pay for such offence any sum not exceeding ten pounds and the police officer or other person who may be present may weigh the said sacks or any of them as aforesaid and in case upon the weighing of any such sacks it shall happen that any sack or sacks shall not contain either one hundred and twelve pounds or two hundred and twenty-four pounds net of coal coke or breeze as the case may be then and in every such case the seller of such coal coke or breeze shall for every such sack of coal coke or breeze that shall be found so deficient forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds Provided also that the like penalties shall apply in regard to all sales of wood or for any failure to comply with the requirements of this section in respect to any refusal or neglect on the part of such driver or carman to weigh such wood on demand or for any deficiency in weight thereof.

Penalties how recovered

12 All fines penalties or forfeitures imposed by this Act shall be recovered in a summary way before any Police or Stipendiary Magistrate or any two Justices of the Peace and one half of such fines forfeitures and penalties shall be paid into the Colonial Treasury and form part of the Consolidated Revenue of the Colony and the other half shall be paid to the authorised officer prosecuting for same.

Penalties incurred by carmen may be recovered from their employers who may recover them back

13 That when any carman driver or other person employed by any seller of or dealer in fuel shall have been convicted of any offence against this Act the penalty or forfeiture for the same respectively shall be paid by the seller or dealer by whom such carman driver or other person shall have been employed at the time when such offence was committed shall be recovered in a summary way before any Police or Stipendiary Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace if beyond the boundaries of the Metropolitan Police District Provided always that such carman driver or other person shall be liable to repay to such seller or dealer the amount of such penalty and the costs attending the same and in case of non-payment thereof the amount of such penalty shall be recovered by such seller or dealer respectively against such carman driver or other person in a summary way before any Police or Stipendiary Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace as aforesaid.

[*Exhibit Y.*]

THE WHOLESALE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION OF SYDNEY.

*Weigh-bridge Rules.*

The following rules have been adopted by the Association as necessary to the proper and equitable working of all weigh-bridges.—

It has been agreed that members of the Association will refrain from utilising, and as far as is in their power will prevent others from utilising, any weigh-bridge which (1) is not in future worked strictly in accordance with the Rules as subjoined, and (2) which is not attended to solely by competent and trustworthy adult weigh-bridge clerks

The following are the rules referred to.—

- (1) Drays shall be tared each day *before* loading, except only in the case of a load taken to a wharf for shipment or delivery on the wharf, in which case it shall be optional either (1) to tare the dray on such wharf before loading, or (2) immediately after unloading and before leaving the wharf, and prior to putting on another load.
- (2) In the event of Rule 1 not being carried out, the owner or agent of the goods will refuse to recognise or pay for the weighing, and also will charge purchaser an average weight computed on the basis of previous deliveries of the same or similar line
- (3) No weigh-bridge clerk shall accept the tare of any conveyance as given by the driver of such conveyance, or by another weigh bridge, but shall determine such tare by weighing over the weigh-bridge of which he is in charge, in accordance with Rule 1.
- (4) The weigh-bridge clerk shall in all cases, as far as practicable, himself count the number of packages on any conveyance and check the brands of same, and the particulars as to number and brands so obtained by him shall be written in ink on the weigh-bridge ticket, and shall be signed in ink by him.

(5.) All goods shall be weighed over a weigh-bridge recognised by the Association, provided only that goods removed from a wharf having a weighbridge attached thereto shall not be weighed at a bridge attached to and worked in connection with another wharf.

FRANK D. BELL,  
Hon. Secretary,  
c/o Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co. (Ltd.)

Sydney, 1st July, 1891.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to refrain from using any weigh-bridge not worked in accordance with the rules as above set forth, and further undertake, as far as possible, to prevent other traders from weighing goods over any such weigh-bridge :-

South Coast and West Camden Co-Operative Company.  
John Bridge & Co.  
Henry Clarke.  
Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co. (Limited).  
Heaton Bros.  
Cornish & Co. (Limited).  
Parker Bros.  
The National Mortgage and Agency Co. of N.Z. (Limited).  
Dent and Perry.  
George Wells.  
P. B. Ivey & Co.  
Denham Bros.

John W. Gray & Co.  
J. A. Moore.  
R. Hall and Son.  
T. Edgington & Co.  
R. Robinson, Son, & Co.  
Harrison, Jones, and Devlin (Limited).  
Hill, Clark, & Co.  
Henry and Hall.  
Davidson Bros.  
W. C. Robinson.  
John See & Co.  
Robert Little & Co.  
H. Prescott & Co.

John Booth.  
C. B. Bond.  
John Campbell.  
P. Hogan.  
Clarence River and North Coast Farmers' Co-Operative Association (Limited).  
Glover, Onians, & Co.  
Stephenson and Johnson.  
Dalgety & Co. (Limited).  
William Inglis and Son.  
Ellis & Co.  
N.Z. Loan and Mercantile Agency Co. (Limited).

[Exhibit Z.]

DISCREPANCIES in Weights of Wood by Trucks.

		Weight.				Weight.	
		Government.	Actual.			Government.	Actual.
1892.		tons cwt. qr.	tons cwt. qr.	1892.		tons cwt. qr.	tons cwt. qr.
5	January	7 7 0	7 7 0	24	June	4 16 0	4 18 0
7	"	8 16 0	8 13 3	27	"	5 6 0	5 5 0
11	"	5 7 0	5 3 1	27	"	5 11 0	5 10 3
14	"	4 6 0	4 0 2	29	"	6 16 0	6 14 1
25	"	5 7 0	5 6 2	29	"	5 1 0	4 19 3
28	"	8 17 0	8 19 1	12	July	5 16 0	5 16 0
2	February	4 5 0	4 3 3	30	"	7 16 0	7 14 2
3	"	5 6 0	5 4 3	1	August	8 0 0	8 0 3
3	"	4 17 0	4 14 0	1	"	4 17 0	4 16 3
5	"	5 2 0	4 19 2	6	"	6 9 0	6 5 0
9	"	4 12 0	4 9 1	11	"	5 19 0	5 19 1
9	"	6 11 0	6 10 1	11	"	5 1 0	4 19 0
18	"	7 1 0	7 0 0	12	"	4 4 0	4 3 3
18	"	4 15 0	4 15 1	13	"	7 14 0	7 13 0
24	"	9 18 0	9 15 1	16	"	8 3 0	8 2 0
2	March	5 0 0	4 19 2	16	"	4 14 0	4 13 2
9	"	5 10 0	5 6 3	18	"	4 6 0	4 8 2
9	"	6 11 0	6 13 0	25	"	5 6 0	5 5 1
11	"	6 0 0	6 4 3	25	"	4 11 0	4 10 3
11	"	4 2 0	4 2 3	26	"	8 7 0	8 3 2
8	April	6 11 0	6 8 1	29	"	5 9 0	5 8 0
12	"	5 14 0	5 10 0	2	September	6 1 0	6 1 1
19	"	5 4 0	5 3 2	3	"	4 16 0	4 15 1
19	"	6 14 0	6 11 2	7	"	6 9 0	6 8 3
19	"	7 11 0	7 10 0	7	"	5 12 0	5 11 0
21	"	6 11 0	6 13 0	10	"	4 19 0	4 18 2
21	"	5 6 0	5 3 1	12	"	5 10 0	5 9 1
28	"	6 7 0	6 5 3	15	"	7 7 0	7 6 1
29	"	5 2 0	5 1 0	16	"	4 2 0	4 0 3
29	"	7 6 0	7 2 1	17	"	4 0 0	3 18 3
2	May	4 12 0	4 11 0	22	"	4 0 0	4 0 1
6	"	6 16 0	6 10 1	24	"	4 15 0	4 14 2
9	"	5 17 0	5 17 2	28	"	5 15 0	5 14 2
9	"	7 8 0	7 8 0	28	"	6 0 0	6 1 3
10	"	5 7 0	5 6 1	6	October	5 14 0	5 13 1
10	"	5 3 0	5 1 3	15	"	8 4 0	8 2 3
13	"	9 13 0	9 11 0	15	"	6 15 0	6 15 3
16	"	5 18 0	5 15 3	17	"	7 17 0	7 13 0
17	"	6 15 0	6 12 3	17	"	4 18 0	4 18 3
19	"	4 15 0	4 12 0	20	"	5 13 0	5 10 2
20	"	5 3 0	5 0 2	26	"	5 1 0	4 19 3
20	"	5 0 0	5 0 2	2	November	6 0 0	5 18 2
23	"	6 17 0	6 15 2	10	"	8 0 0	7 16 1
23	"	5 0 0	4 18 0	11	"	6 3 0	6 5 2
23	"	5 4 0	5 3 1	15	"	7 11 0	7 8 0
23	"	4 10 0	4 10 2	17	"	5 16 0	5 14 0
26	"	7 4 0	7 2 1	19	"	5 6 0	5 5 3
27	"	5 10 0	5 8 3	19	"	4 18 0	4 17 2
3	June	5 11 0	5 9 2	22	"	4 19 0	4 15 0
3	"	5 8 0	5 4 0	24	"	5 12 0	5 5 0
9	"	4 13 0	4 11 0	2	December	4 17 0	4 17 0
13	"	6 2 0	6 2 1	2	"	8 9 0	8 3 1
13	"	4 9 0	4 9 1	7	"	5 9 0	5 7 3
20	"	6 4 0	6 4 0	9	"	4 12 0	4 10 1
20	"	7 0 0	6 19 0	13	"	8 8 0	8 1 2
21	"	5 9 0	5 10 0	22	"	5 9 0	5 3 1
22	"	5 1 0	5 0 3				
						667 4 0	660 3 0

[Exhibit 2A]

ACCOUNT CABLE AND HARPER.

	s	d.	s	d.	£	s	d		£	s	d
Elhott, 800	4	0	1	0	0	5	0	Brought forward	0	0	5
J. Connell, 11 cwt.			5	6	0	5	6	Weights	0	1	1
Weights					0	1	0		0	1	6
October 12, 1892					0	11	6	Weights	0	0	6
Paid Cash, C.B.					0	11	6		0	2	0
October 14, 1892.								Weights and Tickets	0	2	9
J Connell, 11 cwt.					0	5	6	Millers	0	3	0
Elhott	5	6	1	0	0	6	6	Elhott	0	2	0
T.S. and W.D.			5	6	0	5	6	Woods	0	2	6
Armstrong			5	6	0	5	6	Hughes	0	2	0
Weights					0	0	3	Visit	0	1	0
October 14, 1892					1	3	3	November 8, 1892	0	15	3
					0	0	1	Weights and Tickets	0	2	8
January 14, 1892					1	3	4	November 11, 1892	0	17	11
Bennett, 10 cwt.					0	5	0	Weights	0	0	4
Elhott, 4 cwt.	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	November 11, 1892	0	18	3
					1	11	4	Miller, 22 cwt.	1	0	0
Paid by C....					1	3	4				
					0	8	0	November 14, 1892	1	9	9
Sutton, 400			1	0	0	3	0	By Cheque	1	9	0
Elhott, 22					0	10	6	November 14, 1892	0	0	9
Armstrong, 8					0	4	0	Weights	0	1	4
October 19, 1892					1	5	6	Four Tickets	0	2	1
Weights					0	1	2		0	2	0
Seven tickets					0	3	6	November 16, 1892	0	4	1
22 cwt. machine					0	10	6	Weights	0	0	4
					2	0	8		0	4	5
Weights and Tickets					0	2	1	D. Hill	1	0	0
October 21, 1892					2	2	9	Hyam, 11 cwt.			0
By Cash, C.B.					2	2	9				0
October 24, 1892					0	0	10	November 18, 1892	0	13	5
Weights					0	0	10	Coal Ticket	0	1	0
Steelyard					0	2	6	November 18, 1892	0	14	5
October 24, 1892					0	3	4	Weights	0	0	6
Weights and Tickets					0	4	8	November 18, 1892	0	14	11
October 25, 1892					0	8	0	Six ½-lb. Weights	0	0	3
Weights and Scales					0	1	9		0	15	2
October 26, 1892					0	9	9	Weights and Tickets	0	2	0
Weights					0	0	4	November 22, 1892	0	17	2
October 26, 1892					0	10	1	Steelyard	0	2	6
Weights and Tickets					0	2	1	McEwan	5	6	0
					0	12	2		1	6	2
Stout, 5 cwt.			1	0	0	3	6	No Name, November 19, 1892	0	5	6
October 27, 1892					0	15	8		1	11	8
Weights, C.B.					0	1	6	Weights and Tickets	0	1	10
October 28, 1892					0	17	2	Troy Weights Hire	1	13	6
Heaton					0	5	0	Brass Weights	0	1	0
Stout					0	6	6		0	0	4
October 29, 1892					1	8	8	November 24, 1892	1	14	10
Steelyard					0	2	6	Clune, 6 cwt.	0	3	0
October 31, 1892					1	11	2	Binnie, 22 cwt.	0	10	6
Weights					0	2	0	Stanley, 6 cwt.	1	0	0
					1	13	2	Weights and Ticket	0	1	6
Weights and Tickets					0	0	9	Coal Ticket	0	1	0
November 2, 1892					1	13	11	November 25, 1892	2	14	10
Weights					0	0	10	Crichard, 6 cwt.	1	0	0
					1	14	9	Ticket	0	0	6
Miller			1	0	0	4	0		2	19	4
Pad. Brew., 4 cwt.					0	2	0	By Cheque	2	18	0
November 3, 1892					2	0	9	November 26, 1891	0	1	4
Weights and Tickets					0	4	0	Clune 4 6 ... Freeman 3 6	0	9	0
November 4, 1892					2	4	9	November 29, 1892	0	10	4
Weights and Tickets					0	2	8	Weights, November 30, 1892	0	1	6
November 5, 1892					2	7	5		0	11	10
By Cheque					2	7	0				
November 7, 1892. C.B.					0	0	5				

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Tickets Brought forward .....	0	11	10	Brought forward .....	0	5	5
Weight .....	0	3	0	Bridge .....	10	6	0
November 30, 1892 .....	0	14	10	Harpur .....	3	0	0
December 1, 1892 .....	0	0	1	Walsh .....	4	0	1
Forsyth, 11 cwt. .... 1 0	0	14	11	Tickets .....	0	1	0
Watson, 6 cwt. .... 0 3 0	0	6	6	December 10, 1892 .....	1	4	11
Forsyth, 2 cwt. .... 0 2 0	0	3	0	Tickets and Weights .....	0	2	1
December 1, 1892 .....	1	6	5	By Cheque .....	1	7	0
Prescott .....	1	0	0	December 13, 1892 .....	0	2	0
Harsey .....	2	6	0	Wilson .....	0	4	0
December 3, 1892 .....	1	13	11	A. Rowan .....	0	6	6
Steelyard .....	0	2	6	Weights .....	0	12	6
Elliott .....	5	6	1	December 15, 1892 .....	0	13	3
Cheque .....	2	2	0	Weights and Tickets .....	0	3	6
February 5, 1892, balance .....	0	0	11	December 16, 1892 .....	0	16	9
Weights .....	0	1	0	Weights .....	0	0	4
December 5, 1892 .....	0	1	11	December 16, 1892 .....	0	17	1
Tickets .....	0	1	6	Rowan, 12 cwt. ....	0	6	0
December 7, 1892 .....	0	3	5	O'Neill .....	2	6	1
Weights .....	0	1	6	Weights and Tickets .....	0	3	6
December 8, 1892 .....	0	4	11	December 21, 1892 .....	1	11	7
Weights .....	0	0	6	Steelyard .....	0	2	6
December 9, 1892 .....	0	5	5	December 21, 1892 .....	1	14	1
				Weights .....	0	0	5
				By Cheque, C.B. ....	1	14	6
				December 23, 1892.	1	14	6

[Exhibit 2B.]

RECEIVED from Mr. C. C. Cullen the sum of Two pounds two shillings (£2 2s.) for Fairbank's Counter Scale.—By Cash.  
October 18, 1892.—C.B.

October 18, 1892.  
C. W. BLAKENBY.



1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## METROPOLITAN INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 February, 1893.*

RETURN to an *Order* of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10th January, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

- “ (1.) If the Inspector of Weights and Measures is an officer under the control of any Minister, or responsible alone to the Magistrates in Petty Sessions, from whom he received his appointment.
- “ (2.) The extent of district under the supervision of the Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures; whether he has an assistant; if so, the salary the assistant receives, and the Vote from which it is paid.
- “ (3.) The salary the Inspector of Weights and Measures receives; whether half the fines imposed under the Weights and Measures Act is received by him; and is he provided with an official residence, and the rent paid for the same.
- “ (4.) The fees the Inspector of Weights and Measures is entitled to receive under the law upon which he acts; the charges he now demands and receives; by what authority he charges at the rate of 6d. per cwt. on weighing-machines and weigh-bridges, and if such charges are paid into the public Treasury.
- “ (5.) The practice in reference to the public taking weighing-machines to the Inspector's office to be tested, and the duty of the Inspector as regards testing them on the premises of their owners.
- “ (6.) The Inspector's hours of attendance at his office for the purpose of testing and stamping, and the arrangements made for an officer to attend during his absence.”

*(Mr. J. D. FitzGerald, for Mr. McGowen.)*

(1.)

THE Metropolitan Inspector of Weights and Measures occupies a position in this matter which is somewhat anomalous, inasmuch as he is appointed under section 7 of the Weights and Measures Act, 16 Vic. No. 34, by the Justices in Petty Sessions within the Metropolitan District. The duty of appointing the present Inspector was performed by the Metropolitan Bench of Stipendiary Magistrates, under the Metropolitan Magistrates Act, 1881. He is, however, paid salary by the Department of Justice. As a matter of practice, the Inspector is virtually under the sole control of the Minister of Justice, from whom he obtains all necessary authorities, and officially regards as the head of his Department.

649—

[870 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £1 12s. 6d.]

(2.)



## (2.)

The supervision of the Metropolitan Inspector extends to the Central, Water, Newtown, Redfern, and Balmain Petty Sessions Districts within the Metropolitan District of Sydney. The Inspector states that he employs two assistants, whom he pays out of his own private purse; and that one of these remains in the office while the other accompanies him as attendant, and where required as witness of seizures, &c.

## (3.)

The salary which the Inspector receives is £300 per annum. Under section 20 of 16 Vic. No. 34 the Court of Petty Sessions has power to award out of any forfeiture following on conviction, together with costs, "a just and reasonable recompense and satisfaction" of the Inspector; but the practice is to award half of every fine imposed. The Inspector uses three rooms of his office for the purpose of carrying out his official duties. He is allowed to occupy privately two ground-floor and three attic rooms under the same roof as his office; and he states that it is understood this would be an expedient arrangement, inasmuch as the valuable plant appertaining to his duties would be under his constant care. The rent paid by the Government is £200 per annum.

## (4.)

The fees the Inspector is entitled to receive are for examining, comparing, and stamping weights and measures, and the amounts thereof are specified in the schedule of fees attached to the Weights and Measures Act, and the Inspector reports that he does charge such fees accordingly. He states that he also charges cab-hire when required to attend at places at such a distance from his office as would not prevent owners of weighing-machines from bringing them to him to be tested. The authority for which he charges at the rate of 6d. per cwt. for examining, comparing, and stamping weights and weighing-machines and weigh-bridges is the schedule of fees referred to, which, read in connection with 9th and 16th sections and the general provisions of the Act, he considers embraces the examining, comparing, and stamping of all weights and weighing-machines, including weigh-bridges, and consequently such charges are not paid into the public Treasury.

## (5.)

The Inspector states that the public send their weighing-machines to his office periodically as a matter of convenience and security to themselves; and should this be neglected a notice is sent to the owners of the machines at stated periods recommending that they should take this course. As no means are officially provided for carrying heavy test-weights about, and as there are not sufficient Inspectors to attend to that duty, it is found more expeditious and economical to send machines to the Inspector's office. The Inspector says he is always prepared to test machines on the premises where they are used if the owners are willing to incur the extra expense of having the test-weights carted to their premises; and test-weights are always taken to the spot whenever a dispute arises as to the weights of materials.

## (6.)

The Inspector reports that, unless he is engaged elsewhere by appointment, he is in attendance at his office from 8.30 a.m. till 11 a.m., and from 5 p.m. till 6 p.m., and generally from 1 p.m. till 2 p.m.; but on Mondays and Thursdays he attends from 9.30 a.m. till 6 p.m.; and that one assistant remains at the office to receive and deliver material, to prepare work for the Inspector's examination, and to conduct the detail work of the office, such as the comparison or balancing of avoirdupois weights, &c., but that all essential tests and final comparisons are performed by the Inspector, who is necessarily responsible for all acts done in his name.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# FIRE BRIGADES' BOARD, SYDNEY.

(EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.)

Presented to Parliament, Pursuant to Act 47 Vic. No. 3, sec. 7.

The Chairman of The Fire Brigades' Board to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Fire Brigades' Board, Head Quarters Fire Station, Sydney, 14 March, 1892.

In pursuance of section 7 of "The Fire Brigades Act, 1884," I have the honor to present the Report of my Board upon the operations of this Department in the year 1891.

I have, &amp;c.,

CHARLES BOWN,  
Chairman.

## REPORT OF THE FIRE BRIGADES' BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1891.

THE Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board has the honor to present its eighth Annual Report, being that for the year 1891.

The assessed revenue for the year was £11,400, of which one-third was levied upon each of the three contributories under the Act—that is to say, £3,800 was contributed by the Colonial Treasurer out of the Consolidated Revenue, £3,800 by the Insurance Companies, and £3,800 by the proclaimed Municipalities. Revenue and Expenditure.

The expenditure of the Department, as shown in the annexed Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements, did not exceed the estimate, though, owing to the increase of the area requiring and urgently soliciting protection, it yearly becomes increasingly difficult to limit the outlay without lowering the standard of efficiency which the Department has attained.

The total amount held at risk by the contributing Insurance Companies was returned as £58,207,183, an increase of £1,058,795, which, though large, is only a third of the increase shown by the returns of the previous year. Since the first year of the operation of the present Act, which is dated 1884, the amount so held at risk by the aforesaid companies has risen from £36,690,987 to the present large sum, showing the great increase of £21,516,196. Insurance Companies.

Two companies having retired from business, their names disappear from the schedule (*Appendix 1*), while four are added to the number, making a total of forty-eight contributing companies, or two more than in the previous year.

The assessments returned by the contributing municipalities, twenty-eight in all, amounted to £4,694,207, against £4,546,996 in the year immediately preceding. The roll of names, however, underwent considerable alteration; the boroughs of Granville and Kogarah having come under the operation of the Act, Drummoyne being established as a separate municipality from Five Dock, and St. Leonards, St. Leonards East, and Victoria having amalgamated into the municipality of North Sydney. Late in the year the boroughs of Botany and North Botany were proclaimed, and consequently they will become contributories in the ensuing year. Exclusive of the two municipalities which were not previously within our jurisdiction, the increase on the amount of the assessments was merely the insignificant one of £5,243. Municipalities.

Taking a general retrospect of the operations of the year, it is pleasing to notice that conflagrations of the magnitude which characterised the year 1890 have not been experienced, although the fires reported (*vide Appended Table*) were more numerous. Retrospect.

The very large measure of success which has attended the efforts to extinguish fires may be fairly attributed to the efficiency of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, and to the continued endeavour of the Board to keep it abreast of the most advanced Fire Department in equipment and discipline. For the accomplishment of this end the efforts of the Superintendent of Fire Brigades and his officers, supplemented by the active and cheerful support of the whole Brigade, deserve the highest commendation. The Brigade now consists of thirty-seven members of all ranks, a number which is found scarcely adequate for the responsibilities cast upon it, and which, with regard to the efficient protection of the steadily-spreading metropolitan area, must be considerably increased in the near future. Metropolitan Fire Brigade.

The number of alarms of fire received during the year was 348, an average of very nearly one per day. Particulars and classification of the fires attended are supplied in tabulated form in the report of the Superintendent of Fire Brigades, appended hereto.

**Inquests.** Out of 262 actual fires which occurred during the year, inquests were held by the City Coroner, at the Board's request, into four; the circumstances connected with each case appearing to require such investigation. Of these, three resulted in committals for trial, and the fourth in a verdict of arson against some person or persons unknown. It will appear, therefore, that the power of demanding inquests, committed to the Board, has been exercised with extreme caution and with proper judgment.

**Erection of Fire Station, Circular Quay.** It is with pleasure that we have to report that the Fire Station to protect the northern end of the city is now in course of erection by the Government on a site at the junction of George and Queen Streets, close to Queen's Wharf, Circular Quay, a position commanding the wharves, shipping, and large bonded and other warehouses in that busy portion of the city. Building was begun on the 7th of July last, and we look for the completion and occupation of this Station in the current year. In making provision for its proper equipment an order has been transmitted to Messrs. Shand, Mason, & Co., the celebrated London manufacturers of fire appliances, for a telescopic fire escape ladder of the latest model, with improvements recommended by Superintendent Bear, capable of extension to an altitude of 80 feet. Owing to the exceedingly lofty buildings which abound in the metropolis, and which appear annually to be increasing in number and height, the necessity for having a ladder of such dimensions has been for some time under consideration.

**Powerful new steam fire engine.** The large and powerful new steam fire engine ordered from Messrs. Shand, Mason, & Co., at a cost of over £1,400 (mentioned in our last report), has only just arrived; the delay being caused by difficulties connected with the construction of so powerful an engine on a new pattern. Those, however, the manufacturers report, have been overcome. At the tests made at the works, prior to shipment, 100 lb. of steam were obtained from cold water in 9 minutes 55 seconds; and with a steam pressure of from 110 to 120 lb., a  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch jet of water was thrown horizontally to a distance of 318 feet. This engine, which is of the patent equilibrium type, is calculated to work at a steam pressure of 100 to 125 lb. per square inch, but is capable of being worked much higher; it discharges 1,000 gallons of water per minute, and will project a  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch jet to a height of 200 feet. It is fitted with three steam cylinders, three double-acting pumps, has a suction no less than  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, and five deliveries. Four of the latter are for  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inch hose, and one for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Many improvements on the old style of fire engines have, on Superintendent Bear's specification, been added to it, and it stands unrivalled as the most powerful land steam fire engine that has yet been produced. This latest addition to the Department's appliances should prove a most valuable auxiliary in combatting those conflagrations, which from time to time must be expected among the ever increasingly lofty blocks of buildings which, for want of a proper Building Act, continue to be erected in the metropolis; and no doubt it will be the means of saving property to a value incalculably greater than its primary cost. We again reiterate our persuasion of the urgent necessity for an Act to control the erection of buildings in the city and suburbs.

**Building Act; necessity for.** To the movement for widening Moore-street our support was given, and the decision to carry it into effect has our hearty commendation. The great fire of 1890, which devastated the block between that dangerously narrow thoroughfare and Hosking-place, and was with great difficulty prevented from crossing it into the adjoining block, illustrated the necessity for wider streets, if only as fire-breaks, in those crowded quarters of the city where vast warehouses with quantities of inflammable stocks are only separated by narrow lanes. Such lanes offer little impediment to the progress of the fire-fiend, and too often act only as funnels creating draughts to assist the flames, at the same time not allowing access to burning buildings.

**Inflammable Liquids' Bill.** The present dangerous system of storage of inflammable liquids, such as kerosene, gasoline, &c., without sufficient supervision, is an evil that calls for immediate attention and remedy. With that object this Board forwarded to the late Colonial Treasurer, at his own request, as far back as July, a carefully prepared Bill to amend the law relating to the keeping, selling, and conveyance of those liquids; but inflammable liquids still continue to enter the colony without sufficiently stringent regulations, such as public safety demands.

**Amended Fire Brigades' Act.** The long promised Amended Fire Brigades' Act, for the Metropolitan District, another much needed measure, providing, amongst other things, for the extension of the Board's power,—to provide for the prevention of fire, as well as for its extinction when it has broken out, has also not yet been brought forward.

**Telephone Fire Alarms.** The Telephone Fire Alarm system continues to work admirably, and is gradually being pushed further into the suburbs as means permit. It is found, however, to be impossible to establish it satisfactorily in any district before permanent men are placed at some centre of connection to receive and transmit alarms; and for this cause we have been unable to comply with many pressing solicitations for the erection of Fire Alarms in numerous districts.

**Volunteer Fire Companies.** The Volunteer Fire Companies in the districts wherein they operate have been the means of preventing much loss by fire, and have given valuable assistance to the permanent brigade, especially at the larger fires in the city and suburbs. Nineteen companies, situated in different boroughs, were subsidized during the year, at an expenditure of £2,317, besides a considerable additional sum granted for equipment, rent, and other items, and the provision of fire-extinguishing apparatus, under municipal control, in districts where no fire company exists. Particulars as to the location of these companies, their equipment, and respective subsidies, &c., are supplied in the schedule marked Appendix V; a return of the number of fires attended by each is also supplied in another table.

**Newtown Fire Station.** During the year the old watch-house at the Newtown Railway Bridge, which had been granted by the Government for use as a Fire Station, was demolished, owing to the necessities of the duplication of the railway line. The Government then purchased at our solicitation a site for a Fire Station in Australia street, Newtown, which is the centre of a large and increasing district. On that site we are erecting a Fire Station at a contract cost of £540, wherein it is proposed to establish a partially paid Auxiliary Fire Corps, by which the Newtown Volunteer Company will be absorbed.

**Auxiliary Fire Corps.** The establishment of an Auxiliary Fire Corps marks a new departure which must have considerable extension in the future. Within a circumference of a mile radius from the station just mentioned are included the whole of Newtown, Macdonaldtown, and Darlington, and portions of Camperdown, Glebe, Redfern, Alexandria, St. Peters, Petersham, Marrickville, and Leichhardt. Most of these municipalities have for some time been pressing for increased fire protection by means of Fire Alarms. The district is becoming almost urban in character, containing a large population which shows a steady yearly increase, and

and has been outgrowing the protection afforded to it. It was evident that a Telephone Fire Alarm system could not be satisfactorily established within that area without some centre to connect with where provision could be made for the reception and transmission of alarms, day and night, and for the constant attention which telephones require. For this Volunteer Stations were not available, being unoccupied by day, the Volunteer Firemen being absent at their various private occupations. The difficulty is one to which most anxious consideration has long been devoted, with the conclusion that in the establishment of the system of Auxiliary Fire Corps its best solution was to be found. The Superintendent of Fire Brigades reported that, in his opinion, the district above-mentioned could no longer be adequately served by a Volunteer Fire Company, and finally it was decided to inaugurate the auxiliary system, and place the Corps at the Fire Station in Newtown, which accordingly is being built with a view to the accommodation of such a body. We are pleased to report that the Municipal Councils interested, and also the captain and firemen of the Newtown Volunteer Company, cordially approved of the proposal. The Company, by unanimous resolution, has transferred to the Board the plant in its possession, to be replaced by improved fire-extinguishing appliances for the Auxiliary Corps. It is proposed to place an experienced senior fireman of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade in charge of the station, making him directly responsible for attention to the telephones and care of the plant and gear, &c., also to provide eight or ten auxiliary firemen, who shall reside within a prescribed distance from the station, and whose residences will be connected with it by telephone, so that alarms can be given without the neighbourhood being disturbed by the clanging of the objectionable fire-bell. The establishment of this corps will no doubt cause a considerable drain upon the resources of this Department, and was, therefore, not undertaken without earnest consideration, and the conviction of its absolute necessity. In other important districts similar need of an increasingly urgent nature exists, and the Municipal Councils are continually pressing for further protection. To these the new system must be extended as opportunity offers, for, as population and fire risk increase, it becomes apparent that they outgrow the protection afforded by Volunteer Companies, good service though they may have rendered in the past. The fact that in the case of fires occurring in the daytime Volunteer Firemen are frequently at work in other localities, out of reach of any alarm of fire, leaves the neighbourhood wherein they operate to a great extent unprotected, and as the districts increase in importance, the necessity for reform in this respect becomes more urgent.

The improvement in the means of access to the water supply for extinguishing fires is most marked, and we have much pleasure in acknowledging the efforts of the Board of Water Supply and Sewerage to meet the representations of this Department in this important matter. The obsolete fire plugs were finally abolished from all the mains in the city at the close of the year, modern hydrants taking their places. The Board also has intimated that it confidently expects those remaining in the Municipality of Redfern will similarly be replaced by hydrants by the end of March, thus completing a corresponding commendable change in the suburbs. The Board of Water Supply is to be complimented upon the accomplishment of this long desired improvement, which for fire purposes is of inestimable value.

The estimate of the expenditure of this Department for the current year was adopted after the most economical revision, and before the adoption of the scheme for an Auxiliary Corps, at £13,740, to provide which a levy of £4,580 will be made upon each of the three contributories under the Act.

The area of the Board's jurisdiction shows a steady tendency to extend, making necessary additional means to respond to the augmented responsibility involved.

In the enlarged district within which they have been called upon to operate, we have to offer our congratulations and thanks to the officers and men of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, and to the Volunteer Firemen, who have gallantly, and to a very large extent successfully, responded to the increased tax upon their courage and energies, and have without doubt been the means of saving from destruction an immense amount of property.

Schedules are appended, showing the Department's receipts and expenditure for the year, the contributions of Insurance Companies and Municipalities, the subsidies paid to Volunteer Fire Companies, their equipment, and other information. The report of the Superintendent of Fire Brigades is also submitted, with which are included particulars concerning the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, a list of the telephone fire alarms at present established, details and classification of the fires attended, and other technical information with reference to the working of this Department.

14th March, 1892.

CHARLES BOWN,  
Chairman.

## APPENDIX I.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Contributory Company.	Amount at Risk, 31 Dec., 1890.	Contribution, 1891.	Contributory Company.	Amount at Risk, 31 Dec., 1890	Contribution, 1891.
	£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.
The Alliance .....	849,045	55 8 7	The National of New Zealand .	1,043,662	68 2 8
Australian Alliance .....	374,655	24 9 2	Netherlands India .	52,857	3 9 0
Australian Mutual .....	7,843,401	512 1 0	N.S.W. Assurance Corpora- tion . . . . .	728,023	47 10 7
Australian Traders' Mutual...	44,746	2 18 5	New Zealand . . . . .	2,065,769	134 17 3
British Australian and New Zealand .....	87,402	5 14 1	North British and Mercantile	995,745	65 0 1
British and Colonial .....	375,671	24 10 6	Northern . . . . .	692,000	45 3 6
City of London .....	161,385	10 10 9	Norwich Union . . . . .	2,162,067	141 3 0
City Mutual .....	2,111,023	137 16 4	Pacific . . . . .	1,103,000	72 0 2
Colonial Mutual .....	1,524,767	99 10 10	Palatine .....	39,000	2 10 11
Commercial Union .....	6,074,148	396 10 11	Phoenix of London .....	1,574,390	102 15 8
Cornwall of Launceston .....	245,791	16 0 11	Queen . . . . .	1,264,700	82 11 4
Derwent and Tamar .....	275,449	17 19 8	Royal . . . . .	1,345,373	87 16 7
Fire Underwriters' Association of N.S.W.—for offices out- side N.S.W. . . . .	248,225	16 4 1	Scottish Union and National .	236,006	15 8 2
General .....	136,879	8 13 9	South British .....	952,100	62 3 2
Guardian .....	588,650	38 8 7	Standard of New Zealand	1,044,611	68 3 11
Hamburg Madgeburg .....	274,563	17 18 6	Straits . . . . .	242,515	15 16 8
Hong Kong .....	327,534	21 7 8	Sun of London . . . . .	750,851	49 0 4
Imperial of London .....	1,151,130	75 3 0	Sydney Mutual... ..	1,011,070	66 0 2
Lion .....	345,304	22 10 10	Transpacific .....	7,190	0 9 5
Liverpool and London and Globe .....	2,800,000	182 15 11	Union of London.....	17,750	1 3 2
London and Lancashire ..	572,687	37 7 9	Union of New Zealand ..	636,078	41 10 6
Manchester .....	307,000	20 0 10	United .....	3,336,643	217 16 7
Mercantile Mutual .....	7,993,687	521 17 2	United Australian Mutual .	446,491	29 3 0
Mutual Union .....	23,800	1 11 1	Victoria .....	1,722,350	112 8 10
			Totals .....	£ 58,207,183	3,800 0 0

## APPENDIX II.

## MUNICIPALITIES.

Contributory Municipality.	Assessment, 1890.	Contribution, 1891.	Contributory Municipality.	Assessment, 1890.	Contribution, 1891.
	£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.
City of Sydney .....	2,069,420	1,675 4 3	Marrickville .....	121,916	98 13 10
Alexandra .....	61,120	49 9 7	Newtown .....	160,000	129 10 5
Ashfield .....	140,317	113 11 9	North Sydney .....	235,893	190 19 2
Balmain .....	188,197	152 6 11	Paddington .....	169,571	137 5 5
Burwood .....	83,465	67 11 4	Parramatta .....	75,062	60 15 3
Camperdown .....	43,203	34 19 6	Petersham .....	107,649	87 2 10
Darlington .....	27,240	22 1 0	Randwick .....	107,550	87 1 3
Drummoyne .....	20,350	16 9 6	Redfern .....	169,037	136 16 9
Five Dock .....	14,076	11 7 11	St. Peters .....	30,891	25 0 2
Glebe .....	152,503	123 9 1	Waterloo .....	64,928	52 11 2
Granville .....	45,400	36 15 0	Waverley .....	116,755	94 10 3
Kogarah .....	40,157	32 10 2	Willoughby .....	70,600	57 3 0
Leichhardt .....	124,985	101 3 6	Woollahra .....	150,953	122 3 11
Macedonald Town .....	32,369	26 4 1			
Manly .....	70,600	57 3 0	Totals .....	£ 4,694,207	3,800 0 0

## APPENDIX III.

SUMMARY of Attendances at Board Meetings during the year 1891.—Number of Meetings—27  
(exclusive of Committee Meetings).

Names.	Meetings.	
	Present.	Absent.
Charles Bown, Esq., J.P. (Chairman) ..	27	0
M. W. S. Clarke, Esq., M.A. (Vice-Chairman) ..	26	1
Walter Church, Esq., J.P. ..	27	0
Alderman J. C. Leare, J.P. ..	25	2
Charles Hellmrich, Esq., J.P. ..	26	1
Edward J. Love, Esq. ..	26	1

## APPENDIX IV.

## FIRE BRIGADES' BOARD, SYDNEY.

## ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE for the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURE	
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
To Balance, 1 January, 1891—			
Mercantile Bank	1 19 3	By Plant, stores, &c	1,153 14 0
Superintendent's watching duty account	20 0 0	Clothing	2 4 1 6
„ petty cash account	30 0 0	Printing, stationery, postage, &c	60 6 11
		Rates and taxes	210 4 8
N S W Government Treasury		Life premiums	48 4 10
To Insurance Companies—	51 19 3	Guarantee premiums	10 0 0
The Alliance	55 8 7	Cab hire and cartage	28 8 10
Austrian Alliance	24 9 2	Rewards for calls	10 17 0
Austrian Mutual	512 1 0	Rewards for turncocks	9 3 0
Australian Traders Mutual	2 3 10	Petty expenses	104 1 9
British Australian and New Zealand	4 5 7	Assistance rendered	67 7 9
British and Colonial	24 10 6	Law costs	15 17 10
City of London	10 10 9	Miscellaneous	120 1 4
City Mutual	170 16 4	Repairs to stations	62 16 6
Colonial Mutual	99 10 10	M F B Benefit Club	35 6 8
Commercial Union	396 10 11		2,190 12 7
Cornwall	16 0 11	By Salaries	5,927 10 7
Devon and Tamar	17 19 8	Bond fees	300 0 0
Fire Underwriters Association	16 4 1	Auditors fees	30 0 0
General	8 18 9	Medical fees	4 4 0
Guardian	38 8 7		6,261 14 7
Hamburg Magdeburg	17 18 6	By Lighting	410 5 3
Hong Kong	21 7 8	Fuel	68 4 8
Imperial	7 3 0		478 9 11
Ion	22 10 10	By Horses—	
Liverpool and London and Globe	182 1 11	Purchase	29 10 0
London and Lancashire	37 7 9	fodder	309 12 5
Manchester	20 0 10	Shoeing	36 2 3
Mercantile Mutual	521 17 2	Harness	12 15 0
Mutual Union	1 11 1		387 19 8
National of New Zealand	68 2 8	By Telephones Fire alarms &c	
Netherlands India	3 9 0	By Subsidies to Volunteer Fire Companies—	
New South Wales Assurance Corporation	47 10 7	Alexandria	100 0 0
New Zealand	134 17 3	Ashfield	100 0 0
North British and Mercantile	6 0 1	Balmuir	200 0 0
Northern	45 3 6	Burwood	100 0 0
Notwich Union	141 8 0	Glebe	1 0 0 0
Pacific	72 0 2	Granville	50 0 0
Palatine	2 10 11	Leichhardt	50 0 0
Phoenix	102 15 5	Mainly	75 0 0
Queen	82 11 4	Newtown	17 0 0
Royal	87 16 7	North City	125 0 0
Scottish Union and National	1 8 2	Paddington	150 0 0
South British	62 3 2	„ Brewery	147 1 0
Standard of New Zealand	68 3 11	Parramatta (No 1)	85 0 0
Straits	15 16 8	„ (No 2)	85 0 0
Sun	49 0 4	Standard Brewery	150 0 0
Sydney Mutual	33 0 2	St Leonards	200 0 0
Union of London	1 3 2	Waterloo	100 0 0
Union of New Zealand	41 10 6	Waverley	100 0 0
United	217 16 7	Woollahra	175 0 0
United Australian Mutual	29 3 0		2,317 10 0
Victoria	112 8 10	By Volunteer Firemen employed for watching	
	3,797 7 6*	duties at fires	16 15 0
To Municipal Councils—		Alterations to temporary station for Newtown	
City of Sydney	1,67 4 3	Volunteer Fire Company	12 10 0
Alexandria	49 9 7	Rent of do	2 2 6
Ashfield	113 11 9	Rent of station—St Leonards Volunteer Fire	
Balmuir	1 2 6 11	Company	5 0 0
Burwood	67 11 4		42 12 6
Camperdown	34 19 6	By Balance 31 December, 1891—	
Darlington	22 1 0	Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited)	221 8 0
Dummock	16 9 6	Superintendent's petty cash account	29 4 0
Dive Dock	11 7 11	„ watching duty account	18 4 0
Glebe	123 9 1		263 16 0
Granville	36 1 0		
Kogarah	32 10 2		
Leichhardt	101 3 6		
Macdonald Town	26 4 1		
Mainly	57 3 0		
Murrickville	98 13 10		
Newtown	129 10 5		
North Sydney	1 0 19 2		
Paddington	137 9 5		
Parramatta	60 15 3		
Petersham	87 2 10		
Randwick	87 1 3		
Redfern	136 16 9		
St Peters	2 0 2		
Waterloo	52 11 2		
Waverley	94 10 3		
Willoughby	57 3 0		
Woollahra	122 3 11		
	3,800 0 0		
To Miscellaneous Items—			
Sale of condemned plant	14 10 0		
Assistance rendered	60 0 0		
Horse sale of	13 10 0		
S. Hoffnung & Co	2 0 0		
Rent of quarters	439 16 11		
Watching duties at fires	57 4 9		
Lines	12 19 6		
Rent of site for fire station, Newtown	9 0 0		
	609 1 2		
Total	£12,058 7 11	Total	£12,058 7 11

\* £2 12s 6d owing by companies which have gone into liquidation

Z COLLIS BARRY,  
Secretary

I hereby certify that I have examined and compared the books, vouchers, and accounts of the Fire Brigades' Board for the year ending 31st December, 1891, also the statement of receipts and expenditure herein, and find the same correct.

Sydney, 15 January, 1892.

JAMES ROBERTSON, F.I.A.V.,  
Public Accountant.

## APPENDIX V.

## VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANIES, 1891.

Name of Station.	Situation of Station.	No. of Members registered on Roll.	Plant.		Subsidy.	Number of Calls attended.		Total number of Alarms given to M.F.B.		Total number of Members attended at all Calls.	Average number Members attended at each Call.
			Engines, Reels, &c.	Hose, feet of.		False alarms and chimneys.	Actual fires.	False alarms and chimneys.	Actual fires.		
<b>CITY COMPANIES.</b>					£ s. d.						
North City .....	Cumberland-street...	13	1 hose waggon, 2 horses, 1 reel, &c.	800	125 0 0	18	77	1	1	540	5·6
Paddington Brewery	Dowling and Oxford Streets.	21	1 manual engine, 2 reels, 2 horses, &c.	1,200	147 10 0	27	95	1	8	1,228	10·
Standard Brewery ...	Foveaux-street .....	18	1 hose cart, 1 horse, 1 reel, &c.	900	150 0 0	23	96	1	8	1,086	9·1
<b>SUBURBAN.</b>											
Alexandria .....	Gerard-street .....	21	1 manual engine, 1 hose reel, &c.	805	100 0 0	6	33	3	5	465	11·8
Ashfield .....	Liverpool Road .....	16	1 manual engine, &c.	754	100 0 0	4	13	1	2	149	8·7
Balmain (2 stations)..	Montague-street and at Darling-street.	24	2 manual engines, 1 hose reel, &c.	1,140	200 0 0	0	8	0	8	63	7·8
Burwood .....	Belmore-street .....	15	1 manual engine, 1 hose reel, &c.	842	100 0 0	1	6	0	1	63	9·
*Darlington.....	Shepherd-street .....		1 hose, reel, &c. ....	400	.....	1	15	1	3	95	5·9
Glebe .....	Mitchell-street .....	17	1 manual engine, 1 reel, &c.	1,080	150 0 0	4	16	3	8	133	6·6
Granville .....	Good-street .....	20	1 hose reel .....	Not stated.	50 0 0	0	3	0	3	29	9·6
Leichhardt .....	Marion-street .....	17	1 manual engine, 1 hose reel, &c.	400	50 0 0	2	7	1	0	62	6·8
Manly .....	Market-lane.....	16	2 manual engines, 1 hose reel, &c.	1,136	75 0 0	0	4	0	5	43	10·7
Newtown.....	King-street .....	15	1 manual engine, hose reel, ladder carriage, &c.	1,300	175 0 0	5	30	1	14	267	7·6
Paddington .....	Oxford-street .....	20	1 manual engine, hose reel, &c.	1,200	150 0 0	3	10	3	8	156	12·0
Parramatta No. 1 ...	Church-street .....	24	1 manual engine, hose reel, &c.	1,550	85 0 0	0	2	0	2	21	10·5
Parramatta No. 2 ...	Church-street .....	21	1 manual engine, 1 reel, 1 hose and ladder cart, &c..	1,150	85 0 0	0	2	0	2	21	10·5
Randwick .....	.....		1 hose reel and plant.	635	.....	0	3	0	0	18	6·
St. Leonards (2 stations).	Mount-street and at Alfred-street.	23	2 manual engines, 2 reels, &c.	1,700	200 0 0	0	1	0	2	9	4·5
Waterloo .....	Kellick-street .....	20	1 manual engine, 1 hose and ladder cart, &c.	774	100 0 0	4	20	0	4	244	10·1
Waverley.....	Carrington Road.....	18	1 manual engine, 1 reel, &c.	883	100 0 0	5	11	2	3	175	10·9
Woollahra .....	Moncur-street.....	18	2 manual engines and gear, 2 horses, &c.	860	175 0 0	3	15	0	3	180	10·

\* Not subsidised.

## APPENDIX VI.

Attendance of Volunteer Companies at Actual Fires, within specified hours, for the Year 1891.

Volunteer Companies.	12 midnight to 6 a.m., 65 actual fires.		6 a.m. to 12 noon, 33 actual fires.		12 noon to 6 p.m., 40 actual fires.		6 p.m. to 12 midnight, 124 actual fires.		Total number of fires, 262.	
	Number of fires attended.	Number of men present.	Number of fires attended.	Number of men present.	Number of fires attended.	Number of men present.	Number of fires attended.	Number of men present.	Total number of fires attended.	Total number of men present.
<b>CITY COMPANIES—</b>										
North City .....	24	143	7	32	7	28	39	254	77	457
Paddington Brewery .....	32	292	7	52	8	62	48	563	95	969
Standard Brewery .....	34	299	9	43	8	60	45	499	96	901
<b>SUBURBAN—</b>										
Alexandria .....	10	134	.....	.....	6	37	17	221	33	392
Ashfield .....	5	43	.....	.....	5	39	3	29	13	111
Balmain .....	2	18	.....	.....	3	18	3	27	8	63
Burwood .....	1	8	.....	.....	4	33	1	12	6	53
Darlington .....	3	11	.....	.....	1	4	11	76	15	91
Glebe .....	4	25	1	2	2	8	9	73	16	108
Granville .....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	26	3	29
Leichhardt .....	1	7	.....	.....	3	15	3	25	7	47
Manly .....	2	18	.....	.....	1	12	1	13	4	43
Newtown .....	8	55	3	12	4	20	15	140	30	227
Paddington .....	3	44	2	22	1	6	4	45	10	117
Parramatta No. 1.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	1	11	2	21
„ No. 2.....	.....	.....	1	12	.....	.....	1	9	2	21
* Randwick .....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	13	3	18
St. Leonards.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	2	16
Waterloo .....	4	58	.....	.....	3	11	13	139	20	208
Waverley .....	5	46	1	8	.....	.....	5	65	11	119
Woollahra .....	7	63	2	12	.....	.....	6	74	15	149

\* Not subsidised by the Fire Brigades' Board.

## APPENDIX VII.

## Mr. Superintendent Bear's Report.

Metropolitan Fire Brigade Head Quarters Station,

27 February, 1892.

To the Fire Brigades Board,  
Gentlemen,

I do myself the honor to submit to your Board, herewith, my Eighth Annual Report of the working and general efficiency of your Brigade, and the several Volunteer Fire Companies, together with the details of fires attended in the city and suburbs for the year ending the 31st December, 1891.

The total number of alarms received for fires, or supposed fires, was 327; of these 52 were false alarms, 13 proved to be only chimney alarms, and 262 were actual fires. Of the actual fires 216 were slight or trifling, 27 were serious, and 19 resulted in total destruction. Of the 262 actual fires 163 were insured, 26 not insured, and in 73 instances the insurances on the buildings or contents could not be ascertained. In addition to the ordinary fires there have been 20 chimney fires requiring the attendance of firemen with hand-pumps only, and 1 casualty in which life was endangered or lost, but in which no damage was done to the building or its contents, making an aggregate total of 348 calls for fires, false alarms, chimney fires and casualties. The fires of 1891 as compared with those of 1890 show an increase of 27, in the chimney fires attended with engines a decrease of 6, and those attended by firemen with hand-pumps a decrease of 13.

In the fires which were slight there has been an increase of 11, in serious an increase of 15, and in fires which resulted in total destruction an increase of 1. Among the buildings totally destroyed are classed shed buildings, weather-board cottages, &c. Attached are detailed statements of the various fires attended by the Brigade and the Volunteer Fire Companies, as well as those unattended, but which have been reported to the Brigade from various sources, and a member of the Brigade has been sent to obtain the necessary particulars. The various summaries appended show the particular dates, times of call, time of outbreak, trades, localities, insurances, hourly and daily, weekly and monthly. There is also appended a summary of the supposed origin of fires for the year.

Referring to the summary of localities it will be noticed that in the city of Sydney alone there were 181 calls, 129 of which were for actual fires, 28 were false alarms, and 8 were chimney fires reported as houses on fire, and 16 were chimney fires attended by firemen with hand-pumps only.

Of the actual fires in the city there were in Brisbane Ward, 24; Denison Ward, 20; Bourke Ward, 18; Gipps and Macquarie Wards, 16 each; Cook Ward, 13; Fitzroy and Phillip Wards, 11 each.

In the suburbs there were 166 calls, of which 133 were for actual fires, 24 were false alarms, 5 were for chimney fires reported as houses on fire, and 4 were for chimney fires attended by firemen with hand-pumps only. The suburbs affected in regard to actual fires only were as follows, viz.:—Redfern, 16; Newtown, 12; Paddington, 10; Balmain and Glebe, 9 each; Ashfield, 8; Alexandria, Waterloo, Woollahra, and ships in the harbour, 6 each; Manly, Marrickville, Petersham, and Waverley, 5 each; Botany, 4; Burwood, Granville, Leichhardt, and Parramatta, 3 each; Camperdown, Darlington, and North Sydney, 2 each; Macdonaldtown, North Botany, and St. Peters, 1 each.

In summarising the trades, it will be observed that private dwellings have been mostly affected by fires, the number for all classes of damage being 96; but taking the actual trades into consideration, the most notable stand in the following order, viz.:—Stables, 17; grocers, 13; drapers, milliners and dressmakers, licensed victuallers, 8 each; Government buildings, ironfounders and engineers, printers and stationers, restaurants, ships, 6 each; builders, commission agents, stores and storekeepers, tobacconists and hairdressers, 5 each; boot-makers and boot factories, sheds occupied, 4 each; boarding-houses, butchers, fruiterers, and greengrocers, furniture dealers, general dealers, importers, ironmongers, sheds unoccupied, 3 each; chemists, confectioners, corporation yards, fancy goods dealers, jewellers, offices, saddlers and harness-makers, tailors, 2 each; other trades affected, 1 each. These are to be found in the "Summary of Trades."

The strength of the Brigade is as follows:—Two large steam fire engines, 5 small steam fire engines, 2 7-inch manual engines, 4 6-inch manual engines, 6 under 6-inch manual engines, 3 telescope ladders, 1 ladder van, 1 hose van, 1 steam engine tender, 6 hose reels, 20,362 feet of hose, most of which is in good and fair condition, 12 horses, 53 telephones erected, 6 telephone switch boards, 52 telephone fire alarms erected, 37 firemen, including Superintendent, Principal Foreman, and coachman.

The



The under-mentioned Volunteer Fire Companies hold plant on loan from your Board, viz., Alexandria, Ashfield, Burwood, Leichhardt, Granville, Manly, Newtown, St. Leonards, Waverley, North City, Randwick, Standard Brewery, Woollahra. Six Volunteer Fire Stations are also invested in the hands of your Board.

The following comprise the Volunteer Fire Companies within your Board's jurisdiction:—Alexandria Volunteer Company, subsidised, £100; Ashfield Volunteer Company, subsidised, £100; Balmain (2 stations) Volunteer Company, subsidised, £200; Burwood Volunteer Company, subsidised, £100; Darlington Volunteer Company, not subsidised for the year 1891; Glebe Volunteer Company, subsidised, £150; Granville Volunteer Company, subsidised, £50; Leichhardt Volunteer Company, subsidised, £50; Manly Volunteer Company, subsidised, £75; Newtown Volunteer Company, subsidised, £175; North City Volunteer Company, subsidised, £125; Paddington Volunteer Company, subsidised, £150; Paddington Brewery Volunteer Company, subsidised, £147 10s.; Parramatta Volunteer Company, No. 1, subsidised, £85; Parramatta Volunteer Company, No. 2, subsidised, £85; St. Leonards Volunteer Company (2 stations), subsidised, £200; Standard Brewery Volunteer Company, subsidised, £150; Waterloo Volunteer Company, subsidised, £100; Waverley Volunteer Company, subsidised, £100; Woollahra Volunteer Company, subsidised, £175.

The total amount paid as subsidies to the various Volunteer Fire Companies during the year was £2,317 10s. In addition to the subsidies new plant has been supplied in many cases to Volunteer Companies to replace that condemned as unfit for further use. The approximate value of the whole of your Board's plant, together with the land and stations held in trust, is £68,898. The value of the Volunteer Fire Companies plant is not included in this sum.

During the year the members of the Newtown Volunteer Fire Company passed a unanimous resolution handing over the whole of their plant, which is a very good one, to your Board, on the condition that as good a plant be always maintained in the borough. This I consider to be a move in the right direction, as I have always maintained that the whole of the fire extinguishing plant should be vested in your Board for various reasons—the chief of which is, that all the apparatus would be subjected to periodical tests by proper officers, and anything found defective would be repaired or replaced, if necessary, at once by new gear. At present, I regret to have to say, that some of the Volunteer Companies keep the least amount of hose that it is possible to do, and often replace their defective hose by new of very inferior quality, which will in fact only withstand the test of about two fires. In the case of Newtown it is proposed to establish an Auxiliary Fire Brigade in the place of the present Volunteer Company. The Auxiliary Brigade will be recruited from the ranks of the present Volunteer Company, with one resident permanent fireman. Provision has been made in the station now being erected to accommodate several single men, those residing away from the station being connected up by electric bells, thus doing away with the necessity for the objectionable fire-bell. The members will be paid a small retaining fee, and a stated sum per hour for each time they are called out. The adoption of this system will also allow of the establishment of a number of street telephone fire alarms, which are much needed in the districts which will be protected by this station. I anticipate that we shall be in possession of the new station about May next. Our street telephone fire alarms have rendered good service during the year, and have proved a very valuable addition to our means of obtaining quick and reliable information concerning fires. Compared with other cities our returns of false alarms through them are very few. The police have also found them useful in the transaction of their business. Several municipalities have made urgent application for alarms to be placed in their districts; but, while fully recognizing the justice of their claims, I cannot recommend the erection of them under the present volunteer system. It is imperative that someone permanently should be in the stations to which these alarms are connected, not only for receiving calls to fires and police reports day and night, but for the purpose of attending to the batteries, and seeing that the alarms are kept in perfect order. I am strongly of opinion that it will be necessary to establish an Auxiliary Fire Brigade in any thickly populated district before we can entertain proposals for street fire alarms.

The undermentioned are the members of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade:—

Name.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Where stationed.
William Douglas Bear.....	Superintendent of Fire Brigades, and Inspector of Kerosene.	Under Government, May, 1884.	No. 1, Head-quarters Station.
Alfred Webb.....	Principal Foreman .....	26 June, 1888...	do
John Ford.....	Foreman .....	1 Aug., 1884...	Officer in charge No. 2 Station.
William M'Knight .....	Engineer .....	1 July, 1884 .....	Head-quarters.
John M'Knight.....	do .....	14 July, 1884 .....	do
John Snelson.....	1st class fireman, and Acting Foreman.	do .....	Officer in Charge No. 4 Station.
George Gray .....	1st class fireman .....	1 July, 1884 .....	No. 2 Station.
Sydney Watson .....	do .....	1 Jan., 1885...	Head-quarters.
George Lang .....	do .....	7 Jan., 1885...	do
Thomas Gordon.....	do .....	3 Jan., 1885...	do
Thomas Gorman.....	do .....	18 June, 1885 .....	No. 2 Station.
Charles Brown .....	2nd class fireman.....	1 July, 1884 .....	No. 4 Station.
Joseph Stanchell .....	do .....	do .....	Head-quarters.
James Hancock .....	do .....	1 Aug., 1884 .....	No. 2 Station.
Samuel Holman .....	do .....	11 Feb., 1886...	Head-quarters.
Robert Nash .....	do .....	1 Jan., 1887 .....	No. 4 Station.
John Kellett .....	do .....	4 May, 1887...	Head-quarters.
Thomas Cutts.....	do .....	19 March, 1888...	do
Harris Davis .....	do .....	18 April, 1888 .....	No. 4 Station.
Francis Howard .....	do .....	19 April, 1888 .....	No. 2 Station.
Stephen Eyre.....	2nd class fireman, and coachman .....	6 Aug., 1888...	Head-quarters.
Frank Jackson .....	2nd class fireman .....	7 Feb., 1889 .....	do
John Graham .....	do .....	15 April, 1889...	do
George Cobb .....	do .....	do .....	No. 2 Station.
George Parsons.....	do .....	6 Sept., 1889...	do
Augustus Gerard .....	3rd class fireman .....	21 Feb., 1890 .....	do
George Alohin .....	3rd class fireman, and coachman .....	28 April, 1890...	do
George Hickmott .....	3rd class fireman.....	15 Sept., 1890 .....	do
Albert Pickering .....	3rd class fireman, and coachman .....	18 Sept., 1890...	Head-quarters.
Charles May .....	3rd class fireman .....	3 Oct., 1890...	do
John Cannell.....	do .....	13 Oct., 1890 .....	do
Harrie B. Lee .....	do .....	19 Feb., 1891 .....	do
John A. Becker .....	do .....	12 Mar., 1891...	do
Thomas E. Clarke.....	do .....	23 Mar., 1891 .....	do
William Corkill.....	do .....	25 May, 1891 .....	do
Edward R. Hills .....	do .....	23 July, 1891 .....	do
James Morris.....	3rd class fireman, and coachman .....	1 Dec., 1891 .....	do

Your Brigade has been called upon to mourn the loss of one of its members during the past year, that of Charles William Bowers, who was killed on the morning of the 10th July by falling off the sliding pole at No. 2 Station, George-street West. Charles William Bowers joined the Brigade on the 5th May, 1887, and served from that time with zeal and energy, and was an exceedingly good member. Bowers was accorded a public funeral, and buried at the Rookwood Cemetery.

During

During the year the following additions were made to the fire alarm system, viz. :—No. 48, Elizabeth-street, Redfern ; No. 49, M'Arthur and Harris Streets ; No. 50, Figg and Harris Streets ; No. 51, Bowman and Harris Streets. An extension was also made from the St. Peter's Council Chambers to the Police Station in the Cook's River Road.

The following is a list of the positions of the telephone fire alarms, Nos. 53 and 54 having been erected at the beginning of the present year:—

## TELEPHONE FIRE ALARMS.

No. of Box.	Fire Station to which the Box is connected.	Position of Alarm.
1	Head Quarters M.F.B., Castlereagh-street .....	Corner of George and Park Streets.
2	" " " " .....	" York and King Streets.
3	" " " " .....	" Pitt and King Streets.
4	" " " " .....	" Elizabeth and King Streets.
5	" " " " .....	" Liverpool and College Streets.
6	" " " " .....	" William-street and Boomerang Road.
7	" " " " .....	" William and Victoria Streets.
8	" " " " .....	" Elizabeth and Park Streets.
9	" " " " .....	Macquarie street, opposite Parliament House.
10	No. 3 M.F.B., George-street North .....	Corner of Hunter and Bligh Streets.
11	" " " " .....	" Hunter and George Streets.
12	Head Quarters, Castlereagh-street .....	" Pitt and Market Streets.
13	" " " " .....	" King and Sussex Streets.
14	" " " " .....	" Sussex and Erskine Streets.
15	No. 3 M.F.B., George street North .....	" Kent and Margaret Streets.
16	Head Quarters, Castlereagh-street .....	" Elizabeth and Hay Streets.
17	" " " " .....	Messrs. Anthony Hordern & Sons, George-street, Haymarket.
18	" " " " .....	Corner of Sussex and Liverpool Streets.
19	" " " " .....	" Kent and Bathurst Streets.
20	" " " " .....	" Kent and Market Streets.
21	" " " " .....	" Oxford and Riley Streets.
22	" " " " .....	" George-street and Union-lane.
23	" " " " .....	" George and Goulburn Streets.
24	" " " " .....	" York and Market Streets.
25	" " " " .....	Messrs. Bridge & Co.'s Wool Store, corner of Harbour and Factory Streets.
26	No. 4 M.F.B., Stanmore Road, Marrickville.....	Corner of Norton-street and Parramatta Road, Leichhardt.
27	" " " " .....	" the Railway premises and Lackey-street, Summer Hill.
28	" " " " .....	" Marrickville and Illawarra Roads, Marrickville.
29	" " " " .....	Council Chambers, St. Peters.
30	Waverley Volunteer Station, Carrington Road, Waverley.	Council Chambers, Randwick.
31	No. 3 M.F.B., George-street North .....	George-street North, opposite the Mariners' Church.
32	" " " " .....	Corner of George-street North and Lower Fort-street.
33	" " " " .....	" Lower Fort-street and Windmill-street.
34	" " " " .....	" Argyle and Playfair Streets.
35	" " " " .....	" Argyle and Kent Streets.
36	" " " " .....	Victoria Terrace, opposite the Eye Hospital, Miller's Point.
37	" " " " .....	Corner of Young-street and Circular Quay.
38	" " " " .....	" Macquarie street North and Circular Quay.
39	" " " " .....	" Bridge and Pitt Streets.
40	" " " " .....	Opposite Terry's lane, in Pitt-street.
41	" " " " .....	Corner of Church Hill and Charlotte-place.
42	" " " " .....	Kent-street, near Gas-lane.
43	" " " " .....	Corner of Bent and O'Connell Streets.
44	No. 2 M.F.B., George-street West .....	" Elizabeth and Devonshire Streets.
45	" " " " .....	" George street West and Newtown Road.
46	" " " " .....	" Regent and Cleveland Streets.
47	" " " " .....	" Redfern and Botany Streets, Redfern.
48	" " " " .....	Elizabeth-street, Redfern, opposite Messrs. A. Hordern & Son's stables.
49	" " " " .....	Corner of M'Arthur and Harris Streets.
50	" " " " .....	" Figg and Harris Streets.
51	" " " " .....	" Bowman and Harris Streets.
52	Operating Room, Telephone Exchange, G.P.O.	" George and Barrack Streets.
53	No. 4 M.F.B., Marrickville .....	" Parramatta Road and Johnston-street, North Annandale.
54	" " " " .....	" Johnston-street and Booth-street, North Annandale.

All Volunteer Fire Stations with the exception of Burwood and Parramatta, all Theatres and Music Halls, the Government Printing Office, the Railway Department, the Town Hall, and Messrs. Hoffnung, & Co., are in direct communication with our three permanent Fire Stations. The Police Stations are also connected through the Central Police Station. The various wharves, warehouses, business houses, and many public buildings are also in telephone communication by means of the General Post Office Exchange, which is open to receive and transmit calls for fires at any hour of the day and night, and arrangements have been made by which the watchmen employed by the principal business houses report through to Head Quarters Station several times during the night.

Arrangements are also about to be made by the Railway Department to establish a more efficient communication between their different works and our stations.

The extension of the system of telephone fire alarms is not proceeding as rapidly as I could wish, owing to the want of necessary funds for the purpose, and even if funds were available I could not recommend the erection of alarms while the present volunteer system is in vogue.

The new Fire Station for the protection of the northern end of the City was commenced on the 7th of July, and I have every reason to believe that we shall be in possession of it before the end of the present year. The duties in connection with the temporary station are very heavy and entail changing horses and men every eight hours besides the risk of fire happening while the changes are being made.

The water supply of Sydney and the Suburbs has been greatly improved during the year. At present there are over 1,000 screw-down hydrants laid in the City, and the Water and Sewerage Board are still making great efforts to further improve the pressure and flow of water. The facilities for obtaining the water readily have also been increased by the substitution of ball hydrants for the old fashioned fire plugs, which the Board anticipate that they will be able to entirely do away with by April next.

At the end of the year the attendance of turncocks at the Head Quarters Station was discontinued, as the introduction of a thorough system of hydrants at recognised distances under constant pressure rendered their presence unnecessary at the out break of a fire. Arrangements are however being made to allot certain districts to each turncock, and when these are completed it is proposed to place them in telephonic communication, so that in case of a large fire we could command their services. This arrangement will also be beneficial in the ordinary working of both the Fire Department and the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage.

I trust that your Board will take steps during the year to procure a site for a permanent fire station in Pymont, somewhere in the vicinity of Harris and Union Streets, the locality of which is about a mile from any of our stations. A Pymont station would not only be a protection to the large warehouses being erected there, but it would be handy to the centre of the city, as well as convenient to Balmain.

I have to thank the officers and members of the Volunteer Fire Companies for their valuable assistance during the year, and for their endeavours to maintain a harmonious feeling between the different companies. The officers and members of the Police Force have as usual rendered us very efficient assistance during the year, and I have to express my obligations to them. I have also to tender my thanks to the city turncocks and to the public generally for their valuable co-operation.

The necessity for a hose and coal tender having been made apparent, one was built by the members of the Brigade, utilising the wheels, axles, and frame of a steam fire engine condemned some years ago. This is always ready, and carries 1,260 feet of hose and 16 cwt. of coal, besides a variety of other appliances. A small spring-cart has also been built, which is used for visiting fire alarms, &c. A large number of hose couplings have been made, and a quantity of other work has been performed in the workshops at head-quarters by our men with a view to keeping down the expenditure to the lowest possible limit. The only cost has been the materials required for the work.

In addition to these works, the fire alarms and nearly the whole of the electrical apparatus has been kept in order by the members of the Brigade.

The discipline and general efficiency of the Brigade is, in all respects, satisfactory, and, although the duties at times bring a severe strain on the whole of the staff, the work has been performed cheerfully and well.

In conclusion, I beg to tender my most sincere thanks to your Board for the cordial support it has awarded me.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM D. BEAR,  
Superintendent of Fire Brigades and Inspector of Kerosene.

APPENDIX VIII.

List and Details of Fires attended by, or reported to, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, or Volunteer Fire Companies, for the Year ending December, 1891, Sydney, New South Wales.

Date.	When discovered.	Time Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire	Insurances.		Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Contents.	Building.		
1891. Thursday, 1 January.	2:15 a.m.	2:21 a.m.	57 York-street, City....	Messrs. Ungerer & Co...	Wholesale Jewellers.	Brick, and iron roof	Unknown .....	Imperial Insurance Company.	Australian Mutual.	Stock on first floor damaged by fire, heat, smoke, and water; flooring and joisting over damaged by fire; several doors and a partition damaged by breakage.	M.F.B., with hydrant.
"	"	"	" " "	Messrs. Rhodes & Co...	Engineers and Machinery Agents.	" .....	" .....	Commercial Union.	Australian Mutual.	Stock on ground and second floor slightly damaged by fire and water, and roof also slightly damaged by fire.	"
"	3:55 a.m.	4:1 a.m.	118 Clarence-street, City	H. Kellett .....	Draper .....	Brick, and iron roof.	Unknown .....	Australian Mutual, £500.	" .....	Stock in front shop damaged by fire, smoke, and water; shop fittings damaged by fire.	M.F.B., with hydrant.
"	4:25 p.m.	4:35 p.m.	Baptist-street, Redfern	W. Lloyd .....	Stables .....	Wood, and iron, and iron roof.	Unknown .....	None .....	" .....	Stable, about 40 x 15 feet, and contents burned out and fallen down; one pony burned to death.	Standard Brewery Vol. Co., with standpipe.
Friday, 2 January.	6:40 p.m.	6:44 p.m.	Foy's Chambers, Bond-street, City.	Messrs. Morris & Co. . .	Costumiers .....	Brick, and slate roof.	Light, thrown down.	Colonial Mutual, £400.	" .....	A quantity of cuttings burned in workshop on second floor; rest of contents in same room damaged by heat, smoke, and water.	M.F.B., with hydrant.
"	"	"	266 " George-street," City	Messrs. Brodziack & Co. Messrs. P. Harris & Co...	Merchants Ironmongers .....	" .....	" .....	None .....	" .....	Contents in office on first floor slightly damaged by water. . .	"
"	"	"	Foy's Chambers, Bond-street, City	J. B. O'Connor .....	Broker .....	" .....	" .....	New Zealand, £5000.	" .....	Stock in front shop also slightly damaged by water. ....	"
"	9:50 p.m.	9:53 p.m.	83 Market-street, City..	The Servants' Home, F. Herbert, Manager.	Home, General Dealer ..	Brick, and slate roof.	Candle .....	None .....	" .....	A window blind burned and frame slightly scorched in front room on first floor.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Saturday, 3 January.	10:0 p.m.	10:9 p.m.	53 Gloucester street, City	J. Monaghan .....	General Dealer ..	Brick, and iron roof.	" .....	Trans-Pacific Insurance, £140.	" .....	Window blind and curtains burned in front room on second floor.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
"	11:32 p.m.	11:36 p.m.	Bent-street, City .....	Charles Spencer .....	Grocer .....	Brick, and slate roof.	Unknown .....	New Zealand, £100.	" .....	A quantity of empty cases burned in shop on ground floor, rest of contents in same slightly damaged by heat, smoke, and water.	Neighbours, and M.F.B., with buckets of water.
Sunday, 4 January.	8:30 p.m.	None rec'd.	Lewisham-street, Petersham.	J. Nelson .....	Private dwelling	Brick, and iron roof.	Candle .....	None .....	Commercial Union, £150.	A quantity of bedding and wearing apparel damaged by fire and water in middle room on ground floor; walls slightly damaged by fire.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Monday, 5 January.	10:30 a.m.	10:47 a.m.	Elizabeth and Campbell Streets.	Mrs. Murphy, "Albion Hotel."	Licensed Victualer.	Wood, and shingle roof.	Spark from chimney adjoining.	" .....	City Mutual ....	About 2 x 2 feet of shingle roof of out-house damaged by fire.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
"	12:35 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	Denison -street, Petersham.	E. Marr .....	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, and slate roof.	Matches, children playing with.	" .....	" .....	Side of building slightly damaged by fire and smoke.	Neighbours, with buckets of water.
"	1:35 p.m.	1:40 p.m.	Corner of George and Margaret Streets.	"The City Buffet," E. D. Tollemache, mangr.	Restaurant .....	Brick, and slate roof.	Defective flue....	Australian Mutual, £2000.	Phoenix, £30,000	About 6 x 6 feet of ceiling of kitchen in basement damaged by fire and cutting away.	Inmates and M.F.B., with handpump and buckets of water.
"	1:40 p.m.	1:41 p.m.	Lackey-street, Ashfield.	John Thomas .....	Builder .....	Wood, and iron roof.	Spark from chimney.	" .....	" .....	A quantity of shavings burned in workshop.	Ashfield Vol. Co., with hydrant.
"	8:35 p.m.	8:40 p.m.	30, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.	Mrs. Harris .....	Private dwelling	Brick, and slate roof.	Candle .....	None .....	" .....	Window blind and curtain burned in front room on first floor.	Neighbours, with buckets of water.
Tuesday, 6 January.	7:30 p.m.	7:34 p.m.	246, Erskine-street, City.	Messrs. Felton and Nock	Ironmonger .....	Brick, and slate roof.	Gas-stove, carelessness with.	Unknown .....	United, £13,000	Small quantity of tubing and gaspipe damaged by fire, and ceiling cracked by heat in kitchen in basement.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Wednesday, 7 January.	9:45 p.m.	None rec'd.	69, York-street, City ..	Messrs. Collins Bros. . .	Wholesale stationers.	Stone, and slate roof.	Matches, rats at	In several offices £30,000.	" .....	About 5 cwt. of paper damaged by fire and water in front basement.	Night-watchman, and employes, with buckets of water.
Friday, 9 January.	11:23 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	390, George-street, City.	Messrs. A. J. Riley and Co.	Wholesale drapers	Brick, and iron roof.	Light, thrown down.	In several offices, £30,000.	" .....	Gas meter and woodwork slightly damaged by fire, and a number of straw-hats slightly damaged by water in front basement.	Employes, with buckets of water.
Sunday, 11 January.	12:30 a.m.	12:55 a.m.	24, Bullanaming-street Redfern.	H. Bruggan .....	Private dwelling	Brick, and slate roof.	Candle .....	None .....	" .....	Window curtain burned in front room on first floor.	Inmates with buckets of water.
Monday, 12 January.	4:8 a.m.	4:10 a.m.	669, George-street, Hay-market.	Messrs. McCarthy & Co.	Tobacco merchants	Brick, and iron roof.	Unknown .....	Aust. Mutual, Colonial Mutual, £5,000.	Phoenix Ins. Co..	Front shop and contents, consisting of a large stock of tobacco and material very severely damaged by fire and water. Two upper floors and contents damaged by heat and smoke, back and front windows broken.	M.F.B., with hydrant assisted by the Standard Brewery Vol. Co.
Tuesday, 13 January.	10:0 p.m.	10:2 p.m.	30, Hunter-street .....	Messrs. Norton & Reid	Furniture warehousemen	Stone, and slate roof.	" .....	In several offices for £12,000.	Com. Union ....	A warehouse of four floors and basement, about 50 x 50 feet Top floor and contents consisting of a quantity of furniture, &c., together with roof severely damaged by fire and water. Contents of three floors under damaged by water.	M.F.B., with hydrant assisted by Vol. Cos.
"	"	"	30a, Hunter-street ....	W. Druce .....	Tailor .....	" .....	" .....	Col. Mutual ....	" .....	Small portion of stock in first floor also slightly damaged by water.	"
"	"	"	30b, Hunter-street ....	Messrs. W. Farmer & Co.	Jewellers .....	" .....	" .....	Aust. Mutual, £6,500.	" .....	Small portion of stock and fixtures in shop on ground floor also slightly damaged by water.	"
Wednesday, 14 January.	1:30 a.m.	1:38 a.m.	At McIlwraith's wharf, Sussex-street.	Ship "Talavera," Captain, John Robson ..	Iron .....	Iron .....	Light, thrown down.	" .....	" .....	A large quantity of general cargo severely damaged by fire and water, portions of deck damaged by fire and cutting away.	M.F.B., assisted by several Vol. Cos., with three steam fire engines and one hydrant.

List and Details of Fires attended by, or reported to, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued

Date	When discovered	Time of Call	Locality	Name of Tenant	How Premises occupied	Construction of Premises	Origin or supposed cause of Fire	Insurances		Extent of Damage, &c	Extinguished by
								Contents	Building		
1891 Sunday, 18 January	4 50 p m	4 54 p m	King street, Newtown	Messrs Davis Brothers	Butchers	Weatherboard and shingle roof	Fat boiling over of			About 4 x 8 feet of weatherboard and portion of ceiling on ground floor and about 8 x 8 feet of first floor and a portion of roof damaged by fire	Newtown Vol Co with hydrant
"	9 17 p m	9 19 p m	58½, York street, City	Jules Gandiol	Restaurant	Brick shingle and iron roof	Foul chimney	None	City Mutual, £500	Roof damaged by fire and cutting away, ceiling under by breakage and contents in back room on first floor by water and dirt	M F B, with hand pump
			58, York street City	* S Mitchell	Saddle and harness maker	" "	"	"	City Mutual, £500	Roof damaged by fire and cutting away	
Monday 19 January	11 40 p m	11 44 p m	No 6, Taylor street	Mrs Harris	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, and non roof	Candle	"		Bed and bedding and a small quantity of wearing apparel damaged by fire	Inmates and Paddington Brewery Vol Coy, with hand pump and buckets of water
Friday 23 January	2 a m	2 a m	41, York street City	S Harris & Co	Fancy goods importers	Brick and stone and iron roof	Unknown	British Aust & N Z £1,000 Manchester £500 Derwent & Linnait £500		Second floor and contents very severely damaged by fire heat and water and contents on third floor slightly damaged by fire and windows broken	M F B with hydrants, assisted by Vol Coy
			"	W Henderson	Clothier	"	"	"		Contents on first floor severely damaged by water	" "
			"	Messrs Troedel, Cooper & Co	Printers, &c	"	"	New Zealand New South Wales Imperial, Guardian Corri wall £3,500		Contents on ground floor and basement also damaged by water	" "
Saturday 24 January	2 45 a m	2 0 a m	Little Nicholson street Balmain	John Byrnes	Stables	Weatherboard and non roof	Light thrown down	None	None	Stable about 15 x 12 feet in rear of premises containing a small quantity of fodder &c, burned out and partly fallen down cart severely damaged by fire, and one horse burned to death	Inmates and Balmain Vol Co, with hydrant
	11 4 a m	11 14 a m	458, Harris street Ultimo	R McGregor	Private dwelling	Brick and slate roof	Tar boiling over	None		A quantity of tar destroyed in kitchen on ground floor Mr McGregor aged 47 years slightly burned about the arms	Inmates
"	10 25 p m	10 30 p m	274 Pitt street City	J Hawkesford	Optician	Brick and non roof	Gas bracket	Aust Mutual		Window curtain and some bedding in front room on second floor damaged by fire and water	Inmates with buckets of water
Sunday 25th Jan	2 10 a m	2 10 a m	451 Oxford street, Paddington	R McKinley	Grocer	Brick and iron roof	Unknown	National of New Zealand, £350		Middle room on ground floor and contents damaged by fire heat and water staircase to first floor damaged by heat	Paddington Vol Co, with hydrants
"	9 50 p m	9 52 p m	19 Botany Road, Waterloo	Mrs S Gibson	Draper	Brick and iron roof	Light thrown down	Australian Mutual £300	Australian Mutual £600	About 11 ft of counter and 4 ft of flooring under burned and a quantity of drapery in front shop on ground floor, severely damaged by fire and water	Alexandria Vol Co, with standpipe assisted by M F B
Tuesday 27th Jan	9 10 p m	9 18 p m	351 Darling street, Ultimo	L Maloney	Private dwelling	Brick and shingle roof	Flue, defect in	None		About 3 ft of shingle roof and rafters damaged by fire and cutting away	M F B, with Tozer pump
Thursday 29th Jan	11 56 p m	11 59 p m	Laura street, Newtown	F Algar	Bulder	Weatherboard and iron roof	Light thrown down		Australian Mutual £20	A shed building about 14 ft x 24 ft, containing a quantity of joinery and carpenters tools burnt out and fallen down stables adjoining severely damaged by fire	Newtown Vol Co, with hydrant
Monday, 2nd Feb	6 0 p m	6 18 p m	Victoria lane, Waterloo	Unoccupied shed, James Ellis, caretaker	Ellis, caretaker	Brick and shingle roof	Matches children playing with	None		About 30 ft x 36 ft of shingle roof of shed building damaged by fire and cutting away	M F B with hydrant
"	9 15 p m	9 20 p m	Hordein street, Newtown	W Elphinstone	Private dwelling	Brick and non roof	Candle	Australian Mutual £100		A small quantity of bedding in back room on first floor slightly damaged by fire and water and ceiling under slightly damaged by water Mrs Elphinstone, aged 30, slightly burned on hands	Inmates, with buckets of water
"	10 15 p m	10 17 p m	18 S 'Electra, Captain	Farrell		Iron	Spontaneous ignition		South British	A small quantity of waste burned in locker in cabin, paint work of cabin slightly damaged by heat	Officers and crew, with buckets of water
Saturday, 7th Feb	11 40 p m	11 41 p m	599, George street, City	Richard Fidler	Tailor	Brick, and slate roof	Unknown	Imperial, £1,500		Workroom in rear of shop and contents burned out and staircase destroyed contents of front shop damaged by heat and smoke, upper portion of building damaged by heat and smoke	M F B with hydrant
Wednesday 11 February	9 47 p m	9 55 p m	35 Chelsea street, Redfern	T Cowdrey	Private dwelling	Brick, and non roof	Candle	None		Bed and bedding burned in front room on first floor rest of contents in same slightly damaged by smoke and water	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
Friday 13 February	6 40 p m	7 2 p m	Aiden street, Waverley	Unoccupied	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, and shingle roof	Incendiarism	"	New Zealand, £500	A weatherboard cottage of two floors with seven rooms top floor of three rooms burned out and roof off four rooms under damaged by water J Kilpatrick was committed to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court 6th April 1891 and acquitted	Waverley Vol Co, assisted by Woollahra Vol Co, with hydrant
"	7 55 p m	8 0 p m	Simmons street, Newtown	Frederick Rose	Private dwellings	Brick and slate roof	Light thrown down	Mercantile Mutual		Window blind and curtains together with some bedding damaged by fire and water in front room on first floor	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water
Sunday 15 February	2 0 a m	2 8 a m	23 Elizabeth street	Mrs Wilson, caretaker	Offices	Stone and slate roof	Candle			Door and some wearing apparel damaged by fire in back room in basement (used as a bedroom)	Neighbours, with buckets of water

LIST and Details of Fires attended by, or reported to, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued.

Date	When discovered	Time of Call	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished
								Contents.	Building		
1891 Sunday, 15 February	6 20 p m	6 25 p m	Corner of Union and Plymouth streets, Ply- mouth	S F Walker	Grocer . .	Brick, and iron roof.	Candle	Colonial Mutual, £450.	.	A small quantity of bedding in side room on first floor damaged by fire and water, rest of contents of same room damaged by smoke Mrs S F Walker, aged 33, burned on hands	Inmates and police, with buckets of water.
Tuesday, 17 February	10 55 p m	19 55 p m	Rear of 14 Hunter street	The Decorative Tile Co and Messrs Macready and Drew, the Decorative Tile Co	Store . . .	Brick, and iron roof.	Spark from chim- ney adjoining.	Commercial Union, £2380 Royal, £2000 Commercial Union.	Australian Mutual  Austrian Mutual	Contents of third floor damaged by fire, and part of roof off  Contents of three floors under, slightly damaged by water	M F B, with hydrant, assisted by Vol Cos.
Friday, 20 February	3 23 a m	3 25 a m	173 George street north	A Roy and Ah Sow	Fruiters . . .	Brick, and iron roof	Light thrown down	None	Australian Mutual	Small quantity of stock and a portion of shelving damaged by fire in front shop on ground floor	Police, inmates and M.F.B., with buckets of water.
Saturday, 21 February	8 0 p m	None rec'd	Edwin street, Ashfield	T S Johnston . .	Private dwelling	Brick, and shingle roof.	Candle	Mercantile Mutual, £500.	Australian Mutual, £700	Curtains and carpet in front room on ground floor damaged by fire and water, rest of contents damaged by heat and smoke	Inmates, with buckets of water
Sunday, 22 February	1 50 p m	1 58 p m	Gipps street, City	N S Wales Govern- ment.	Police Depot	Weatherboard, with shingle and iron roof	Spark from chim- ney adjoining	None .	None	Contents of loft over store, consisting of clothing, blankets, &c, together with roof, severely damaged by fire, con- tents in store under damaged by water	M F B, with steamer, as- sisted by several Vol Cos.
Tuesday, 24 February	8 35 p m	8 33 p m	172, Clarence street, City	* Messrs Bull and Co's	Tea merchants, wholesalegrocers	Brick, stone, and iron roof	Unknown .	Com Union, United, North British.	Pacific Mercant Mutual, United, Aust Mutual.	A box, and a length of canvas hose damaged by fire on second floor of warehouse	Neighbours, with private hydrant
Wednesday, 25 February	1 11 a m	1 15 a m	639, George street, Hay market	Mr C Loughnan .	Tobacco merchant	Brick, and iron roof.	Light thrown down.	Liverpool, London Globe, £1,075	.	Small store in rear of premises, together with packing cases, in yard, burned out, back of shop, and contents, con- sisting of a large stock of tobacconist's material severely damaged by fire and water	M F B, with hydrant.
"	4 30 a m	4 34 a m	Off Grant's Wharf, Pyr- mont.	Steam ferry - boat "Pearl"	.	Wood	Unknown	.	Commercial Union	Steam ferry boat nearly burned out	M F B, with hydrant and steam fire engine, assisted by Standard Brewery Vol. Co
"	3 45 p m	4 18 p m	24, Botany Road, Alex- andria	Charles Heimsch	Private dwelling	Brick, and iron roof	Matches, care- lessness with.	Mercantile Mutual, £100	.	Window blind burned, and a small quantity of furniture damaged by fire in front room on first floor, rest of con- tents of same room and ceiling under slightly damaged by water	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
"	6 50 p m	6 54 p m	47, Plymouth street	† R M'Intosh	"	Brick, and shingle roof	Matches, child playing with.	Australian Mutual, £400	.	Bed and bedding damaged by fire in front room on first floor Robert M'Intosh, aged 4 years, slightly burned in the back	Inmates, with buckets of water
Thursday, 26 February	6 45 p m	6 50 p m	Abalfour's Road, Ply- mouth	† Messrs Brown & Brown, "City Iron Works"	Iron founders	Wood and iron, and iron roof	Unknown .	None . . . .	None	A building of two floors, about 14 x 40 feet, used as offices, pattern room, and store room, together with contents, nearly burned out, and partly fallen down	M F B, with steamer, as- sisted by several Vol. Cos.
"	7 0 p m	7 5 p m	Ocean street, Woollahra	Unoccupied	Shed . . .	Wood, and iron roof	Kerosene lamp, explosion of	" . . . .	Mercantile Mutual	Side of shed building slightly damaged by fire	Inmates, with buckets of water
"	8 28 p m	8 32 p m	Palace street, Peter- sham	Messrs Goodwin, Hitch- cock, & Co	Timber merchants	Weatherboard, and iron roof	Spark from fu- nace	None	.	A quantity of shavings burned in engine room	M F B, with hand pump.
"	9 33 p m	9 35 p m	302, Kent street, City	J Griffin .	Private dwelling.	Brick, and iron roof.	Kerosene lamp, explosion of.	None	.	Bed and bedding damaged by fire in front room on first floor	Neighbours, with buckets of water
Saturday, 23 February	9 5 a m	9 8 a m	50, John street, Marick- ville	Thomas Ritchie	"	Brick, and slate roof	Children playing with matches.	Mercantile Mutual	Mercantile Mutual	An outhouse and a small portion of fencing damaged by fire	M F B, with hand-pump.
Monday, 2 March	3 a m	4 23 a m	Off Shelley street, City	S S "Bega," Captain Hersee . . .	Iron . . .	Iron . . . .	Light thrown down.	. . . .	South British, £4,000, Vic- toria, £4,000.	Store room and after part of hold damaged by fire	M F B, with hydrant.
Tuesday, 3 March.	8 p m	8 5 p m	9, Queen street, Glebe	C Leeds . . .	Private dwelling	Brick, and iron roof	Candle	None .	.	A bed and a small quantity of bedding slightly damaged by fire, and water in side room on ground floor.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
Wednesday, 4 March	12 p m	12 p m	Sussex street	Union Steam Navigation Co's stores .	.	"	Tai boiling over .	.	.	A small quantity of tai destroyed on ground floor of building	Employees, with sand.
"	8 p m	8 5 p m	120, King street, New town	Messrs Castle & Son	Ironfounders	Wood, and iron roof	Spark from fu- nace	. . . .	Commercial Union.	Side of building slightly damaged by fire . . . . .	Employees, with buckets of water
"	9 23 p m	9 29 p m	68, King street, City	J. I. Smith . . . . .	Confectioner . . .	Wood and iron, and iron roof	Overheat of oven	. . . . .	"	Bakehouse in rear of shop and contents severely damaged by fire and water	M F B, with hydrant.
Thursday, 5 March	9 45 p m	9 58 p m	8, Lower Campbell street	J. A Sigsworth . . .	Private dwelling	Brick, and slate roof	Kerosene lamp, explosion of	None . .	"	Bed and bedding and a small quantity of wearing apparel damaged by fire in front room on first floor	Inmates and police, with buckets of water.
Saturday, 7 March	8 18 p m	8 21 p m	Drane Terrace, Kent street, City	R Ramsay . . . .	"	Brick, and iron roof.	Kero-ene lamp, upsetting	" . . . . .	"	A small quantity of furniture slightly damaged by fire, and lamp destroyed in front room on ground floor	Inmates, with buckets of water
Sunday, 8 March.	7 15 p m	7 21 p m	397, Liverpool street	Mis. Walker	Fruiterer . . . . .	"	Light thrown down.	" . . . . .	"	A small quantity of wearing apparel damaged by fire in kitchen on ground floor	Inmates, with buckets of water

\* Previous fire, No. 179, 17th September, 1890, page 233.

† Previous fire, 7th October, 1890, page 243, No. 202 book No. 1.)

‡ Previous fire, 2nd May, 1886 page 62, No. 87 (book No. 1).

LIST and Details of Fires attended by, or reported to, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, or Volunteer Fire Companies—*continued.*

Date	When discovered	Time of Call	Locality	Name of Tenant	How Premises occupied	Construction of Premises	Origin or supposed cause of Fire	Insurances		Extent of Damage, &c	Extinguished by
								Contents	Building		
1891 Sunday March	7 50 p m	7 55 p m	176, Redfern street, Redfern	S J Holloway	Private dwelling	Brick, and slate roof	Gas bracket	United, £400	United, £600	Two window blinds and a small quantity of furniture slightly damaged by fire in front room on first floor, rest of contents of same room damaged by smoke	Inmates, with buckets of water
Tuesday, 10 March	10 15 p m	10 45 p m	Charles street, Peter sham	C Bailey	Private dwelling	Brick, and slate roof	Gas, explosion of	None		Window blinds burned, windows blown out, and ceiling cracked Mrs A Bailey, aged 26 years, burned on hands and head	Inmates, with buckets of water
"	10 50 p m	11 14 p m	134, Pitt street	C Levy	Hairdresser	Brick, and iron roof	Matches rats at	"		A small quantity of paper burned under shop window	Police
Wednesday, 11 March	1 0 p m	1 15 p m	William and Burleigh streets, Burwood	Unoccupied	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, and iron and shingle roof	Light thrown down		None	A four roomed weatherboard cottage very severely damaged by fire	Burwood Vol Co, with hydrant
"	8 15 p m	8 20 p m	7, Barkers lane, off Bathurst street	F Moore	Private dwelling	Brick, and slate roof	Curtains coming in contact with lighted lamp	None		Window curtains burned, frame scorched, in back room on ground floor	Neighbours, with buckets of water
Friday, 13 March	4 35 a m	4 44 a m	578, Harris street, Ultimo	James Trinnick	Drysalter	Brick, and iron roof	Careless use of fire	Royal, £4,000		Four casks of sausage skins slightly damaged by fire in rear of basement	M F B, with hydrant
"	11 30 p m	None rec d	7 Fotheringham street, Marrickville	W Turner	Private dwelling	Brick and slate roof	Candle	None	Aust Mutual, £300	Bed, bedding and window curtains damaged by fire in front room on ground floor walls and ceiling of same room damaged by heat and smoke	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water
Sunday, 15 March	4 50 a m	5 2 a m	135 Fveleigh street, Redfern	John Coils	Stables	Wood, and iron roof	"	"	None	Wood partition in front portion of stables damaged by fire, and a small quantity of fodder slightly damaged by water	M F B, with buckets of water
"	10 0 a m	10 20 a m	4-6 Elizabeth street, City (casualty)	S A Lombe	Music seller	Brick and slate roof	Gas, seeking for an escape of, with light	"		No damage to premises Mrs S A Lombe slightly burned about the face	Inmates, with buckets of water
"	7 p m	7 7 p m	Wallis street, Woollahra	P Burg	Private dwelling	Brick, and iron roof	Light thrown down	"		Bed and a small portion of furniture damaged by fire in back room on first floor	Inmates and neighbours with buckets of water
Wednesday, 18 March	9 56 p m	10 1 p m	45, Raglan street, Waterloo	Mrs A Tobhs	Private dwelling	Brick, and iron roof	Kerosene lamp explosion of	"		Lamp destroyed in front room on ground floor	Inmates
Friday, 20 March	7 25 p m	None rec d	Clyde street, Granville	*Messrs Hudson Bros	Iron foundry	Brick, and iron roof	Oven overheated			Portion of roof of drying shed damaged by fire	Employes and Granville Vol Co with hydrant
Saturday, 21 March	1 a m	1 1 a m	45, Market street	Messrs T Jones & Co	Chemists	Brick, and iron roof	Light thrown down	Norwich Union, £600, Com Union £500	Liverpool & London & Globe, £5,000, 3 houses	Back portion of shop and contents very severely damaged by fire and water, rest of contents of shop damaged by heat and smoke	M F B, with hydrant
"			47, Market street	Messrs Tran & Co	Importers			Mar Mutual, £1 000		Contents of first and second floor slightly damaged by smoke	
"			43, Market street	Mark Nathan	Tailor			Northern Assurance Co, £450		Small portion of contents of back workshop damaged by fire, rest of contents of shop slightly damaged by heat	M F B, with buckets of water
Sunday, 22 March	5 50 a m	5 54 a m	Young street, city	New South Wales Government	Store	Brick, and iron roof	Spontaneous ignition	Pacific Insurance Co, £20 000	United, £7,500	Small quantity of waste burned and window sill damaged by fire on ground floor of store	Inmates and neighbours with buckets of water
Monday, 23 March	7 25 p m	7 29 p m	Marrickville Road, Marrickville	R G Brereton	Chemist	Weatherboard and iron roof	Vapour of spirit coming in contact with flame	None		A quantity of cases containing bottles of methylated spirits slightly damaged by fire in shed building at rear of premises George Rutherford, aged 17 years, severely burned on the face and hands	Inmates and neighbours with buckets of water
Tuesday, 24 March	9 40 p m	9 59 p m	612, George street	T E Plasto	Drapery	Brick, and iron roof	Light thrown down	Royal, £4,000		A small quantity of waste paper burned, and underneath part of shop window slightly damaged by fire in front shop	M F B, with buckets of water
Saturday, 28 March	9 25 a m	9 30 a m	Hargrave lane, Paddington	J Baggot	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, and iron roof	Tar boiling over	None	None	Small portion of furniture slightly damaged by fire in back room on ground floor, rest of room and contents damaged by heat and smoke	Inmates and neighbours with buckets of water
"	10 55 a m	11 3 a m	Liberty street, Newtown	Thos Kennedy	Private dwelling	Brick, and shingle roof	Spark from loco motive	Liverpool & London, & Globe		About 16 x 18 feet of shingle roof damaged by fire and cutting away ceiling of front attic severely damaged by water, ceiling of front room on ground floor also slightly damaged by water, contents damaged by removal	Newtown Vol Co, with hydrant, assisted by M F B
Tuesday, 31 March	8 25 p m	8 30 p m	2, Essex street, City	Mrs M Williams	Private dwelling	Brick, and slate roof	Candle	None		Window curtain burned in front room on first floor	Inmates, with buckets of water
Thursday, 2 April	8 35 p m	8 40 p m	46 Cascade street, Paddington	G H Marsh	Private dwelling	Brick, and slate roof	"	"	Aust Mutual, £1 100	Bed and bedding damaged by fire and water in back room on first floor	Inmates, with buckets of water
Friday, 3 April	1 40 p m	1 49 p m	Branding street, Alexandria	R Sharp	Saddler	Wood, and iron roof	Matches, children playing with	"	Commercial Union, £100	A shed building about 36 x 16 feet, used as a store, and containing a quantity of leather scraps, straw and horse hair, severely damaged by fire, and part of roof off	Alexandria Vol Co, with hydrant, assisted by M F B
"	2 30 p m	2 43 p m	Double Bay, off New South Head Road, Paddington	Chong Yet	Market gardener	Weatherboard, and shingle roof	Smoking tobacco	"	None	Weatherboard building, about 10 x 16 feet, used as a dwelling, severely damaged by fire, and roof off	Inmates, with buckets of water

\* Previous fire, 25th December, 1884 No 106 Page 12 (Book No 1)

† Ernest O'Brien tried for arson on the 6th April at the Central Criminal Court and acquitted.

List and Details of Fires attended by, or reported to, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued.

Date	When discovered.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Contents.	Building.		
Sunday, 5 April	2.25 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	128, Woolloomooloo street.	E. Fogarty . . . .	Produce merchant.	Brick, and iron roof.	Light thrown down.	None . . . .	British and Colonial, £300.	Shop containing a quantity of produce, and sheds in rear, containing about 30 tons of hay and straw, and a quantity of chaff, severely damaged by fire and water, staircase and upper part of building and contents damaged by fire, heat and smoke.	M.F.B., Paddington Brewery, and Standard Brewery Vol Cos., with hydrants.
Tuesday, 7 April.	6.48 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	87, Palmer street.	Mrs. J. Taylor . . .	Tobacconist and hairdresser Private dwelling.	Brick, and slate roof.	" . . . .	" . . . .	British and Colonial, £450.	Doors broken open, and furniture damaged by removal.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Thursday, 9 April.	7.15 p.m.	7.25 p.m.	14, Steel's Lane	Paul Modest . . . . .	Private dwelling.	Brick, and slate roof.	Candle	" . . . .	" . . . .	Bed curtains and bedding damaged by fire, in front room on first floor	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
Friday, 10 April.	6.15 a.m.	None rec'd.	68, Mill street, Pyrmont	J. Williams . . . . .	Private dwelling.	Stone, and iron roof.	Matches, children playing with.	" . . . .	" . . . .	Bed and bedding damaged by fire and water, in front room on ground floor	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Saturday, 11 April	11.55 a.m.	11.58 a.m.	Botany-street, Waverley	L. G. Downey . . . .	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Matches, child playing with.	Northern Insurance Co.	" . . . .	Bed, bedding, and bed curtains burned, and a portion of ceiling damaged by fire in back room on ground floor.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
"	6.50 p.m.	7.10 p.m.	240, Pitt street . .	James Pavie . . . . .	Restaurant . . . . .	Brick, and shingle roof.	Spark from chimney adjoining.	None . . . .	" . . . .	About 6 ft x 60 ft. of shingle roof, damaged by fire and cutting away.	Inmates and M.F.B., with buckets of water.
"	7.10 p.m.	7.13 p.m.	Raleigh and Bellevue streets, North Sydney	Unoccupied . . . . .	Private dwelling.	Weatherboard, and iron roof	Unknown . . . .	" . . . .	Mer.Mutual, £125.	A weatherboard cottage of four rooms, burned out and fallen down	St Leonard's Vol. Co., with hydrant.
Tuesday, 14 April.	11.55 a.m.	Noon	21, Windmill-street	C Sponburg . . . . .	Private dwelling	Brick, and iron roof	Candle	None . . . .	" . . . .	Window curtain burned in front room on first floor.	Inmates.
Thursday, 16 April.	5.46 a.m.	5.48 p.m.	Cowper street, Waverley	W. Stone . . . . .	Produce Merchant. Licensed Victualer.	Brick, and iron roof.	Matches, children playing with. Gas, explosion of	Phoenix . . . . .	Phoenix . . . .	A small quantity of straw, damaged by fire in loft at rear of premises. Ceiling of bar and contents severely damaged by explosion, front windows blown out, and door leading to private bar broken	Employés, with buckets of water Inmates.
"	5.50 a.m.	6.0 a.m.	106, Regent street, Redfern.	J. Cooper, "Bellview Hotel."	Mineral Water Manufacture.	Brick, and iron roof.	Incendiarism	City Mutual	Sydney Mutual.	Staircase leading from first to second floor, and skylight over, severely damaged by fire; contents of front shop and back room on ground floor damaged by water.	Newtown Vol. Co., and M.F.B., with hydrant.
Wednesday, 22 April,	7.40 a.m.	None rec'd	154, King-street, Newtown.	J. Mudman . . . . .	Tailor . . . . .	Brick, and iron roof.	" . . . .	None . . . .	AustralianMutual £1,000.	Four rooms and contents on first floor, used as offices, slightly damaged by smoke and water, contents of front shop on ground floor slightly damaged by water.	"
"	7.55 a.m.	7.58 a.m.	Frazer street, Marrickville	Thomas Saunders . .	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Matches, children playing with	" . . . .	" . . . .	Bed and bedding in back room on ground floor, slightly damaged by fire and water, wall damaged by heat.	Inmates and neighbours.
Thursday, 23 April.	5.30 a.m.	None rec'd	163, Gloucester-street	John Sunstrom . . .	Private dwelling.	Brick, and iron roof.	" . . . .	" . . . .	" . . . .	Bedding, bed curtains, and a small quantity of wearing apparel, slightly damaged by fire in front room on first floor.	Neighbours and North City Vol Co., with buckets of water.
Saturday, 25 April.	2.25 a.m.	2.28 a.m.	North Harbour, Manly	Unoccupied . . . . .	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Fire, careless use of (by tramp).	New Zealand. Building and Contents, £75.	" . . . .	A hut of one room, containing a quantity of bedding and cooking utensils, &c., burned out and fallen down.	Burned itself out
Sunday, 26 April.	About 3 a.m.	3.9 a.m.	118, Queen street, Woollahra.	J and W. Churchill . .	Butchers . . . . .	Brick, and slate roof.	Smoking meat . .	Phoenix, £450	" . . . .	Smoke house in rear of premises, with contents, slightly damaged by fire.	Woollahra Vol. Co., with hydrant
Wednesday, 29 April.	12.30 a.m.	None rec'd.	Parramatta Road, Glebe	Messrs Hackshall and Co.	Biscuit manufacturers.	Brick, and iron roof.	Unknown . . . .	Mercantile Mutual, Col Mutual, Building and Contents.	" . . . .	A building of three floors, about 47 x 90 feet, used for manufacturing and stores, containing a large stock of goods and machinery, nearly burned out, roof off, and partly fallen down	M.F.B., Standard Brewery Vol Co. and other Volunteer Cos., with steamer and stand pipes.
"	8.30 p.m.	"	Sir John Young's Crescent.	Mrs. Leaney . . . . .	Boarding house	Brick, and slate roof.	Light, thrown down.	None . . . . .	Pacific Insurance Co.	A portion of furniture damaged by fire and water, in back room on ground floor, rest of contents of same room damaged by heat, smoke, and water.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
"	11.10 p.m.	11.17 p.m.	16, Bond street . .	Messrs. Kerr and Cronin	Architects' offices	Brick, and iron roof.	Smoking tobacco	Sun Fire Office . .	Queen, London and Lancashire.	A small quantity of paper burned, and table slightly damaged by fire in front room, on first floor.	Caretaker, with buckets of water.
Thursday, 30 April.	7.45 p.m.	None rec'd	College street, Newtown	Mrs. Gilfillan . . . . .	Private dwelling	Brick, and slate roof.	Candle	None . . . .	London and Lancashire, £300.	Bed and window curtains burned, and a small portion of furniture slightly damaged by fire in front room on first floor.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
"	7.45 p.m.	None rec'd	325, Crown-street, Surry Hills.	Mrs. Miller . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . .	" . . . .	" . . . .	" . . . .	A quantity of bedding and wearing apparel burned; ceiling severely damaged by fire; walls and window frame damaged by heat in back room in basement, rest of contents of same room damaged by smoke and water Alfred Miller, aged 7 years, severely burned about the head and face; George Miller, aged 5 years, severely burned about the head, face, and arms, taken to Sydney Hospital, and since died; C. Hansen, aged 37 years, burned about the hands.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Saturday, 2 May.	9.0 a.m.	None rec'd.	Marshall-street, Marrickville.	J. A. Stevenson . . . . .	Private dwelling.	Brick, and slate roof.	Children playing with matches.	Commercial Union, £400.	New Zealand, £1000.	Bed and bedding damaged by fire in back room on first floor, wall and ceiling of same room damaged by heat and smoke.	Inmates, with buckets of water.

\* Previous fire, 8th July, 1890; page 229, No. 118 (Book No. 1).

† Verdict of arson returned against some person or persons unknown.

‡ John Saunders, aged 7 months, burned about the head and face.



List and Details of Fires attended by, or reported to, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued.

Date	When discovered	Time of Call	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied	Construction of Premises	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by.
								Contents.	Building.		
Saturday, 1 May.	10 5 a.m.	10 24 a.m.	Luke's Avenue, Balmain.	* J R Hamilton . . .	Private dwelling	Brick, and iron roof.	Gas, explosion of	New Zealand, £400	United Australian Mutual.	Doors of back room on ground floor, used as sitting room, blown to pieces, couch and carpet in same room severely damaged by fire and water, walls slightly damaged by smoke, rest of furniture slightly damaged by removal	Inmates and neighbours with buckets of water.
Wednesday, 6 May	10 30 a.m.	None rec'd	12, Redwood street, Letchhardt.	Mrs. M. Wood . . .	"	Brick, and iron roof	Unknown . . . .	None . . . . .	North British and Mercantile.	A quantity of bedding damaged by fire in front and back rooms on ground floor.	Neighbours, with buckets of water
Friday, 8 May.	7 3 p.m.	7 7 p.m.	Brighton-street, Peter sham.	Mrs. Judge . . . . .	"	Brick, and slate roof	Candle	" . . . . .	Mercantile Mutual, £300	Window curtains in bath room on first floor burned, window sash slightly damaged by fire, and walls slightly damaged by smoke	Inmates, with buckets of water
"	10 35 p.m.	10 47 p.m.	Botany Road, Botany	Unoccupied . . . . .	Shed	Wood and iron	Vagrants smoking tobacco.	" . . . . .	None . . . . .	A small shed building burned out and fallen down.	Burned itself out.
Monday, 11 May.	2 15 a.m.	2 25 a.m.	287, Clarence street, City	Messrs. Lewis & Whitty	General importers	Brick, and iron roof	Light thrown down.	Royal, £1250 .	Queen, £5000	Small amount of stock damaged by fire and water in back part of warehouse on ground floor, rest of contents slightly damaged by smoke.	M F B, with hydrant.
Tuesday, 12 May	6 15 p.m.	6 26 p.m.	227, Elizabeth-street, Waterloo	John Melouff . . .	General dealer	"	Smoking tobacco	None . . . . .	None . . . . .	A small quantity of bedding in back room on second floor severely damaged by fire and water	Inmates, with buckets of water
Wednesday, 13 May.	11 10 a.m.	11 18 a.m.	Devonshire street . .	New South Wales Govt Railway Department	Gas works	"	Tar boiling over.	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	Roof of gas works slightly damaged by fire and cutting away.	M F B, with private hydrant, assisted by railway employees
Thursday, 14 May	3 22 p.m.	3 25 p.m.	14, Oxford square, City	Messrs. Roberts Bros	Grocers	"	Matches, careless use of	Australian Mutual, £500, Pacific, £500.	United Insurance Co.	A small quantity of groceries damaged by fire and water on first floor	Inmates, with buckets of water
Sunday, 17 May	6 0 p.m.	None rec'd	London-street, Newtown	Alfred Evans	Private dwelling	Brick and shingle roof	Light thrown down	Unknown . . .	Unknown	A quantity of bedding and bed curtains damaged by fire and water in front room on ground floor.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water
Monday, 18 May	5 48 p.m.	5 53 p.m.	56, Glenmore Road, Paddington.	Mrs. Peace . . . . .	Private dwelling	Brick, and shingle roof	Spark from chimney	None . . . . .	Mer Mutual . .	A small portion of roof slightly damaged by fire.	Paddington Brewery Vol. Co., with buckets of water
Wednesday, 20 May	2 3 a.m.	2 5 a.m.	105, George street North	J. Davidson	Restaurant	Brick, and iron roof	Candle . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	Window curtain burned in front room on second floor.	Inmates
Monday, 25 May.	8 55 p.m.	none rec'd	George-street, Parramatta	Mrs. Windson . . .	Private dwelling	Brick, and shingle roof	Light thrown down	" . . . . .	None . . . . .	A small portion of furniture damaged by fire and water in front room on ground floor	Parramatta Vol Cos., Nos 1 and 2, with hydrant.
Tuesday, 26 May.	9 55 p.m.	10 4 p.m.	Macleay street . . . . .	Mrs Dickson . . .	Stables	Brick and stone, and slate roof	Overheat of chimney	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	Small portion of roof over harness room burned and cut away, ceiling under damaged by water.	Inmates and Paddington Brewery Vol Fire Co., with private hose
Thursday, 23 May.	3 28 a.m.	3 22 a.m.	339, Bourke-street, Dalrymple	Patauck Black . . .	Private dwelling	Brick, and iron roof	Candle . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	Window sash and furniture in front room on first floor slightly damaged by fire	Inmates, with buckets of water
Monday, 1 June	1 55 a.m.	2 1 a.m.	79, Hay street, City .	†The City and Suburban Ltd—A. S. Park, Manager.	Wood and Coal Co.	Wood and iron, and iron roof	Light thrown down.	Standard of New Zealand, £1450, building and contents	" . . . . .	A building of one floor about 90 x 20 feet, nearly burned out, and partly fallen down. Four horses burned to death, and two others severely burned about the body.	M F B, with two hydrants.
Wednesday, 3 June	9 20 p.m.	9 29 p.m.	M'Kee street, Ultimo.	†Messrs. Souter and Martin	Iron Founders	Wood and iron, and iron roof	Spark from furnace	Building and Contents, Queen, £1800	" . . . . .	About 30 bags of coke damaged by fire in shed over furnace at rear of foundry	M F B, with Tozer pump.
Friday, 5 June.	1 28 p.m.	1 29 p.m.	6, Nithsdale street, City	D. Davies . . . . .	Private dwelling	Brick, and shingle roof	Foul chimney . .	None . . . . .	" . . . . .	Small portion of shingle roof damaged by fire and cutting away.	M F B, with hand pump
"	7 50 p.m.	7 53 p.m.	Corner of Sussex and Liverpool streets	E C. Phillips	Produce Merchant	Brick, and iron roof	Unknown . . . . .	Imperial, £225	City Mutual, £200	Store on ground floor and contents, consisting of a quantity of produce nearly burned out	M F B, with two hydrants
Sunday, 7 June.	11 23 p.m.	11 30 p.m.	Charlotte place, City .	John Phillips . . .	Private dwelling	Stone, and slate roof	Candle . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	Small portion of furniture and wearing apparel damaged by fire and water in middle room on first floor.	M F B, with buckets of water
Tuesday, 9 June.	10 25 a.m.	None rec'd	Station-street, Parramatta	H. Coates . . . . .	Private dwelling	Brick, and iron roof	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	New Zealand, £1,400.	Bed and bedding, damaged by fire and water, in front room on first floor	Inmates, with buckets of water
"	7 42 p.m.	7 45 p.m.	215, Macquarie-street, South.	K. Green	Private dwelling	Brick, and slate roof	Light thrown down.	None . . . . .	Norwich Union, £300.	Portion of contents in front room on ground floor, slightly damaged by fire, window frame scorched and window cracked by heat	Inmates.
Saturday, 13 June.	5 55 a.m.	5 59 a.m.	440, Oxford-street, Paddington.	Fred Newby, 223, Sussex-street—Charles Klain, manager.	Grocer . . . . .	Brick, and iron roof	Unknown . . . . .	Com Union, £150	" . . . . .	A quantity of feathers burned in back basement, and under part of flooring and joisting slightly damaged by fire.	Paddington Vol. Co., with hand pump
Monday, 15 June	8 50 p.m.	8 56 p.m.	59, Hanover-street, Waterloo	Thomas Taylor	Private dwelling	Brick, and iron roof	Lamp, kerosene, upsetting of	None . . . . .	" . . . . .	Kerosene lamp broken in front room on ground floor.	Neighbours
Thursday, 18th June	6 0 a.m.	6 4 a.m.	512, George-street, City.	Messrs McLean, Bros. & Rigg, Ltd.	Ironmongers, &c	Brick, and iron roof.	Unknown . . . . .	British & Colonial, £1,000, New Zealand, £1,000, Guardian, £1,000, Hamburg Mag, £1,000, London & Lanes, £1,000, Northern, £3,000, Queen, £4,500, Royal, £7,000, Sth Brit, £1,500	Sun, £3,250, Liverpool & London, & Globe, £3,000, Rents Sun, £868, L'pool & London, & Globe, £32	Building of four floors about 24 ft x 90 ft, occupied as ironmongery shop and stores, and containing a large quantity of stock, burned out, and roof off	M F B, with five steam fire engines, assisted by several Vol Cos
			514, George street, City	Messrs McLean Bros & Rigg, Ltd.	Ironmongers, &c	Brick, and iron roof	Unknown . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	Two top floors of building similar to and forming portion of above described building, containing a large quantity of similar stock, nearly burnt out and roof off.	" "

\* J R. Hamilton, aged 55 years, severely burned about the head and hands, attended to at home.

† Previous fire 31st October, 1890, page 2, No 234.

‡ Previous fire 21st October, 1889, page 202, No. 209 (Book No. 1).

List and Details of Fires attended by, or reported to, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, or Volunteer Fire Companies—*continued.*

Date.	When discovered.	Time of Call	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Contents.	Building.		
1891 Thursday, 18 June	6 0 a.m.	6 4 a.m.	514, George street, City	Messrs J. G. Hanks & Co	Grocers	Brick, and non roof	Unknown . . .	Victoria, £8,000	Sun, £3,250, Liverpool, London & Globe, £3,000 Rents Sun, £868 Liverpool, London & Globe, £832	Basement and two lower floors of portion of same building, about 15 ft x 90 ft, containing a large stock of groceries, &c, very severely damaged by water, part of first floor also damaged by fire	M F B, with five steam fire engines, assisted by several Vol. Cos
			510, George-street, City	Wm. Buckingham	Drapery, &c	Brick, and iron roof.	,, ..	Col Mut, £1,500, Com Un, £1,000, Guardian, £1,000, Northern, £500, £500 on Stock & Fixtures, Aust Mut, £500, Sch Brit, £500, Standard, £1,000, Australian Mutual, £200	Building of one floor, about 24 ft x 90 ft, containing a large quantity of millinery, &c, very severely damaged by falling walls and slightly damaged by water	,, ..	
Tuesday, 23 June	12 10 a.m.	12 15 a.m.	Corner of Albion & Mary streets, Suny Hills	Arthur Abell .	Grocer .	Brick, and iron roof.	,, .	None . . .	A quantity of groceries damaged by fire and water, in front shop, under part of counter damaged by fire	Standard Brewery Vol Co, with hydrant	
"	7 23 p.m.	7 26 p.m.	Railway Station, Redfern	Railway Commissioners	.	Open yard .	Tar boiling over	None . . .	A quantity of tar destroyed, and tool box damaged by fire on embankment	Employes, and M F B, with sand	
Monday, 29 June	4 30 a.m.	4 49 a.m.	Botany Road "Chicketer's Arms" Hotel.	John O'Neil . . .	Licensed Victualer.	Brick, and slate roof	Unknown .	City Mutual, stock and fittings, £200; Commercial Union, stock, fittings, and furniture, £250	Store room on ground floor nearly burned out, parlour severely damaged by fire, and rest of house and contents slightly damaged by heat and smoke.	Alexandria Vol Co, and M F B, with hydrant	
Wednesday, 1 July.	6 15 a.m.	6 23 a.m.	Fraser street, Petersham	C. A. Mears	Private dwelling	Brick, and slate roof	Candle . . . . .	South British, £300.	Bed curtains and bedding damaged by fire, in front room, on ground floor	Neighbours, with buckets of water	
"	7 39 a.m.	7 41 a.m.	Railway Station, Redfern	Railway Commissioners	.	Open yard	Tar boiling over	None . . .	About 150 gallons of tar destroyed on railway siding, and a number of wood paving blocks, also damaged by fire	M F B, with hydrant	
Monday, 6 July.	3 20 a.m.	3 30 a.m.	George and Bridge Streets.	T. K. Brown	Licensed Victualer.	Brick, and non roof.	Unknown	Aust Alliance, £800.	Private bar and contents on ground floor severely damaged by fire and heat, rest of house of eleven rooms slightly damaged by smoke	M F B, with hydrant.	
Wednesday, 8 July.	1 0 a.m.	1 5 a.m.	Hercules-street, Ashfield	John F. Downing	Handdresser . .	Weatherboard, and non roof.	,, ..	British and Colonial, £100.	Shop and contents, consisting of a quantity of handdresser's and tobacconist's materials, burned out, and partly fallen down	Ashfield Vol. Co, with hydrant	
"	"	"	" " "	William Bright M Stevens	Furterer Fishmonger	" .	" ..	None . . .	Side of house severely damaged by fire	" "	
"	"	"	" " "	"	"	"	"	Mer Mutual, £50	Side of building severely damaged by fire and water, and furniture damaged by removal	" "	
Friday, 10 July.	12 15 a.m.	12 22 a.m.	625, Harris street, Ultimo.	Joseph Crome . . .	Butcher	Brick, and non roof.	Fat boiling over	Mercantile Mutual, £475.	A small quantity of wood framing, and a quantity of meat in smoke room, in rear of premises, damaged by fire and water	Inmates, with buckets of water.	
Saturday, 11 July	3 35 p.m.	3 40 p.m.	Railway Station, Redfern	† Railway Commissioners.	.	Open yard	Tar boiling over	None . . . . .	About 400 gallons of tar destroyed on railway siding	M F B, with sand	
"	8 20 p.m.	8 45 p.m.	Dell View Road, Bondi Royal Aquarium.	Alfred Wyburd, Manager	Aquarium, concert room, &c.	Brick, and iron roof.	Unknown .	Commercial Union, £5000.	Building of two floors about 120 x 30 feet, together with stage and contents, burned out and partly fallen down	Waverley and Woollahra Vol Cos, with two hydrants, assisted by M F B, and other Brigades	
Monday, 13 July	6 20 p.m.	6 42 p.m.	Off Gardeneis' Road, Botany N.	‡ Mrs Jewell . . . . .	Rope Works	Weatherboard, with iron roof.	Light thrown down.	Cornwall Ins Co, £300, building and contents.	About two tons of flax damaged by fire and water in loft over rope walk. Frame of loft also slightly damaged by fire	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water	
"	10 30 p.m.	10 33 p.m.	Hay street, Darling Harbour	§ G and C. Hoskins .	Foundry . . . . .	Wood and iron, with iron roof	Spark from furnace	. . . . .	About one ton of coke and a number of bags damaged by fire in foundry.	Police, and M F B, with buckets of water.	
Tuesday, 14 July	11 18 p.m.	None rec'd	The "Corso," Manly	Stephen Sullivan . . .	Storekeeper	Brick and non, with non roof	Unknown . .	Liverpool & London, and Globe, £3,000.	Two buildings, of one and two floors, about 48 x 90 feet, containing a large quantity of general stores, and dwelling, burned out and most part fallen down	Manly Vol Co,	
"	"	"	"	R. F. Royan . . . . .	Agent . . . . .	Wood, and iron roof.	,, ....	None . . . . .	Part of roof and contents damaged by falling walls, and front windows broken	,, ..	
"	"	"	"	Unoccupied . . . . .	Shop . . . . .	Brick, and iron roof.	,, ..	. . . . .	Kitchen in rear of front shop severely damaged by falling walls.	,, ..	
Wednesday, 15 July	7 12 p.m.	7 15 p.m.	Dawes' Point, City . . . . .	Joseph Ives . . . . .	Private dwelling.	Stone, and iron roof.	Candle . . . . .	. . . . .	Window curtains and a quantity of wearing apparel damaged by fire and water in front room on first floor rest of contents of same room damaged by heat, smoke and breakage	Inmates, with buckets of water.	
Friday, 17 July	11 30 p.m.	11 35 p.m.	38A, Park street, City	J. G. Bay . . . . .	Jeweller . . . . .	Brick, and slate roof.	Gas-bracket . .	None . . . . .	End of work bench slightly damaged by fire in workshop	M F B, with buckets of water.	

\* Previous fire, 2 August, 1888, page 152, No. 213 (Book 1) † Previous fire, Wednesday, 1st July, 1891, page 37, No. 161 (Book 2) ‡ Outside M F B area.  
§ Previous fires;—18th September, 1890, No. 182 (Book No. 1), Thursday, 1st May, 1890, No. 79 (Book No. 1), Monday, 19th May, 1890, No. 86 (Book No. 1)

14—C

17

1127

LIST and Details of Fires attended by, or reported to, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued.

Date.	When discovered.	Time of Call	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Contents.	Building.		
1891. Monday, 20 July	5 0 a m	5 7 a m	6 Campbell-street, City	Richard Bourke, "Pic- ton Arms"	Licensed Victualler.	Brick, and slate roof.	Escape of gas...	Commercial Union, £1000	....	Underside of bar counter in front bar on ground floor slightly damaged by fire	Inmates, with buckets of water.
"	7 30 p m	None rec'd	Charlotte and Elizabeth streets, Ashfield	J. Devlin. ....	Private dwelling	Stone, and slate roof.	Light thrown down.	Commercial Union Contents, £9500.	—Building and	Window curtains and blind in dining-room on ground floor burned, rest of room and contents damaged by heat, smoke, and water	Inmates with garden hose.
Friday, 24 July,	4 15 a m	None rec'd	202, Evans st., Balmain	Joseph Levey . . . .	Stables . . .	Wood, and iron roof.	.....	Australian Mutual, £100.	.....	About 5 tons of hay and 1 ton of chaff, and 15 x 5 feet of weatherboard in loft over stables severely damaged by fire and water	Inmates, and Balmain Vol. Co., with hydrant.
Monday, 27 July.	5 53 p m	5 55 p m	523, George st., City .	Edward Hardy . . . . .	Restaurant . . .	Brick and iron roof	Gas-bracket.	Australian Mutual	. . . . .	Window curtain burned in passage on first floor . . . . .	Inmates, with buckets of water
Wednesday, 29 July,	5 8 p m	5 11 p m	Church Hill, "Went- worth House Hotel"	* Mrs Hayes . . . . .	Licensed Victual- ler.	Brick, and slate roof.	Light thrown down	. . . . .	. . . . .	A small quantity of rubbish burned near wooden door lead- ing to basement.	Inmates, with buckets of water, assisted by police.
Thursday, 30 July.	11 30 a m	11 36 a m	234, Elizabeth st., City	Mrs. A. King . . . . .	Private boarding house.	" . . .	Child playing with fire.	None . . . . .	Commercial Union, £800.	Bed and bedding damaged by fire in front room on ground floor, rest of contents and ceiling of same room damaged by heat, smoke, and water.	Inmates, and neighbours with buckets of water.
Wednesday, 5 August.	10 2 p m	10 6 p m	58, Riley st., Woollo- ooloo.	† Nathan Hertzburg .	Private dwelling.	" . . .	Seeking for an escape of gas with light	Australian Mutual, £350.	. . . . .	Front room and contents on ground floor damaged by fire and explosion.	" "
Thursday, 6 August.	About 10 15 p m.	10 25 p m	Underwood Avenue, Botany.	‡ Sydney Leather and Boot Manufacturing Co, Ltd, 59, York-st M B Bowen, Managing Director.	Boot Manufac- tory.	Wood and iron, non roof.	Unknown.	On machinery, Pacific, £1,000, on other con- tents, New Zea- land, £1,000.	On Boot Factory, Pacific, £1,000, Tannery, Currying workshops, and contents, Commer- cial Union, £1,375	Building of one floor, used as tannery and currying shops, together with contents burned out and partly fallen down	M B F, Alexandria, Pad- dington Brewery, and other Vol Cos, with one steamer and three manual engines.
Saturday, 8 August.	2 45 a m	2 47 a m.	404, George st., City .	The "Dawn," Printing Office		Brick, and slate roof.	Unknown.	Commercial Union, £150.	Royal, £4,000, North British, £1,000.	A quantity of rubbish burned on top floor, canvas ceiling partly destroyed, and front door broken open	M F.B. with hydrant.
Wednesday, 12 August.	9 45 a m	10 0 a m	Margaret - street, New town	Miss Margaret Regan .	Grocer . . .	Brick and iron roof.	Matches, careless use of	Aust Mut, £160	. . . . .	About 6 feet of counter damaged by fire; rest of shop and contents slightly damaged by heat, smoke, and water	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
"	7 40 p m	7 43 p m	Sussex street, City	§ S "Virawa," Captain	Houstaine .	Iron . . .	Lamp, oil, upset- ting of	. . . . .	. . . . .	Cabin slightly damaged by fire, and contents damaged by water.	Officers and crew, with buckets of water . . . .
Thursday, 13 August	7 23 p m	7 25 p m.	493, Kent street, City .	Messrs. A. Gregory & Co	Saddlers' Iron mongers	Brick and iron roof	Spark from lamp.	Cart not insured	. . . . .	A small quantity of straw burned, and cart slightly damaged by fire	Neighbours, with buckets of water
Friday, 14 August	2 0 a m	None rec'd	39, Phillip street, Water- loo	Abraham Jacob . . . .	Stables . . . .	Weatherboard, and iron roof	Candle . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	About 12 in x 16 in of partition of stable in rear of pre- mises damaged by fire	Neighbours and police, with buckets of water
Monday, 17 August	1 55 a m	1 59 a m	50, Regent street, Pad- dington	Mr. Aldridd . . . . .	Private dwelling	Brick & shingle roof	Unknown . . .	None . . . . .	City Mutual, £400	Part of contents of front room on ground floor slightly damaged by fire and water.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Thursday, 20 August	10 7 p m	10 10 p m	623, George street, City	¶ Messrs. Turpin & Brian	Grocers . . .	Brick, with non and glass roof	" . . .	Northern, £1,500, National of N Z, £1,000, Guardian, £1,000 Sun, £1,000, City Mut., £1,000; Norwich Union, £1,000, Standard, £500, City of London, £500; Queensland General, £500— total, £8,000	Com Union .	Front shop and contents, consisting of a large quantity of groceries, severely damaged by fire and water, rest of building and contents slightly damaged by heat and smoke, and stock in basement slightly damaged by water	M F B, with hydrant, as- sisted by several Vol. Cos.
Saturday, 22 August.	None rec'd	None rec'd	Clyde Works, Granville	¶ Messrs. Hudson Bros	Engineers, &c	. . . . .	Spark from chm- ney adjoining	. . . . .	. . . . .	A quantity of timber and ceiling of drying ovens severely damaged by fire	Employés, with two hy- drants
"	11 46 p m.	11 49 p m.	15, Hunter street, City	F. Schmeltscheck . . .	Fancy goods im- porter.	Brick, and iron roof	Light thrown down	Mer Mutual, stock £450, tools £50	. . . . .	A quantity of fancy goods severely damaged by fire and water in show-room on first floor, and room also damaged by heat and smoke	M F B, with hydrant, assisted by several Vol. Cos.
"	"	"	17, "	C. T. J. Browne . . .	" . . .	" . . .	" . . .	Standard of New Zealand, £850.	Com. Union, £4000.	Contents in shop, consisting of Japanese and Indian curios, slightly damaged by water and breakage, and front door broken open	" "
Wednesday, 26 August	9 0 p m	None rec'd	127, Pitt street, Redfern	Mary Jane Luxtors	Laundry . . .	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	" . . .	None . . . . .	. . . . .	A small portion of partition and ceiling damaged by fire in front room on ground floor, back door broken by neigh- bours.	Neighbours, with buckets of water
Sunday, 30 August.	8 0 p m	8 3 p m	2, Gloucester-street, City	M. Hanivan . . . . .	Private dwelling	Brick, and iron roof	" . . .	" . . . . .	. . . . .	A small quantity of firewood damaged by fire, and wall scorched in washhouse in basement	Inmates, with buckets of water.
"	9 40 p m	9 44 p m.	131, William-street . .	H. J. Owen . . . . .	" . . .	Brick, and slate roof.	Candle . . . . .	National of New Zealand, £150	. . . . .	A chest of drawers, and a small quantity of other furniture damaged by fire and water in back room on first floor.	Inmates.

‡ Previous fire, Tuesday, December 25, 1888, No 323, page 168, (Book No 1)  
§ Outside M F B area

† Nathan Hertzburg, aged 33 years, burned on hands, arms, and face  
¶ Previous fire, October 6th, 1889, page 200, No. 201 (Book 1).

‡ Outside the Metropolitan area.  
¶ Previous fire, March 20th, 1890; No. 89, page 26 (Book 2).

List and Details of Fires attended by, or reported to, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued.

Date	When Discovered	Time of Call	Locality	Name of Tenant	How Premises occupied	Construction of Premises	Origin or supposed cause of fire	Insurances		Extent of Damage, &c	Extinguished by
								Contents	Building		
1891 Monday, 31 August	10 0 a m	10 3 a m	38, Hunter street, City	The Sydney Morning Herald office, Messrs J Fairfax and Sons, proprietors		Brick, and iron roof	Escape of gas	Liverpool, London and Globe, £37,250	Com Union, £15,000	Slight damage to woodwork round gas meter	Employees
Thursday, 3 Sept	About 11 30 p m	None rec d	332, Glenmore Road, Rushcutters Bay	Unoccupied	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, and shingle roof	Unknown		Victoria Ins Co, £170	Partition between front and back rooms on ground floor slightly damaged by fire, wall and ceiling of back room on same floor also slightly damaged by fire and water	Neighbours, with buckets of water
Friday, 4 Sept	8 50 p m	8 54 p m	152 Forbes street, Woolloomooloo	A Pughese	"	Brick, and iron roof	Candle	None	"	A window curtain burned and frame scorched in back room on first floor	Inmates, with buckets of water
Saturday, 5 Sept	9 40 p m	9 40 p m	17, Hartley street, Bal main	William Wardle	"	Weatherboard and iron roof	Spark from fire place	"	None	Three roomed weatherboard cottage, and contents, burned out and partly fallen down	Bulman Vol Co with two stand pipes
			19, Hartley street, Bal main	Francis Brady	"	Weatherboard, and shingle roof	"	"	"	Side of cottage slightly damaged by fire . . . .	" "
Saturday, 5 Sept	11 30 p m	11 40 p m	12 Campbell street, Bal main	† Mrs J Collier	"	Weatherboard, and shingle roof	Candle	"	Mutual Fire In- surance Co	A small quantity of bedding and bed curtains severely damaged by fire and water, in front room on ground floor	Inmates and Bulman Vol Co, with buckets of water
Monday, 7 Sept	2 30 a m	2 45 a m	59 Young street, Red fern	Mrs Margaret Rafter	Grocer	Brick, and slate roof	Unknown	New Zealand, £320	"	A small quantity of groceries and fittings, in front shop, on ground floor, severely damaged by fire and water, door of middle room in rear of shop also damaged by fire	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water
Saturday, 12 Sept	2 30 p m	2 55 p m	109 Womerah Avenue, Darlinghurst	Messrs W and A Gor mack	Builders	Wood and iron roof	Smoking tobacco			A small quantity of wearing apparel damaged by fire on first floor of workshop	Neighbours and police, with buckets of water
"	8 10 p m	None rec d	103, Woolloomooloo street, Woolloomooloo	E O'Malley	Furniture dealer	Brick, with iron and shingle roof	Kerosene lamp, upsetting of	None	Australian Mu tual	Window curtains burned, and several sewing machines and other contents of front room on ground floor damaged by fire and heat and ceiling damaged by smoke	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water
Monday, 14 Sept	6 0 p m	6 17 p m	21 Darling street, Glebe	P McInervey	Stables	Brick, and iron roof	Unknown			A small quantity of fodder, in stable at rear of premises, slightly damaged by fire and water	Neighbours, with buckets of water
Wednesday, 16 Sept	7 55 a m	10 0 a m	Corporation Yards, Kent street City	Mun Council, City of Sydney	Open yard	Open yard	Tar boiling over			A small quantity of tar destroyed, and fence slightly damaged by fire	Employees, with sand
Saturday 19 Sept	1 10 a m	1 21 a m	97 Abercrombie street Redfern	† Richard Lahiff	Drapery	Brick, and iron roof	Unknown	Union of New Zealand, 400	Mercantile Mutual	Contents in front room on ground floor, used as diaper shop, damaged by fire, smoke, and water, and window broken	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water
Tuesday, 22 Sept	Noon	12 3 p m	Aviland, Glebe Point Road Glebe	A N Jonsen	Private dwelling	Open yard	Tar boiling over			About five gallons of tur destroyed in back yard	Inmates and neighbours, with sand
Wednesday, 23 Sept	4 3 p m	4 7 p m	87, Riley street, City	William McLeay	"	Brick, and slate roof	Matches children playing with	None		A small quantity of wearing apparel and furniture burned in front room on first floor, rest of room and contents damaged by heat and smoke, window broken by heat	Neighbours, with buckets of water
Monday, 28 Sept	6 50 p m	6 54 p m	216 Cumberland street, City	Mrs Caillburg	"	Brick, and iron roof	Lump, kerosene upsetting of	N S W Corpora tion, £200	United, £900, Commercial Union, £650 None	Window curtains burned, and part of furniture damaged by fire in front room on ground floor	Inmates, with buckets water
Wednesday, 30 Sept	1 18 p m	1 20 p m	150 Elizabeth street, City	Mrs Schroder	"	Brick and shingle roof	Spark from chim ney	None	"	About 2 x 6 feet of shingle roof damaged by fire	M F B, with buckets of water
Saturday, 3 October	11 40 p m	11 45 p m	31 Wattle street, Dar lington	Peter Spencer	"	Brick, and iron roof	Candle	"	"	Small chest of drawers in back bedroom on ground floor slightly damaged by fire, walls of same slightly damaged by smoke	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water
Tuesday, 6 October	1 30 a m	1 47 a m	Grosvenor Crescent, Ashfield	§ Mrs M Dransfield	Out house	Weatherboard and iron roof	"	"	"	An out house, about 6 x 6 feet, in rear of dwelling, burned out and fallen down	Ashfield Vol Co, with hand pump assisted by M I B and Newtown Vol Cos
"	12 40 p m	12 42 p m	Sussex street, City	J Vicars	Twced factory	Stone, and iron roof	Gas light	Several Offices, £4,850		A quantity of wool slightly damaged by fire, smoke, and water in preparing room in basement	Employees, with buckets of water
Friday, 9 October	1 30 p m	1 35 p m	Kent street, City	Sydney Municipal Council		Stone	Tar boiling over			A quantity of tur destroyed in street	Employees
Sunday 11 October	3 40 a m	3 50 a m	044, Bouike street	T A Rooney	Stables	Wood, and iron roof	Unknown	Phoenix, £444		Stable, about 16 ft x 14 ft, and contents burned out and fallen down, one pony burned to death	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water, as sisted by M F B, with hy- drant
Monday, 12 October	3 20 a m	3 24 a m	Bourke Rd, Alexandria	J Gimms	Boiling down Establishment	Wood, and iron roof	"			A building of one floor, about 40 ft x 60 ft, burned out and fallen down	M F B, with buckets o water, assisted by severa Vol Cos
"	11 5 p m	11 7 p m	271, Sussex street, City	Joseph Howe	Produce Merchant	Brick, and iron roof	Candle	New Zealand, £100		A writing table and contents damaged by fire in store on ground floor	M F B, with buckets o water
Wednesday 14 October	11 35 p m	11 39 p m	1-8 Bullanaming street, Redfern	Henry J Jacobs	Shoe and Slipper Manufactory	Wood and iron, with iron roof	Unknown	South British — Stock, £500 Ma chiney, £200		A building of two floors, about 15 ft x 104 ft, and contents nearly burned out and partly fallen down	M F B, with two steamer and one hydrant, assisted by Standard Brewery Vol Co, with hydrant, and several other Vol Cos

\* Amy Wardle, aged 3 years and 5 months, severely burned about the body, since dead † Mrs J Collier slightly burned about the arms, attended to at home ‡ Subsequent fire, October 22nd, 1891. § Richard Ditchman, aged 69 years, burned to death

List and Details of Fires attended by, or reported to, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued

Date	When received	Time of Call	Locality	Name of Tenant	How Premises occupied	Construction of Premises	Origin or Supposed cause of fire	Insurances		Extent of Damage, &c	Extinguished by
								Contents	Building		
1891 Friday, 16 October	2 18 p m	2 19 p m	39, George street West	Messrs Cohen & Holland	Tailors	Brick, and shingle roof	Spark from chimney	Mutual, £200 Furniture and Stock	.	About 15 ft x 4 ft of shingle roof damaged by fire and cutting away, ceiling of front attic also damaged by cutting away	M F B, with hand pump
Saturday, 17 October	12 30 a m	12 0 a m	18, Smith street, Surry Hills	Terence McMahon	Brush Manufactory	Weatherboard, and slate roof	Unknown	Australian Mutual £200	.	A weatherboard cottage of four rooms, used as a brush manufactory and contents burned out and fallen down	Standard Brewery Vol Co and M F B, with two hydrants
			16, ,,	J Corrigan	Private Dwelling	Brick, and slate roof	"	None	.	Fence damaged by fire, and side wall of house cracked	" "
			20, ,,	J O'Connor	"	Brick, and slate roof	"	"	.	Back kitchen door damaged by fire, roof also damaged by heat	" "
	7 3 p m	7 5 p m	15, Hunter street, City	Messrs Debney & Co	Mercers	Brick and iron roof	Gaslight coming in contact with woodwork	N S W Corporation	.	A small quantity of linen damaged by fire and water in front room on second floor, also portion of partition burned	Neighbours, with buckets of water
Monday, 19 October	1 55 a m	None rec'd	Raglan street, Manly	John J Dargan	Private Dwelling	Weatherboard, and iron roof	Rats at matches	None	Union of New Zealand, £250	Portion of wood partition and ceiling damaged by fire in front room on ground floor	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water
Wednesday, 21 October	1 15 p m	2 20 p m	Parlamatta Road, Leichhardt	Aaron Wheeler	Private dwelling	Brick, and slate roof	Unknown	"	Commercial Union, £650	A quantity of firewood burned in yard at rear of dwelling	M I B, with hydrant
Thursday, 22 October	11 15 a m	11 22 a m	34, Brougham street, Glebe	John Simpson	Stable	Wood and iron roof	Light thrown down	Colonial Mutual, £20	None	About 18 x 10 feet of partition of stable damaged by fire and cutting away	Glebe Vol Co
"	9 30 p m	None rec'd	9/, Abercrombie street, Redfern	*Bridget Lohuff	Draper	Brick and slate roof	Matches, careless use of	None		Washstand and box of clothing in front bedroom on first floor damaged by fire and water	Inmates, with buckets of water
Friday, 23 October	10 37 p m	10 42 p m	283, Clarence street, City	Building in course of erection			Lime slaking			A number of bags burned, and about two tons of lime and five casks of cement damaged by water	M I B, with sand
Saturday, 24 October	12 30 a m	12 30 a m	247A, Pitt street, City	Mr F Lemm, jun (contractor), Balmain J Moriow	Auctioneer	Brick and iron roof	Unknown	Royal, £3000	Imperial, £500, National of New Zealand, £500	A building of two and three floors, back part and contents burned out and roof off, front part and contents severely damaged by fire heat smoke, and water	M F B with three steamers and two hydrants, assisted by several Vol Cos
			247B, Pitt street, City	G Cottrell	Furniture Warehouse Furniture Stores	"	"	Several offices, £6 300 Unknown	Queen, Imperial Norwich Union, & Colonial Mutual £1,000	Roof of back store slightly damaged by fire	" "
"	3 25 a m	3 32 a m	Victoria street, Ashfield	W Clark	Stables	Weatherboard and iron roof	"	None		Contents in back part of shop slightly damaged by water	" "
Sunday 25 October	10 17 a m	10 20 a m	102, Surry street, Darlinghurst	William Palmer	Private dwelling	Brick or stone, with shingle roof	Foul chimney	"		A building of two floors, about 30 x 50 feet, used as coach house, stable, and men's room, and contents burned out and fallen down	M F B and Ashfield Vol Co with hydrants
Wednesday, 25 October	4 50 a m	4 57 a m	Alexandria	N S W Government	Railway siding	Open yard	Lime slaked by rain	"	None	About 6 x 4 feet of shingle roof burned and cut away	Paddington Brewery Vol Co, with hand pump
Thursday, 29 October	Noon	12 10 p m	Coopers Estate, Alexandria	Hook Gee Young	Greengrocer	Wood, and iron roof	Unknown	"		A railway truck containing about six tons of lime in bags, severely damaged by fire and water on railway siding	Alexandria Vol Co and M I B with hydrant
Friday, 30 October	9 0 p m	9 7 p m	10, Shepherd street, Darlington	John Fox	Private dwelling	Brick, and slate roof	Candle	"	Mer Mutual, £1,000	A wooden building of five rooms and contents burned out and fallen down	Alexandria Vol Co and M F B, with buckets of water
Saturday 31 October	12 15 a m	12 18 a m	2, Eva terrace, off Elizabeth street Holt street	W A Jones	Shed	Wood, and iron roof	Unknown	"		Bed and bedding damaged by fire and water in front room on second floor, wall and ceiling of same slightly damaged by smoke	Inmates, with buckets of water
"	7 0 p m	7 4 p m	48, Lower Campbell street	Mrs F Robinson	Private dwelling	Brick, and slate roof	"	"		A shed building about 10 x 6 feet and contents (in rear of dwelling) severely damaged by fire	Police and M F B, with buckets of water
Sunday, 1 November	10 51 a m	10 56 a m	Brougham street, Darlinghurst	Adam Martin	Carpenter's shop	Wood, and iron roof	Spark from chimney adjoining	"		About 14 x 8 feet of side of building used as a mineral water factory damaged by fire	" "
Monday, 2 November	1 14 a m	1 20 a m	85, Glebe Road, Glebe	Frederick Blunt	Nonmonger	Brick and slate roof	Unknown	Mer Mutual, £300		Toilet cover burned in front bedroom on ground floor	Inmates, with buckets of water
"	8 5 a m	8 9 a m	87, Barrack street, City	Robert Green Messrs Clark and Rowley	Boot shop Warehouse	Brick, and slate roof	Gas fittings defective	Not insured Liverpool and London and Globe, £3,000		A quantity of shavings burned in workshop on ground floor	Paddington Brewery Vol Co, with buckets of water
Thursday, 5 November	1 30 a m	None rec'd	Albert street, Granville	Patrick Maher	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, and iron roof	Kerosene Lamp	Mer Mutual, £100		Front shop and contents, consisting of nonmongery and hardware, nearly burned out	Glebe Vol Co, with hydrant
"	4 55 a m	None rec'd	Elizabeth and Mount Streets, North Sydney	John Dixon	General dealer	Weatherboard, and iron roof	Unknown	Union of New Zealand	Australian Mutual, £100	Front of shop scooped and front window broken	Employees, with buckets of water
			Mount street, North Sydney	Thomas Wilson	Tinsmith	"	"	None		A small quantity of clothing and other articles damaged by fire in warehouse on ground floor	" "
										A weatherboard cottage of four rooms Two rooms and contents burned out, and partly fallen down	Granville Vol Co, with standpipe
										Shop, about 16 x 20 feet, and contents, burned out and partly fallen down, shed at rear, and contents, severely damaged by fire	St Leonards Vol Co, with hydrant
										Shop, about 14 x 20 feet, and contents, severely damaged by fire and water	" "

\* Previous fire, September 19th, 1891, page 44, No 919 (Book 2) † Adjoining and communicating

LIST and Details of Fires attended by, or reported to, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued.

Date	When discovered	Time of Call	Locality	Name of Tenant	How Premises occupied	Construction of Premises	Origin or supposed cause of fire	Insurances		Extent of Damage, &c	Extinguished by
								Contents	Building		
1891 Thursday, 5 November	7 50 p m	7 53 p m	45, Albion street	H Hardwick	Private dwelling	Brick, and iron roof	Unknown	None		Bed and bedding damaged by fire in back room on first floor, ceiling under damaged by water	Neighbours, with buckets of water
Friday, 6 November	9 48 p m	9 52 p m	Pariamatta Road, Leichhardt	Lawrence Sharkey	Produce merchant	Wood and iron, with non roof	Light thrown down	Union of New Zealand, plant, stock, and building, £500	On private dwelling, Mercantile Mutual, £700	Two buildings, of two floors each, about 50 x 30 feet, and contents, consisting of a quantity of hay, straw, and chaff, burned and partly fallen down, and roof of dwelling slightly damaged by fire	M F B, assisted by Leichhardt and Ashfield Vol Cos, with three hydrants.
"	10 40 p m	10 45 p m	22, Randle street, City	Arthur Porter	Grocer	Brick, and iron roof	Candle	None		Bed and bedding damaged by fire and water, in front room on first floor, wall and door of same room also slightly damaged by fire	Inmates, with buckets of water
"	8 25 p m	None rec'd	88, Underwood street, Paddington	Bernard Hill	Private dwelling	Brick, and slate roof	"	"		Bed and bedding in back room on first floor damaged by fire and water, window frame scorched	Inmates and neighbours with buckets of water
Sunday, 8 November	9 19 a m	9 20 a m	48, Sophia street, Surry Hills	Thomas Forde	"	Wood, and iron roof	None			Out house and portion of fence in rear of dwelling damaged by fire	Inmates, with buckets of water
"	8 35 p m	8 40 p m	91, King street, Newtown	Henry Wilham Williams	Draper	Brick, and iron roof	Unknown	Australian Mutual, £400, stock and furniture	None	Shop and contents, consisting of drapery, &c, burned out, stairs to first floor partly destroyed, two rooms in first floor and contents damaged by heat and smoke	Newtown Vol Co, and M F B, with hydrant
Thursday, 12 Nov	9 40 a m	9 44 a m	168, Liverpool st, City	Mrs White	Private dwelling	Brick, and non roof	Foul chimney	None		Roof slightly damaged by cutting away	M F B, with hand pump
Sunday, 15 Nov	4 5 a m	4 24 a m	Corner of Knight and Rochford streets, Macdonaldtown	R Nichels	Grocery and Post Office	Brick, and shingle roof	Unknown	New Zealand, £350	Com Union, £600	Shop, containing a large stock of groceries, and house of seven rooms nearly burnt out and roof off	Newtown Vol Co, and M F B, with standpipes and manual engines
Monday, 16 Nov	2 22 a m	2 25 a m	117, George st, North	Margaret Moore	Boot and shoe maker	" "	Gaslight	None		Ceiling of shop on ground floor slightly damaged by fire	M F B with hand pump
Thursday, 19 Nov	2 55 a m	3 2 a m	105, Regent st, Redfern	John Crowe	Grocer	Stone, brick, and iron roof	Unknown	City Mutual, Stock, £650	City Mutual, £200	Back store of two floors and contents, consisting of groceries very severely damaged by fire and water, window of front room on first floor broken, and contents of first floor slightly damaged by smoke	M F B, with hydrant
Friday, 20 Nov	9 35 p m	9 39 p m	76, Margaret st, City	F Paul	Restaurant	Brick, and non roof	Heat from stove	None		About 6 x 6 feet of flooring and joisting damaged by fire and cutting away	M F B, with hand pump
Saturday, 21 Nov	1 12 a m	1 15 a m	95, George st, West	Isaac Abrahams	Tobacconist and hairdresser	" "	Incendiarism <sup>4</sup>	National of New Zealand, £300	Norwich Union, £850	Shop and contents, consisting of tobacconists' and hairdressers materials, severely damaged by fire, heat, and water	M F B, with hydrant
"	5 45 a m	5 46 a m	619, Harris street, Pyrmont	Messrs F G Nicholls and Coy	Manufacturing Confectioners	" "		Mercantile Mutual, £5,200		A building of two floors about 30 x 50 feet —Top floor containing a large stock of confectionary, very severely damaged by fire and water, and most part of roof off	M F B, with hydrants and steam fire engine, assisted by several Vol Cos
Monday, 23 Nov	6 23 p m	6 25 p m	11, Margaret lane, City	J Byrne	Private dwelling	Brick, and iron roof	Spark from fire place	None		A small quantity of wearing apparel damaged by fire in back room on ground floor	Inmates, with buckets of water
Tuesday, 24 Nov	8 50 a m	8 55 a m	Darling Harbour Goods shed	N S W Govt Railways	Open yard	Open yard	Spark from engine	"	None	704 gallons of gasoline destroyed, and three railway trucks severely damaged, by fire on railway	Employés, with private hydrant, and M F B, with hydrant
Wednesday, 25 Nov	3 7 a m	3 7 a m	Read street, Waverley	Patrick O'Reilly	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, and iron roof	Unknown	Mer Mutual, £100	Union of New Zealand, £100	A four roomed weatherboard cottage together with portion of contents, nearly burned out and roof off	Waverley & Woollahra Vol Cos, with manual engines and hydrant assisted by Randwick Vol Co
Saturday, 28 Nov	7 50 p m	7 55 p m	127, Regent street, Camperdown	John Jones	Private dwelling	Brick and shingle roof	Light thrown down	None		A small quantity of wearing apparel and a small portion of furniture slightly damaged by fire in back room on second floor	Inmates, with buckets of water
Tuesday, 1 Dec	8 35 p m	8 39 p m	43, Goodhope - street, Paddington	Unoccupied	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, and shingle roof	Unknown	"	None	Weatherboard building, containing kitchen, stable, and loft, nearly burned out and part of roof off	Paddington, Paddington Brewery, and Woollahra Vol Cos, with two hydrants assisted by M F B
"	9 50 p m	None rec'd	Burwood Road, Burwood	George W Wynn	Stationer	Brick, and iron roof	Light thrown down	Aust Mut, £460	Mercantile Mutual	Bed and bedding destroyed by fire in front room on first floor	Burwood Vol Co, with buckets of water
Saturday, 5 Dec	8 22 p m	8 24 p m	Off Druiett street, City	James Martin & Co	Store	Wood and iron, with iron roof	Spontaneous ignition			Two boxes of rubbish burned in store	M F B, with buckets of water
"	10 0 p m	10 13 p m	220, Abercrombie street, Redfern	Robert Pinder	Private dwelling	Brick, and iron roof	Gaslight	None	None	Window curtain and small quantity of wearing apparel slightly damaged by fire in back room on second floor	Inmates, with buckets of water
Monday, 7 Dec	10 34 a m	10 34 a m	64, George street West	E J Penrose	Stables	Brick, with shingle & iron roof	Defective flue	Com Union, £800	Australian Mutual	Building of two floors, about 15 ft x 30 ft, used as stable, wash house, and bedroom roof burned off, and contents under severely damaged by fire and water	M F B, with hydrant
"	11 30 a m	11 35 a m	25 Jameson street, City	R T Carter	Furniture dealer	Wood, and iron roof	Light thrown down	Manchester Insurance Co		A small quantity of straw and shavings burned, and some woodwork damaged by fire in shed	Neighbours, with buckets of water

<sup>4</sup>Inquest held on this fire and concluded on December 3 Verdict — "Arson against some person or persons unknown"

List and Details of Fires attended by, or reported to, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued.

Date.	When discovered.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of fire.	Insurances.		Extent of damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Contents.	Building.		
1891. Friday, 11 Dec.	10 10 p m	12 21 p m.	Circular Quay . . . .	Sailing ship "Superb," Capt. W. E. Jones.		Iron . . . .	Light thrown down.	Insured in several offices.	.....	About ten cwt of rope and a quantity of oakum damaged by fire in lazarette.	M F B, with hydrant, assisted by North City, Paddington Brewery, and Standard Brewery Vol. Cos
Saturday, 12 Dec	2 0 a m	None rec'd.	513 Kent-street, City	Hugh O'Donnell . . . .	Boarding house	Brick, and iron roof.	Candle . .	City Mutual, £200	.....	Bed, bedding, and curtains damaged by fire and water in backroom on first floor.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Monday, 14 Dec.	6 30 p m	"	16 Cleary street, Leichhardt	D. R. Naylor . . . .	Private dwelling	"	Matches . .	Mercantile Mutual, £250.	Mercantile Mutual, £250.	Contents of front bedroom on first floor severely damaged by fire, ceiling under damaged by water, and a small portion of flooring also damaged by fire	" "
Wednesday, 16 Dec.	1 45 p m	"	Stephen-street, Balmain	Unoccupied . . . . .	"	Weather board, and iron roof.	Unknown . .	None . . . . .	.....	Small portion of fence slightly damaged by fire .	Balmain Vol. Co., with hydrant
"	3 30 p m	3 34 p m	Union-street, St. Peters	C. Nickless . . . .	Stables . . . .	"	Spaik from cop per flue	" . . . .	Mercantile Mutual, £200.	Two weatherboard buildings, used as coach house, stable, &c, and contents, burned and fallen down	M F B, with hydrant.
Thursday, 17 Dec.	7 15 a m	None rec'd.	Theodore street, Balmain	P. McIntosh . . . .	Shed . . . . .	Wood, and iron roof	Hot ashes	" . . . .	None . . . .	Shed at rear of dwelling, about 8 x 10 feet, used as wash house, burned and partly fallen down	Inmates, with buckets of water
"	6 10 p m	"	Cheltenham Road and Queen street, Burwood	E. G. W. Palmer . . . .	Stables . . . .	Weatherboard, and iron roof	Light thrown down.	" . . . .	" . . . . .	Stables and coach house in rear of premises, with contents, burned out and fallen down.	Burwood Vol Co, with hydrant
Thursday, 17 Dec.	3 4 p m.	3 59 p m	54, Mullen-street, Balmain.	J. B. Rea . . . . .	Stables	Brick, and iron roof	Unknown	Australian Mutual, £300, Mercantile, £300	Australian Mutual, £1000	Wooden stables, coachhouse, and washhouse, together with contents, in rear of main building, burned out and fallen down	Balmain Vol Co, assisted by police and neighbours
"	"	"	50, "	Alexander Mercier . . . .	Private dwelling	Brick, with iron and shingle roof	" . . . .	None . . . . .	Mercantile Mutual, £300.	Wooden shed in rear of main building burned out and fallen down	" "
Friday, 18 Dec.	1 54 p m	1 58 p m	447, Crown street, Surry Hills	Mrs D. J. Watkins . . . .	"	Brick, and shingle roof	Spark from flue adjoining	" . . . .	" . . . . .	Small portion of shingle roof damaged by fire	Neighbours with buckets of water
"	2 25 p m	2 30 p m	118, Glebe Road, Glebe	Mrs. C. Stallsbrass . . . .	Private dwelling	Wood, and iron roof	Spark from cop per flue	" . . . .	.....	Stables, about 24 x 8 feet, in rear of premises, containing about 1 ton of fodder, burned out, and partly fallen down	Glebe, and M F B, with hydrant
Saturday, 19 Dec	6 10 p m	6 13 p m	Off Druxt-street, City.	Messrs. J. Martin and Co.	Importers	Wood, and iron roof.	Unknown	Mercantile Mutual, £500.	.....	Weatherboard building of two floors, about 24 x 28 feet, containing machinery, &c, severely damaged by fire, and part of roof off	M F B, with two hydrants.
"	7 50 p m	7 55 p m.	232, George street, North	J. V. Hanrahan . . . .	Licensed Victualer.	Brick, and slate roof	Candle . . . .	" . . . .	.....	Window curtain in front room on third floor burned	Inmates, with buckets of water
"	10 40 p m	10 51 p m	"American Exchange" Hotel, 197, Glebe Road, Glebe	F. Butcher . . . . .	Stables	Wood and iron, with iron roof	Unknown	Northern Insurance Co . . . .	....	A quantity of chaff destroyed in loft over stables	Neighbours, with buckets of water
"	10 45 p m	11 2 p m	Darling street, Balmain	* Henry T. Thrower . . . .	Private dwelling	Brick, and slate roof.	Gas, explosion of	" . . . .	.....	House of six rooms and contents severely damaged by explosion.	Neighbours, with buckets of water.
Sunday, 20 Dec	3 15 a m	None rec'd	Whistler street, Manly	Mr. Griffiths . . . . .	"	Wood, and iron roof	Unknown	Mer Mutual, £150	South British, £700.	Weatherboard cottage of eight rooms, together with contents, burned out and fallen down	Manly Vol Co, with hydrant
Tuesday, 22 Dec.	12 34 a m	12 35 a m	95, York street, City	Messrs T Collier and Sons	General importers	Brick, and iron roof.	" . . . .	Several offices, £29,500	Several offices, £2,600.	Portion of stock damaged by fire and water in basement, rest of contents of five floors of warehouse damaged by heat and smoke	M F B, with two hydrants.
"	10 15 a.m.	10 24 a m	132, Australia street, Newtown.	R. Dringool . . . . .	Stables	Weatherboard, and iron roof	" . . . .	None . . . . .	" . . . . .	Weatherboard building about 18 x 12 feet, used as stable and dwelling, burned out and partly fallen down	M F B, with hydrant, assisted by Newtown Vol Co
"	"	"	134, "	Joseph Howarth . . . .	" . . . .	" . . . .	" . . . .	Aust Mutual, £100.	.....	Stable in rear of premises, and contents, severely damaged by fire	" "
Wednesday, 23 Dec	3 0 p m	4 9 p m.	Botany Road, Botany	Frederick J. Neale . . . .	Private dwelling	Brick, and shingle roof.	Spark from chimney adjoining	None . . . . .	Aust Mutual, £100	House of four rooms and portion of contents burned and roof off, kitchen in rear severely damaged by fire, furniture also damaged by removal	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
Thursday, 24 Dec.	4 0 p m.	4 3 p m.	Lackey and Smith streets, Ashfield.	Messrs. Barsby Bros.	Drapers . . . .	Brick, and iron roof.	Matches, careless use of	New Zealand, £2,000 Northern Ins Co, £500.	.....	Contents of shop window burned, window frame and partition damaged by fire, rest of shop and contents slightly damaged by heat, smoke, and water.	" "
"	7 40 p m	7 43 p m	126, Glebe Road, Glebe	Messrs. Street and Stanton.	Stationers . . . .	Brick, and slate roof	Gas-bracket . .	None . . . . .	.....	Small quantity of fancy goods in front shop slightly damaged by fire and water	Inmates with buckets of water.
"	11 45 p m	11 51 p m	215 and 217, Palmer st, Woolloomooloo.	H. S. Gomme . . . . .	Store . . . . .	Brick, and iron roof.	Unknown	National of New Zealand, £250	Australian Mutual, £100.	A quantity of stock, fibre, and furniture, damaged by fire and water; roof and wooden partitions also damaged by fire	Paddington Brewery Vol. Co., and M F B, with hydrants
Friday, 25 Dec.	8 55 p m.	8 58 p m.	6, Sackville-st, Surry Hills.	A. Barker . . . . .	Private dwelling	" . . . .	Candle . . . .	None . . . . .	.....	Window curtains burned and window frame scorched, in bedroom on ground floor.	Inmates and neighbours with buckets of water.

\* Henry T. Thrower, aged 48, Caroline Elizabeth Thrower, aged 46 John Dowling, aged 23, Elizabeth Dowling, aged 21, severely burned about their hands, faces, and necks. Attended at Balmain Cottage Hospital.

List and Details of Fires attended by, or reported to, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, or Volunteer Fire Companies—*continued.*

Date.	When discovered.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Contents.	Building.		
1891. Saturday, 26 Dec.	12-3 a.m.	12-8 a.m.	Campbell-street, Surry Hills.	P. Hamilton .....	Licensed Victualler.	Brick, and iron roof.	Vapour of spirit coming in contact with flame.	New South Wales Corp'n, £150.	.....	10 gals. of Rum destroyed in kitchen, on ground floor; contents of same slightly damaged by heat.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
"	3-30 a.m.	3-45 a.m.	Yaranabee Road Woollahra.	J. Williamson .....	Stables .....	Stone, and slate roof.	Unknown .....	None.....	City Mutual, £250.	Building of two floors about 18 x 36 feet, used as stables, loft, and dwelling. Top floor burned out and roof off, ceiling of stables under damaged by fire.	Paddington Brewery and Woollahra Vol. Cos., with two hydrants, assisted by M.F.B., and other Vol. Cos.
"	10-42 p.m.	10-45 p.m.	"Edgecliffe Cottage," Point Piper Road, Woollahra.	Mrs. Williams .....	Private dwelling.	Weatherboard and iron roof.	Candle .....	None.....	None.....	Weatherboard dwelling of ten rooms and contents burned out and fallen down; front of sheds in rear damaged by fire.	Woollahra, Paddington Brewery, Paddington and Waverley Vol. Cos., with three hydrants and one standpipe.
"	11-30 p.m.	None rec'v.	"Truroville," Albert Parade, Ashfield.	D. H. Henderson .....	" ..	Brick & iron with slate roof.	Lamp, carelessness with.	Victoria Insurance Co., £100.	Commercial Union.	Back room on ground floor and contents damaged by fire, smoke, and water.	Inmates and neighbours with buckets of water.
Sunday, 27 Dec.	2-20 a.m.	2-25	33, Wharf-st., City .....	J. G. Carter .....	Sailmaker, &c. ..	Brick, and iron roof.	Spark from chimney.	Victoria, £350.	.....	First floor and contents, consisting of sails, canvas, tarpaulins, &c., very severely damaged by fire, and roof partly off.	M.F.B., with two hydrants assisted by Vol. Cos.
"	"	"	" ..	H. Clarke .....	Commission agent.	" ..	" ..	City of London, £1000.	.....	Contents or two floors under, consisting of cheese, bacon, butter, and general produce, damaged by water.	
"	Noon	12-12 p.m.	650, Darling-street, Balmain.	Thomas Richmond .....	Stationer .....	Open Yard .....	Spontaneous ignition.	New South Wales Corporation, £300	.....	Two packing cases burned in yard .....	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Monday, 28 Dec.	1-20 a.m.	1-24 a.m.	183, King-street, Newtown.	H. J. Knight .....	Bootmaker .....	Brick and iron roof.	Candle .....	Union of New Zealand, £650.	.....	Contents of back room on first floor severely damaged by fire and water; front room and contents on same floor damaged by heat and smoke; shop and contents under slightly damaged by water.	Newtown Vol. Co. and M.F.B., with buckets of water.
"	12-35 p.m.	None rec'd.	Market-lane, Manly....	Manly Municipal Council	Corporation Yards	Open Yard .....	Tar boiling over.	None.....	None.....	A quantity of tar destroyed in yard .....	Manly Vol. Co., with sand.
"	About 5 p.m.	5-45 p.m.	William-street, North Botany.	G. Arlington .....	Private Dwelling.	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Unknown .....	None.....	Mercantile Mutual £150.	Weatherboard cottage of five rooms and contents burned out and fallen down.	Alexandria and Waterloo Vol. Cos. and M.F.B., with manual engine.
Wednesday, 30 Dec.	10-0 a.m.	10-7 a.m.	Young-lane, Redfern ..	Alexander Ogden .....	Builder .....	Brick and wood, with iron roof.	Unknown .....	Australian Mutual	£550.	Building of two floors, 33 ft. x 22 ft., used as workshop and stores; top floor and contents burned out and roof off, contents under damaged by fire.	M.F.B., with steamer.
Thursday, 31 Dec.	7-45 p.m.	7-55 p.m.	46, Newtown Road, City	Mrs. F. Sinclair .....	Private Dwelling.	Brick and slate roof.	Unknown .....	North British and Mercantile, £250	.....	A quantity of furniture in front room on first floor damaged by fire and water, walls of same damaged by smoke.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.



APPENDIX IX.  
SUMMARY of Localities for 1891.

City and Suburbs	Casualties.	Class of Fire.									Total No. of Fires.	False Alarms.	Chimney Fires.		Grand Total.
		Slight.			Serious.			Total Destruction.					Attended with engines, and reported as house fires.	Attended with hand-pump only.	
		In-sured.	Not in-sured.	Insurance Un-known.	In-sured.	Not in-sured.	Insurance Un-known.	In-sured.	Not in-sured.	Insurance Un-known.					
<b>CITY—</b>															
Bourke Ward .....		11	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	18	5	1	1	25
Brisbane „ .....		15	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	24	5	2	3	34
Cook „ .....	1	4	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	1	...	19
Denison „ .....		13	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	20	3	1	1	25
Fitzroy „ .....		5	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	1	1	1	14
Gipps „ .....		5	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	1	3	21
Macquarie „ .....		8	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	16	7	1	3	27
Phillip „ .....		6	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	...	4	17
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>182</b>
<b>SUBURBS—</b>															
Alexandria .....		3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	...	...	7
Arncliffe* .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Ashfield .....		4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	1	...	...	9
Balmain .....		3	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	9	1	...	...	10
Botany .....		1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	...	...	6
Burwood .....		1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	4
Camperdown .....		...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Darlington .....		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	4
Granville .....		1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Glebe .....		4	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	2	1	...	12
Leichhardt .....		3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4
Macdonaldtown .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Manly .....		1	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
Marrickville .....		3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	10
Newtown .....		8	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	12	1	...	...	13
North Botany .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
North Sydney .....		...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Paddington .....		6	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	1	...	13
Parramatta .....		...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Petersham .....		4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	7
Randwick .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Redfern .....		8	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	16	1	1	2	20
St. Peters .....		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Strathfield* .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Waterloo .....		1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6
Waverley .....		3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	2	...	...	7
Woollahra .....		3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	6
The Harbour .....		3	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>348</b>

\* Marked thus, are not in the M.F.B. area.

## APPENDIX X.

## SUMMARY of Trades for 1891.

Trades.	Class of Fire.									Grand Total.
	Slight.			Serious.			Total.			
	Insured.	Not insured.	Insurance Unknown.	Insured.	Not insured.	Insurance Unknown.	Insured.	Not insured.	Insurance Unknown.	
Aquariums .....							1			1
Auctioneers .....				1						1
Biscuit makers and Bakers.....							1			1
Boarding Houses .....	3									3
Boiling Down Establishments.			1							1
Bootmakers and Boot Factories	1		1	2						4
Builders .....			3	1			1			5
Buildings in course of erection.			1							1
Butchers .....	2		1							3
Brush Manufacturers .....							1			1
Chemists .....	1		1							2
Clothiers .....	1									1
Commission Agents and Pro- duce Merchants.	2			2		1				5
Confectioners .....	1			1						2
Corporation Yards .....		1	1							2
Costumiers .....	1									1
Drapers, Milliners, and Dress- makers.	6		1	1						8
Drysalter.....	1									1
Fancy Good Dealers .....	1			1						2
Fruiters and Greengrocers	2							1		3
Furniture Dealers .....	2			1						3
Gas Works .....		1								1
General Dealers .....	1		1	1						3
Government Buildings		6								6
Grocers .....	10		2				1			13
Importers (General) .....	2			1						3
Ironfounders and Engineers ..	3		2		1					6
Ironmongers .....	2			1						3
Jewellers .....	1		1							2
Laundries.....			1							1
Licensed Victuallers ..	7		1							8
Market Gardeners .....		1								1
Mineral Water Manufacturers	1									1
Municipal Buildings .....			1							1
Offices .....	1		1							2
Opticians .....	1									1
Printers and Stationers .....	5		1							6
Private dwellings, Occupied	42	5	35	2	2	1	4	1	1	93
„ Unoccupied	1	1	1							3
Restaurants .....	3		3							6
Ropemakers .....	1									1
Saddlers and Harness-makers	2									2
Sailmakers .....				1						1
Sheds, Occupied .....		2	2							4
„ Unoccupied .....	1		1					1		3
Ships .....	3		1	1		1				6
Stables .....	7	2	2	1			3	1	1	17
Stores and Storekeepers .....	4			1						5
Tailors .....	2									2
Tea Merchants .....	1									1
Timber Merchants and Saw- mills			1							1
Tobacconists and Hairdressers..	2		1	1			1			5
Tweed Factories .....	1									1
Warehouses .....	1									1
Wood and Coal Merchants .....				1						1
Totals .....	129	19	68	21	3	3	13	4	2	262

APPENDIX XI.

Hourly and Daily Summary of Calls for 1891.

Hour	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Total
A.M., 1st	1	1	2	1		1	4	10
" 2nd		5	2	4	1	3	3	18
" 3rd	4	4	1	1	3	2	4	19
" 4th	3	2		1	2	1	2	11
" 5th	3	2		2	1	2		10
" 6th	2	1			3		2	8
" 7th				1	1	1		3
" 8th	1		2	2	1			4
" 9th	1	2		2				7
" 10th	1			3	1		6	11
" 11th	2	2	2	3			2	11
" 12th		2	1	1	2	1	3	10
P.M., 1st	2	2	2	2	2		1	11
" 2nd	1	2		2		5		10
" 3rd			1	1	2	6	2	12
" 4th		1		3	3	1	1	9
" 5th	1		1	1	2		1	7
" 6th	2	5	1	2				10
" 7th	3	8	2	2	3	2	2	22
" 8th	5	4	3	3	8	4	6	33
" 9th	4	3	6	4	8	6	5	36
" 10th	4	1	3	6	4	4	2	24
" 11th		4	6	1	4	5	9	29
" 12th	1	4	2	3	3	2	7	22
Casualties	41	55	37	51	54	47	62	347
	1							1
Total	42	55	37	51	54	47	62	348

APPENDIX XII.

WEEKLY Summary of Calls for 1891.

Week	Casualties.	False Alarms.	Chimney Alarms.	Fires	Totals.	Week.	Casualties.	False Alarms.	Chimney Alarms.	Fires.	Totals.
1st ending Jan. 3				7	7	28th ending July 11		2	4	5	11
2nd " 10				9	9	29th " 18				5	5
3rd " 17		1	2	4	7	30th " 25		1		3	4
4th " 24		3	4	7	14	31st " August 1		1		3	4
5th " 31				4	4	32nd " 8				3	3
6th " Feb. 7				4	4	33rd " 15				4	4
7th " 14				3	3	34th " 22		2		4	6
8th " 21		5		4	9	35th " 29		2	1	1	4
9th " 28			1	12	13	36th " Sept. 5		1	1	7	9
10th " March 7			1	7	8	37th " 12		2	3	3	8
11th " 14		1	1	8	10	38th " 19			1	3	4
12th " 21		2	1	4	8	39th " 26		1	1	2	4
13th " 28	1			5	5	40th " Oct. 3		1		3	4
14th " April 4		1		4	5	41st " 10			1	3	4
15th " 11		1		7	8	42nd " 17				7	7
16th " 18		2		3	5	43rd " 24		1		7	8
17th " 25		1		4	5	44th " 31		3		6	9
18th " May 2				7	7	45th " Nov. 7		1	1	9	11
19th " 9				3	3	46th " 14		2		3	5
20th " 16				4	4	47th " 21		1		6	7
21st " 23		2		3	5	48th " 28			1	4	5
22nd " 30		1	1	3	5	49th " Dec. 5				4	4
23rd " June 6			2	4	6	50th " 12		2		4	6
24th " 13				4	4	51st " 19		1	1	12	14
25th " 20		1	1	3	5	52nd to the end of the year		5	2	19	26
26th " 27		1	1	2	4	Total	1	52	33	262	348
27th " July 4		1	1	3	5						

## APPENDIX XIII.

## MONTHLY Summary of Calls for 1891.

Months	Casualties	False Alarms	Chimney Alarms		Class of Fire									Grand Total
			Attended with engines, and reported as house fires	Attended with hand pump only	Slight			Serious			Total destruction			
					Insured	Not insured	Insurance unknown	Insured	Not insured	Insurance unknown	Insured	Not insured	Insurance unknown	
January		4	1	5	21		3	3		1	1	1	1	41
February		5	1	1	16	1	4	1						29
March	1	4	1	2	13	2	10		1					34
April		4			10	1	7			1	3			26
May		3	2		7	2	5					1		20
June		3	2	2	4	1	1	3						20
July		4	2	2	10	2	3	1			2			26
August		4	1		10	1	3	1						20
September		5	2	4	7	1	5		1					25
October		4	1		10	2	7	2			2	1		29
November		4	1	1	5	1	10	5			1			28
December		8		3	16	5	6	5		1	4	1	1	50
1891	1	52	13	20	129	19	68	21	3	3	13	4	2	348
1890	2	44	19	33	121	29	55	11	1		12	3	3	333

## APPENDIX XIV

## Comparison of Calls for the period 1882 to 1891

	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	Total
False alarms	39	60	50	42	32	14	35	33	44	52	401
Chimney alarms	60	45	46	64	40	60	61	45	52	33	506
Fires, slight	75	80	91	160	150	174	222	179	205	216	1,552
„ serious	12	10	15	13	21	18	19	17	12	27	164
„ total destruction	26	14	23	23	34	15	25	29	18	19	226
Casualties									2	1	3
Totals	212	209	225	302	277	281	362	303	333	348	2,852

## APPENDIX XV

## SUMMARY of Causes of Fire for 1891

Boiling over of tar, fat, oil, &c ...	13	Lamp, coming in contact with	1
Candle ...	42	„ carelessness with	1
Chimney, foul	4	Matches, children playing with	12
Doubtful and Unknown .. ...	66	„ carelessness with	6
Fire, carelessness with	2	„ rats at	4
Flue, children playing with	1	Overheat of chimney	1
Flue, defective	3	„ oven	2
Gas fittings, defective ..	1	Spark from fireplace	2
Gas light	4	„ chimney adjoining .....	12
Gas bracket	5	„ furnace	6
Gas explosion . . .	4	„ locomotive . . . . .	2
Gas, seeking for escape of, with light	1	„ lamp	1
Gas stove, carelessness with	1	Smoking tobacco	5
Gas, escape of	2	„ meat	1
Hot ashes	1	Spontaneous ignition . . . .	3
Incendiarism ...	3	Stove, heat from	1
Kerosene lamp, explosion of	5	Vapour coming in contact with flame ..	2
„ „ upsetting of	5		
Light thrown down	35		
Lime slacked by rain	2		
			262

## APPENDIX XVI.

## SUMMARY of how Fires were reported to Brigade for 1891.

Calls given from.	Casualties.	Fires.	False alarms.	Chimney Alarms.		Total.
				Reported as House Fires.	Attended by hand-pump only.	
Alexandria Volunteer Fire Company .....		5	3	.....	.....	8
Ashfield Volunteer Fire Company .....		3	1	.....	.....	4
Balmain Volunteer Fire Company .....		8	.....	.....	.....	8
Burwood Volunteer Fire Company .....		1	.....	.....	.....	1
Cabmen .....		1	1	.....	.....	2
Citizens .....		27	5	1	5	38
Darlington Volunteer Fire Company .....		3	.....	1	.....	4
Fire Alarm Telephones .....	1	61	19	7	6	94
G.P.O., per telephone .....		26	7	1	1	35
Glebe Volunteer Fire Company .....		8	2	1	.....	11
Granville Volunteer Fire Company .....		3	.....	.....	.....	3
Insurance Companies .....		2	.....	.....	.....	2
Leichhardt Volunteer Fire Company .....		.....	1	.....	.....	1
Manly Volunteer Fire Company .....		3	.....	.....	.....	3
Newspaper Reports .....		3	.....	.....	.....	3
Newtown Volunteer Fire Company .....		14	2	.....	.....	16
Night Watchmen .....		2	.....	1	.....	2
North City Volunteer Fire Company .....		2	.....	.....	.....	3
Paddington Volunteer Fire Company .....		3	2	.....	.....	5
Paddington Brewery Volunteer Fire Company .....		7	1	1	.....	8
Parramatta Volunteer Fire Company, Nos. 1 and 2 .....		8	.....	.....	.....	9
Police direct from fires .....		5	.....	.....	2	7
Police—No. 2 Station .....		1	.....	.....	.....	1
Police—No. 3 Station .....		2	.....	.....	.....	2
Police—No. 4 Station .....		1	.....	.....	1	2
Police—Balmain Station .....		1	.....	.....	.....	1
Police—Central Station .....		4	.....	.....	.....	4
Police—Erskine-street Station .....		1	.....	.....	.....	1
Police—Manly Station .....		2	.....	.....	.....	2
Police—Newtown Station .....		.....	1	.....	.....	1
Police—North Sydney Station .....		1	.....	.....	.....	1
Police—Petersham Station .....		1	.....	.....	.....	1
Police—Pyrmont Station .....		4	1	.....	.....	5
Police—Redfern Station .....		6	.....	.....	2	8
Police—St. Peter's Station .....		1	.....	.....	.....	1
Police—Water Station .....		1	.....	.....	.....	1
Police—Woollahra Station .....		1	.....	.....	.....	1
Police—Woolloomooloo Station .....		2	.....	.....	.....	2
Railway Department, all branches .....		7	.....	.....	.....	7
Seen from Fire Stations .....		2	.....	.....	3	5
Standard Brewery Volunteer Fire Company .....		8	1	.....	.....	9
St. Leonards Volunteer Fire Company .....		1	.....	.....	.....	1
Telegrams .....		1	.....	.....	.....	1
Tower, Head-quarters' Station .....		8	3	.....	.....	11
Turncocks, per Telephone .....		1	.....	.....	.....	1
Waterloo Volunteer Fire Company .....		3	.....	.....	.....	3
Waverley Volunteer Fire Company .....		4	2	.....	.....	6
Woollahra Volunteer Fire Company .....		3	.....	.....	.....	3
Totals .....	1	262	52	13	20	348

1892-3.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## FIRE BRIGADES' BOARD, SYDNEY.

(NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.)

Presented to Parliament, Pursuant to Act 47 Vic. No. 3, sec. 7.

## The Chairman to The Colonial Secretary.

Fire Brigades' Board, Head Quarters Fire Station,

Sir,

Sydney, 15 February, 1893.

Pursuant to "The Fire Brigades Act, 1884," section 7, I have the honor to present the Report of the Fire Brigades' Board upon the administration of the Department within the Metropolitan District during the year ending 31st December, 1892.

I have, &amp;c.,

CHARLES BOWN,

Chairman.

## REPORT OF THE FIRE BRIGADES' BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1892.

PURSUANT to section 7 of the Act constituting the Fire Brigades' Board, we have the honour to report upon the operations of the Department under our control during the year 1892.

The biennial election to the Board took place in March, and resulted in the return of Alderman Board. J. C. Beare, J.P. (re-elected), by the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney; Charles Hellmrich, Esq., J.P. (re-elected), by the other proclaimed municipalities in the metropolitan area; Walter Church, Esq., J.P. (re-elected), by the Fire Insurance Companies having their headquarters in New South Wales; William C. Goddard, Esq., J.P. (in the room of M. W. S. Clarke, Esq., M.A., retired), by the other Fire Insurance Companies carrying on business in the colony; and Edward J. Love, Esq. (re-elected), by the Volunteer Fire Companies. By a unanimous vote, at the first meeting of the new Board, Mr. Church was elected Vice-Chairman.

The amounts held at risk by the contributory insurance companies (Appendix I) were returned Insurance Companies. at £58,415,945, which again showed an excess over the return of the previous year, though the rate of progress continued to decline, being £208,762 for the year under review, against £1,058,795 for the year 1891. Meanwhile the number of offices doing business in the colony was reduced from 48 to 45, the business of the Queen Insurance Company having taken over by the Royal, the Sydney Mutual absorbed by the City Mutual, the Hamburg Magdeburg, and General, withdrawn from the colony, and the Australian Traders' Mutual, British Australian and New Zealand, and Transpacific, Companies ceased business. In place of these seven, only four new companies were added to the list, viz., the Atlas, Caledonian, North Queensland, and Queensland Mutual.

The contributing municipalities, thirty in all, were increased by the addition of Botany and North Municipalities. Botany; the total assessment upon which the contribution was levied being £5,263,655, while for the previous year twenty-eight boroughs returned £4,694,207. Deducting the assessments of the two additional councils, there is shown a nett increase of £523,245. During the year the Act was extended to Rookwood, which will therefore contribute in the current year.

To provide for the outlay of the Department, the three contributories under section 13 of the Fire Brigades' Act, the Colonial Treasurer, the aforesaid Insurance Companies, and Municipalities, Revenue and Expenditure. respectively contributed £4,580. With regard to the Insurance Companies, the contribution, which, pursuant to the Act, was levied *pro rata*, according to the amounts held at risk by them, was equivalent to a tax of 1·88 pence in every £100. On the other hand, the Municipalities' contribution was equal to 1s. 8·88d. per £100 of assessment. In evidence of the economy which is exercised in our expenditure, it may be pointed out that, notwithstanding the great expansion of area to be protected in consequence of repeated extensions of the Act to distant scattered districts, by which the outlay is increased most disproportionately to the amount of contribution received, the revenue levied in 1892 was considerably less

than that of the first year of the operation of the Act. In that period the contributions of the Insurance Companies fell from 3'6d. to 1'9d. per £100 of amount at risk, while the rate per £100 of assessment in the case of the Municipalities showed the considerable reduction, from 3s. 7'23d. to 1s. 8'88d. These taxes we submit are inconsiderable, having regard to the benefit accruing therefrom.

Owing to expenses in connection with the establishment of the fire station in Australia-street, Newtown, and the Auxiliary Corps, referred to on page 3 of our last report, the income of the Department fell short of the expenditure by £714. Similar rigid economy has been exercised in estimating the probable outlay for the current year, which has been adopted at £16,500.

**Fires.** 390 alarms were received by the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, of which, exclusive of false alarms and chimney fires, 314 were for fires resulting in more or less damage;—an increase of 52 upon the number recorded during the previous twelve months. Among these were six fires on vessels in the harbour, in which, although one timber-laden ship was severely damaged before the flames were subdued, the Brigade was successful in preventing the loss of valuable vessels and cargoes, which otherwise would probably have been totally destroyed.

**Harbour water outside operation of F. B. Act, 1884.** In this connection it may be noticed that in consequence of some oversight in drafting the present Fire Brigades' Act, the waters of Port Jackson are exterior to the area of operation of this Department, and the Marine Insurance Offices do not contribute for risks afloat; nevertheless, the Brigade has always been held in readiness to attend any vessel requiring its services. In view, however, of the vast quantity, of property always exposed to fire risk at wharf and in stream, in the port of this great commercial centre, a conference was held in August between delegates of the Sydney Underwriters' Association (representing the Marine Insurance Offices) and of this Board, at the invitation of the former, whereat a basis for joint action in cases of ship-fires was arranged, and the subject of the Association procuring a chemical engine and special pumps, &c., for dealing with such fires, was also discussed. It is hoped that when the long-desired amendment of the existing Fire Brigades' Act is effected, authority may be conferred upon the Board to deal with fires on the harbour waters, and to levy upon those interested a sufficient contribution to maintain necessary special plant for that purpose. The protection of the immensely valuable property afloat and on the wharves in such a port as Sydney must be incomplete until a powerful steam fire-float has been provided. The need of some such protection has evidently been felt by the harbour authorities, for, as far back as 26th June, 1888, we are given to understand that the Marine Board approached the Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade with a request for the Government to subsidise one of the steam ferry companies to hold a horse ferry-boat ready day and night to transport fire engines to any ship that might require them, and has also moved in a similar direction since that date.

**Fire Station, Circular Quay.** The Fire Station at the corner of George Street North and Queen Street, referred to in our last report as being erected by the Government for the protection of the northern end of the city, was completed, and at once occupied for duty, on the 25th ultimo. It stands in a magnificent position to control outbreaks of fire on ships lying at wharves, and in the bonds and other buildings, with their immensely valuable and often very inflammable contents, in that quarter of the metropolis. It is a substantial structure, and reflects great credit upon all connected with its erection. The plans of the building were drawn by the Government Architect, and the utmost has been made of the limited space of ground available. It is fitted with the most modern appliances for ensuring speed in turning out to fires, and a detachment of eight of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade has been stationed there, with two steam fire-engines, horses, &c.; and a fire ladder capable of extension to eighty feet will be added on its arrival from London, whence it has been ordered. To this station the fire-float must eventually be attached.

**Newtown Auxiliary Corps.** The intention, mentioned in our last annual report, to establish a partially-paid Auxiliary Fire Corps in Newtown, has been carried into effect, and a compact station erected upon the site in Australia-street granted for the purpose. Two permanent firemen are quartered there, and attached to the station are also a number of auxiliaries, who receive certain fees for attendances at fires, &c., and as retainers. These auxiliaries were members of the Newtown Volunteer Fire Company, which voluntarily disbanded on the inauguration of the partially-paid corps, and handed over to this Department the fire extinguishing appliances in their possession. The new system has worked satisfactorily during the brief period of its existence, and is being keenly watched with a view to possible future developments.

**Balmain, site Fire Station.** For a site for a fire-station to protect the populous suburb of Balmain, the Legislative Assembly voted a sum of £1,200; and negotiations, which we understand are now almost complete, have been entered into to secure a suitable site.

**Eastern suburbs, and North Sydney.** The eastern suburbs and North Sydney, with their large populations, stand in need of similar provision, the latter suburb being cut off by the harbour waters from the assistance of the city stations, which can be rapidly concentrated upon other points of danger. We regret that the municipal council of North Sydney has lately weakened the protection of their borough, by taking steps to compel the vacation of the premises at the Town Hall hitherto occupied as a fire-station by the St. Leonards Volunteer Fire Company, the reason assigned being that the room was required for municipal business.

**Inquests** In only three cases, out of the before-mentioned 314 fires, advantage was taken of the power conferred by the Fire Brigades' Act (Sec. 6, Sub-sec. 7, and the regulations thereunder), to move the City Coroner for inquiries into the causes of the fires. In two of these, verdicts of arson were returned against persons unknown, and the third resulted in the committal of two men, who were afterwards convicted at the Criminal Sessions, of setting fire to the premises occupied by them, and were each sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

**Need for Building, and Inflammable Liquids Acts, and for amendment of the Fire Brigades Act. Water supply** The much-needed legislation to amend the Fire Brigades Act, to control the traffic in inflammable liquids, and a Building' Act—the necessity for all of which has been strongly pointed out in previous reports—has not yet been enacted; meanwhile every year increasingly shows more urgent requirement for such action to safeguard life and property.

Improvements continue to be effected in the means of obtaining water for extinguishing fires, and we are indebted to the Board of Water Supply and Sewerage for continued efforts in that direction. Within the area of our jurisdiction there now remain none of the wasteful old-fashioned fire-plugs which hitherto hampered the firemen in dealing with outbreaks. Early in the year those which still remained were replaced by the more serviceable hydrants, of either the screw-down or ball pattern,

The system of fire-alarm telephones adopted here continues to grow in favour, and, with confidence, we assert its superiority to all other at present existing. Telephone fire-alarms. Twenty-two additional telephone-alarms have been added during the year, making seventy-four in all. Among these were the installation of eight in Newtown and the neighbouring boroughs, connected with No. 5 Fire Station, Australia-street, and eight in Woollahra, extending from the boundary of Waverley to that of Paddington. We have now under consideration proposals to institute others in Paddington, Marrickville, the Glebe, and other municipalities; and it is anticipated that an important installation must be carried out in Balmain, in connection with the proposed site for a permanent fire station, referred to in a former paragraph.

The Metropolitan Fire Brigade has been increased to forty-seven men, all told, in order to supply Fire Brigades the new station at Circular Quay, as well as that at Newtown. To this number must be added the seven partially-paid auxiliaries at the latter station. We are pleased to report that the Brigade maintains its high standard of efficiency, and to acknowledge the efforts of the Superintendent of Fire Brigades and his officers to secure that discipline to which must be ascribed the success which has attended the firemen in their frequently perilous duty. In this they have been readily assisted by the Volunteer Fire Companies, and we are pleased to notice that the Superintendent, in his report appended hereto, renders special acknowledgment to the volunteer firemen, and also expresses his obligation to police, turncocks, and the general public, for their co-operation. Eighteen Volunteer Fire Companies were subsidized to the extent of £2,106, besides provision of horses, engines, hose, &c., in special cases.

Particulars of the Department's receipts and expenditure, details of the fires attended, and other information, are furnished in the Superintendent's yearly report and other appendices, to which attention is invited.

February 15, 1893.

CHARLES BOWN,  
Chairman.



APPENDIX I.  
INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Contributory Company	Amount at Risk, 31 Dec, 1891	Contribution 1892.	Contributory Company	Amount at Risk, 31 Dec, 1891	Contribution, 1892
	£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.
The Alliance Assurance Co. ... ..	705,069	55 5 7	The Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Co. ....	81,400	6 7 8
Atlas Assurance Co. . . . .	348,350	27 6 3	New South Wales Assurance Corporation, Ltd. . . . .	806,964	63 5 4
Australian Alliance Assurance Co..	370,444	29 0 10	New Zealand Insurance Co . . . . .	2,008,273	157 9 1
Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Society . . . . .	7,959,578	624 1 2	North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. . . . .	993,623	77 18 1
British and Colonial Insurance Co., Ltd. . . . .	399,311	31 6 2	North Queensland Insurance Co., Ltd. . . . .	81,796	6 8 3
Caledonian Insurance Co . . . . .	174,722	13 14 0	Northern Assurance Co . . . . .	771,000	60 9 0
City of London Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. . . . .	152,673	11 19 5	Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society . . . . .	2,194,816	172 1 7
City Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. . . . .	3,256,509	255 6 5	Pacific Fire and Marine Insurance Co . . . . .	995,313	78 0 9
Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. . . . .	1,414,500	110 18 0	Palatine Insurance Co., Ltd. . . . .	287,324	22 10 6
Commercial Union Assurance Co.	6,108,536	478 18 7	Phoenix Fire Office of London	1,265,185	99 3 11
Cornwall Fire Insurance Co. of Launceston . . . . .	248,500	19 9 8	Queensland Mutual Insurance Co., Ltd. . . . .	110,000	8 12 6
Derwent and Tamar Fire and Marine Assurance Co. . . . .	308,091	24 3 1	Royal Insurance Co. . . . .	1,480,000	116 0 9
Fire Underwriters' Association of N.S.W. — for offices outside N.S.W. . . . .	255,100	20 0 0	Scottish Union and National Insurance Co. . . . .	327,064	25 12 10
Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Co. . . . .	646,645	50 14 0	South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co. . . . .	1,320,300	103 10 4
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd	377,835	29 12 6	Standard Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of New Zealand	941,584	73 16 6
Imperial Fire Insurance Co. of London . . . . .	1,264,610	99 3 0	Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd	226,429	17 15 1
Lion Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. . . . .	305,745	23 19 5	Sun Fire Office of London . . . . .	684,469	53 13 3
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co . . . . .	2,724,037	213 11 6	Union Assurance Society of London	113,325	8 17 8
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co . . . . .	510,551	40 0 7	Union Fire and Marine Insurance Co of New Zealand, Ltd. . . . .	709,859	55 13 1
Manchester Fire Assurance Co.	308,300	24 3 5	United Insurance Co., Ltd	3,407,816	267 3 8
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co	8,330,706	653 3 1	United Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Ltd	458,100	35 18 4
Mutual Union Insurance Co., Ltd	175,000	13 14 5	Victoria Insurance Co., Ltd. . . . .	1,735,400	136 1 3
National Fire and Marine Insurance Co of New Zealand . . . . .	1,071,093	83 19 6	Totals . . . . .	58,415,945	4,580 0 0

APPENDIX II.  
MUNICIPALITIES.

Contributory Municipality	Assessment, 1891	Contribution, 1892	Contributory Municipality	Assessment, 1891	Contribution, 1892
	£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.
City of Sydney	2,517,988	2,190 18 11	Marrickville . . . . .	129,803	112 18 10
Alexandria . . . . .	65,400	56 18 1	Newtown . . . . .	159,000	138 7 0
Ashfield . . . . .	143,883	125 3 11	North Botany . . . . .	20,748	18 1 1
Balmain . . . . .	191,520	166 12 11	North Sydney . . . . .	240,024	208 17 0
Botany . . . . .	25,455	22 3 0	Paddington . . . . .	171,862	149 10 10
Burwood . . . . .	85,015	73 19 5	Parramatta . . . . .	76,160	66 5 4
Camperdown . . . . .	43,075	37 9 7	Petersham . . . . .	114,565	99 13 8
Darlington . . . . .	27,430	23 17 4	Randwick . . . . .	116,880	101 14 0
Drummoyne . . . . .	21,657	18 16 11	Redfern . . . . .	173,653	151 2 0
Five Dock . . . . .	14,076	12 4 11	St. Peters . . . . .	32,197	28 0 4
Glebe . . . . .	155,953	135 13 11	Waterloo . . . . .	66,332	57 14 4
Granville . . . . .	47,101	40 19 8	Waverley . . . . .	121,174	105 8 9
Kogarah . . . . .	43,546	37 17 10	Willoughby . . . . .	72,300	62 18 2
Leichhardt . . . . .	134,990	117 9 2	Woollahra . . . . .	151,441	131 15 5
Macdonald Town . . . . .	31,988	27 16 8	Totals . . . . .	5,263,655	4,580 0 0
Manly . . . . .	68,439	59 11 0			

APPENDIX III.

SUMMARY of Attendances at Board Meetings during the year 1892.—Number of Meetings—26  
(exclusive of Committee Meetings).

Names.	Meetings.	
	Present.	Absent
Charles Bown, Esq., J.P. (Chairman) . . . . .	26	0
† M. W. S. Clarke, Esq., M.A. (Vice-Chairman 1890-1892) . . . . .	4	2
* Walter Church, Esq, J.P. (Vice-Chairman 1892) . . . . .	26	0
* Alderman J. C. Beare, J.P. . . . .	26	0
* Edward J. Love, Esq. . . . .	25	1
* Charles Hellmrich, Esq., J.P. . . . .	26	0
William C. Goddard, Esq., J.P. . . . .	19	1

\* Re elected.

NOTE—The biennial term of office expired in March.

† Retired.

Elected.

**APPENDIX IV.**  
**FIRE BRIGADES' BOARD, SYDNEY.**  
**ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE for the Year ending 31st December, 1892.**

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance, 1 January, 1892—			
Commercial Bank of Australia, Ltd.	221 8 0	By large steam fire engine	1,402 15 8
Superintendent's petty cash	29 4 0	By Plant, stores, &c. other than above	1,275 14 9
„ watching duties	18 4 0		2,678 10 5
	268 16 0	Clothing	303 12 0
To Insurance Companies—		Printing, stationery, postage, &c.	93 9 2
The Alliance	55 5 7	Rates and taxes	176 10 0
Atlas	27 6 3	Life premiums	95 7 2
Australian Alliance	29 0 10	Cab-hire and cartage	26 18 4
Australian Mutual	624 1 2	Rewards for calls	14 0 0
British and Colonial	31 6 2	Rewards for turncocks	10 13 0
Caledonian	13 14 0	Petty expenses	103 11 3
City of London	11 19 5	Assistance rendered	93 11 6
City Mutual	255 6 5	Law costs	13 18 4
Colonial Mutual	110 18 0	Guarantee premiums	10 0 0
Commercial Union	473 18 7	Miscellaneous	33 16 0
Cornwall	24 3 1	M F B Benefit Club	11 11 8
Derwent and Tamar	20 0 0	Repairs to stations	113 0 7
Fire Underwriters' Association	50 14 0		1,104 19 0
Guardian	29 12 6	By Salaries	6,536 3 7
Hong Kong	99 3 0	Board fees	300 0 0
Imperial	23 19 5	Auditors' fees	35 0 0
Lion	213 11 6	Medical fees	10 10 0
Liverpool and London and Globe	40 0 7		6,881 13 7
London and Lancashire	24 3 5	By Lighting	362 5 9
Manchester	63 3 1	„	64 8 6
Mercantile Mutual	13 14 5		426 14 3
Mutual Union	83 19 6	By Horses—	
National of New Zealand	6 7 8	Purchase	110 0 0
Netherlands India	63 5 4	Fodder	354 6 10
New South Wales Assurance Corporation	157 9 1	Shoeing	36 5 0
New Zealand	77 18 1	Harness	42 3 3
North British and Mercantile	6 8 3		542 15 1
North Queensland	60 9 0	By Telephones, Fire alarms, Line Extensions,	
Northern	172 1 7	Repairs, &c.	488 1 9
Norwich Union	78 0 9	25 Shutter Board, Newtown Station	49 10 0
Pacific	22 10 6	10 Do. Woollahra do.	23 17 6
Palatine	99 3 11		561 9 3
Phoenix	8 12 6	Newtown Auxiliary Station—Cost of erection	648 2 1
Queensland Mutual	116 0 9	By Subsidies to Volunteer Fire Companies—	
Royal	25 12 10	Alexandria	132 0 0
Scottish Union	103 10 4	Ashfield	114 0 0
South British	73 16 6	Balmain	200 0 0
Standard of New Zealand	17 15 1	Burwood	100 0 0
Straits	53 13 3	Glebe	150 0 0
Sun	8 17 8	Granville	50 0 0
Union of London	55 13 1	Leichhardt	50 0 0
Union of New Zealand	267 3 8	Manly	75 0 0
United	35 18 4	Newtown	72 18 4
United Australian Mutual	136 1 3	Paddington	150 0 0
Victoria	4,580 0 0	„ Brewery	162 10 0
Royal Insurance Company—Voluntary contribution for risks of late Queen Company	45 13 5	Parramatta (No 1)	85 0 0
Liquidator of The Fire, Marine, and Accident Indemnity Company	5 6	„ (No 2)	85 0 0
		Standard Brewery	125 0 0
To Municipalities—		St Leonards	180 0 0
City of Sydney	2,190 18 11	Waterloo	100 0 0
Alexandria	56 18 1	Waverley	100 0 0
Ashfield	125 3 11	Woollahra	175 0 0
Balmain	166 12 11		2,106 4
Botany	22 3 0	By Volunteer Firemen employed for watching	36 8 6
Burwood	73 19 5	duties at fires	29 5 0
Camperdown	37 9 7	By Rent—Newtown Volunteer Company	
Darlington	23 17 4		
Drummoyne	18 16 11		
Five Dock	12 4 11		
Glebe	135 13 11		
Granville	40 19 8		
Kogarah	37 17 10		
Leichhardt	117 9 2		
Macdonald Town	27 16 8		
Manly	59 11 0		
Marrickville	112 18 10		
Newtown	138 7 0		
North Botany	18 1 1		
North Sydney	208 17 0		
Paddington	149 10 10		
Parramatta	66 5 4		
Petersham	99 13 8		
Randwick	101 14 0		
Redfern	151 2 0		
St Peters	28 0 4		
Waterloo	57 14 4		
Waverley	105 8 9		
Willoughby	62 18 2		
Woollahra	131 15 5		
	4,580 0 0		
To Colonial Treasurer	4,580 0 0		
To Miscellaneous—			
Assistance rendered	25 0 0		
Rent of quarters	421 3 0		
Watching duties	67 14 3		
Fines	1 18 1		
	515 15 4		
To Balance—			
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney	515 15 3		
Deduct Cash in hand—			
Superintendent's petty cash	50 0 0		
Superintendent's watching duties	20 0 0		
	70 0 0		
	445 15 3		
Total	£15,016 5 6	Total	£15,016 5 6

Z. COLLIS BARRY,  
Secretary.

Having examined and compared the books, vouchers, and accounts of the Fire Brigades' Board for the year ending 31st December, 1892; also the statement of receipts and expenditure herein, I certify the same to be correct.

Sydney, 17 January, 1893.

JAMES ROBERTSON, F.I.A.V.,  
Public Accountant.

APPENDIX

## APPENDIX V.

## VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANIES, 1892.

Name of Station.	Situation of Station.	No. of Members registered on Roll.	Plant.		Subsidy £ s. d.
			Engines, Reels, &c.	Hose, feet of.	
<b>CITY COMPANIES.</b>					
*North City .....	Cumberland-street .....	...	1 hose waggon, 2 horses, 1 reel, &c.	800	.....
Paddington Brewery .....	Dowling-street .....	21	1 manual engine, 2 reels, 2 horses, &c.	1,200	162 10 0
Standard Brewery .....	Foveaux-street .....	16	1 hose cart, 1 horse, 1 reel .....	900	125 0 0
<b>SUBURBAN.</b>					
Alexandria .....	Gerard-street .....	21	1 manual engine, 1 hose reel, &c...	805	132 0 0
Ashfield .....	Liverpool Road .....	17	1 manual engine, &c .....	898	114 0 0
Balmain (2 stations) .....	Darling-street, and at Wise-street.	28	2 manual engines, 1 hose reel, &c...	1,200	200 0 0
Burwood .....	Belmore-street .....	18	1 manual engine, 1 hose reel, &c....	835	100 0 0
†Darlington .....	Shepherd-street .....	12	1 hose reel, &c. ....	400	.....
*Drummoyne .....	Lyon's Road .....	15	1 hose reel .....	505	.....
Glebe .....	Mitchell-street .....	20	1 manual engine, 1 reel, &c.....	1,080	150 0 0
Granville .....	Good-street .....	24	1 manual engine, 1 hose reel, 1 horse, &c.	694	50 0 0
Leichhardt .....	Marion-street .....	15	1 hose cart, 1 hose reel, 1 horse, &c.	400	50 0 0
Manly .....	Market-lane.....	18	1 manual engine, 2 hose reels, &c.	1,180	75 0 0
‡Newtown .....	King-street .....	15	1 manual engine, hose reel and ladder, carriage, &c.	1,300	72 18 4
*North Botany .....	Rickety-street.....	...	1 hose reel .....	595	.....
Paddington .....	Oxford-street .....	18	1 manual engine, hose reel, &c. ..	1,050	150 0 0
Parramatta No. 1 .....	Church-street .....	20	1 manual engine, 1 hose reel, &c....	1,250	85 0 0
Parramatta No. 2 .....	Church-street .....	23	1 manual engine, 1 hose reel, 1 hose and ladder cart, &c.	1,100	85 0 0
*Randwick .....	Council Chambers .....	15	1 hose reel and gear .....	685	.....
*Rookwood .....	Joseph-street .....	21	1 manual engine .....	300	.....
St. Leonards (2 stations) .....	Mount-street, and at Alfred-street.	21	2 manual engines and 2 hose reels.	1,700	180 0 0
Waterloo .....	Kellick-street .....	19	1 manual engine, 1 hose and ladder, cart, 1 hose reel, 1 horse, &c.	1,100	100 0 0
Waverley .....	Carrington Road .....	18	1 manual engine, 1 hose reel, &c...	883	100 0 0
Woollahra .....	Moncur-street.....	18	1 manual engine, 2 horses, 1 hose waggon.	959	175 0 0
		413		21,819	£2,106 8 4

\* Not subsidised. † Absorbed by M. F. B. Auxiliary Fire Corps, 1st June, 1892. ‡ Disbanded April, 1892.

## APPENDIX VI.

ATTENDANCE of Volunteer Companies at Actual Fires, within specified hours, for the Year 1892.

Volunteer Companies.	12 midnight to 6 a.m.		6 a.m. to 12 noon.		12 noon to 6 p.m.		6 p.m. to 12 midnight.		Total number of fires.	
	Number of fires attended.	Number of men present.	Number of fires attended.	Number of men present.	Number of fires attended.	Number of men present.	Number of fires attended.	Number of men present.	Total number of fires attended.	Total number of men present.
<b>CITY COMPANIES—</b>										
*North City .....	25	189	12	51	7	40	29	191	73	471
Paddington Brewery .....	34	285	16	103	14	100	37	394	101	882
Standard Brewery .....	35	280	14	95	16	126	41	412	106	913
<b>SUBURBAN—</b>										
Alexandria .....	12	130	1	4	3	25	13	153	29	312
Ashfield.....	10	85	6	32	4	28	11	95	31	240
Balmain .....	4	30	2	16	2	24	8	105	16	175
*Botany .....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5
Burwood .....	.....	.....	2	17	1	15	5	55	8	87
Darlington .....	4	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	29	9	42
Drummoyne .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	1	6
Glebe.....	3	20	.....	.....	3	14	10	82	16	116
Granville .....	.....	.....	1	6	4	44	.....	.....	5	50
Leichhardt .....	6	32	6	42	5	33	14	113	31	220
Manly .....	.....	.....	2	22	.....	.....	2	22	4	44
Newtown .....	9	67	2	4	2	14	4	30	17	115
Paddington .....	6	56	1	7	2	15	9	94	18	172
Parramatta No. 1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	19	5	53	6	72
" No. 2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	5	52	6	64
*Randwick .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	2	10	3	17
*Rookwood.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	19	1	10	2	29
St. Leonards.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	54	6	61
Waterloo .....	8	87	1	8	2	20	6	66	17	181
Waverley .....	9	85	2	16	3	35	8	97	22	223
Woollahra .....	9	107	1	5	4	41	8	86	22	239
*Rockdale † .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	.....	.....	1	12

\* Not subsidised. † Outside Metropolitan Fire Brigade Board's area.

## APPENDIX VII.

## Mr. Superintendent Bear's Report.

Metropolitan Fire Brigade,  
Head Quarters Station,

18 January, 1893.

To the Fire Brigades' Board.  
Gentlemen,

I do myself the honor to submit my Ninth Annual Report of the working and general efficiency of your Brigade, and the several Volunteer Fire Companies, together with the details of fires attended in the city and suburbs for the year ending 31st December, 1892.

The total number of alarms received for fires or supposed fires was 390; of these 47 were false alarms, 29 proved to be only chimney alarms, and 314 were actual fires. Of the actual fires 270 were slight or trifling, 21 were serious, and 27 resulted in total destruction. Of the 314 actual fires 234 were insured, 58 not insured, and in 22 instances the insurances on the buildings or contents could not be ascertained. In addition to the ordinary fires, there have been 46 chimney fires requiring the attendance of firemen with hand-pumps only, and 1 casualty in which life was endangered or lost, but in which no damage was done to the building or contents, making an aggregate total of 437 calls for fires, false alarms, chimney fires, and casualties. The fires of 1892, as compared with those of 1891, show an increase of 52; in the chimney fires attended with engines, an increase of 16; and those attended by firemen with hand-pump only, an increase of 26.

In the fires which were slight there has been an increase of 54; in serious, a decrease of 6; and in fires which resulted in total destruction, an increase of 4. Among the buildings totally destroyed are classed shed buildings, weatherboard cottages, &c. Attached are detailed statements of the various fires attended by the Brigades and the Volunteer Fire Companies, as well as those unattended, but which have been reported to the Brigade from various sources, and a member of the Brigade has been sent to obtain the necessary particulars. The various summaries appended show the particular dates, times of call, time of outbreak, trades, localities, insurances, hourly and daily, weekly and monthly. There is also appended a summary of the supposed origin of fires for the year.

Referring to the summary of localities it will be noticed in the City of Sydney alone there were 204 calls, 137 of which were for actual fires, 15 were false alarms, 18 were chimney fires reported as houses on fire, and 34 were chimney fires attended by firemen with hand-pumps only.

Of the actual fires in the city there were in Macquarie Ward, 29; Bourke Ward, 23; Cook Ward, 20; Brisbane Ward, 15; Denison and Phillip Wards, 14 each; Gipps Ward, 12; Fitzroy Ward, 10.

In the suburbs there were 232 calls, of which 177 were for actual fires, 32 were false alarms, 11 were chimney fires reported as houses on fire, and 12 were for chimney fires attended by firemen with hand-pumps only. The suburbs affected in regard to actual fires only were as follows, viz.:—Balmain and Redfern, 17 each; Newtown, 13; Ashfield, Glebe, and Paddington, 12 each; Waverley, 8; North Sydney, Parramatta, and ships in the Harbour, 6 each; Canterbury, Manly, and Waterloo, 5 each; Burwood, Petersham, St. Peters' and Woollahra, 4 each; Alexandria and Granville, 3 each; Auburn, Botany, Darlingtown, and Randwick, 2 each; Arncliffe, Camperdown, Concord, Drummoyne, and Macdonaldtown, 1 each.

In summarising the trades, it will be found that private dwellings have been mostly affected by fires, the number for all classes of damage being 97; but taking the actual trades into consideration, the most notable stand in the following order, viz.:—Licensed victuallers, 20; hairdressers and tobacconists, 14; grocers, drapers, and milliners, 13 each; bakers and confectioners, 10; Government buildings, 9; druggists and chemists, unoccupied premises, 7 each; fruiterers and greengrocers, open yards, restaurants and ships, 6 each; butchers, sheds, and stables, 5 each; places of amusement, buildings in course of erection, churches, commission agents, plumbers, printers and stationers, 4 each; bootmakers, cabinetmakers, engineers and ironfounders, 3 each; bedding manufacturers, boarding-houses, chemical works, grass paddocks, importers general, offices, oyster saloons, photographers, warehouses, watchmakers and jewellers, wood and coal merchants, workshops, 2 each; other trades affected, 1 each. These are to be found in the "Summary of Trades."

The

The strength of the Brigade is as follows:—Two large steam fire engines, 5 small steam fire engines, 2 7-inch manual engines, 4 6-inch manual engines, 6 under 6-inch manual engines, 3 telescope ladders, 1 American ladder truck, 1 ladder van, 1 hose van, 1 steam-engine tender, 8 hose reels, 22,359 feet of hose, most of which is in good and fair condition, 12 horses, 51 telephones erected, 7 telephone switch boards, 72 telephone fire alarms, 41 firemen, including Superintendent, Principal Foreman, and coachmen.

The undermentioned Volunteer Fire Companies hold plant on loan from your Board, viz. Alexandria, Ashfield, Drummoyne, Burwood, Leichhardt, Granville, Manly, North Botany, North City, Randwick, St. Leonards, Standard Brewery, Waverley, Woollahra. Six Volunteer Fire Stations are also invested in the hands of your Board.

The following comprise the Volunteer Fire Companies within your Board's jurisdiction:—Alexandria Volunteer Company, subsidized, £132; Ashfield Volunteer Company, £114; Balmain Volunteer Company (2 stations), £200; Burwood Volunteer Company, £100; Drummoyne Volunteer Company, not subsidized; Glebe Volunteer Company, £150; Granville Volunteer Company, £50; Leichhardt Volunteer Company, £50; Manly Volunteer Company, £75; North Botany Volunteer Company, not subsidized; North City Volunteer Company, not subsidized; Paddington Volunteer Company, £150; Paddington Brewery Volunteer Company, £162 10s.; Parramatta Volunteer Company, No. 1, £85; Parramatta Volunteer Company, No. 2, £85; Randwick Volunteer Company, not subsidized; Rookwood Volunteer Company, not subsidized; St. Leonards Volunteer Company (2 stations), £180; Standard Brewery Volunteer Company, £125; Waterloo Volunteer Company, £100; Waverley Volunteer Company, £100; Woollahra Volunteer Company, £175. £72 18s. 4d. was also paid to the Newtown Volunteer Fire Company, up to its disbandment at the end of May.

The total amount paid as subsidies and bonuses to the various Volunteer Fire Companies during the year was £2,106. In addition to the subsidies new plant has been supplied in many cases to Volunteer Companies to replace that condemned as unfit for further use. The approximate value of the whole of your Board's plant, together with the land and stations held in trust, is £81,439. The value of the Volunteer Companies' plant is not included in this sum.

THE undermentioned are the members of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade:—

Name.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Where stationed.
William Douglas Bear.....	Superintendent of Fire Brigades, and Inspector of Kerosene.	Under Government. May, 1884.	No. 1, Head-quarters Station.
Alfred Webb.....	Principal Foreman .....	26 June, 1888 ..	do
John Ford.....	Foreman .....	1 Aug., 1884 ..	Officer in charge No. 2 Station.
William M'Knight .....	Engineer .....	1 July, 1884 ..	Head-quarters.
John M'Knight .....	do .....	14 July, 1884 ..	do
John Snelson .....	1st class fireman, and Acting Foreman .	do 1884 ..	Officer in Charge No. 4 Station.
George Gray ..	1st class fireman .....	1 July, 1884... ..	No. 2 Station.
Sydney Watson .....	do .....	1 Jan., 1885... ..	Head-quarters.
George Lang ..	do .....	7 Jan., 1885... ..	do
Thomas Gordon ..	do .....	3 Jan., 1885 ..	do
Thomas Gorman ..	do .....	18 June, 1885 ..	No. 2 Station.
Samuel Holman ..	do .....	11 Feb., 1886... ..	Head-quarters
Charles Brown ..	2nd class fireman.....	1 July, 1884 ..	No. 5 Station.
Joseph Stanchell ..	do .....	do .....	Head-quarters.
James Hancock ..	do .....	1 Aug., 1884 ..	No. 2 Station.
Robert Nash ..	do .....	1 Jan., 1887 ..	No. 4 Station
Thomas Cutts ..	do .....	19 March, 1888.. ..	No. 2 Station.
Harris Davis ..	do .....	18 April, 1888 ..	No. 4 Station.
Francis Howard ..	do .....	19 April, 1888 ..	No. 2 Station.
Stephen H. Eyre ..	2nd class fireman, and coachman ..	6 Aug., 1888... ..	Head-quarters.
Frank Jackson ..	2nd class fireman .....	7 Feb., 1889 ..	do
John Graham ..	do .....	15 April, 1889 ..	No. 2 Station.
George Parsons.....	do .....	6 Sept., 1889... ..	do
George H. Dadd ..	do .....	13 Feb., 1890 ..	Head-quarters.
Augustus Gerard ..	do .....	21 Feb., 1890... ..	No. 2 Station.
George Alchin ..	2nd class fireman, and coachman .....	28 April, 1890... ..	No. 4 Station.
Albert Pickering ..	do .....	18 Sept., 1890 ..	Head-quarters.
Charles May ..	2nd class fireman .....	3 Oct., 1890... ..	do
John Cannell ..	do .....	13 Oct., 1890 ..	do
Harrie B. Lee ..	3rd class fireman .....	19 Feb., 1891 ..	No. 5 Station.
John A. Becker ..	do .....	12 Mar., 1891... ..	Head-quarters.
Thomas E. Clarke.....	do .....	23 Mar., 1891... ..	do
Edward Smith ..	do .....	7 May, 1891 ..	do
William Corkill ..	do .....	25 May, 1891 ..	do
Edward R. Hills ..	do .....	23 July, 1891 ..	do
Joseph Morris ..	3rd class fireman, and coachman ..	23 July, 1891 ..	do
James Morris.....	3rd class fireman, and coachman ..	1 Dec., 1891 ..	do
Robert Hunter ..	3rd class fireman.....	16 April, 1892 ..	do
Edward Pember ..	do .....	23 April, 1892... ..	do
James A. Meade ..	do .....	9 June, 1892 ..	do
George J. Weston.....	do .....	4 July, 1892 ..	do
<i>Auxiliaries.</i>			
G. Holman.....	Fireman .....	6 June, 1892... ..	No. 5 Station.
W. Mattingly ..	do .....	do .....	do
W. Carey ..	do .....	do .....	do
A. Murray ..	do .....	do .....	do
J. Hurst.....	do .....	do .....	do
W. Taylor ..	do .....	do .....	do
W. Pinfold ..	do .....	do .....	do

During the year the residences of three turncocks, and the Police Station at Newtown, have been connected by Telephone with the permanent Stations. Twenty-two additions have been made to the Telephone Fire Alarm System, viz., Nos. 53 to 74, their positions being given in the following list of Telephone Fire Alarms.

TELEPHONE

## TELEPHONE FIRE ALARMS.

No. of Box.	Fire Station to which the Box is connected.	Position of Alarm.
1	Head Quarters, Castlereagh-street	Corner of George and Park Streets.
2	" " "	" York and King Streets.
3	" " "	" Pitt and King Streets.
4	" " "	" Elizabeth and King Streets.
5	" " "	" Liverpool and College Streets.
6	" " "	" William-street and Boomerang Road.
7	" " "	" William and Victoria Streets.
8	" " "	" Elizabeth and Park Streets.
9	" " "	Macquarie street, opposite Parliament House.
10	No. 3 Station, George-street North	" Hunter and Bligh Streets.
11	" " "	" Hunter and George Streets.
12	Head Quarters	" Pitt and Market Streets.
13	" " "	" King and Sussex Streets.
14	" " "	" Sussex and Erskine Streets.
15	No. 3 Station, George-street North	" Kent and Margaret Streets.
16	Head Quarters	" Elizabeth and Hay Streets.
17	" " "	Messrs. A. Hordern & Sons, George-street, Haymarket.
18	" " "	Corner of Sussex and Liverpool Streets.
19	" " "	" Kent and Bathurst Streets.
20	" " "	" Kent and Market Streets.
21	" " "	" Oxford and Riley Streets.
22	" " "	" George-street and Union-lane.
23	" " "	" George and Goulburn Streets.
24	" " "	" York and Market Streets.
25	" " "	" Factory and Harbour Streets (J. Bridge & Sons).
26	No. 4 Station, Stanmore Road, Marrickville.	" Norton-street and Parramatta Road, Leichhardt.
27	" " "	" Railway premises and Lackey-street, Summer Hill.
28	" " "	" Marrickville and Illawarra Roads, Marrickville.
29	" " "	Council Chambers, St. Peters.
30	Waverley Volunteer Station, Carrington Road, Waverley.	" " Randwick.
31	No. 3 Station, George-street North	George-street North, opposite Mariners' Church.
32	" " "	Corner of George-street North and Lower Fort-street.
33	" " "	" Lower Fort-street and Windmill-street.
34	" " "	" Argyle and Playfair Streets.
35	" " "	" Argyle and Kent Streets.
36	" " "	" Victoria Terrace, opposite Eye Hospital, Miller's Point.
37	" " "	" Young-street and Circular Quay.
38	" " "	" Macquarie street North and Circular Quay.
39	" " "	" Bridge and Pitt Streets.
40	" " "	Opposite Terry's lane, in Pitt Street.
41	" " "	Corner of Church Hill and Charlotte-place.
42	" " "	Kent-street, near Gas-lane.
43	" " "	Corner of Bent and O'Connell Streets.
44	No. 2 Station, George-street West	" Elizabeth and Devonshire Streets.
45	" " "	" George-street West and Newtown Road.
46	" " "	" Regent and Cleveland Streets.
47	" " "	" Redfern and Botany Streets, Redfern.
48	" " "	Elizabeth-street, Redfern, opposite Messrs. Horderns' stables.
49	" " "	Corner of M'Arthur and Harris Streets.
50	" " "	" Figg and Harris Streets.
51	" " "	" Bowman and Harris Streets.
52	G.P.O.	" George and Barrack Streets.
53	No. 4 Station, Stanmore Road, Marrickville	" Parramatta Road and Johnston-street, North Annandale.
54	" " "	" Johnston and Booth Streets.
55	" " "	" Illawarra and Warren Roads, Marrickville
56	M.F.B. Station, Newtown	" King and Hordern Streets, Newtown.
57	" " "	Intersection of Newtown and Darlingtown Roads, and Forbes Street, Newtown.
58	" " "	Corner of Camden Street and Cook's River Road, Newtown.
59	" " "	Intersection of Wells Street, Cook's River Road, and Rochford Street, Newtown.
60	" " "	Corner of Enmore Road and Wilford Street, Newtown.
61	" " "	" Enmore and Stanmore Roads, Newtown.
62	" " "	In front of Council Chambers, Erskineville Road, Macdonaldtown.
63	" " "	Corner of Parramatta Road and Park Street, Camperdown.
64	No. 2 Station, George-street West	" Abercrombie Place and Cleveland Street.
65	" " "	" Abercrombie and Shepherd Streets.
66	Woollahra Volunteer, Moncur-street	" Queen Street and Old South Head Road.
67	" " "	" Nelson Street and Old South Head Road.
68	" " "	" Cowper and Oxford Streets, Waverley.
69	" " "	" Ocean Street and Point Piper Road.
70	" " "	" South and Bay Streets.
71	" " "	" Darling Point Road and New South Head Road.
72	" " "	" Yarrabee Road and Darling Point Road.
73	" " "	" Forth Street and Edgecliffe Road.
74	Darlinghurst and Randwick Police Stations	Carlton Street, Kensington Estate.

Most of the Volunteer Fire Stations, Theatres, and Music Halls, the University, Government Printing Office, Railway Department, Town Hall, and Messrs. Hoffnung, & Co.'s Warehouse are in direct communication with our permanent Stations. The Police Stations are also in communication through the Central Police Station. The various wharves, warehouses, business houses, and many public buildings are also in telephone communication by means of the General Post Office Exchange, which is open to receive and transmit calls for fires at any hour of the day and night; and arrangements have been made by which the watchmen employed by the principal business houses report through to Head Quarters Station several times during the night. The new Fire Station for the protection of the northern end of the city, which was commenced on the 7th July, 1891, will (I have every reason to believe) be complete by the 26th January of this year.

The large steam fire-engine, which was ordered of Messrs. Shand, Mason, and Co, of London, in 1890, arrived in the early part of the year, and forms a valuable addition to the plant.

As mentioned in my report of last year, the Newtown Volunteer Fire Company disbanded, and, in June, handed all their plant over to your Board. A new Station has been erected in Australia-street, Newtown, at which are stationed two permanent men, and seven auxiliaries or partially-paid men. Judging from the results of the past seven months, I have every reason to believe that an extension of the auxiliary system to some of the other suburbs would be beneficial.

Hose reels and all the necessary hose and other appliances have been placed at Drummoyne and North Botany, where volunteer fire companies have been formed. A volunteer company has also been formed at Rookwood; but I must question the wisdom of such distant places asking to come under the provisions of the Fire Brigades Act.

The Telephone Fire Alarms have proved a great success during the year, the timely and full intelligence which can be transmitted by them showing very clearly their superiority over mere bell-ringing alarms. I am of the opinion that any extension decided on by your Board will be of great benefit to the districts.

Many improvements in the water supply of the city and suburbs have been effected during the year, and at present there are 1,580 screw-down hydrants in the city, while in the suburbs all the old-fashioned plugs have been replaced by ball hydrants. The Water and Sewerage Board are still making efforts to further increase the facilities for obtaining water.

The telephone fire alarms, and nearly the whole of the electrical apparatus has been kept in order by the members of the Brigade.

I have to thank the officers and members of the Volunteer Fire Companies for their valuable assistance during the year. The officers and members of the police force have as usual rendered very effective assistance, and I have to express my obligations to them. I have also to tender my thanks to the turncocks and to the public generally for their valuable co-operation.

The discipline and general efficiency of the Brigade is in all respects satisfactory, and although the duties at times bring a severe strain on the whole staff, the work has been performed cheerfully and well.

In conclusion I beg to tender my most sincere thanks to your Board for the cordial support it has awarded me.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM D. BEAR,

Superintendent of the Brigades and Inspector of Kerosene.

APPENDIX VIII.

List and Details of Fires attended by, or reported to, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, or Volunteer Fire Companies, for the Year ending December, 1892.

Date	When discovered.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Promises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances		Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Contents	Building.		
1892. Friday, 1 January.	12 8 a.m.	13 a.m.	197, Oxford-street, City	G. Blughden .....	Draper .....	Brick, and slate roof.	Unknown .....	Fixtures—Aust Mutual, £30; Contents—Atlas Insurance, £600.	Aust. Mutual, £450; City Mutual, £250.	Shop and contents consisting of a quantity of drapery burned out; rest of building very severely damaged by fire.	M.F.B., and Paddington Brewery Vol. Co., with steamer and two hydrants.
"	1 0 a.m.	1 5 a.m.	199 Oxford-street, City	Franco Bomzno	Fruiterer .....	Brick, and asphalt roof.	Candle .....	None	Unknown .....	Front windows cracked by heat	Inmates, with buckets of water.
"	3 40 a.m.	3 46 a.m.	33, Campbell-street, Glebe	J. B. Ohffe, "Unique Hotel." F. Butcher	Licensed Victualer. Jam factory .....	Brick, wood, and iron roof.	Fireworks .....	City Mutual .....	Mercantile Mutual, £5000.	A quantity of paper and wood-work damaged by fire on first floor; contents of same and ground floor slightly damaged by water.	Glebe Vol. Co. and M.F.B., with hydrant.
"	5 23 p.m.	5 25 p.m.	Smith street, Summer Hill	P. R. Batty ..	Stable .....	Weatherboard and iron roof.	Light thrown down.	None .....	None .....	Weatherboard stable and a quantity of bags slightly damaged by fire.	Neighbours, with buckets of water.
"	7 15 p.m.	No call	South-street, Granville	— Aldrick ..	Grocer .....	Brick and iron roof.	Unknown .....	Commercial Union, £200.	National of New Zealand.	Contents in front bedroom on first floor damaged by fire; contents in shop under severely damaged by water.	Parramatta Vol. Fire Co, with hydrant
"	9 40 p.m.	No call	Marsden street, Parramatta	Mrs. Isaac Dean .....	Private dwelling	Weatherboard and iron roof.	Unknown .....	None	Mercantile Mutual, £150.	A weatherboard cottage of four rooms and contents burned out and fallen down.	Parramatta Vol. Fire Co., with hydrant.
"	9 54 p.m.	9 57 p.m.	102, Bathurst-street, City.	E. W. Meade	"	Brick and slate roof.	Gas, explosion of	" ..	Pacific Insurance Company.	*About 8 ft x 6 ft. of ceiling in back room on first floor damaged by explosion	Inmates
Saturday, 2 January.	10 50 p.m.	11 0 p.m.	190, Regent-street, Redfern.	Williamson & Co.	Yard ..	Open yard	Light thrown down.	" ..	None ..	About six dozen crates of electric light glasses severely damaged by fire in open yard.	Alexandria Vol. Co, and M.F.B., with hydrant.
Sunday, 3 January	3 40 a.m.	3 45 a.m.	Paddington lane, Paddington.	Andrew Davidson	Private dwelling	Weatherboard and iron roof	Smoking tobacco	" ..	Commercial Union, £200.	Bed and bedding and a portion of partition damaged by fire in back room on ground floor.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water
Monday, 4 January	3 35 a.m.	3 46 a.m.	6, Beattie street, Balmain.	Charles Hooper .....	Diaper .....	Brick, and iron roof.	Unknown .....	Palatine Insurance Co, £200; New South Wales Corporation, £175.	Australian Mutual, £1,600.	A building of one floor 33 ft x 50 ft., occupied as a draper's shop, together with contents, burned out and fallen down.	Balmain Vol. Co, and M.F.B., with hydrant.
"	"	"	8, Beattie-street, Balmain.	Edgar Palmer	Ironmonger .....	" .....	" .....	City Mutual, £400	Australian Mutual, £600.	Front room, on first floor, and contents slightly damaged by fire and water, stock in shop (under) damaged by water.	" "
"	6 6 p.m.	6 9 p.m.	96, Bathurst-street, City	Messrs. Mackrell, Mills, & Co.	Manufacturers' Agents.	Stone, and slate roof.	Light thrown down.	None .....	United Insurance Co., £10,000, N Zealand Insurance Co, £10,000	Sample room and contents on ground floor damaged by fire, heat, and water.	M.T.B., with hydrant.
"	8 22 p.m.	8 24 p.m.	George-st. North, City	W. G. Grigor .....	Chemist .....	Brick, and slate roof.	Defective gas-fittings.	New Zealand, £2,000.	Hong Kong, £1,500.	A portion of wood partition in shop window damaged by fire.	Inmates, with a bucket of water.
"	9 8 p.m.	9 10 p.m.	†At Cowper's Wharf, Woolloomooloo.	Ship "W. H. Lincoln,"	Captain M. J. Daly	Wood .....	Unknown .....	Several American offices.	Several American offices, £9,000.	A wooden ship of 1,727 tons register (gross), together with portion of cargo consisting of timber, &c., burned and sunk.	M.F.B., with six steam fire engines, and assisted by several Vol. Cos.
Tuesday, 5 January.	9 17 p.m.	9 20 p.m.	Victoria-st., St. Peter's..	H. Cannon .....	Private dwelling.	Weatherboard, and shingle roof.	Candle .....	Building and contents.	Australian Mutual, £200.	Bed and bedding damaged by fire in front room on ground floor, rest of contents in same room damaged by heat, smoke, and water	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
Thursday, 7 January.	12 40 a.m.	12 44 a.m.	414, Oxford-street, Paddington.	D. W. Rosen .....	Bootmaker .....	Brick, and iron roof.	Unknown .....	New Zealand, £450.	South British, £400.	Contents of shop window slightly damaged by fire and water.	Neighbours, with buckets of water.
"	8 0 p.m.	No call	Corner Mount and Denison Sts., North Sydney	T. R. Smith .....	Private dwelling.	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Candle .....	None .....	Unknown ..	Window curtains and blind burned in front room on ground floor.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Friday, 8 January	12 45 p.m.	1 33 p.m.	Dating Point Road, Woollahra	Miss E. Macauley .....	Boarding school.	Stone, and shingle roof	Spark from chimney.	City of London, £500.	Victoria Insurance Co, £3,000.	About 20 ft. x 15 ft. of shingle roof damaged by fire and cutting away; ceiling and wall under damaged by water.	Neighbours, with buckets of water.
"	7 35 p.m.	7 40 p.m.	Raglan-street, Alexandria.	Mrs E. Mason, "Lord Raglan Hotel"	Licensed Victualer	Brick, and slate roof	Gas bracket.	Mercantile Mutual, £300.	None ..	Paper used for decorations on ceiling burned, and ceiling damaged by smoke in bar on ground floor.	Inmates, with buckets of water
Saturday, 9 January.	7 50 a.m.	7 58 a.m.	25, Lodge-street, Forest Lodge.	Mrs. M. Maher	Private dwelling.	Brick, and slate roof.	Matches, children playing with.	None ..	Unknown	Back room on first floor and contents severely damaged by fire, ceiling under damaged by water.	Glebe Vol Co, with hydrant, assisted by M.F.B. with buckets of water
Sunday, 10 January.	12 47 p.m.	12 49 p.m.	Young-street, Leichhardt.	Messrs. A. Morris & Co.	Patent Fnelght Manufacturing Co	Brick, and iron roof.	Spark from furnace.	" ..	None ..	Building of two floors. Top floor used as workshop and contents, consisting of a quantity of resin, &c., burned out and roof off	Leichhardt Vol Co, M.F.B, and Newtown Vol. Co, with hydrant
"	6 15 p.m.	No call	Gordon-street, Burwood	P. V. Ross	Private dwelling.	Brick, and slate roof	Lightning ..	" ..	Australian Mutual, £650.	Small portion of roof slightly damaged by fire.	Burwood Vol. Co., with buckets of water
"	7 42 p.m.	7 45 p.m.	Pitt-street, City. . . .	Messrs. M'Leod Bros., Contractors.	Building in course of erection.	"	Lime, slaked by iam.	" ..	None ..	A small number of bags of lime damaged by fire and water.	M.F.B., with sand and hand pump
Monday, 11 January.	2 0 a.m.	No call	406, Oxford-street, Paddington.	W. D. Findlay	Fish and oyster saloon.	Brick, and slate roof.	Unknown .....	" ..	Australian Mutual, £240.	A portion of fittings in shop window slightly damaged by fire, shop window broken.	Police, with water.
"	3 20 p.m.	3 45 p.m.	26, Merton-street, Balmain.	H. M'Creadie .....	Private dwelling.	Brick, and shingle roof.	Lightning .....	" ..	Australian Mutual, £250.	Small portion of roof over kitchen in rear of premises damaged by fire.	Inmates, with buckets of water and garden-hose.
"	"	"	31, " "	Thomas Mullinder ..	"	Brick, and iron roof.	"	" ..	Industrial Provident I. Co., £150.	Small portion of roof over kitchen damaged by fire, rest of house of four rooms damaged by lightning.	" "

\* Miss Ross burned about the hands.

† Outside M.F.B. area.



LIST and Details of Fires attended by, or reported to, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued.

Date	When discovered	Time of Call	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises	Origin or supposed cause of Fire	Insurances		Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Contents	Building.		
1892 Thursday, 14 January	12 23 p m	12 26 p m	105 and 107, Woolloomooloo st., Woolloomooloo	R Beverley	Draper	Brick, and iron roof	Spirit lamp	Aust Mutual—Furniture and Stock, £500 None	Norwich Union, £300	Contents of shop window damaged by fire and water, rest of shop slightly damaged by smoke, heat and water	Inmates, with buckets of water
Monday, 18 January	9 10 p m	9 19 p m	Ridge street, North Sydney	F Naudin	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, and iron roof	Unknown	None	Liverpool & London & Globe	Wash house and bath room in rear of premises, and contents, burned out and roof off	St Leonards Vol Co
"	"	"	"	B Chadwick	"	"	"	"	"	Wash house and bath room in rear of premises and contents damaged by fire	"
Thursday, 21 January	11 15 p m	11 23 p m	488, Cleveland street, City	James Cameron	Grocer	Brick, and slate roof	Light thrown down	None	Mercantile Mutual, £400	Two crates, containing a small quantity of crockery, in rear of premises damaged by fire	Inmates, with buckets of water
Sunday, 24 January	2 45 a m	2 50 a m	26, Regent street, Redfern	Messrs Minto & Parker	Plumber's shop	Wood, and iron roof	Unknown	British & Colonial, £300	British & Colonial, £700	A small quantity of invoices on files, also partition in office slightly damaged by fire, on ground floor	Police and M F B, with buckets of water
"	3 0 p m	4 0 p m	212, Darling street, Balmain	W Funnell	Stables	Wood, and iron roof	Unknown	None	None	Loft, about 14 ft x 20 ft over stable, containing about 1 ton of chaff and straw, burnt out and partly fallen down	Balmain Volunteer Fire Company, with hydrant
"	8 0 p m	None rec'd	Miller street, North Sydney	Louis Marks	Watchmaker	Brick, and iron roof	Unknown	Imperial Insurance Co furniture and stock, £250	City Mutual, £350	A small quantity of wearing apparel burned under stairs leading to first floor, staircase, wood partition, and flooring slightly damaged by fire, shop and contents slightly damaged by heat and smoke	St Leonards Volunteer Fire Company, with hydrant
Tuesday, 23 January	11 0 a m	11 16 a m	Chapel lane, Alexandria	Carl Hemish	Stable	Wood, and iron roof	Unknown	None	None	About 1 ton of hay in stall of stable in open yard damaged by fire and water	Alexandria Volunteer Fire Company
Wednesday, 27 January	No call	No call	Cross and Pelham st., Double Bay	F A Bellin	Private dwelling	Brick, and iron roof	Unknown	Liverpool, & London & Globe Ins Co, £300	Commercial Insurance Company	About 6 ft x 6 ft of carpet and flooring, in back room on ground floor burned, rest of contents of same room damaged by fire heat and smoke	Police, with buckets of water
"	9 14 p m	9 19 p m	16, Railway Place, Surry Hills	Mrs Ann McGoldrick	Private dwelling	Brick, and iron roof	Light thrown down	None	Unknown	Bed bedding, and a small quantity of wearing apparel burned in front room on first floor	Standard Bldg Vol Co, with hand pump
Friday, 29 January	6 0 a m	6 7 a m	Smith street, Summer Hill	P R Butty	Stables	Weatherboard and iron roof	Unknown	None	None	One set of harness and a small quantity of hay, straw, and chaff burned, rest of stable slightly damaged by fire	Neighbours
"	8 50 p m	8 59 p m	Parramatta and Globe roads, Glebe	William Rolin, "University Hotel"	Licensed Victualler	Brick, and iron roof	Gas bracket	Unknown	Unknown	Window curtains burned bed and bedding, and a few feet of skirting board damaged by fire in back room on second floor, rest of room and contents slightly damaged by water	Inmates, with buckets of water
Monday, 1 February	3 55 a m	4 0 a m	Marrickville Road, Marrickville	George Smith	Draper	" "	Light thrown down	National of New Zealand, £500	Mercantile Mutual, £450	A quantity of drapery under counter burnt, rest of contents of shop severely damaged by heat, smoke and water	M F B, with hydrant
"	10 30 a m	10 44 a m	Milton street, Ashfield	Mrs S M Bradshaw	Laundry	Weatherboard with iron roof	Spark from furnace flue	Sth British, £225, DeWent and Tamai, £225	United Insurance Coy, £800	A weatherboard building of two floors about 25 x 70 feet, used as a laundry and dwelling, together with a portion of contents burned and fallen down	Ashfield Vol Fire Co, M F B, and Burwood Vol Coy, with hydrants
Tuesday, 21 February	8 45 p m	None rec'd	83, Market street, City	T Walters	Private dwelling used as Servants Home	Brick, and slate roof.	Light thrown down	Aust Mutual, £150	"	A small quantity of wearing apparel burned in back room on first floor, wall and ceiling slightly damaged by smoke	Inmates with buckets of water
"	8 8 p m	8 10 p m	22, Market street, City	F Bueman	Restaurant	Brick, and iron roof	Explosion of lamp	Aust Mutual, £120	United Insurance Company	Contents of back room slightly damaged by the explosion, walls of same slightly damaged by fire	Inmates with buckets of water
Friday, 5 February	3 29 p m	3 30 p m	"Burlington Hotel", 34, Castleleagh st., City	Isabella Dwyer	Licensed Victualler	Brick, with iron roof	Spark from kitchen flue.	New Zealand Insurance, £900	New Zealand, £600	About 3 x 2 feet of shingle roof of outhouse damaged by fire	" "
Sunday, 7 February	2 55 a m	2 57 a m	446, George street, City	John Noake	Tobacconist	Brick, and slate roof	Unknown	Standard of New Zealand, £850	British and Colonial, £1,000	Contents of front shop, consisting of a large amount of tobacconist stock, very severely damaged by fire, heat, smoke and water	M F B, with hydrant
Monday, 8 February	6 5 a m	6 15 a m	Darling street, Ultimo	† G & C Hoskins	Engineers	Wood and iron, and iron roof	Tar boiling over.	Imperial Insurance Company, building and contents	"	About 400 gallons of tar in shed, at rear of premises destroyed, also 8 x 6 feet of roof of shed slightly damaged by fire	M F B, with hydrant and sand
"	6 30 p m	No call	11, Botany st., Waterloo	Lawrence Cunningham	Private dwelling	Brick with iron roof	Candle	Not insured	Aust Mutual, £300	Bed and bedding slightly damaged by fire in front room on ground floor	Inmates and neighbours with buckets of water
Tuesday, 9 February	5 0 a m	5 45 a m	Terry street, Balmain	† Elliott Brothers	Wholesale chemist	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Unknown	None	None	About 4 tons of linseed in bags damaged by fire and water	Balmain Vol Fire Company assisted by storekeeper with hydrant
Thursday, 11 February	12 44 a m	None rec'd	Gerard st., Alexandria	§ William Preston	Private dwelling	Brick, and iron roof	Candle	"	Unknown	Bed and bedding damaged by fire in front room on first floor	Inmates with water
Saturday, 13 February	2 5 a m	2 14 a m	32, Elizabeth st., Redfern	Frederick Pennel	Hat maker	" "	Gas stove, over heat of	"	"	Wash house, 12 x 12 feet in rear of premises, used as work room, burned out, back door of kitchen severely damaged by fire	M F B with hydrant.
"	12 0 p m	12 10 p m	Balmain Road, Leichhardt	A E Herm	Private dwelling	Brick and slate roof	Unknown	"	None	About 60 feet of fencing severely damaged by fire in orchard at rear of premises	Leichhardt Vol Coy with hydrant

\* Previous fire Friday, 2nd January, 1891, (Book No 2) fire No 5, page 13. page 239, 13th July, 1891, No 171, (Book No 2), page 38.

† Previous fires, 1st May, 1890, No 79 (Book No 1), page 223, 19th May, 1890, No 86, (Book No 1), page 224, 18th September, 1890, No 182, (Book No 1), page 224, 21st February, 1892, Fire No 2.

§ William Preston severely burned about the arms, hands and face

List and Details of Fires attended by, or reported to, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued.

Date.	When discovered.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by.
								Contents.	Building.		
1892. Sunday, 1 February	2 40 a.m.	2 42 a.m.	92, Regent st., Redfern	P. McManus	Grocer . . . .	Brick, and iron roof.	Rats at matches..	Commercial Union, £700.	City Mutual, £1,200.	A quantity of rubbish burned over oven in bake house in rear of premises.	M.F.B. with hydrant.
Monday, 15 February.	8 0 p.m.	None rec'd.	83, Gppps street, Surry Hills.	On Lee and Coy...	Grocer and fruiterer.	Brick, and shingle roof.	Light thrown down.	None . . . .	Sydney Mutual, £200.	Small quantity of brown paper burned in front room on first floor, ceiling under slightly damaged by water.	Inmates and neighbours with buckets of water.
"	9 48 p.m.	10 8 a.m.	Angel Place, off Pitt-st., City.	Davies, Mark, and Coy..	Auctioneers . . . .	Open thorough fare.	"	" . . . .	None . . . . .	A few empty packing cases in lane damaged by fire.	Watchman with buckets of water
Thursday, 18 February.	11 0 a.m.	11 5 a.m.	"Moorevale," Norton-street, Leichhardt.	B. R. Moore.....	Private dwelling.	Brick, and slate roof.	Tar boiling over..	United Insurance Coy.	United Insurance Coy.	About 20 gallons of tar destroyed in rear of premises.	M.F.B. with sand, assisted by Leichhardt Vol. Fire Coy.
Friday, 19 February.	1 20 a.m.	1 25 a.m.	64, Susan-st., Camper down.	William Reid	"	Wood, and iron roof.	Light thrown down.	None . . . .	Commercial Union, £100.	An out-house in rear of premises severely damaged by fire.	Inmates with buckets of water, assisted by Newtown Vol. Fire Coy.
Saturday, 20 February.	6 45 a.m.	None rec'd.	Glebe Island, Balmain	William Roser . . . . .	Private dwelling..	Wood, and iron roof.	Lime slaked by water.	None . . . .	None ..	Wooden shed in rear of premises used as a buggy-house and store-room, burned out, and fallen down.	Employés with buckets of water.
"	10 10 p.m.	10 15 p.m.	13, Albion-street, Surry Hills.	Mrs Sarah Hennings	Boarding-house.	Brick, and shingle roof.	Candle . . . .	" . . . .	Unknown . .	Bed curtains burned in back room on first floor.	Standard Brewery Vol. Co., with buckets of water
"	5 45 p.m.	None rec'd.	Railway goods shed, Granville.	N. S. Wales Government	Goodshed . . . .	Open yard . .	Spark from engine	" . . . .	None . . . .	A number of cases containing fish-plates and bolts, damaged by fire.	Granville Vol Co, with hydrant.
Sunday, 21 February.	9 0 a.m.	9 10 a.m.	23, Bligh-street, Balmain	Elliott Brothers . . .	Chemical works	Brick, and shingle roof.	Overheat of boiler	" . . . .	" . . . .	Small amount of shingle roof, and inside lining of laboratory, damaged by fire.	Balmain Vol Fire Co, assisted by neighbours with buckets of water.
Monday, 22 February.	10 45 p.m.	10 47 p.m.	97, Regent street, Redfern.	Willam Dowald . . . . .	Chemist. . . . .	Brick and wood, with slate roof	Light thrown down.	New Zealand, £1,000.	Aust. Mutual...	Lumber room and contents on first floor burned out; store-room and contents on first floor severely damaged by fire. Shop and contents under damaged by water.	M.F.B., with hydrant.
Tuesday, 23 February.	11 30 p.m.	11 35 p.m.	379, Bourke-street.	George Goldsmid	Furniture dealer.	Brick, and iron roof.	Unknown . . . .	Northern Insurance Co., £1,000	Vic. Insurance Coy., £2,000.	A small quantity of furniture damaged by fire and water in shop	Paddington Brewery Vol. F. Co., with hydrant.
Friday, 26 February.	7 55 p.m.	7 58 p.m.	14, Oxford-street, Paddington.	James Barned . . . .	Private dwelling..	"	Light thrown down.	None . . . .	Unknown . . . .	A small quantity of wearing apparel slightly damaged by fire in front room on first floor	Inmates with buckets of water, assisted by Paddington Brewery Vol. Fire Co.
Sunday, 28 February.	9 45 p.m.	9 52 p.m.	3, Oatley-lane, Woolloomooloo.	Mrs. Desira Randergrove	Private dwelling..	Brick, and iron roof.	Defective brick-work of flue.	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	Small box of wearing apparel, bed, and bedding, burned in back room on first floor.	Inmates and M.F.B., with buckets of water.
Wednesday, 2nd March.	3 50 a.m.	3 52 a.m.	48, Regent-street, City.	W. H. Dunk . . . . .	Wood and coal merchant.	Open yard . . . .	Vagrants camping	" . . . . .	None . . . . .	Vagrants started small fire among some chips in shed near boiler.	M.F.B., with hand pump.
Friday, 4 March.	1 0 a.m.	1 45 a.m.	"Teston Hall," Marrickville-road, Marrickville	Marcus Clarke . . . .	Open yard . . . . .	Open yard . . . .	Light thrown down.	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	About 10 tons firewood burned in open yard.	Ashfield Vol. Fire Co., with manual engine.
"	8 12 a.m.	8 12 a.m.	280, Castlereagh-street, City.	Mrs. Mary Marshall	Private dwelling.	Brick, and shingle roof.	Foul chimney...	None . . . .	Australan Mutual £300.	About 6 x 6 feet of shingle roof burned. Chimney cracked by heat.	M.F.B., with hand-pump.
Sunday, 6 March.	3 44 a.m.	3 46 a.m.	225, William-street, Darlinghurst	Gustav Haschch . . .	Tobacconist and hardresser.	Brick, with slate roof.	Matches . . . .	Imperial Insurance Co., £150.	Commercial Union £300.	A quantity of stock under counter in shop burned Counter and show cases severely damaged by fire; rest of contents slightly damaged by smoke and water.	M.F.B., with hydrant.
"	"	"	225 1/2, William-street, Darlinghurst.	Miss M. Donohue . . .	Draper . . . . .	"	"	Mercantile Mutual £100.	"	Stock in shop slightly damaged by smoke . . . . .	" "
"	8 39 p.m.	8 40 p.m.	107, Clarence street, City	Mathew Scott, "Wynyard Hotel"	Licensed Victualer.	Brick, and slate roof.	Candle . . . .	New Zealand, £700	Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co	Window curtain burned in front room on second floor . .	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Tuesday, 8 March.	8 25 p.m.	8 32 p.m.	109, Raglan-street, Waterloo.	Mrs J Dent, "Prince of Wales Hotel."	Licensed Victualer.	Brick, and iron roof.	"	Commercial Union £200.	Mercantile Mutual £1,000.	Window curtain burned, and a small quantity of bedding damaged by fire in side room on first floor.	" "
Thursday, 10 March.	9 30 p.m.	None rec'd	Imperial Arcade, Pitt-street, City.	"The Polytechnic," M. Hegarty, manager.	Place of amusement.	Brick, and slate roof.	Gas, explosion of	None . . . .	Insured in several offices, £38,000.	Wooden partition to stage and ceiling of basement damaged by explosion. Windows and doors of staircases to ground floor blown out.	" "
Friday, 11 March	9 30 p.m.	9 35 p.m.	34, Raglan-street, Waterloo.	Arthur Dummett	Private dwelling.	Brick, and iron roof.	Candle . . . . .	None . . . .	Mercantile Mutual £300.	Window curtains burned in front room on ground floor; window frame slightly damaged by fire.	" "
Thursday, 17 March.	1 15 a.m.	1 19 a.m.	6, Belmore street, Surry Hills	M. L. Goldberg . . . .	Shop and dwelling.	Brick, and shingle roof.	Unknown . . . .	New Zealand, £545	Australan Mutual £500.	Show room on ground floor and contents, consisting of a quantity of picture frames, &c, nearly burned out. Stock in front shop slightly damaged by water and removal.	Standard Brewery Vol. Co., with hydrant, assisted by M.F.B.
"	7 55 p.m.	None rec'd.	"George-street, City. . .	N.S.W. Government..	General Post Office	Stone, with lead and slate roof	Gas, explosion of	None . . . . .	None . . . . .	Two doors and ceiling damaged by explosion in basement.	" "
Friday, 18 March.	9 12 p.m.	None rec'd.	Church and George Sts., Parramatta.	Michael Hagin, "White Horse" Hotel.	Licensed Victualer.	Brick and wood, with iron roof.	Unknown . . . .	None . . . . .	Liverpool & London and Globe, £1,150.	A small portion of furniture and wearing apparel burned in front room on ground floor.	Parramatta Vol. Co., with buckets of water.
Saturday, 19 March.	9 30 p.m.	None rec'd.	Spring-street, Waverley	† Richard Simpson . . . .	Private dwelling.	Brick, and iron roof.	Kerosene lamp, upsetting of.	Unknown . . . .	Unknown	A small quantity of clothing burned in front room on ground floor.	Inmates, with water, assisted by police.
Sunday, 20 March.	12 30 a.m.	12 30 a.m.	143, Liverpool-street, City.	G. A. Meadham, "Willow Tree Inn."	Licensed Victualer.	Brick, and shingle roof.	Candle . . . . .	City Mutual, £300	Norwich Union, £750.	Window curtains burned; window frame slightly damaged by fire in front room on second floor.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
"	2 40 a.m.	None rec'd.	546, Crown-street, Surry Hills.	W. Troup . . . . .	Hardresser and tobacconist.	Brick, and slate roof.	Light thrown down.	Imperial Insurance Co., £175.	Commercial Union, £600.	Iron box containing rubbish burned under counter in shop on ground floor, also about one square foot of counter damaged by fire; small portion of stock damaged by water.	" "

\* Frederick French, telegraph boy, aged 16 years, severely burned about the hands and face; attended to at Sydney Hospital.

† Richard Simpson, labourer, aged 37 years, very severely burned about the body; taken to Hospital; since dead.

LIST and Details of Fires attended by, or reported to, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, or Volunteer Fire Companies—*continued.*

Date.	When discovered.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Contents.	Building.		
1892. 20 March.	10 0 p.m.	10 7 p.m.	47, Cornwallis-street, Redfern.	George Johnson .....	Private dwelling.	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Candle .....	None .....	Unknown . . .	About 10 ft. x 4 ft. of wooden partition and 6 ft. x 3 ft. of lining of ceiling, and a small quantity of wearing apparel damaged by fire, bed and bedding slightly damaged by water in back room on ground floor.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Monday, 21 March.	12 27 a.m.	12 30 a.m.	76, Market-street, City.	* Mrs. S. Paul .....	Restaurant .....	Brick, with shingle and iron roof.	Unknown .....	South British, £500.	British and Colonial, £1,000.	Kitchen in rear and pantry over, together with contents, burned out and roof off; rest of restaurant of seven rooms and contents severely damaged by fire, heat, smoke, and water.	M.F.B., with hydrants.
"	11.0	11.15	Camden Estate, King-street South, Newtown	New South Wales Government. Miss Stackley .....	Roads and Bridges Department. Private dwelling.	Open yard .. Brick, and iron roof.	Tar boiling over .. " ..	None .....	None .....	About 60 gals. tar destroyed by fire. ....	Employés, with sand.
"	10.20 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	National-street, Balmain.	Donald Davidson .....	" ..	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Light thrown down.	Mercantile Mutual, £100.	building and contents, £1,000.	A weatherboard cottage of one room with contents burned out.	Balmain Vol. F. Co, with hydrant.
"	10.38 p.m.	None rec'd.	Church-street, Parramatta	Charles Price ..	Oyster saloon and dwelling.	Brick, and slate roof.	Keosene lamp, carelessness with Smoking fish ..	National of New Zealand, £225.	Commercial Union, £1,000.	Back bedroom and contents on first floor damaged by fire and water.	Parramatta Vol. Fire Co, with hydrant
Wednesday, 23 March.	1 30 a.m.	4.10 a.m.	Rose Bay, Bondi	— Hart .	Smoke-house	Wood, with iron roof.	None ..	None ..	None ..	Smoke house about 12 ft x 12 ft. and contents burned out and fallen down.	Burned itself out.
Thursday, 24 March.	1 30 a.m.	1 36 a.m.	81, Caroline street, Redfern.	William H. Pyror .....	Private dwelling	Brick, and iron roof.	Candle ..	" ..	Australian Mutual, £200	Small case, used as dressing-table, and side of wall in front room on first floor damaged by fire.	Inmates, assisted by police, with buckets of water.
"	8 10 p.m.	8 12 p.m.	89, Clarence-street, City	C. St. Heaps & Co. .	Importers of fancy goods.	" ..	Unknown	Imperial, Guardian, and N.S.W. Corporation, £2,000.	Commercial Union, £1,500; Pacific Insurance Co. £1,500.	A warehouse of four floors and basement. Ground floor and contents, consisting of a large quantity of fancy goods, &c, very severely damaged by fire and water. Contents in basement damaged by water.	M.F.B., with hydrant, assisted by the North City, Standard Brewery, and Paddington Brewery, Vol. Fire Cos.
Sunday, 27 March.	3.47 p.m.	3.48 p.m.	2, Verona-street, Paddington.	R. Sinclair ..	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Defective flue ..	Colonial Mutual, £50.	Colonial Mutual, £100.	About 4 ft square of side of house and canvas lining burned in kitchen on ground floor, and contents in same slightly damaged by fire and water	Inmates, assisted by Paddington Brewery Vol. Co, with hand-pump
"	8 0 p.m.	8 6 p.m.	71, Castlereagh street, City.	A. Andricoli .	Billiard saloon .	Brick, and slate roof.	Candle .....	British & Colonial, £450.	Norwich Union	Bed curtains burned in back room on third floor	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Monday, 28 March.	10.17 p.m.	10 19 p.m.	33, George-street West, City.	J. H. Cole ..	Bookseller and stationer.	Brick, with iron roof.	Unknown ..	New Zealand, £150; City Mutual, £150	Unknown .	Front shop and contents, consisting of a quantity of books and stationery severely damaged by fire, heat and water.	M.F.B., with hydrant.
Wednesday, 30 March,	12 30 a.m.	12 31 a.m.	9, Little Bourke-street, Surry Hills.	James Kidman .	Grocer .	" ..	" ..	Northern Insurance Co., £2,500.	Imperial Insurance Co., £2000.	A building of two floors about 70 ft x 60 ft. Top floor and contents, used as store-room for fodder, &c, very severely damaged by fire and water. Under part, used as bake house and stables, damaged by water.	M.F.B., with steam fire engine and hydrant, assisted by Paddington Brewery & Standard Brewery Vol. Fire Cos.
Saturday, 2 April.	10.38 p.m.	10.40 p.m.	268, George street, City.	A. W. Sutton and Co.	Tobacconists ...	Brick, and iron roof.	Unknown ..	Commercial Union, building and contents.	building and contents.	A back room on ground floor and a room on first floor, together with contents, damaged by fire and water. Contents of front shop slightly damaged by smoke and water. Front door broken open.	North City Vol. Co., assisted by M.F.B., Paddington B'y., and Standard B'y. Vol F Cos
Sunday, 3rd April.	1.43 a.m.	1.47 a.m.	Stanmore Road and Middleton street.	William Hurcombe .	Grocer . . . . .	Brick, and iron roof.	" ..	Phoenix Insurance Co, £150.	Mercantile Mutual, £700.	Front shop and contents very severely damaged by fire and water.	M.F.B., with hydrant.
Tuesday, 5 April.	4 28 p.m.	4 30 p.m.	Railway Siding, Redfern	†N.S.W. Government	Siding . . . . .	" ..	Tar boiling over	None ..	None ..	About 400 gallons tar destroyed on railway embankment.	Employés, with sand.
Thursday, 7 April.	12 2 a.m.	12 3 a.m.	Union-lane, off George-street, City.	‡Lawler and Sons	Bedding manufacturers.	Brick, and slate roof.	Unknown . . .	Norwich Union	Norwich Union, £1,000.	Ground floor and contents, consisting of a number of bales of straw, very severely damaged by fire. Contents of four floors over damaged by smoke	M.F.B., with hydrant.
Saturday, 9 April.	3 0 p.m.	None rec'd	149, Pitt street, Redfern	§Edwin Berry . . .	Private dwelling.	Brick, and slate roof.	Seeking an escape of gas with light	None ..	Liverpool & London & Globe, £600.	Two rooms and passage on ground floor damaged by explosion Window frame slightly damaged by fire, door and windows blown out	Neighbours and inmates, with buckets of water.
"	11.55 p.m.	"	East Crescent Road, North Shore.	M. Kelly ..	" ..	Weatherboard, and shingle and iron roof.	Spark from chimney adjoining.	None ..	Australian Alliance.	Kitchen, pantry, and bath room in rear of building burned out and fallen down, back part of main building and part of roof damaged by fire, contents damaged by fire, smoke and water.	St. Leonards Vol. F. Co., with hydrant.
Sunday, 10 April.	1.50 a.m.	1.54 a.m.	1100, Mansfield-street, Balmain.	Unoccupied .....	Shop .....	Brick, and iron roof	Light thrown in window.	None ..	City Mutual, £800	A small quantity of rubbish and wood-work burned in shop window on ground floor.	Police, with buckets of water.
"	7.30 p.m.	7.31 p.m.	Broad-street, Rosedale, Canterbury.	William Tully .....	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Light thrown down.	None ..	Merc. Mut., and other office, £250	A weatherboard cottage of five rooms and contents totally destroyed by fire.	Ashfield and Burwood Vol. Comps, with manual engine and hydrant.
Monday, 11 April.	6.50 p.m.	6.56 p.m.	80, Queen street, Woolahra.	H. B. Harper .....	Confectioner ....	Stone, with shingle roof.	Seeking for an escape of gas with light.	None ..	Australian Mutual.	Front room and contents on ground floor slightly damaged by explosion	Inmates, with buckets of water.

\* Previous fire, Friday, 20th November, 1891. † Previous fires:—23rd June, 1891; 1st July, 1891; 13th July, 1891; 28th October, 1891; 24th November, 1891. ‡ Previous fires:—16th November, 1885; 24th August, 1887.

§ Mrs. Berry severely burned about the face, hands and body, since dead; Mr. Berry severely burned about the arms and hands, and slightly about the face, while extinguishing the clothes on Mrs. Berry.

¶ Previous fire, 20th February, 1889.

List and Details of Fires attended by, or reported to, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued.

Date.	When discovered.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances		Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Contents.	Building.		
1892 Monday, 11 April.	6 52 p.m.	6 54 p.m.	250, Kent-street, City.	Pyman, Harkness, & Co	Wholesale im- porters.	Brick and iron, with iron roof	Unknown	South British £500; New Zea- land, £1,000, Im- perial, £1,000.	United Insurance Co., £1,000.	A building of one and two floors, about 30 ft x 80 ft, back part and contents, consisting of a large quantity of furniture, &c, nearly burned out, and roof off, first floor and contents of front part very severely damaged by fire, contents under damaged by water.	M.F.B., with 3 hydrants, assisted by North City, Standard Brewery, and Paddington Brewery Volun- teer Fire Companies.
Wednesday, 13 April	5 10 p.m.	5 15 p.m.	Queen and Demson Streets, Woollahra	M Thomas ...	Stationer & fancy goods dealer.	Brick, and slate roof.	Fireworks	Australian Mu- tual, £200.	Unknown	A small quantity of fireworks burned in front shop	Woollahra Vol Co., with buckets of water.
Tuesday, 10 25	10 25 p.m.	10 37 p.m.	24, Hoddle-street, Pad- dington	William Pratt	Private dwelling.	Brick, and iron roof.	Gas bracket	None	Queen Insurance Co.	Window curtains burned; window frame severely scorched in kitchen on ground floor.	Neighbours, with buckets of water.
Wednesday, 19 April	8 20 p.m.	8 22 p.m.	Mitchell-street, Glebe	Herman Papot	Private dwelling.	Brick, and shun- gle roof	Candle	None	Unknown	Bed and bedding slightly damaged by fire and water in front room on ground floor	Inmates and Glebe Vol F Co., with buckets of water.
Wednesday, 20 April	3 12 a.m.	3 15 a.m.	76, Oxford street, City	George Slater	Restaurant.	Brick, and slate roof	Unknown	Australian Mu- tual, £200.	United Insurance Co., £700.	Back room on first floor, and attic over, and contents burned out, and part of roof off, front bedroom and contents damaged by fire, contents under damaged by water.	M.F.B. and Paddington Brewery Vol. Co., with hydrants
Friday, 22 April	7 5 p.m.	7 11 p.m.	210 and 212, Kent-street, City	Clifford, Love, & Co. "The Imperial Manu- facturing Co.	Warehouse	Brick, and iron roof.	Unknown	In several offices, £10,500	In several offices, £5,000.	Back room and attic on third floor, containing a large quantity of cases, bags, baskets, &c, severely damaged by fire, contents of second and third floors of main building slightly damaged by water.	M.F.B., with hydrant, as- sisted by several Vol F. Cos.
Wednesday, 27 April	2 56 a.m.	2 56 a.m.	12, Creek-street, Forest Lodge	*Joseph M'Kenna ...	Private dwelling.	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Candle	None	City Mutual In- surance Co.	A weatherboard cottage of three rooms, together with contents, burned out and fallen down	Glebe Vol. Co., with hydrant.
"	"	"	8, Creek street, Forest Lodge.	Peter Martersteck	"	"	"	"	Aust Mutual	Roof damaged by fire; contents damaged by removal.	"
Thursday, 28 April	—	None rec'd.	137, Underwood-street, Paddington	John Wilson	"	Brick, and iron roof.	Gas bracket	"	None	Window curtains burned in front room on first floor, window frame scorched.	Inmates, with buckets of water
Saturday, 30 April	7 20 p.m.	7 33 p.m.	"Roseneath," Boule- varde, Petersham	Charles Henry Saunders	"	Brick, and slate roof.	Matches	Aust Mutual, £600.	Aust Mutual, £1,400	Contents of back room on first floor damaged by fire and water, ceiling under damaged by water	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
Sunday, 1 May	3 5 p.m.	8 11 p.m.	Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point	ss "Aldinga," Captain Boyle	Ship	Iron	Light thrown down	Alliance In- surance Co. Aust Mutual, £200.	Alliance In- surance Co. Aust Mutual, £450.	Lamp locker and contents slightly damaged by fire.	Citizens, with buckets of water
"	10 40 p.m.	10 46 p.m.	Stanley street, City	Chailes Brady	Private dwelling	Brick, with iron roof.	Gas stove, over- heat of.	None	Aust Mutual, £200.	Kitchen and contents on ground floor slightly damaged by fire and water	Inmates, with buckets of water
"	11 15 p.m.	11 19 p.m.	Green's Road & Napier- street, Paddington.	J. Webb & Co	Produce mer- chants.	Brick, and iron roof.	Candle	City of London, £150; Commer- cial Union, £250	Union of New Zealand, £400	A building of two floors, about 60 x 20 feet, containing a large quantity of produce, very severely damaged by fire and water.	Paddington Brewery Vol. Co., assisted by M.F.B. and Paddington Vol. Co., with three hydrants.
"	"	"	Adjoining and Cook's River Road, St Peters	Communicating. George Farr	"	Iron, and iron roof.	"	"	"	Contents of first floor, consisting of similar produce, slightly damaged by water.	"
Monday, 2nd May	3 45 a.m.	4 12 a.m.		George Farr	Produce Merchant	Brick, and iron roof.	Unknown	Northern Insu- rance Co., £275, British and Colo- mal, £275.	United, £350, Northern, £250, British and Colo- mal, £250	A building of two floors, about 40 x 90 ft., containing a large quantity of produce, machinery, &c, burned out and partly fallen down	M.F.B., assisted by New- town, Alexandria, & Stand- ard Brewery Vol. Cos. with four hydrants.
"	9 50 a.m.	9 55 a.m.	The Grosvenor Hotel Co., Charlotte Place, City.	A. W. Duncan, manager.	Licensed Victual- er.	"	Light thrown down.	United Insurance Co.; Colonial Mutual.	London and Lan- cashire, £10,000, Commercial Un- ion, £12,000.	A small quantity of straw burned in wine cellar	Employees, with buckets of water
"	10 40 a.m.	10 42 a.m.	No 6 Broughton-street, Woolloomooloo.	James Megson	Private dwelling	Brick, and shingle roof.	Tar boiling over	Unknown	Unknown	A small quantity of tar in rear of premises destroyed by fire	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
"	8 20 p.m.	8 26 p.m.	Cambridge-street, Bal- man	John Coddlin	Work-shop	Weather-board, and iron roof.	Light thrown down.	Building and contents, North Queens- land Insurance Co., £25.	North Queens- land Insurance Co., £25.	About 5 x 4 ft. of wooden partition and carpenter's bench, slightly damaged by fire in work shop	Inmates, with buckets of water
Wednesday, 4th May.	1 7 a.m.	1 9 a.m.	Castlereagh-street, City	"	Open yard	Open yard	Lime slaked by rain	None	None	A small quantity of timber, some bags, and tarpaulin, damaged by fire	M.F.B., with buckets of water.
"	1 49 a.m.	1 51 a.m.	Commercial Buildings, Marrickville Road, Marrickville.	William Soltkahan	Tobacconist and Fancy Goods.	Brick, and iron roof.	Light thrown down.	Australian Mu- tual, £300.	Australian Mu- tual, £470.	Counter and show cases in shop damaged by fire, rest of contents damaged by heat, smoke, and water.	Inmates and police, with buckets of water.
Thursday, 5th May	6 59 p.m.	7 0 p.m.	81, Macquarie-st., City	Geological Branch, Mines Department	Offices	"	Hot ashes	None	None	A small quantity of rubbish burned in yard	M.F.B., with hydrant, as- sisted by several Vol F Cos
Friday, 6th May.	4 18 a.m.	4 20 a.m.	83, Elizabeth st., City	Mrs. Leah Snider	Tobacconist	Brick, slate and lead roof.	Unknown	Phoenix Co	City Mutual In- surance Co.	A quantity of tobacconists goods damaged by fire, rest of contents in shop damaged by heat, smoke, and water.	M.F.B., with hydrant, as- sisted by several Vol F Cos.
"	1 55 p.m.	2 7 p.m.	661, Bourke-st., Surry Hills.	Austin Walls	Private dwelling.	Brick, slate roof.	Matches, children playing with.	None	Unknown	Chest of drawers and small quantity of wearing apparel burned on first floor landing, and two doors damaged by fire.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
Saturday, 7th May.	10 16 a.m.	10 19 a.m.	267, King-st., Newtown.	Messrs. Cowpe and Co	Chemists	Brick, and iron roof.	Explosion of chemicals.	Northern Assur- ance Co., £2,500	Australian Mu- tual, £1,300	A small quantity of chemicals destroyed, shelving and drawers at back of counter damaged by fire in shop, rest of contents damaged by fire and water.	Newtown Vol F Co., with hydrant, assisted by em- ployees with buckets of water.
Monday, 9 May.	1 45 a.m.	1 49 a.m.	12, Spring-street, City	Messrs. Wilkinson, Lavender & Chapman.	Offices	Stone, brick, and slate roof.	Smoking tobacco.	None	United Insurance Co., £2,250.	Three offices on ground floor, and contents very severely damaged by fire, heat, and smoke, and two doors broken open.	M.F.B., with hydrant.

\* Mrs. Margaret M'Kenna, aged about 50 years, burned about the hands and face; attended to at St. Vincent's Hospital.

† Outside M.F.B. area.

LIST and Details of Fires attended by, or reported to, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, or Volunteer Fire Companies—*continued.*

Date.	When discovered.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Contents.	Building.		
1892.											
Monday, 9 May.	1:45 a.m.	1:49 a.m.	12, Spring-street, City	R. T. Remington	Offices	Stone, brick, and slate roof.	Smoking tobacco	None	United Insurance Co., £2,500.	Contents of offices on first floor slightly damaged by smoke, and one door broken open.	M.F.B., with hydrant.
"	2:14 p.m.	2:17 p.m.	39, Derwent-street, Glebe.	Andrew Wilson	Private dwelling.	Brick, iron roof	Matches, careless use of.	"	Australian Mutual, £100.	About 6 ft. of partition and lining boards of ceiling, and bed and bedding, damaged by fire in front room on ground floor.	Inmates and Glebe Vol. F. Co., with buckets of water.
Wednesday, 11 May.	7:35 p.m.	7:38 p.m.	Duncan-street, off Bathurst-street, City	Messrs. Robt. Harper & Co.	Mills	Brick, and slate roof.	Over heating of boiler.	National of N.Z. Palatine Ins. Co.	N.Z. Ins Co., National of N.Z. Alliance Ins Co. Mercantile Mutual, £380.	About 6 cwt of ginger, and a quantity of bags damaged by fire and water in boiler house.	Spinkler.
Thursday, 12 May.	1:40 a.m.	1:48 a.m.	Durham-street, Petersham.	Benjamin Willows	Private dwelling.	"	Unknown	Aust. Mutual, £300.	"	Two front rooms and contents burned out and roof off; two rooms and kitchen in rear damaged by fire, heat, and smoke.	M.F.B., with hydrant.
"	10:47 a.m.	10:50 a.m.	238, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.	Barney Israel	"	Weatherboard, with iron over shingle roof.	"	None	None	Side and roof of weather-board cottage, damaged by fire and cutting away; contents of four rooms slightly damaged by removal.	M.F.B., with hand-pump.
"	6:2 p.m.	6:4 p.m.	Pitt-street, City	Alexr Dean & Co.	Building in course of erection.	"	Light thrown down.	"	Not insured.	A small quantity of bags containing lime, damaged by fire on pathway of street in course of construction.	M.F.B. and watchman with buckets of water.
"	9:40 p.m.	9:45 p.m.	Lackey-street, Summer Hill	George Baker	Plumber and gasfitter.	Weatherboard, iron roof.	"	"	United Ins. Co., £150.	A small quantity of fodder, and about 3 ft. of side of workshop burned	Ashfield Vol. Fire Co.
Friday, 13 May.	6:30 p.m.	6:35 p.m.	793, George street, City	Kerr and Todd	Jewellers	Brick and iron roof.	Candle	"	Aust Mut., £575, Norwich Un., £300	Window curtains in front room on first floor damaged by fire.	Inmates with buckets of water.
Saturday, 14 May.	7:47 a.m.	7:49 a.m.	21, George-street West, City.	Henry W. Gilbert	Restaurant	"	Over heat of stove	New South Wales Corporation, £200.	Alliance Ins. Co.	About 2 x 2 ft. of floor under stove in kitchen burned; flooring of passage and ceiling of basement damaged by cutting away.	M.F.B., with hand-pump.
Monday, 16 May.	2:27 a.m.	2:29 a.m.	390B, George-st., City	F. Clark	Tobacconist	Brick, and iron roof.	Unknown	Straths, £600, London and Lancashire, £500, New South Wales Corporation, £400.	Palatine, £500; Imperial, £3000; Detwent and Tamar, £500; London and Lancashire, £1,000.	Shop and contents consisting of a large quantity of tobacco- nists' materials nearly burned out.	M.F.B. with two hydrants.
"	"	"	388-390, George-st., City	A. J. Riley & Co.	Warehousemen	"	"	In several offices for £32,050.	"	Stock on first floor damaged by fire, heat, smoke, and water. Stock on second floor damaged by heat, smoke, &c. Contents of basement damaged by water.	"
"	"	"	390, George-st., City	Edward C. Eley	Importer	"	"	Q'nsland Mutual, £250; Northern, £850; City of London, £425, British & Colonial, £425	"	Contents of front shop slightly damaged by heat, smoke, and steam.	"
"	7:15 a.m.	7:19 a.m.	50, Brisbane-street, City	Thomas Eastwood	Brush factory	"	Tat boiling over.	None	Unknown	Contents in front room on first floor used as brush factory, damaged by fire and water	M.F.B. with hydrant.
"	8:25 p.m.	None rec'd	George-st., Parramatta	Henry Colley	Sale yards shed	Yards	Fireworks	None	None	Small portion of shingle roof in sale yard damaged by fire and cutting away	Parramatta Vol. Fire Co. with hydrant.
Wednesday, 18 May.	12:33 a.m.	12:35 a.m.	Penny's Lane, off Upper William-street, City.	A. E. Furness	Plumber and gasfiter	Brick, and iron roof	Plumber's stove	Union of New Zealand, £550.	Unknown	About 3 ft. of flooring burned in workshop on first floor, stable under and contents slightly damaged by fire.	Paddington Brewery Vol. Fire Co., with hydrant. assisted by M.F.B.
"	2:15 a.m.	2:20 a.m.	Enmore Road, Newtown	G. Davenport	Chemist & drug-gist.	"	Smoking tobacco	Fittings & furniture, Commercial Union, £500	Aust Mutual, £2,000.	Shop and contents severely damaged by fire, smoke, and water, contents of back room damaged by heat and water,	M.F.B. with hydrant.
"	4:30 p.m.	4:35 p.m.	Boundary-st., Randwick	Mrs. O'Brien	Private dwelling.	Weatherboard, non roof.	Spark from fire in yard.	United Insurance Co., £180.	United Insurance Co., £200.	A weatherboard cottage of five rooms, together with contents consisting of furniture, stores, &c. burned out, and part of roof off.	Waverley and Woollahra Vol F. Cos., with two hydrants.
Friday, 20 May.	1:15 a.m.	1:22 a.m.	3, Broadway st., Glebe.	J H Smith	Confectioner	Brick, and iron roof.	Overheat of oven.	Queen Insurance Co.; Royal Insurance Co.	Unknown	A small quantity of firewood burned in bake-house in rear of premises.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
"	9:20 p.m.	9:24 p.m.	Luckey & Smith Streets, Summer Hill.	Barsby Bros.	Drapers	"	Light thrown down.	N. Z. Insurance Co., £2000; Northern Insurance Co., £500.	United Insurance Co., £950.	About 10 ft. of fencing burned in rear of premises.	Ashfield Vol. Fire Co., with buckets of water.
Sunday, 22 May.	2:0 p.m.	No. call.	486 and 490, George street, City.	Cecil Hordern	Draper	Brick, with slate and iron roof.	Light thrown down.	Royal Insurance Co., £23,000.	Royal Insurance Co., £5,000.	Sun blind burned, and window frame slightly damaged by heat in front shop on ground floor.	Citizen.
"	2:58 p.m.	3:4 p.m.	Young street, Redfern.	Trustees of St. Saviour's Church.	Church and Sunday school.	Weatherboard, shingle roof.	Unknown	United Insurance Co., £340.	United Insurance Co., £700.	A small quantity of rubbish burned	Neighbours, with buckets of water.
"	6:35 p.m.	6:39 p.m.	161, Castlereagh-street, City.	Mrs Beard	Private dwelling.	Brick and iron roof	Candle	Mercantile Mutual £100.	Pacific Insurance Co., £1,000.	Window curtains burned in back room on ground floor.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Monday, 23 May.	9:35 p.m.	9:45 p.m.	475, King-street, Newtown.	G. D. Johnston	Grocer	Weatherboard, iron roof	Unknown	Commercial Union £400.	Norwich Union, £400.	A bundle of papers and a small quantity of stock slightly damaged by fire and water in store in rear of premises.	"
Tuesday, 24 May.	7:23 p.m.	7:26 p.m.	Pyrmont-street, Pyrmont.	John McKenzie	Saw-mills	Wood and iron, and iron roof.	Fireworks	In several offices, £1,220.	In several offices, £180.	A shed building of one floor, about 60 x 60 feet, containing timber, sawing machinery, boiler, &c., nearly burned out and part of roof off.	M.F.B., with two hydrants.

List and Details of Fires attended by, or reported to, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued.

Date	When discovered	Time of Call	Locality.	Name of Tenant	How Premises occupied	Construction of Premises	Origin or supposed cause of Fire	Insurances		Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Contents	Building		
1892 Tuesday, 24 May	9 50 p m	None rec d	51, Burcom street, City	Mrs Bush	Private dwelling	Brick, and iron roof	Candle	None	Unknown	Curtain damaged by fire in back room on first floor	Inmates, with buckets of water
" "	10 0 p m	None rec d	10 Birchgrove Reserve Balmain	James Hammond	Unoccupied cottage	Weatherboard, and iron roof	Unknown	"	South British, £1,000	Partitions and ceilings of three rooms in weatherboard cottage burned. Side of cottage slightly damaged by fire.	Neighbours, with buckets of water
Wednesday 25 May	1 30 a m	None rec d	27 Mullins street, Balmain	Percival McNeale	Draper	Brick, and iron roof	Candle	"	United Fire and Marine, £400 Phoenix Insurance Co £341 10s	Bed curtains in front room on first floor slightly damaged by fire	Police, with a wet blanket
Saturday, 28 May	5 10 a m	5 15 a m	180, Crown street, City	R A Andrews	Baker and confectioner	" "	Hot ashes	"	Imperial, £150, Commercial Union, £150	Bakehouse and contents in rear of shop nearly burned out	M F B, with hydrant
" "	9 11 a m	9 14 a m	40, Collins street, City	R A Andrews	Bedding manufactory	" "	Unknown	"	British and Colonial, £600	A factory of two floors, about 95 x 70 feet, and contents, consisting of fibre, kapok, bedding, &c, nearly burned out	M F B, with steamer and Paddington Brewery, with hydrant, assisted by Standard Brewery Vol Co
Tuesday, 31 May	7 0 a m	None rec d	20 Friskinville Road Macdonaldtown	T J Rayner	Butcher	" "	Matches children playing with	Palatine Insurance Co, £200	Unknown	Door and floor on second story damaged by fire, two rooms on same floor slightly damaged by smoke	Inmates, with buckets of water
Thursday, 2 June	2 0 a m	2 4 a m	90, Burton street, City	Harris & Ackman	Skating rink	" "	Light thrown down	"	"	A quantity of sawdust burned under skating rink	M F B, with buckets of water
Saturday, 4 June	1 45 a m	2 0 a m	Grove street St Peter's	Unoccupied cottage	"	Weatherboard & shingle roof	Unknown	None	City Mutual, £150	Unoccupied cottage of four rooms burned out and fallen down	M F B, with hydrant
Tuesday, 7 June	2 55 p m	3 1 p m	*Hoffnung's Wharf, Daves Point	Ship "Wavortree,"	Captain Toozes	Iron ship	"	In several offices £44,637 5s 0d	Unknown	Portion of cargo on main deck and under very severely damaged by fire, cargo under damaged by water, portions of upper deck cut away	M F B, with four steam fire engines assisted by several Vol F Cos
Wednesday, 8 June	11 58 p m	12 5 a m	† M Lein's Wharf, off Kent street	J and H Langford	Boat builders	Wood and iron, and iron roof	"	None	None	*Wood and iron shed building about 24 ft x 40 ft used as boat builder's workshops, and contents, consisting of boats and boat builder's materials, burned out and fallen down	M F B, with hydrant, assisted by several Vol F Cos
Monday, 13 June	2 05 a m	3 0 a m	"Hatfield off King street, Botany North	Frederick Suey	Cabinetmaker	Weatherboard and iron roof	"	"	"	A weatherboard building, about 82 ft x 33 ft, used as cabinetmaker's workshop, and a weatherboard cottage of five rooms, containing a quantity of timber and furniture burned out and fallen down	M F B, with hydrant
Friday, 17 June	4 23 a m	4 25 a m	Castlereagh street, City	George Musgrove	Theatre Royal	Brick, and iron roof	"	"	In several offices	Gallery burned out. Roof of auditorium burned and fallen in. Dress circle and stalls under severely damaged by fallen debris and water, contents of dressing rooms in rear slightly damaged by water	M F B, with three steam engines and four hydrants, assisted by several Vol F Cos
" "	"	"	126½ King street, City	Walter Ashton	Licensed victualer	" "	"	"	South British, £4 500	Back windows of two upper floors burned out, and contents of three floors slightly damaged by water	" "
" "	4 35 a m	4 42 a m	Short street Leichhardt	† G H Mayer	Tobacco manufactory	Iron and wood, and iron roof	Furnace, over heat of	None	None	Woodwork of tobacco press and door of drying room on first floor of factory damaged by fire	Leichhardt Vol Co, assisted by M F B, with hydrant
" "	8 35 p m	8 46 p m	No 2 St Kilda's terrace Newtown	H W Skinner	Private dwelling	Brick, and slate roof	Candle	"	Standard Insurance Co, £500	Door of room and plaster severely damaged by fire, window blinds damaged by heat and smoke in front room on first floor, ceiling under damaged by water	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water
Saturday, 18 June	3 25 p m	None rec d	No 5 York street, City	Mrs Durack	"	" "	"	Mercantile Mutual, £500	Colonial Mutual, £4 300	Window curtains, bed curtains and a small quantity of clothing damaged by fire in front room on second floor	Inmates, with buckets of water
Tuesday, 21 June	2 0 a m	"	Spring Vale off Botany Road, Botany	Francis J Dwyer	"	Weatherboard, and iron roof	Unknown	Colonial Mutual £100	Australian Mutual, £150	A four roomed weatherboard cottage and contents burned out and fallen down	Burned itself out
" "	"	"	" "	Unoccupied dwelling	"	" "	"	None	"	A four roomed weatherboard cottage burned out and fallen down	"
Wednesday, 22 June	6 0 a m	6 6 a m	Shor street, Leichhardt	G H Mayer	Tobacco manufactory	Iron and wood, and iron roof	Defective flue	"	None	Woodwork of drying room slightly damaged by fire	Leichhardt Vol Co and M F B, with buckets of water
Saturday, 25 June	6 0 p m	6 5 p m	63, Stanley street, City	Mrs A Smith	Private dwelling	Brick, and iron roof	Kerosene lamp	"	Unknown	Bamboo curtain on verandah burned on first floor	Inmates, with buckets of water
Sunday, 26 June	2 50 a m	2 57 a m	77 Regent street, Redfern	W and H Silvester and James Blakey	Provision dealer	Brick and shingle roof	Unknown	"	United Insurance Co, £300	Shed building at rear of shop, and contents consisting of provisions, damaged by fire	M F B, with hydrant
" "	"	"	" "	"	Boot and shoe manufacturer	" "	"	South British, £350	"	Building and contents of ground floor damaged by fire, contents of first floor slightly damaged by heat	"
Monday, 27 June	11 40 p m	11 49 p m	Commercial Road, Leichhardt	William Stewart Collins	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, and iron roof	Light thrown down	Mercantile Mutual, £100	Mercantile Mutual, £100	Outhouse and small portion of fence destroyed by fire in rear of premises	M F B, with hand pump, assisted by Leichhardt Vol Co
Tuesday, 28 June	12 51 p m	12 52 p m	Castlereagh and Hunter Streets, City	Unoccupied	Basement	Brick, and slate roof	" "	None	Lion Fire Insurance Co, £16,000 Annual rents, same office, £2,000	A small quantity of rubbish burned in an unoccupied part of basement	Caretaker, with buckets of water
" "	10 30 p m	None rec d	36 Cleveland street, Darlington	Mr Bones	Hurdresser and tobacconist	" "	Defective flue	None	Commercial Union, £365	About 3 ft of skirting board damaged by fire in front room on first floor	Inmates, with buckets of water

\* The Harbour, outside of M F B area

† Joseph Bloomsbury, aged about 28 years, burned to death

‡ Previous fire, 17th instant

List and Details of Fires attended by, or reported to, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued

Date	When discovered	Time of Call	Locality	Name of Tenant	How Premises occupied	Construction of Premises	Origin or supposed cause of Fire	Insurances.		Extent of Damage, &c	Extinguished by
								Contents	Building		
1892 Wednesday, 29 June	8 20 p m	8 24 p m	Lackey street, Summer Hill	Messrs Bate Bros	Stationers, &c	Brick, and iron roof	Light thrown down	None	Aust Mutual, £500	Stable and contents slightly damaged by fire in rear of premises	Inmates, with buckets of water
Thursday, 30 June	12 0 a m	12 2 a m	Off Bourke street, Waterloo	Messrs F Lassetter & Co	Kerosene bond	Iron, and iron roof	Unknown	Several offices, £2,500	Several offices, £200	Three shed buildings about 50 ft x 50 ft., containing about 2000 cases of kerosene and a quantity of detonators, burned out and fallen down	M I B, with steam fire engine
"	"	"	"	R Luscombe	Private dwelling	Brick, and iron roof	"	City Mutual	City Mutual	Front and back windows and window frames damaged by explosion	"
"	"	"	Bourke street	Several tenants	"	Brick, and slate roofs	"	None	All buildings and contents of M I Stephens house, United Insurance Co	A terrace of 13 houses windows, walls and ceilings, more or less damaged by explosion	"
"	"	"	"	Messrs Alit & Co	Brewery	"	"	Aust Mutual	Aust Mutual	Back and front windows damaged by explosion	"
"	6 55 p m	None rec d	The Corso, Manly	Unoccupied cottage	"	Stone and brick, and iron roof	Unknown	None	Victoria Insurance Co, £5,000	Flooring, joisting, and lath and plaster partitions, damaged by fire, in kitchen and bedroom on ground floor	Manly Vol Fire Co, with hydrant
Wednesday, 6 July	4 30 p m	"	Parramatta North, Parramatta	Roman Catholic Church, Rev Father Crowe	"	Weatherboard, iron roof	"	Building and contents, City Mutual, £2,000	"	A small quantity of wearing apparel, and skirting board, damaged by fire, paint work on walls and ceiling damaged by heat and smoke	Caretaker
"	6 8 p m	"	Smith street, Parramatta	Mrs Whitmore	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, iron roof	Candle	None	Union Insurance Co of New Zealand	Bed and bedding damaged by fire in back room on ground floor	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water
"	11 20 p m	11 26 p m	9, Queen's Place, City	F Smith	Offices	Brick, and shingle roof	Unknown	"	Aust Mut, £500 City Mut, £250	A small quantity of rubbish burned in back room on ground floor	M F B, with hydrant
Friday, 8 July	7 40 a m	8 2 a m	Ivy street, Redfern	A S Seal	Open shed	Weatherboard, iron roof	Spontaneous ignition	Building and contents, Cornwall Insurance Co, £1000	"	About half a dozen casks of vegetable black in open shed at side of premises used as oil store slightly damaged by fire	Inmates with small hose from water tap
"	1 40 p m	1 50 p m	68 Devonshire street, City	Michael Lynch	Private dwelling	Brick, and shingle roof	Spark from chimney	None	Aust Mutual	Small portion of shingle roof damaged by fire and cutting away	Neighbours and police with buckets of water
Sunday 10 July	10 30 p m	10 30 p m	7, Collins street, Balmain	John Corrigan	"	Weatherboard, and iron roof	Unknown	"	City Mutual, £300	A weatherboard cottage of four rooms and contents nearly burned out and roof partly off	Balmain Vol F Co, with hydrant
Saturday, 16 July	10 50 a m	11 0 a m	Bourke street, Surry Hills	New South Wales Government	Public school	Brick, and slate roof	Tar boiling over	"	None	About 400 gallons of tar destroyed, door and door posts damaged by fire	Employees with sand
"	6 20 p m	None rec d	Wells street, Newtown	Albert Hardy	Private dwelling	"	Candle	"	Unknown	Window curtains burned in front room on ground floor	Inmates, with water
Sunday, 17 July	10 20 a m	10 23 a m	53, Castlereagh street, City	Frederick Mills	Restaurant	Brick, and iron roof	Gas stove, over heat of	"	"	Counter in front shop on ground floor slightly damaged by fire	"
Monday, 18 July	11 25 a m	None rec d	George street and Burwood road, Burwood	W J Neilson	Grocer	"	Smoking tobacco	New Zealand Co, £650	"	A quantity of wines spirits, &c, together with ceiling, damaged by fire in store in rear of shop	Burwood Vol F Co, with hydrant
Thursday, 21 July	3 50 p m	3 54 p m	183, George street West, City	W J Dixon	Undertaker	"	Light thrown down	Unknown	"	Carpenter's bench and a small quantity of tools damaged by fire in front shop on ground floor	Inmates, with buckets of water
Friday, 22 July	1 15 p m	1 20 p m	Pitt street, City	Benevolent Asylum R Maxted Superintendent	Asylum	Brick, and slate roof	Gas bracket	None	None	Door of bathroom and a small quantity of wearing apparel in front part of premises very slightly damaged by fire	Inmates, with water
Sunday, 24 July	5 26 p m	5 31 p m	219 Cleveland street, Redfern	Unoccupied premises	Stable	Weatherboard, iron roof	Matches, children playing with	"	United Insurance Co, £800	Stable and loft, 30 ft x 16 ft., in rear of premises, severely damaged by fire	M F B, with hydrant
"	10 6 p m	None rec d	1 Fisher street, Petersham	Geo B Gough	Private dwelling	Brick, and slate roof	Candle	Liverpool, & London & Globe, £400	Union of N Z	Bay window of drawing room, together with window blinds and curtains, damaged by fire, furniture and ceiling damaged by smoke	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water
Monday, 25 July	9 15 a m	None rec d	Osborne road, Manly	John Duffy	"	Weatherboard, iron roof	Spark from fire	None	"	A small portion of flooring and partition of kitchen damaged by fire on ground floor	Inmates, with buckets of water
"	11 20 p m	11 20 p m	Foster street, Leichhardt	James Russell	"Busshed"	"	Smoking tobacco	"	None	Bus in shed very severely damaged by fire also about 6 ft square of side of shed slightly damaged by fire	Inmates and Leichhardt Vol Co, with hand pump
Tuesday, 26 July	4 48 p m	4 54 p m	Garner's avenue, Marrickville	Miss E Wallace	Private dwelling	Brick, and slate roof	Spark from fire place	Phoenix Insurance Co, £350	Unknown	Bed, bedding, and a small quantity of wearing apparel damaged by fire and water, ceiling and walls damaged by smoke in back room on ground floor	Police and M F B, with buckets of water
"	7 40 p m	7 48 p m	112, Bowman street, Pyrmont	Wm Bell	"	Brick and iron roof	Kerosene lamp, upsetting of	None	"	Kerosene lamp destroyed and window curtains burned in back room on ground floor	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water
"	9 20 p m	9 25 p m	302 Elizabeth street, City	Mr A Phipps	Licensed victualler	"	Candle	"	Aust Mutual, £2,000	Bed and bedding burned, also, door scorched, in front room on ground floor	Standard Brewery Vol F Co, with buckets of water
Thursday, 28 July	10 44 p m	10 46 p m	George and Argyle Sts, City	J Larkin	"Blue Lion Hotel"	"	"	Commercial Union, £300	Commercial	A small quantity of wearing apparel burned in back room on second floor	Inmates and M F B, with buckets of water
Friday, 29 July	8 40 a m	8 45 a m	177 Botany Road, Waterloo	Michael Hurley	Grocer	Brick, and shingle roof	Matches, children playing with	Aust Mutual, £100	Mercantile Mutual, £300	Bed and bedding severely damaged by fire, contents damaged by heat and smoke, in front room on first floor, window frame broken, ceiling under damaged by water	Inmates and Alexandria Vol, with buckets of water
Saturday, 30 July	4 18 p m	4 22 p m	447, Crown street, Surry Hills	Mr Hardie	Private dwelling	"	Varnish boiling over	None	Unknown	Doors, walls, and ceiling slightly damaged by heat and smoke in back kitchen on ground floor	Neighbours, with buckets of water
"	7 45 a m	7 50 a m	438, Kent street, City	Wm Hughes	"	Brick, and slate roof	Foul chimney	"	"	A small portion of roof on kitchen in rear of premises damaged by fire, wall of house slightly cracked by heat	M F B, with hand pump

List and Details of Fires attended by, or reported to, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued.

Date.	When discovered	Time of Call	Locality	Name of Tenant	How Premises occupied	Construction of Premises	Origin or supposed cause of fire	Insurances		Extent of Damage, &c	Extinguished by
								Contents	Building		
1892 Sunday, 31 July	9 30 a m	3 40 a m	Military Road, North Shore	James Ritchie	Butcher	Weatherboard, iron roof	Spark from fire place	Building and contents Mutual £550	A weather board cottage of eight rooms and contents burned out and fallen down	St Leonards Vol F Co, with hydrant	
Monday, 1 August	4 0 a m	None rec d	299 Cleveland street, Redfern	George Thornton	Private dwelling	Brick, and slate roof	Seeking for escape of gas with light	None	House of eight rooms and contents damaged by explosion and dirt	Inmates	
Wednesday, 3 August	12 25 a m	12 31 a m	22, Feleigh street, Redfern	W King	"	Brick, and iron roof	Candle	Colonial Mutual, £75	Bed and bedding damaged by fire and water in back room, on ground floor	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water	
"	12 48 a m	12 50 a m	267, King st., Newtown	*Messrs Cowpe & Co	Chemists	" "	Incendiarism	Northern As Co, £2 500 Comm Union, £700	Front shop and back room together with contents, severely damaged by fire Two rooms on first floor damaged by smoke	M F B, with hydrant	
Thursday, 4 August	2 10 a m	2 14 a m	21, Argyle street, City	C Price	Fruiterer	" "	Hot ashes	None	Small number of empty cases and some wood, together with roof of outhouse, damaged by fire	" "	
Saturday, 6 August	11 30 p m	11 37 p m	5, Ivanhoe terrace, Albion street, Waverley	†Richard Burke	Private dwelling	" "	Candle	City Mutual, £400	A small quantity of wearing apparel burned in front room, on ground floor	Inmates, with buckets of water	
Tuesday, 9 August	3 20 p m	3 26 p m	Plymouth and John Sts., Plymouth	William Lane, Licensed Clyde Hotel	Victualler, " Lord	" "	Gas, escape of	Mercantile Mutual £250 Commercial Union, £800	Small portion of underneath part of floor of front bar damaged by fire	" "	
"	9 33 p m	9 35 p m	Stanmore Road, Marwickville	A Marshall	Chemist	Weatherboard, iron roof	Hot ashes	National of N Z, £600	Weatherboard shed, about 12 x 15 ft., together with roof slightly damaged by fire	M F B, with hydrant	
Sunday 14 August	7 40 a m	8 0 a m	Liverpool Road, Ashfield	Messrs Gulliver & Tate	Shed	Wood, and iron roof	Spark from fire	None	A wooden shed burned out and fallen down	Ashfield Vol, with buckets of water	
"	11 0 p m	11 0 p m	Milford st., Canterbury	Charlotte Weymess	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, iron roof	Candle	"	Cottage of four rooms, together with contents burned out and fallen down	M F B and Ashfield Vol, with manual engines	
"	"	"	"	Patrick Purcell	"	" "	"	"	Cottage of three rooms burned out and fallen down, contents damaged by removal	"	
"	"	"	"	Charles Keeble	"	" "	"	"	Cottage of four rooms, and portion of contents, burned out and roof off	"	
"	"	"	"	Unoccupied	"	" "	"	"	Cottage of three rooms newly burned out and roof off	"	
"	"	"	"	Thomas Ah Chong	"	" "	"	"	Roof slightly damaged by fire	"	
Tuesday 16 August	1 54 a m	1 56 a m	602 & 604, Harris street Ultimo	Patrick Kirwan	Grocer	Brick, and iron roof	Doubtful	Mercantile Mutual, £150	A small number of empty cases damaged by fire in shop, stock slightly damaged by smoke	Inmates with buckets of water	
Wednesday 17 August	1 45 a m	1 47 a m	433 435, Kent street, City	Messrs Weingott & Sons	Rubber Goods Importers	" "	Unknown	Several offices, £7,000	A building of one floor, about 40 ft x 120 ft, containing a large quantity of waterproof goods, &c, burned out and partly fallen down	M F B, with steam fire engine, and two hydrants	
"	8 35 a m	None	Auburn Road, Auburn	H Vale	Private dwelling	" "	Candle	None	Window curtains, bed and bedding damaged by fire in front room on ground floor	Inmates with buckets of water	
Thursday 18 August	2 16 a m	2 20 a m	387 Oxford street, Paddington	James Cook	Baker and confectioner	Brick, and iron over shingle roof	Gas bracket	Stock and fixtures, South British, £630	Roof and ceilings of two attic rooms severely damaged by fire and cutting away, stock in front shop and remaining unoccupied rooms severely damaged by water	Paddington Vol Co, with two hydrants assisted by several Volunteer Cos	
Sunday 21 August	12 18 a m	12 19 a m	Phillip street, City	Antomo Jacows	Fruiterer	Wood, and iron roof	Unknown	None	Underside of show board and some shelving damaged by fire, contents slightly damaged by smoke and water, in front shop on ground floor	Police with buckets of water	
Tuesday, 23 August	10 45 p m	10 50 p m	7 Missenden Road, Newtown	G H Walsh	Grocer	Weather board, iron roof	"	Commercial Union, £75	A shop containing groceries and two rooms in rear, burned out and roof off	M F B, with hydrant	
"	"	"	9 Missenden Road, Newtown	Mrs Osgood	Private dwelling	" "	"	None	Roof damaged by fire and cutting away, contents damaged by water and removal	"	
Wednesday 24 August	9 12 p m	None rec d	Railway Parade, Burwood	Mr Gubbay	Confectioner	Brick, and iron roof	Hot ashes	"	Side of shed in rear of premises, slightly damaged by fire	Burwood Vol Co, with buckets of water	
Friday, 26 August	8 20 p m	8 22 p m	338, Pitt street, City	C N Tuck	Carpenter's shop	" "	Unknown	Palatine, £100	Workshop on first floor and contents nearly burned out and part of roof off	M F B with hydrant, assisted by several Volunteer Fire Cos	
"	"	"	"	J F Hill	Painter	" "	"	"	Contents of workshop on ground floor slightly damaged by fire and water	"	
"	"	"	"	— Whitehead	French polisher	" "	"	"	Contents in workshop on ground floor slightly damaged by water	"	
"	"	"	247 Custlereagh street City	Sun Wai Hop & Co	Cabinet makers	Wood and iron roof	"	Union of N Z, £700	A small number of timber on roof of workshop in rear of premises damaged by fire	"	
Friday 26 August	12 30 p m	12 37 p m	79 Derwent street, Glebe	T H Sinclair	Private dwelling	Brick, and iron over shingle roof	Defective flue	None	2 ft x 3 ft of shingle roof damaged by fire and cutting away, ceiling (under) of back room slightly damaged by water	M F B and Glebe Vol Co, with hydrant	
"	"	"	77 Derwent street, Glebe	Robert Page	"	" "	"	"	Roof slightly damaged by cutting away	"	
Monday 29 August	7 12 a m	None rec d	Gilbert and Eustace Streets, Manly	Thomas Parkin	"	Weatherboard, and shingle roof	Kerosene lamp, explosion of	Australian Mutual, £200	A small portion of furniture and some bedding damaged by fire and water in back room on first floor contents of room adjoining slightly damaged by smoke and water	Manly Vol Fire Co, with hydrant	
Thursday, 1 September	9 20 a m	9 26 a m	69, Castlereagh street, Redfern	David Perkins	"	Brick, and slate roof	Matches, children playing with	None	About 2 ft x 1 ft of flooring and a small quantity of bedding and harness, &c, slightly damaged by fire in room used as lumber room on second floor	Inmates, with buckets of water	

\* Previous fire, Saturday, 7th May, 1892 Fire No 140 Messrs Cowpe and Richardson were convicted at the Central Criminal Court on the 21st Oct, 1892, for arson, and sentenced to five years penal servitude each Sixty three distinct fires discovered in shop † Richard Burke severely burned about the hands.



List and Details of Fires attended by, or reported to, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued.

Date.	When discovered.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of fire.	Insurances.		Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Contents.	Building.		
1892 Thursday, 1 Sept.	5 55 p.m.	5 57 p.m.	39, Oxford-street, City..	William Artis . . . . .	Draper . . . . .	Brick, and iron roof.	Goods coming in contact with light.	Stock & fixtures, Norwich Union, £1,000, furniture, Australian Mutual, £350.	Mercantile Mutual, £1,662.	Shop window burned out; contents of shop damaged by fire and water.	M.F.B., with hydrant.
Monday, 5 Sept.	11 42 p.m.	11 44 p.m.	163, King-street, City .	T. H. Morgon . . . . .	Hairdresser and tobacconist.	Brick, and slate roof.	Unknown . . . . .	Scottish Union & National—stock, £300, fixtures, £200	City Mutual, £4,000.	Contents under counter severely damaged by fire; contents of front shop slightly damaged by heat, smoke, and water; front door broken open.	" "
Tuesday, 6 Sept.	4 40 p.m.	4 47 p.m.	10, Washington street, City.	Mrs. Scott . . . . .	Private dwelling .	Brick, and shingle roof.	Spark from ad joining chimney	None	None . . . . .	A small portion of shingle roof damaged by fire and cutting away.	M.F.B. and neighbours, with buckets of water.
"	8 30 p.m.	8 35 p.m.	Bullanaming and Well Streets, Redfern.	* P. Powell, Licensed victualler, "Tradesman's Arms"	Brick & stone, slate roof.	Brick & stone, slate roof.	Candle . . . . .	"	Alliance Insurance Co., £500.	Bed and bedding in front room on first floor damaged by fire.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Friday, 9 Sept.	2 30 a.m.	2 34 a.m.	90, Forbes-street, City..	Mrs. E. Finn . . . . .	Private dwelling .	Brick, and slate roof.	Unknown . . . . .	Imperial Insurance Co., £190.	Imperial Insurance Co., £500.	Back room and contents and passage on ground floor burned out, stairs to first floor destroyed; two rooms on first floor severely damaged by fire and heat, rest of house of six rooms damaged by heat, smoke, and water	M.F.B., with hydrant.
"	8 10 p.m.	8 12 p.m.	Missenden Road, Campbelldown	† Andrew Rodgers, Licensed victualler, "Goose Farm Inn"	"	"	Gas, explosion of	None	None	Box of gas meter in front bar slightly damaged by fire	Inmates, with water.
Saturday, 10 Sept.	4 10 a.m.	4 13 a.m.	3, Albion-street, City . .	James Moore, and A. Davis.	Tobacconist, and hairdresser.	Brick, and iron roof.	Light thrown down.	Australian Mutual, £100.	Australian Mutual, £500.	Front shop on ground floor, and contents consisting of tobacconist's and hairdresser's materials, damaged by fire, heat, and smoke.	M.F.B., with hydrant.
"	10 25 p.m.	10 30 p.m.	68, Castlereagh street, City.	‡ Mrs. Harford, Licensed victualler, "European Hotel."	"	"	Incendiarism .	Phoenix Insurance Co., £850	Unknown .	Bedding in middle room and clothing in back room on first floor damaged by fire and water.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
Sunday, 11 Sept.	2 36 a.m.	2 36 a.m.	Hannan street, Arncliffe.	§ Thomas Davis . . . . .	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, and iron roof	Kerosene lamp, upsetting of	None	None . . . . .	A weatherboard cottage of four rooms and contents burned out and fallen down	Burned itself out.
"	3 43 p.m.	3 46 p.m.	410, Harris-street, Utiamo.	John Davis . . . . .	"	Brick, and shingle roof	Spark from chimney.	"	"	About 4 ft. of shingle roof damaged by fire; ceiling under slightly damaged by water.	Inmates with buckets of water.
Monday, 12 Sept.	6 45 p.m.	7 3 p.m.	Glenn-street, Marrickville.	James Howarth . . . . .	"	Weatherboard, and iron roof	Matches, children playing with.	New Zealand Ins Co., £60.	Australian Mutual, £100.	A weatherboard cottage of four rooms and contents burned out and fallen down.	M.F.B., with hydrant.
"	7 0 p.m.	None rec'd.	465, Cook's River Road, St. Peters	J. Matthews . . . . .	Greengrocer and fruiterer.	Brick, and iron roof.	Gas explosion . . .	None	None	Window frame in front shop on ground floor slightly damaged by fire.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
Wednesday, 14 Sept.	11 7 p.m.	11 11 p.m.	68, Castlereagh-street, City.	Mrs. Harford, Licensed victualler, "European Hotel"	"	"	Incendiarism	Phoenix Insurance Company.	Unknown . .	Bedding in front room on first floor damaged by fire and water	Inmates, with buckets of water
Friday, 16 Sept.	3 30 a.m.	3 40 a.m.	12, King-street, City .	Unoccupied . . . . .	Private dwelling .	Stone, and iron roof.	Vagrants	None	"	Some old mattresses and a quantity of straw burned in basement.	M.F.B., with hydrant.
"	6 20 p.m.	6 37 p.m.	61, Broadway, Glebe .	James Bryan, Licensed victualler, "Kentish Hotel."	"	Brick, and slate roof.	Gas bracket . . .	Australian Mutual, £550.	Australian Mutual, £850.	Bed, bedding, and furniture damaged by fire in front room on first floor, walls and ceiling damaged by heat and smoke	Inmates and M.F.B., with buckets of water.
Saturday, 17 Sept.	8 0 a.m.	8 5 a.m.	271, George street, City	James Sandy and Co.	Glass merchants .	Stone, and iron roof	Spontaneous ignition.	In several offices, £8,500.	United Ins. Co., £3,000.	A small quantity of rubbish burned in basement.	Inmates, with buckets of water
"	11 20 p.m.	11 25 p.m.	480, George-street, City	J. W. Withers . . . . .	Draper . . . . .	Brick, and iron roof.	Unknown . . . . .	Australian Mutual £1,000, Royal Insurance, £2,000.	United Australian Mutual Ins. Co.	Store room on first floor and contents burned out, roof severely damaged by fire, contents of shop damaged by fire, smoke and water.	M.F.B., with two hydrants.
Monday, 19 Sept.	11 20 p.m.	11 27 p.m.	Rear of 37, Ferry street, Glebe.	W. A. Graham . . . . .	Patent medicine manufacturer.	Wood, and iron roof.	Kerosene lamp, upsetting of.	Commercial Union, £500.	Unknown . . .	Workshop of two floors, about 16 ft. x 20 ft., and contents consisting of a quantity of patent medicine, burned out and partly fallen down	Glebe Vol Fire Co., with hydrant
Tuesday, 20 Sept.	12 15 a.m.	12 15 a.m.	64, Paddington-street, Paddington	J. Fernberg . . . . .	Cabinet-maker . .	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Light thrown down	Sun Insurance Co., £145.	Sun Fire Insurance Co., £500.	Stable about 28 ft. x 15 ft. and contents burned out, and one horse burned to death	Paddington Vol. Fire Co., with hydrant.
Thursday, 22 Sept.	8 40 p.m.	8 42 p.m.	41, Gouibun street, City.	F. Tittle . . . . .	Butcher . . . . .	Wooden shed . .	Smoking meat	Standard Insurance Co., £302	None	Smoke-house and contents severely damaged by fire in rear of premises.	Neighbours and M.F.B., with buckets of water.
Sunday, 25 Sept.	1 0 a.m.	None rec'd.	48, Union street, Pyrmont	M. Cohen . . . . .	Tailor . . . . .	Brick, iron over shingle roof.	Kerosene lamp, explosion of.	United Australian Mutual, £250.	Colonial Mutual, £800.	About 2 ft. x 1 ft. of lining boards burned, ceiling and stock slightly damaged by smoke and water, in front shop on ground floor	Police and neighbours, with buckets of water.
"	5 0 p.m.	5 5 p.m.	261, Clarence-street, City	Messrs. F. Grindley and Co.	Wholesale saddlers.	Open yard . . .	Light thrown down.	"	"	A quantity of shavings burned in empty packing-cases in open yard	M.F.B., with buckets of water.
Wednesday, 28 Sept	6 52 p.m.	6 57 p.m.	Jarriett street, Leichhardt.	Unoccupied premises	"	Iron, and iron roof	"	None	"	A quantity of bags and paper burned on first floor in workshop.	Leichhardt Vol. Fire Co., with hydrant.
Saturday, 1 Octob.	11 0 p.m.	11 8 p.m.	Rear of 107, Underwood-street, Paddington	A. D. Wells . . . . .	Nail factory . . .	Brick, and iron roof.	Spark from furnace	Commercial Union, £300	"	A small portion of wooden ceiling damaged by fire on first floor	Paddington Vol. Fire Co., with hydrant.
Monday, 3 Octob.	9 40 p.m.	9 44 p.m.	North Coast Wharf, off Sussex street.	Ship "Brilliant" Capt. Chas. W. Davidson	Iron ship . . . . .	Iron . . . . .	Unknown . . . . .	In several offices	"	A quantity of dunnage on middle deck burned, planks of main deck slightly damaged by fire, and iron plates twisted	M.F.B., with two steam fire engines.
Wednesday, 5 Octob.	3 0 a.m.	3 48 a.m.	Balmoral avenue, Rosedale Estate, Canterbury	John Williams . . . . .	Baker and confectioner.	Brick, and iron roof.	"	Stock and furniture, New Zealand £100	Mercantile Mutual, £500,	Shop and dwelling, consisting of five rooms and outhouses, together with contents, burned out and fallen down.	Ashfield Vol. Fire Co., and M.F.B., with two hydrants.

\* Ralph Powell, aged 2 years, slightly burned about the hands; attended to at home. † Andrew Rodgers, aged 28 years, slightly burned about the hands. ‡ Two (2) distinct fires, separate from each other and in different rooms. Subsequent fire Wednesday, 14th September, 1892. Fire No. 275, page 91, book 2 § William Davis, aged 35 years, severely burned about the head and hands; John Davis, aged 30 years, slightly burned about the face; Percival Davis, aged 4½ years, slightly burned about the face. || Previous fire, Saturday, 10th September, 1892.

List and Details of Fires attended by, or reported to, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued.

Date.	When discovered.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Contents.	Building.		
1892. Saturday, 8 October.	10.40 p.m.	10.43 p.m.	38, Clarence street, City.	J. Henderson	Bookbinder ..	Brick and iron roof.	Unknown . . .	Imperial, £1,150, Phoenix, £500.	Commercial Union, £750.	Machine room on first floor and content very severely damaged by fire, heat, and water, rest of warehouse slightly damaged by smoke.	M.F.B. with hydrant, assisted by several Vol. Fire Companies.
			34, Clarence-street ..	Govt. Telegraph stores	Stores . . . . .	" "	" . . . . .	None . . . . .	None . . . . .	Front door broken open.	
Sunday, 9 October	4.58 a.m.	5.3 a.m.	Oxford and Hopewell Streets, Paddington	William Hession, Licensed victualler, "Unicorn Hotel."	Builders and contractors.	Wood, and iron roof.	Light thrown down.	" "	" "	Stables and contents, damaged by fire in rear of premises, one horse severely burned.	Paddington Brewery Vol. Fire Co., with hydrant.
"	7.42 a.m.	7.52 a.m.	65, Macquarie st. south, City.	T. Jones & Co.	Builders and contractors.	Wood and iron, iron roof.	Hot ashes . . .	Northern Ins. Co £225, Queens'nd Mutual, £225 ; £450	Australian Mutual, £250.	A small quantity of shavings burned in engine shed, side of workshop slightly damaged by fire.	M.F.B., with hydrant.
Tuesday, 11 October.	3.45 p.m.	3.49 p.m.	163, Castlereagh-st., City	Mr Lou Phillips, President.	Jewish Synagogue.	Brick, and iron roof.	Chinese lantern	Building and contents	Australian Alliance, Norwich Union, London and Lancashire, and Pacific Ins. Co.	Temporary passage and contents in rear of Synagogue on first floor damaged by fire, stained glass windows of Synagogue broken, and window frames, &c, of school room also damaged by heat.	" "
Wednesday, 12 October.	11.52 a.m.	11.54 a.m.	Maroubra Bay . . .	A bush fire in open land.		....	..	.	.....	Bush fire . . . . .	Waverley Vol. Fire Co.
Thursday, 13 October	11.38 a.m.	11.44 a.m.	Newland-st., Waverley.	Stephen Crampton	Bootmaker .	Brick, and slate roof.	Fat boiling over	None .	Unknown .	A quantity of fat destroyed in kitchen, and contents slightly damaged by smoke.	" "
Saturday, 15 October	11.10 a.m.	11.14 a.m.	444, Pitt-street, City .	Revd. Mother M. A. Adamson, Lady Superior.	Convent Refuge	Brick, and shingle roof.	Spark from chimney.	City Mutual .	City Mutual, £750.	About 30 feet of shingle roof of dormitory burned off, contents under slightly damaged by removal.	M.F.B. with hydrant.
Sunday, 16 October.	10.40 a.m.	10.47 a.m.	3, Boland-place, off Castlereagh-st., City.	Unknown . . . . .	Private dwelling	" "	Spark from chimney adjoining.	None . . .	Mercantile Mutual, £120.	A small portion of shingle roof slightly damaged by fire.	M F B , with buckets of water
Monday, 17 October.	1.19 a.m.	1.21 a.m.	65, Druitt-street, City .	Messrs. Doney Bros .	Studio . . . .	Brick, and iron roof.	Unknown . . . .	Palatine, £500	.	A building of two floors about 40ft. x 20 ft., together with contents, nearly burned out.	M F B., with two hydrants, assisted by Standard Brewery Vol Fire Co.
Tuesday, 18 October.	11.50 p.m.	12.0 p.m.	Hooper's Flat, Randwick	Unoccupied private dwelling.	Weatherboard, iron roof	" "	" . . . . .	None .	Mercantile Mutual, £350	Weatherboard cottage, about 50 ft by 35 ft. burned and fallen down	Burned itself out.
Wednesday, 19 October.	1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	Rocky Point Road, Kogarah.	J. S South . . . .	Baker and store keeper	Stone, and iron roof.	Overheat of furnace.	" . . .	None . . .	A building of one floor, about 20 ft x 60 ft., used as bake house and store, and contents, burned out and roof off.	St George Vol Fire Co, (Rockdale) with hydrant.
"			" "	J. Shaw . . . . .	Greengrocer .	" "	.....	" . . .	" . . .	Roof damaged by fire, and contents by removal.	
Saturday, 22 October	7.5 p.m.	7.14 p.m.	300, Harris-st., City .	*Ezra Abrahams . . .	Private dwelling.	Brick, and iron roof.	Kerosene lamp	" .	Unknown..	Bed and bedding in front room on first floor severely damaged by fire and water, ceilings of front and back rooms under, damaged by water	Inmates and M.F.B. with buckets of water.
Sunday, 23 October.	10.0 a.m.	None rec'd.	Spencer street, Summer Hill	J Corcoran .	" "	Brick, and slate roof.	Matches, careless use of	Norwich Union	.	Skirting boards in front bedroom damaged by fire, contents damaged by smoke on first floor	Inmates and neighbours with buckets of water.
Tuesday, 25 October.	5.20 a.m.	5.22 a.m.	104 to 114, Clarence-st. & 71, York-street, City	Messrs. W. Gardiner and Co.	Wholesale warehousemen.	Stone and brick, asphalt roof.	Unknown....	In several offices for £153,000.	Alliance B and T Co., £5,000 British and Colonial, £1,500, Col. Mutual, £2,000 Hong Kong, £1,000, Derwent and Tamar, £2,000, N S W Insurance Co., £1,000, Phoenix, £2,000, Royal, £5,000 United Aust Mutual, £1,500, Neth India, £1,000, total, £28,000	Basement and contents on Clarence street side very severely damaged by fire and water; contents of sub-basement very severely damaged by water. Ground floor and contents on Clarence street side very severely damaged by heat, smoke, and water. Contents of four floors over ground floor of both Clarence and York Streets, warehouses very severely damaged by smoke. Sundry doors, windows, and iron gratings broken.	M F B. with steamer and four hydrants, assisted by N City, Standard Brewery and Paddington Brewery Vol. Fire Cos
Thursday, 27 October.	12.30 p.m.	None rec'd.	Pitt-street, City	George Rignold..	Her Majesty's Theatre	Brick, and iron roof.	Light thrown down.	.	.	A quantity of rubbish burned in dusthole in side lane .	Employees, with private hydrant.
Friday, 23 October.	12.3 p.m.	12.38 p.m.	207, George street, City	James Sinnott, Licensed victualler, "Naval Brigade Hotel"	" "	Brick, and slate roof.	Fat boiling over	Australian Mutual, £1,600.	Unknown	A small portion of ceiling on second floor damaged by breakage	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Saturday, 29 October.	9.42 p.m.	9.45 p.m.	594, George-street, City	A. Brovman .	Drapery and fancy goods importer.	" "	Unknown . .	N Zealand, £1,500, Aust Mut, £700, C Inwall, £500.	Commercial Union.	First floor and contents, consisting of drapery and fancy goods, and second and third floors, used as dwelling, nearly burned out, and roof off.	M.F.B., with three hydrants and two steam fire engines, assisted by several Vol. Fire Cos.
			Ground Floor, 594, George-street, City.	J. M. Scheerer . . .	Confectioner .	" "	" "	Atlas, £550, Imperial, £200.	....	Ground floor and contents, consisting of confectionery, severely damaged by water	
			592, George-street	W. H. Varcom . . .	Draper .	" "	" "	C Union, £1,250, S. British, £300.	.	Stock in front shop slightly damaged by water.	
Monday, 31 October.	7.0 p.m.	7.5 p.m.	176, Princes street, City	F. Cortese . . . . .	Wine shop and fruiterer.	Brick, and iron roof.	Escape of gas	Hong Kong, £200	Unknown . .	Underneath portion of shop window damaged by fire and cutting away.	North City Vol Fire Co, and M.F.B., with hydrant.
Tuesday, 1 November	1.50 p.m.	2.0 p.m.	Westbourne street, Petersham.	Nicholas McMahon .	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, iron roof.	Matches, children playing with.	None . .	Mer. Mutual, £100	Bed and bedding and furniture severely damaged by fire and water in front room on ground floor.	M F B., with hand-pump.

\* Ezra Abrahams, aged 34 years slightly burned about the hands and face; Sarah Abrahams, aged 2 years, severely burned about the face and body, since died.

List and Details of Fires attended by, or reported to, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, or Volunteer Fire Companies—*continued*

Date	When discovered	Time of Call	Locality	Name of Tenant	How Premises occupied	Construction of Premises	Origin or Supposed cause of Fire	Insurances		Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Contents	Building		
1892											
Wednesday, 2 November	8 25 p m	8 33 p m	Weston street, Balmain	William Boon	Butcher	Brick, and iron roof	Candle	None	Mer Mutual, £350	Bed and bedding destroyed by fire in back room on first floor	Balmain Vol Fire Co, with buckets of water
"	12 3 a m	12 4 a m	145, Bathurst street, City	G E Towns	Fruiterer	Brick, and slate roof	Lime slaking	"	"	A small quantity of wood and some lime damaged by fire in yard at rear of premises	M I B, with buckets of water
"	2 30 p m	3 3 p m	Petaisham Road, Murrumbidgee	Joseph Hunsell	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, iron roof	Light thrown down	City Mutual, £150	Aust Mutual, £175	A weatherboard cottage of five rooms, one room and contents burned out, two rooms and roof severely damaged by fire, rest of house and contents damaged by water and removal	M F B, with hydrant, assisted by Ashfield Vol Fire Co
"	4 15 p m	None rec d	Harris street, City	Technical College, Superintendent F Bridges	Printers	Brick, and slate roof	Seeking for escape of gas with light	None	None	Platform in turning shop in rear of main building severely damaged by explosion	Inmates, with buckets of water
Wednesday, 2 November	11 30 p m	11 40 p m	9, Queen's place, City	G Lovton & Co	Printers	Brick, iron over shingle roof	"	Liverpool & London & Globe, £1,050	Australian Mutual £500 City Mutual, £200	First second, and third floors, and contents, consisting of printing machines, &c, damaged by fire and water, roof damaged by fire and cutting away	M F B and North City Vol Fire Co, with two hydrants, assisted by other Cos
Thursday, 3 November	11 0 p m	11 10 p m	383, Cleveland street, Redfern	Messrs Cook and Webb	Engineers and boiler makers	Wood and iron, iron roof	Furnace, overheat of	None	None	About thirty bags containing coke damaged by fire on ground floor of foundry	M I B, with buckets of water
Tuesday, 8 November	7 0 p m	None rec d	Enmore road, Marrickville	Mrs Haslop	Milliner	Brick, and iron roof	Gas bracket	"	City Mutual, £50	Contents of shop window on ground floor slightly damaged by fire and water	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water
Wednesday, 9 November	11 50 p m	12 0 p m	Darling street, Balmain	Henry Ward	Fishmonger	" "	Smoking fish	"	"	Smoke house in rear of premises slightly damaged by fire	Balmain Vol Fire Co, with buckets of water
Saturday, 12 November	4 31 a m	4 36 a m	14, King street, City	W Mills	Tobacconist	" "	Light thrown down	"	"	A small quantity of rubbish burned in passage on ground floor	M I B, with buckets of water
"	4 49 p m	4 51 p m	8, Chandler's Cottages, off Newtown Road, City	John Connell	Private dwelling	Stone, and iron over shingle roof	Defective flue	"	City Mutual, Australian Mutual	About 4 ft x 2 ft of shingle and iron roof damaged by fire and cutting away	M I B, with hand pump
"	10 51 p m	10 56 p m	104, William street, City	Messrs Shein Bros	Drapers	Brick, and iron roof	Unknown	Australian Mutual £350	"	Back portion of shop on ground floor and contents, consisting of drapery, &c, severely damaged by fire and water, front portion damaged by heat smoke and water	M F B, with hydrant
"	11 30 p m	11 40 p m	12, Campbell street, Balmain	William Collier	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, shingle roof	Candle	None	"	Contents of shed in rear of dwelling used as bedroom severely damaged by fire and water	Balmain Vol Fire Co, with hydrant, assisted by neighbours
"	"	"	14, Campbell street, Balmain	W Steadman	" "	Stone, and shingle roof	"	"	"	Roof of kitchen damaged by fire and cutting away	"
Thursday, 17 November	10 25 a m	10 28 a m	119, Liverpool street, City	Mrs Southern	Boarding house	Brick, and iron roof	Light thrown down	None	"	Window curtains, bed curtains, and bedding damaged by fire and water, rest of contents damaged by heat and smoke, in front room on first floor	Inmates, with buckets of water
Sunday, 20 November	3 45 a m	None rec d	North Sydney Wharf, Circular Quay	Barge, "Blackwall"	Wooden barge	Wood	Hot ashes	"	Unknown	About 2 feet of deck burned	Water police
"	5 20 p m	6 16 p m	Panmatta Road, Auburn	The Sydney Meat Preserving Co, Ltd—Mr Alban Gee, Manager	Meat preserving works	Wood and iron, iron roof	Tallow coming in contact with lamp	"	"	A building, about 60 ft x 80 ft, and contents consisting of about 40 tons of tallow severely damaged by fire, engine house, boiler sheds, and part of main building and contents adjoining damaged by fire and water	Several Vol Fire Cos and M F B with seven manual engines and one hydrant
Monday, 21 November	2 44 a m	2 47 a m	64, Oxford street, City	Alfred Foid	China and glass ware dealer	Brick, and iron roof	Unknown	Coml Union Insurance Co, £2000	Mer Mutual, £1,333	Back portion of warehouse ground floor and first floor and contents, consisting of earthenware &c, very severely damaged by fire and water, contents of second floor consisting of furniture, very severely damaged by smoke and heat	M F B, with two hydrants
"	9 20 p m	9 45 p m	40, Ecattio street, Balmain	A Dawes	Draper	Weatherboard, iron roof	Gas bracket	Union of N Z, stock and fittings, £250	Victoria Insurance Co, £600	A small quantity of drapery damaged by fire and water in shop on ground floor, ceiling of shop slightly damaged by smoke	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water
Friday, 20 November	5 0 p m	5 11 p m	2 Kensington street, City	James Ager	Private dwelling	Brick, and shingle roof	Foul chimney	None	Unknown	About 6 ft x 4 ft of shingle roof damaged by fire and cutting away	M F B, with buckets of water
"	9 3 p m	9 5 p m	50, King street, City	G W Ellis	Post Office Coffee Palace	Brick, and iron roof	Candle	City Mutual	City Mutual	Linen press on third floor, containing a quantity of fancy articles slightly damaged by fire	Employees, with buckets of water
"	11 30 p m	11 40 p m	29, King street, Newtown	Mrs Dinah Blumenthal	Grocer	" "	"	Aust Mutual, £150	London and Lancashire, £200	Bedding, bed curtains, window blinds and a chest of drawers slightly damaged by fire and water, window sash and ceiling slightly damaged by smoke in back room on first floor	M I B and inmates, with buckets of water
Thursday, 29 November	10 30 p m	10 35 p m	Wiley street, Waverley	Private dwelling in course of erection	" "	" "	Plumbers at work	None	Royal Insurance Co, £800	A quantity of carpenter's tools damaged by fire in basement	Waverley Vol Fire Co, with hydrant
Wednesday, 30 November	11 14 p m	11 17 p m	Pymont Budge Road, Glebe	Messrs Thomas and Christie	Coach builders	Wood, and iron roof	Light thrown down	Mer Mutual, £375	Mer Mutual, £100	A small portion of flooring of workshop on ground floor damaged by fire	Neighbours and citizens, with buckets of water
Thursday, 1 December	12 56 p m	12 59 p m	Old A S N Wharf, Circular Quay	Ship "Romanoff," Capt Joss	Iron ship	Iron	Paint boiling over	Unknown	Unknown	Galleys and contents on upper deck slightly damaged by fire	Employees with buckets of water
Saturday, 3 December	11 50 a m	12 3 p m	28, Enmore Road, Newtown	James Buins	Upholsterer	Brick, and slate roof	Matches, careless use of	None	"	A quantity of kapok severely damaged by fire and water and flooring and partition slightly damaged by fire, in back room on first floor	M F B, with Tozer pump
"	8 33 p m	8 35 p m	Elizabeth street, City	Government Tramway Department	Bookstall	Wood, and tile roof	Escape of gas	"	None	Gas meter, shelving, and a small quantity of books, slightly damaged by fire	M F B, with buckets of water

\* Instructor F. E. Phillips, aged about 53 years, severely bruised about the head, since died Prince Alfred Hospital

List and Details of Fires attended by, or reported to, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued.

Date	When Discovered	Time of Call	Locality.	Name of Tenant	How Premises occupied	Construction Premises	Origin or supposed cause of fire	Insurances		Extent of Damage, &c	Extinguished by
								Contents	Building		
1892											
3 December	9 20 p m	9 21 p m	2, Hart street, off Cumberland street, City	George Reade	Private dwelling	Brick, and iron roof	Candle	None	None	Bed, bedding, and window curtains slightly damaged by fire and water in back room on first floor	Inmates, with buckets of water
Monday, 5 December	7 35 a m	7 38 a m	Carlisle street, Leichhardt	Robert Ulth	Public street		Tar boiling over	"	"	About 45 gallons of tar destroyed by fire	Leichhardt Vol and M F B, with sand
"	8 0 a m	8 5 a m	475, Elizabeth street, City	*E. H Hunt	Plumber	Brick, and iron roof	Gas bracket	"	Unknown	Bed bedding, and a quantity of wearing apparel severely damaged by fire in front room on first floor	M I B and inmates, with buckets of water
"	6 23 p m	6 25 p m	Regent street, City	Rev J Clifton, minister	Church and school dwelling	Brick, and shingle roof	Spark from locomotive	Aust Mutual, £100	Aust Mutual, £300	About 3 ft x 3 ft of shingle roof damaged by fire, and cutting away	M F B, with hydrant
Tuesday, 6 December	9 40 p m	None rec'd	Mortlake, Concord	Unoccupied private dwelling		Brick and weather b'd, & shingle roof	Unknown	None	Mer Mutual	A four roomed cottage, two front rooms built of weather boards burned out and fallen down, two back rooms, built of brick, damaged by fire	Burwood Vol F Co, with buckets of water
Thursday, 8 December	7 35 a m	8 30 a m	41 Bellevue street, Sunny Hills	Mrs Tracey	Private dwelling	Brick, and slate roof	Spark from chimney	National Ins Co	Aust Mutual	A wooden ladder destroyed by fire on roof	Neighbours, with buckets of water
"	11 11 a m	11 14 a m	14 to 19, Phillip street, City	J H Geddes & Co	Wool stores	Brick and stone, slate roof	Spark from chimney adjoining	Straits Ins Co, £8,000	Imperial Ins Co, £7,000	A number of empty cases and woolpacks damaged by fire on fourth floor	M F B, with hydrant
"	1 12 p m	1 14 p m	71, Rose street, Darlington	†Messrs Pope, Maher, and German	Ironfounders	Wood and iron, and iron roof	Tar boiling over	Building and contents, £2,000	South British, £2,000	About 10 gallons of tar destroyed, and about 40 ft x 30 ft of wood and iron partition on south side of building severely damaged by fire	Employees, with sand and water
Friday, 9 December	10 52 a m	10 54 a m	240, Pitt street, City	‡James Pavie	Restaurant	Brick, and shingle roof	Spark from chimney	N S W Insurance Corp, £400	None	Shingle roof damaged by fire and cutting away	Inmates, with buckets of water
"	12 40 p m	12 43 p m	53, Point st, Pyrmont	R Gourlay	Private dwelling	" "	Spark from chimney adjoining	None	Austra'n Mutual	Roof damaged by fire and cutting away, ceiling under damaged by water	M F B, with hydrants, assisted by Vol Fire Co's
"			51, "	J Watson	"	" "	" "	"	"	"	"
"			43, "	A White	"	" "	" "	Colonial Mutual, £100	N Z, Insurance Co, £325	"	"
"			41, "	Mrs McNeill	"	" "	" "	None	Austrian Mutual, £300	Roof damaged by fire and cutting away, ceiling under and furniture damaged by water	"
"			31, "	E Gray	"	" "	" "	"	"	Roof damaged by fire and cutting away, ceiling under damaged by water	"
"			19, "	R Ogg	"	" "	" "	"	Austra'n Mutual £450	Roof slightly damaged by fire and cutting away.	"
Saturday, 10 Dec	12 23 p m	12 25 p m	244, George street, City	Mrs Mary J Napier, Licensed victualler, "Metropolitan Hotel"	Licensed victualler, "Metropolitan Hotel"	Brick, and slate roof	Candle	United Insurance Co, £700	None	About 10 gallons of whisky destroyed by fire in basement	Inmates, with buckets of water
Sunday, 11 Dec	10 10 a m	10 19 a m	25, Mansfield street, Balmain	Wm Carrick	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, iron roof	Matches, children playing with	None	Austra'n Mutual	Weatherboard shed, about 18 ft x 10 ft, in rear of building used as bedroom and workroom, together with contents, burned out and roof off	Balmain Vol Fire Co, with hydrant
"			23, "	Wm Harkness	"	" "	" "	"	"	Shed, in rear of premises, damaged by fire.	"
Monday, 12 December	4 7 p m	None Rec'd	Lyons R'd, Drummoyne	F W Farcy	Grocer	Weatherboard, glass roof	" "	"	"	A weatherboard summer house, in rear of premises, burned out and fallen down	Drummoyne Vol Co, with hydrant
"	7 55 p m	8 6 p m	8, Railway Terrace, Goodsell street, Newtown	§Alex Edmondson	Private dwelling	Brick, and slate roof	Candle	"	"	Bed and bedding destroyed by fire in front room on first floor, rest of contents of same room damaged by heat and smoke, ceiling under damaged by water	Neighbours and inmates, with buckets of water
"	10 30 p m	10 43 p m	20, Little Arthur street, Sunny Hills	James Hickey	Private dwelling	Brick, and iron roof	Candle	"	None	Bed and bedding damaged by fire and water in front room on first floor, rest of contents of same room slightly damaged by heat and smoke	Neighbours and inmates, with buckets of water
Tuesday, 13 December	11 44 a m	11 54 a m	Alma street, Ashfield	John Atken	Grass paddock	Open paddock	Light thrown down	"	"	A quantity of grass burned, and about 60 ft of fencing damaged by fire	Ashfield Vol Fire Co, and police, with water
Wednesday, 14 December	9 15 p m	None rec'd	Edward and Riley Streets, North Sydney	Mr Lark	Private dwelling	Brick, and iron roof	Candle	Unknown	Unknown	Window curtains burned in front room on first floor	Inmates with buckets of water
"	9 20 p m	9 28 p m	16, Foy street, Balmain	J Degetard	"	Weather board, shingle roof	Gas bracket	None	None	Window blinds burned, furniture slightly damaged by heat and smoke, in middle room on ground floor	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water
"	10 20 p m	10 26 p m	1 ear of 147, Glebe Point Road, Glebe	Messrs Smyth Bros	Bootmakers	Brick, and iron roof	Unknown	Comm'l Union, £500, South British, £500	United Insurance Co, £100	Stock consisting of boots and shoes on ground floor damaged by fire and water, contents of first floor slightly damaged by fire, heat and water	Glebe Vol Fire Co, with hydrant
Thursday, 15 December	9 51 a m	9 54 a m	Corporation metal yards, Woolloomooloo	Municipal Council of Sydney	Yards	Wood and iron, iron roof	Tar boiling over	None	None	Roof and side of shed, and a quantity of firewood damaged by fire, also about 150 gallons of tar destroyed	M F B, with hydrant
Friday, 16 December	4 30 p m	None rec'd	124, Eveleigh street, Redfern	John Hogan	Private dwelling	Weather board, iron roof	Spark from furnace	"	Unknown	About 2 ft x 1 ft of side of weatherboard cottage slightly damaged by fire	Inmates with buckets of water
"	9 45 p m	9 47 p m	Oxford street, Waverley	E English	Butcher	Brick, and slate roof	Smoking meat	"	None	Smoke house in rear of premises slightly damaged by fire	"
Saturday, 17 December	1 30 a m	1 32 a m	Hargrave street, Paddington		Building in course of erection		Lime slaked by rain	"	Unknown	A small quantity of lime destroyed	Woollahra Volunteer Co
Wednesday, 21 December	10 44 a m	10 47 a m	292, Pitt street, City	Unoccupied premises		Brick, and slate roof	Unknown	"	Australian Mutual	A quantity of rubbish burned in cupboard under stairs on ground floor	M F B, with buckets of water

\* M<sup>r</sup> E H Hunt, aged 40, slightly burned about the head † Previous fire, Friday, 11th July, 1890, page 230, fire 124, book No 1 ‡ Previous fire, 11th April, 1891, page 28, fire 103, book No 2 § Sydney Laurence Edmondson, aged 4½ months, bruised by being dropped from balcony, and burned about face, head and hands, Mrs Mahilda Edmondson, aged 26 years, severely burned on hands, both treated at Prince Alfred Hospital.

LIST and Details of Fires attended by, or reported to, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, or Volunteer Fire Companies—*continued.*

Date.	When discovered.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Contents.	Building		
1892. Thursday, 22 December	2 45 a.m.	2 49 a.m.	Liverpool Road, Ashfield	Evan A. Lummy . . . . .	Photographer .	Brick and weatherboard, and iron roof.	Unknown . . . . .	Cornwall Ins. Co., £180.	Three shops in the Commercial Union, £400.	Shop and contents burned out and roof off, back room and contents slightly damaged by fire and water.	Ashfield Vol. and M.F.B., with two hydrants.
			" "	William Buckley . . . . .	Ham and beef shop.	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	Imperial Ins. Co., £149.	" "	Back rooms and contents slightly damaged by fire, and roof partly off; shop and contents damaged by heat, smoke, and water.	
			" "	Jennings and Buckley . . . . .	Produce merchants.	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	London and Lancashire, 400.	" "	Roof slightly damaged by fire; contents damaged by smoke and removal.	
			" "	H. E. May, "Terminus Hotel."	Licensed victualer.	Brick, and slate roof.	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	Australian Mutual, £2,000.	Side of building slightly damaged by fire.	
	6 43 a.m.	6 46 a.m.	28, Regent-street, City	J. M. Galbraith . . . . .	Baker . . . . .	Brick, and iron over shingle roof.	Overheating of oven.	Palatine Ins. Co., £585.	" . . . . .	About half-ton of firewood in bake-house damaged by fire at rear of premises.	M.F.B., with buckets of water.
	3 18 p.m.	3 20 p.m.	Bridge and Phillip Streets, City.	Wm. M'Hugh . . . . .	Wood and coal yard.	Open yard . . . . .	Tar boiling over.	" . . . . .	None . . . . .	About 4 gallons of tar destroyed in yard.	Employees, with sand.
	9 45 p.m.	9 55 p.m.	10, Gloucester street, City.	Bartholomew Higgins . . . . .	Private dwelling .	Stone and brick, iron roof.	Candle . . . . .	None . . . . .	City Mutual Fire, £333 6s. 8d.	Curtains burned; bed, bedding and contents damaged by smoke and water, in back room on second floor.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Sunday, 25 December	3 30 p.m.	None rec'd.	Henson-street, Merrylands, Gianville.	T. Sarjeant . . . . .	" "	Weatherboard, iron roof.	Sparks from fire.	National of New Zealand, £305.	National of New Zealand.	Stable, coach-house, &c., about 70 ft. x 20 ft., together with contents, nearly burned out and fallen down at rear of premises.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
	5 30 p.m.	5 38 p.m.	Henry-street, Ashfield..	Mrs. Potter . . . . .	" "	" "	" "	None . . . . .	None . . . . .	Roof of verandah severely damaged by fire, and about 12 ft. x 7 ft. of side of cottage damaged by fire and heat.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Wednesday, 28 December	11 30 p.m.	11 50 p.m.	69, Oxford-street, City	Edward Scolberg . . . . .	Confectioner .	Erick, and iron roof.	Gas bracket . . . . .	Hong Kong Insurance, £100	Unknown . . . . .	A small quantity of confectionery in shop window on ground floor damaged by heat, smoke and water.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
Thursday, 29 December	7 30 p.m.	8 0 p.m.	239, King-street, Newtown.	T. Bowers . . . . .	Tobacconist and hairdresser.	" "	Matches, careless use of.	None . . . . .	Mercantile Mutual.	Contents of shop window on ground floor, consisting of tobacconist's materials, slightly damaged by fire and water.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
"	8 58 p.m.	9 4 p.m.	12, Egan-street, Newtown.	Michael Featherstone . . . . .	Private dwelling..	Brick and weatherboard, iron roof.	Candle . . . . .	" . . . . .	Australian Mutual, £120.	Bedroom on ground floor and contents very severely damaged by fire; rest of contents of three rooms damaged by heat and smoke.	M.F.B., with hydrant.
Saturday, 31 December	10 55 p.m.	11 0 p.m.	Liverpool-street, City .	" . . . . .	Open yard . . . . .	" . . . . .	Bonfire . . . . .	" . . . . .	None . . . . .	About 30 yards of fencing burned on spare ground . . . . .	M.F.B., with hand-pump.
	7 25 p.m.	None rec'd.	Burwood Road, Burwood.	J. Parker . . . . .	Fancy goods and stationer.	Brick, and iron roof.	Light thrown down	Commercial Union, £90.	Unknown . . . . .	Contents of shop window, consisting of fancy goods, &c., slightly damaged by fire and water.	Burwood Vol. Fire Co., with buckets of water.
	9 50 p.m.	None rec'd.	Osborne Road, Manly	George Potter . . . . .	Private dwelling..	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Candle	None . . . . .	" . . . . .	Bed and bedding in back room on ground floor damaged by fire and water; rest of contents of same room slightly damaged by heat and smoke.	Inmates, with buckets of water.

APPENDIX IX.  
SUMMARY of Localities for 1892.

City and Suburbs	Casualties.	Class of Fire.									Total No. of Fires.	False Alarms.	Chimney Fires.		Grand Total.
		Slight.			Serious.			Total Destruction.					Attended with engines, and reported as house fires.	Attended with hand-pump only.	
		In-sured.	Not in-sured.	Insurance Un-known.	In-sured.	Not in-sured.	Insurance Un-known.	In-sured.	Not in-sured.	Insurance Un-known.					
<b>CITY—</b>															
Bourke Ward .....	...	12	6	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	23	...	3	...	26
Brisbane „ .....	1	8	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	15	8	2	2	28
Cook „ .....	...	11	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	3	6	30
Denison „ .....	...	11	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	3	6	23
Fitzroy „ .....	...	7	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	1	3	15
Gipps „ .....	...	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	2	2	4	20
Macquarie „ .....	...	19	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	29	1	1	8	39
Phillip „ .....	...	10	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	3	5	24
Total .....	1	87	24	10	14	...	...	1	1	...	137	15	18	34	205
<b>SUBURBS—</b>															
Alexandria .....	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4
Ashfield.....	...	5	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	1	...	...	13
*Arncliffe .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	1
*Auburn .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Balmain.....	...	10	4	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	17	...	...	...	17
Botany .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	3	...	...	5
Burwood .....	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Camperdown .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
*Canterbury .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
*Concord.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Darlington .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Drummoyne.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Granville .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	5
Glebe.....	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	12	...	2	...	14
Kogarah .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leichhardt .....	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	2	2	16
Macdonaldtown .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	4
Manly .....	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
Marrickville.....	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	9	5	1	1	16
Newtown .....	...	10	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	1	1	16
North Sydney .....	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6
Paddington .....	...	9	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	1	1	16
Parramatta .....	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	1	7
Petersham .....	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	5
Randwick.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	4
Redfern.....	...	15	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	1	3	22
St. Peters.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Waterloo .....	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	1	...	6
Waverley .....	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	1	1	16
Woollahra .....	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	7
*The Harbour .....	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	6
Totals .....	1	194	54	22	20	1	...	20	3	...	314	47	29	46	437

\* Outside Metropolitan Fire Brigade area.

APPENDIX X.  
SUMMARY of Trades for 1892.

Trades.	Class of Fire									Totals.
	Slight.			Serious.			Total.			
	Insured.	Not insured.	Insurance Unknown	Insured.	Not insured.	Insurance Unknown	Insured.	Not insured.	Insurance Unknown	
Auctioneers .....	..	1	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Amusement, place of .....	2	1	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Bakers and Confectioners .....	7	1	.....	..	1	..	1	..	..	10
Bedding Manufacturers .....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Boarding Houses .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Boat Builders .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Bootmakers .....	2	1	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bookbinders .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Builders and Contractors .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Buildings in course of erection.	1	3	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Butchers .....	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
Boarding Schools .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Brush Factories .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Billiard Saloons .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cabinet-makers and Upholsterers .....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Chemical Works .....	..	2	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
China and Glassware Dealers .....	..	.....	.....	1	..	..	.....	.....	.....	1
Churches .....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Coach Builders .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Coffee Palaces .....	1	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Commission Agents and Produce Merchants .....	3	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	..	.....	4
Convent Refuge .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Drapers and Milliners .....	9	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	13
Druggists and Chemists .....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	7
Engineers and Ironfounders .....	2	1	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Fancy Goods Dealers .....	1	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fishmongers .....	..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fruiterers and Greengrocers .....	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Furniture Dealers .....	1	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Glass Merchants .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Government Buildings .....	..	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Grass Paddocks .....	..	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Grocers .....	11	1	.....	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	13
Hairdressers and Tobacconists. ..	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Hatters .....	1	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Importers (General) .....	..	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Jam Factories .....	1	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Kerosene Bonds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Laundries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Licensed Victuallers .....	18	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Meat Preserving Works .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Nail Factories .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Open Yards .....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Offices .....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Oyster Saloons .....	2	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Photographers .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Picture Frame-makers .....	1	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Plumbers .....	3	.....	1	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Printers and Stationers .....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Private dwellings, Occupied .....	59	9	13	2	.....	.....	9	2	.....	94
"    Unoccupied. .....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Restaurants .....	5	..	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Rubber Goods Importers .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Saddlers .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Saw Mills .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sheds .....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Ships .....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6
Stables .....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Tailors .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Undertakers .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Unoccupied premises .....	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7
Warehouses .....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Watchmakers and Jewellers .....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Wood and Coal Merchants .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Wool Stores .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Workshops .....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Totals .....	194	54	22	20	1	.....	20	3	.....	314

APPENDIX XI.

HOURLY and Daily Summary of Calls for 1892.

Hour.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Total.
A.M., 1st .....	5	4	2	7	4	4	3	29
„ 2nd .....	3	4	2	4	3	2	3	21
„ 3rd .....	4	3	...	3	2	2	...	14
„ 4th .....	1	1	...	1	1	3	2	9
„ 5th .....	...	...	2	1	2	1	1	7
„ 6th .....	...	1	1	1	3	1	1	8
„ 7th .....	3	3	1	2	2	1	2	14
„ 8th .....	...	3	1	1	...	1	1	7
„ 9th .....	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	9
„ 10th .....	4	2	2	1	2	2	2	15
„ 11th .....	...	2	2	1	3	2	2	12
„ 12th .....	1	3	1	...	2	3	1	11
P.M., 1st .....	1	1	1	2	3	4	1	13
„ 2nd .....	3	1	2	1	3	1	2	13
„ 3rd .....	5	1	2	2	2	2	2	16
„ 4th .....	...	2	4	3	1	3	2	15
„ 5th .....	4	2	1	2	2	2	1	14
„ 6th .....	4	7	1	4	4	3	5	28
„ 7th .....	3	5	7	5	3	6	7	36
„ 8th .....	6	7	6	4	8	5	3	39
„ 9th .....	3	6	4	6	4	9	4	36
„ 10th .....	3	5	6	1	3	3	9	30
„ 11th .....	2	4	2	7	2	2	10	29
„ 12th .....	1	1	2	4	2	1	...	11
	57	70	53	64	63	64	65	436
						Casualties.....		1
						Total .....		437

APPENDIX XII.

WEEKLY Summary of Calls for 1892.

Week.	Casualties.	False- Alarms.	Chimney Alarms.	Fires.	Totals.	Week.	Casualties.	False Alarms.	Chimney Alarms.	Fires.	Total.
1st ending Jan. 3	...	1	...	9	10	28th ending July 10	...	...	3	6	9
2nd „ „ 10	...	3	1	13	17	29th „ „ 17	...	2	2	3	7
3rd „ „ 17	...	1	1	3	5	30th „ „ 24	...	2	5	5	12
4th „ „ 24	...	2	3	5	10	31st „ „ 31	...	...	...	...	10
5th „ „ 31	...	4	2	5	11	32nd „ August 7	...	...	1	5	6
6th „ Feb. 7	...	1	...	6	7	33rd „ „ 14	...	...	5	4	9
7th „ „ 14	...	...	...	7	7	34th „ „ 21	...	2	4	5	11
8th „ „ 21	...	2	...	8	10	35th „ „ 28	...	...	2	4	6
9th „ „ 28	...	...	1	4	5	36th „ Sept. 4	...	...	2	3	5
10th „ March 6	...	...	...	5	5	37th „ „ 11	...	1	4	8	13
11th „ „ 13	...	...	...	3	3	38th „ „ 18	...	...	5	7	12
12th „ „ 20	...	...	...	7	7	39th „ „ 25	...	2	1	5	8
13th „ „ 27	...	1	...	9	10	40th „ Oct. 2	...	1	2	2	5
14th „ April 3	...	...	2	4	8	41st „ „ 9	...	1	1	5	7
15th „ „ 10	...	2	1	6	9	42nd „ „ 16	...	...	...	5	6
16th „ „ 17	...	...	...	3	3	43rd „ „ 23	...	2	1	5	8
17th „ „ 24	...	2	2	4	8	44th „ „ 30	...	1	1	4	6
18th „ May 1	...	...	1	6	7	45th „ Nov. 6	...	...	...	8	8
19th „ „ 8	...	...	...	10	10	46th „ „ 13	...	...	2	7	9
20th „ „ 15	...	1	2	9	12	47th „ „ 20	...	...	...	3	3
21st „ „ 22	...	1	1	11	13	48th „ „ 27	...	...	2	5	7
22nd „ „ 29	...	1	2	7	10	49th „ Dec. 4	...	...	2	6	8
23rd „ June 5	...	2	1	3	6	50th „ „ 11	...	2	...	11	13
24th „ „ 12	...	...	3	2	5	51st „ „ 18	1	1	1	11	14
25th „ „ 19	...	...	2	5	7	52nd to the end of the year	...	4	1	13	18
26th „ „ 26	...	...	2	5	7						
27th „ July 3	...	1	1	5	7	Total .....	1	47	75	314	437



APPENDIX XIII.

MONTHLY Summary of Calls for 1892.

Months	Casualties	False Alarms	Chimney Alarms.		Class of Fire									Grand Total.
			Attended with engines, and reported as house fires.	Attended with hand pump only	Slight.			Serious.			Total destruction.			
					Insured	Not insured	Insurance unknown	Insured	Not insured	Insurance unknown	Insured	Not insured	Insurance unknown	
January		11	2	5	22	6	3	1	..	..	3	..	..	53
February		3	1		15	6	3				1	..	..	29
March		1		2	19	6					1			29
April		4	1	3	10	3	1	2			2		..	26
May		3	3	2	26	5	3	5			2		..	49
June		3	5	4	9	2	1	2			3	2		31
July		4	4	6	18	2	2	1			1			38
August		2	4	9	13	4		1			1			34
September		4	4	9	15	4	1	1			2	1		41
October		5		3	11	3	1	3	1	..	2	..	..	29
November			4	1	16	4	..	3				..	..	28
December	1	7	1	2	20	9	7	1			2		..	50
1892	1	47	29	46	194	54	22	20	1	..	20	3	..	437
1891	1	52	13	20	129	19	68	21	3	3	13	4	2	348

APPENDIX XIV.

COMPARISON of Calls for the period 1883 to 1892.

	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892.	Total.
Casualties								2	1	1	4
False alarms	60	50	42	32	14	35	33	44	52	47	409
Chimney alarms	45	46	64	40	60	61	45	52	33	75	521
Fires, slight	80	91	160	150	174	222	179	205	216	270	1,747
,, serious	10	15	13	21	18	19	17	12	27	21	173
,, total destruction	14	23	23	34	15	25	29	18	19	23	223
Totals	209	225	302	277	281	362	303	333	348	437	3,077

APPENDIX XV.

SUMMARY of Causes of Fire for 1892.

Boiler, overheat of	2	Light thrown down	38
Boiling over fat, oil, tar, &c.	16	Lime slaked by rain	5
,, varnish	1	Lightning	2
Burning rubbish	2	Matches, children playing with	9
Bush fires	2	,, careless use of	5
Candle	43	,, rats at	1
Chemicals, explosion of	1	Plumbers at work	1
Chinese lantern	1	Smoking fish	2
Doubtful and Unknown	77	,, meat	2
Fireworks	4	,, tobacco	5
Flue, defect in	7	Spark from fireplace	4
Furnace, overheat of	4	,, furnace	3
Gas brackets	12	,, another fire	9
Gas explosions	5	,, chimney of engine	3
Gas heating apparatus, careless use of	3	,, ,, furnace	1
Gas, seeking for an escape, with light	6	,, ,, house	6
Gas pipes, defect in	2	Spirt, explosion of	1
Hot ashes	7	Spontaneous ignition	1
Incendiarism	3	Stove, overheat of	4
Kerosene, carelessness with	2	Vagrants camping	2
Lamp, kero•cne, carelessness with	2	Vapour of spirit coming in contact with flame	1
,, ,, explosion of	3		
,, ,, upsetting of	4		
		Total	314

## APPENDIX XVI.

## SUMMARY of how Fires were reported to the Brigade for 1892.

Calls given by.	Casualties.	Fires.	False alarms	Chimney Alarms.		Total
				Reported as House Fires	Attended by hand pump only	
Alexandria Volunteer Fire Company		7	1			8
Ashfield Volunteer Fire Company		9				9
Balmain Volunteer Fire Company		14				14
Burwood Volunteer Fire Company		5				5
Cabmen		3			1	4
Citizen		45	6	7	13	71
Darlington Volunteer Fire Company		1	1			2
Drummoyne Volunteer Fire Company		1				1
Fire Alarm Telephones		77	17	13	9	116
G P.O., per telephone		24	3	1	1	29
Glebe Volunteer Fire Company		6		1		7
Granville Volunteer Fire Company		3	1		1	5
Insurance Companies		3				3
Leichhardt Volunteer Fire Company		8	1	1	2	12
Manly Volunteer Fire Company		4				4
Newspaper Reports		2				2
Newtown Volunteer Fire Company		6	2			8
Night Watchmen		6				6
North City Volunteer Fire Company		4			2	6
Paddington Volunteer Fire Company		5	1	1	1	8
Paddington Brewery Volunteer Fire Company		6	2			8
Parramatta Volunteer Fire Company, Nos. 1 and 2		6			1	7
Police direct from fires		7	1	1	3	12
Police—No. 2 Station		1				1
Police—No. 3 Station		1				1
Police—No. 4 Station						
Police—Balmain Station		2				2
Police—Central Station		3				3
Police—Late Erskine-street Station (No. 1 Station)	1	3				4
Police—Manly Station		1				1
Police—Newtown Station						
Police—North Sydney Station						
Police—Petersham Station						
Police—Pymont Station		5				5
Police—Redfern Station		4		1	2	7
Police—St. Peter's Station						
Police—Water Station		4				4
Police—Woolloomooloo Station		3				3
Police—Woollahra Station						
Police—Randwick Station						
Railway Department		2	1			3
Seen from Fire Stations		2			8	10
Standard Brewery Volunteer Fire Company		8		1	1	10
St. Leonards Volunteer Fire Company		3				3
Telegrams						
Tower, Head-quarters		9	2			11
Turncocks, per Telephone						
Waterloo Volunteer Fire Company						
Waverley Volunteer Fire Company		6	5	1	1	13
Woollahra Volunteer Fire Company		5	1	1		7
Randwick Volunteer Fire Company				1		1
Botany				1		1
Totals	1	314	47	29	46	437



1892-3.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

**FIRE BRIGADES ACT, 1884.**

(REPORT OF THE GOULBURN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 47 Vic. No. 3, sec. 7.

## The Goulburn Fire Brigades Board to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Goulburn, 27 January, 1893.

We have the honor to present you with the seventh annual report of the Goulburn Fire Brigades Board.

The Brigade continues to maintain its prestige as thoroughly efficient, and now numbers twenty-six full members and three call-boys.

In consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Denilquin case some four years ago, and in the absence of amending legislation since, we have been unable to enforce the payment of the subsidies due by the various insurance companies.

Some of these have taken advantage of this, and have failed to contribute. We hope that at an early period legislation will be passed that will enable those in charge of the Fire Brigades to compel the companies to subscribe their quota towards the maintenance of the brigades.

Statement of the year's receipts and expenditure is herewith forwarded.

A. M. BETTS, Chairman.  
W. R. RILEY.  
E. HOWARD.

## SUMMARY of Receipts and Payments of the Goulburn Fire Brigade Board for 1892.

Dr.				Cr.	
1892.		£ s. d.	1892.	£ s. d.	
1 Jan...	To Balance brought forward.....	11 11 8	31 Dec..	By Fire Brigade subsidy .....	142 10 0
31 Dec...	Insurance Companies .....	64 16 7	31 "	Superintendent's salary .....	50 0 0
31 " "	Borough Council .....	166 13 4	31 "	Board's fees .....	37 16 0
31 " "	Colonial Treasurer .....	99 19 6	31 "	Secretary's salary .....	26 0 0
31 " "	Transfers .....	125 0 0	31 "	Preparing inventory .....	1 1 0
			31 "	Auditor's fee.....	1 1 0
			31 "	Secretary's guaranteed pre- mium.....	1 0 0
			31 "	Postages, &c.....	5 3 10
			31 "	Fire insurance on station.....	1 2 9
			31 "	Gas account .....	4 14 6
			31 "	Repairs and plant .....	76 9 2
					154 8 3
			31 "	Balance carried to next year .....	346 18 3
		£ 468 0 8			121 2 5
					£ 468 0 8

A. M. BETTS, Chairman.  
W. R. RILEY.  
E. HOWARD.

Examined with the vouchers and found correct,—

C. E. MACKENZIE.

27th January, 1893.



1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

(COST AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK DONE, FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER, 1891.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 August, 1892.*

ANNUAL RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 6th May, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House annually, a Return showing,—

- “(1.) The total cost, wages, and material of the printing, bookbinding, photography, and lithography done for each Department of the Public Service, at the Government Printing Office, during each year ending 31st December.
- “(2.) A statement, in tabular form, showing the title of each book, pamphlet, and collection of photographs or lithographs published at the Government Printing Office during each year ending 31st December; such statement to show the number of copies of each produced, and the total cost of each set.
- “(3.) That a statement of the number of copies, and the cost of printing (labour and material), be printed on the title-page of each Return or Departmental Report laid before Parliament.”

*(Mr. Hutchinson.)*

## GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

(I.)

RETURN of the Total Estimated Cost, Wages, and Material of the Printing, Bookbinding, Photography, and Lithography done for each Department of the Public Service, at the Government Printing Office, during the year ended 31st December, 1891.

Department for which the work was performed.	Estimated Value of Letter press & Lithographic Printing.	Estimated Value of Bookbinding, &c.	Photo-lithography, Photography, &c.	Total Value of Work performed.	Cost of Paper and Parchment.	Total Value.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>PARLIAMENTARY PRINTING.</b>						
<b>LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—</b>						
Under statutory obligation, &c. ....	3,249 12 10	16 10 6	269 7 3	3,535 10 7	488 6 8	4,023 17 3
Upon motion of Members of Parliament....	171 17 0	0 17 0	1 17 6	174 11 6	15 13 11	190 5 5
Total .....	3,421 9 10	17 7 6	271 4 9	3,710 2 1	504 0 7	4,214 2 8
<b>LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:—</b>						
Under statutory obligation, &c. ....	5,896 8 9	500 7 5	655 5 3	7,052 1 5	1,056 4 11	8,108 6 4
Upon motion of Members of Parliament....	566 3 9	55 10 0	50 0 6	671 14 3	58 19 8	730 13 11
Total .....	6,462 12 6	555 17 5	705 5 9	7,723 15 8	1,115 4 7	8,839 0 3
Total Parliamentary Printing ...	9,884 2 4	573 4 11	976 10 6	11,433 17 9	1,619 5 2	13,053 2 11
Parliamentary Debates . . . . .	3,163 3 1	951 4 0	... ..	4,114 7 1	452 18 5	*4,567 5 6
Government Gazette .. . . . .	15,651 16 2	300 0 0	... ..	15,951 16 2	3,157 16 2	19,109 12 4
<b>JOB PRINTING.</b>						
<b>No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE:—</b>						
2a Government House .. . . . .	76 10 0	33 2 9	4 0 0	113 12 9	27 0 5	140 13 2
2b Executive Council .. . . . .	3 16 6	2 17 4	.....	6 13 10	1 19 5	8 13 7
2c Legislative Council .. . . . .	36 17 4	2 3 9	.....	39 1 1	3 7 4	42 8 5
2d Legislative Assembly .. . . . .	242 18 3	125 2 6	.....	368 0 9	28 11 8	396 12 5
2e Legislative Council and Assembly .. . . . .	23 3 0	4 4 5	.....	27 7 5	0 14 2	28 1 7
2f Parliamentary Library .. . . . .	34 18 6	78 9 6	.....	113 8 0	1 19 1	115 7 1
2g Parliamentary Reporting Staff .. . . . .	6 7 6	9 15 9	.....	16 3 3	0 11 10	16 15 1
Total ... ..	424 11 1	255 16 0	4 0 0	684 7 1	64 4 3	748 11 4
<b>No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY:—</b>						
3a Colonial Secretary .. . . . .	742 0 6	195 7 1	196 13 6	1,134 1 1	148 6 5	1,282 7 6
3a <sup>a</sup> Protectorate of Aborigines.....	5 13 6	3 3 10	.....	8 17 4	0 19 9	9 17 1
3a <sup>a</sup> United Service Institution .. . . . .	58 4 8	4 14 6	6 15 0	69 14 2	5 11 6	75 5 8
3b Civil Service Board .. . . . .	2 19 0	1 12 4	.....	4 11 4	0 8 10	5 0 2
3b <sup>b</sup> Government Statistician.....	1,150 6 5	105 19 6	.....	1,256 5 11	127 16 9	1,384 2 8
3c Military Forces .. . . . .	725 0 3	235 11 3	0 7 6	960 19 0	144 7 4	1,105 6 4
3c <sup>c</sup> Ordnance and Barrack Department .. . . . .	44 14 6	22 11 8	.....	67 6 2	11 18 6	79 4 8
3c <sup>e</sup> Naval Depôt .. . . . .	27 1 6	1 18 3	.....	28 19 9	1 9 0	30 8 9
3c <sup>f</sup> Naval Brigade .. . . . .	1 18 0	0 5 0	.....	2 3 0	0 3 10	2 6 10
3c <sup>g</sup> Naval Artillery Volunteers .. . . . .	24 12 5	8 11 6	.....	33 3 11	1 14 8	34 18 7
3d Training Ship "Wolverene".....	0 5 0	0 2 6	.....	0 7 6	0 0 11	0 8 5
3e Police { Police Department .. . . . .	113 6 6	59 16 0	.....	173 2 6	56 8 8	229 11 2
{ Police Gazette .. . . . .	562 9 0	.....	.....	562 9 0	30 15 11	593 4 11
3g Lunacy .. . . . .	51 13 9	33 11 2	.....	85 4 11	12 7 2	97 12 1
3h Master in Lunacy .. . . . .	19 4 9	19 0 10	.....	38 5 7	9 2 9	47 8 4
3i Medical Board .. . . . .	3 10 0	5 4 6	.....	8 14 6	2 6 7	11 1 1
3k Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &c. ....	19 1 3	3 7 3	.....	22 8 6	4 0 6	26 9 0
3l Department of Audit .. . . . .	106 4 2	116 4 7	.....	222 8 9	48 14 1	271 2 10
3m Registrar-General .. . . . .	306 8 11	269 17 3	.....	576 6 2	265 12 9	841 18 11
3n Do Land Titles Branch .. . . . .	148 0 9	33 6 5	.....	181 7 2	304 10 10	485 18 0
3o Immigration Agent .. . . . .	1 18 6	.....	.....	1 18 6	0 3 8	2 2 2
3p City of Sydney Improvement Board. ....	5 2 6	0 7 6	.....	5 10 0	0 12 10	6 2 10
3q Local Government Office .. . . . .	5 5 0	4 16 6	.....	10 1 6	0 18 11	11 0 5
3r Director of Charitable Institutions .. . . . .	121 16 2	82 18 5	.....	204 14 7	48 15 4	253 9 11
3t Fisheries Commission .. . . . .	56 15 6	3 12 6	.....	60 8 0	5 4 8	65 12 8
3u Botanical Gardens .. . . . .	2 2 6	2 9 6	.....	4 12 0	1 7 6	5 19 6
3u <sup>a</sup> Forest Branch .. . . . .	94 11 9	59 17 6	.....	154 9 3	28 10 9	183 0 0
3w Returning Officers .. . . . .	49 7 3	0 1 6	.....	49 8 9	11 17 0	61 5 9
3x Rifle Association .. . . . .	63 3 4	66 18 6	.....	130 1 10	6 16 3	136 18 1
3y Electoral Lists.....	4,622 13 6	65 8 0	.....	4,688 1 6	48 4 3	4,736 5 9
3z Electoral Rolls .. . . . .	3,144 18 6	49 8 3	.....	3,194 6 9	336 16 2	3,531 2 11
Total .....	12,280 9 4	1,456 3 7	203 16 0	13,940 8 11	1,666 4 1	15,606 13 0

\* Includes £32 11s. 10d. for printing separate copies of the speeches of several Members in important debates.

RETURN of Value of Work performed for each Department of the Public Service, &c.—*continued.*

Department for which the work was performed.	Estimated Value of Letter press & Lithographic Printing.	Estimated Value of Bookbinding, &c.	Photo-lithography, Photography, &c.	Total Value of Work performed.	Cost of Paper and Parchment.	Total Value.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE:—</b>						
4a The Treasury .....	1,399 7 7	663 3 3	211 17 6	2,274 8 4	258 7 0	2,532 15 4
4b Stamp Duties .....	98 19 3	49 18 4	.....	148 17 7	47 0 9	195 18 4
4c Customs .....	339 7 9	192 13 1	.....	532 0 10	106 12 0	638 12 10
4f Government Printer's Department .....	398 13 8	174 2 11	60 11 0	633 7 7	250 6 9	883 14 4
4g Pamphlets and Forms for Stock .....	1,900 17 9	1,182 13 0	11 2 6	3,094 13 3	1,584 3 1	4,678 16 4
4l Stores and Stationery .....	98 13 0	125 17 11	.....	224 10 11	286 13 1	511 4 0
4m Board of Health .....	103 17 9	52 9 8	.....	156 7 5	33 4 4	189 11 9
4o Board of Pharmacy.....	2 10 6	3 11 0	.....	6 1 6	0 3 7	6 5 1
4p Shipping Masters .....	97 16 9	23 14 3	.....	121 11 0	25 9 6	147 0 6
4q Glebe Island Abattoirs .....	0 18 0	2 11 8	.....	3 9 8	0 14 4	4 4 0
4r Marine Board .....	62 12 6	17 4 8	.....	79 17 2	13 7 8	93 4 10
4s Branch Royal Mint .....	25 15 6	15 4 0	.....	40 19 6	7 0 3	47 19 9
4t Quays and Wharfs.....	14 14 0	32 8 11	.....	47 2 11	12 3 1	59 6 0
4u Railways .....	7,918 11 9	2,508 2 6	101 10 0	10,628 4 3	4,279 9 6	14,907 13 9
4w Tramways.....	413 7 6	81 4 6	.....	494 12 0	676 1 8	1,170 13 8
Total .....	12,876 3 3	5,224 19 8	385 1 0	18,486 3 11	7,580 16 7	26,067 0 6
<b>No. V.—MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:—</b>						
5a Public Instruction .....	1,277 18 1	640 14 11	4 9 0	1,923 2 0	627 3 0	2,550 5 0
5a* Technical Education .....	392 16 8	45 10 9	5 2 6	443 9 11	85 3 2	528 13 1
5b Industrial Schools .....	11 6 0	11 10 4	.....	22 16 4	2 0 9	24 17 1
5d Observatory .....	99 11 9	53 12 4	9 2 6	162 6 7	31 9 0	193 15 7
5e Museum .....	85 15 0	18 19 6	390 2 6	494 17 0	45 15 1	540 12 1
5e* Australian Technological Museum .....	41 0 6	8 0 6	.....	49 1 0	8 5 5	57 6 5
5f Free Public Library .....	32 5 4	143 17 3	0 6 0	176 8 7	15 11 8	192 0 3
5g Church and School Lands .....	7 11 0	3 19 0	.....	11 10 0	3 16 3	15 6 3
5h National Art Gallery .....	1 10 0	.....	.....	1 10 0	0 2 10	1 12 10
5h* Royal Geographical Society of Australasia ..	9 5 3	0 3 0	.....	9 8 3	0 5 6	9 13 9
Total .....	1,958 19 7	926 7 7	409 2 6	3,294 9 8	819 12 8	4,114 2 4
<b>No. VI.—MINISTER OF JUSTICE:—</b>						
6a Department of Justice .....	135 3 3	70 15 10	.....	205 19 1	20 8 0	226 7 1
6a* Patents Office .....	149 3 3	23 11 7	.....	172 14 10	82 14 0	255 8 10
6b Master in Equity's Department .....	36 0 3	9 18 1	.....	45 18 4	5 18 10	51 17 2
6c Prothonotary .....	172 7 6	68 8 7	.....	240 16 1	22 11 4	263 7 5
6c* Curator of Intestate Estates.....	35 14 6	18 4 7	.....	53 19 1	8 8 3	62 7 4
6d Sheriff .....	79 12 9	25 4 0	.....	104 16 9	28 11 10	133 8 7
6e Bankruptcy Court .....	112 9 6	36 0 6	.....	148 10 0	28 7 4	176 17 4
6f District Courts .....	43 13 0	14 10 0	.....	58 3 0	19 10 2	77 13 2
6g Coroners' Inquests .....	4 14 9	7 6 3	.....	12 1 0	2 13 0	14 14 0
6h Petty Sessions .....	12 5 0	45 5 0	.....	57 10 0	3 12 5	61 2 5
6i Central Police Office .....	33 2 0	22 15 8	.....	55 17 8	6 16 11	62 14 7
6k Water Police Office .....	30 9 6	28 13 9	.....	59 3 3	18 8 2	77 11 5
6l Prisons .....	83 7 9	171 12 7	.....	255 0 4	35 15 7	290 15 11
6m Darlinghurst Gaol .....	48 2 6	52 14 0	.....	100 16 6	20 11 11	121 8 5
6n Shaftesbury Reformatory for Girls .....	0 9 0	0 3 0	.....	0 12 0	0 1 5	0 13 5
6o Registrar of Copyright .....	2 18 0	2 6 0	.....	5 4 0	0 15 8	5 19 8
Total .....	979 12 6	597 9 5	.....	1,577 1 11	305 4 10	1,882 6 9
<b>No. VII.—THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL:—</b>						
7a The Attorney-General .....	6 4 6	12 1 6	.....	18 6 0	1 3 11	19 9 11
7b Parliamentary Draftsman .....	9 12 3	10 19 3	.....	20 11 6	0 4 5	20 15 11
7c Crown Solicitor .....	68 13 3	16 6 0	.....	84 19 3	22 7 9	107 7 0
7d Clerk of the Peace .....	22 5 3	43 13 2	.....	65 18 5	5 10 4	71 8 9
7e Registrar of Friendly Societies .....	1 4 6	.....	.....	1 4 6	0 3 2	1 7 8
Total .....	107 19 9	82 19 11	.....	190 19 8	29 9 7	220 9 3
<b>No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS:—</b>						
8a Department of Lands .....	2,217 19 10	697 1 11	1,216 4 6	4,131 6 3	502 13 6	4,633 19 9
8b Registrar of Land Court.....	74 5 1	12 13 2	.....	86 18 3	20 14 1	107 12 4
Total .....	2,292 4 11	709 15 1	1,216 4 6	4,218 4 6	523 7 7	4,741 12 1
<b>No. IX.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS:—</b>						
9a Department of Public Works .....	129 18 0	55 7 5	105 2 6	290 7 11	24 13 2	315 1 1
9a* Water Supply and Sewerage Board .....	25 19 0	13 12 1	.....	39 11 1	6 17 0	46 8 1
9aa Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works .....	26 6 6	32 2 0	.....	58 8 6	1 14 3	60 2 9
9b Railway Construction Branch .....	268 13 6	50 9 2	9 7 6	328 10 2	22 16 1	351 6 3
9c Harbours and Rivers Navigation .....	450 19 9	126 13 0	53 0 0	630 12 9	72 18 10	703 11 7
9d Colonial Architect's Department .....	55 19 9	23 10 1	13 0 0	92 9 10	15 11 3	108 1 1
9e Roads and Bridges .....	716 18 8	209 19 6	239 15 0	1,166 13 2	125 9 0	1,292 2 2
9e* Sewerage Branch .....	232 15 9	31 0 2	.....	263 15 11	19 12 6	283 8 5
9f Land Valuer .....	20 12 3	2 6 0	.....	22 18 2	3 18 0	26 16 3
9g Military Works Office .....	18 10 6	8 4 6	.....	26 15 0	5 10 0	32 5 0
Total .....	1,946 13 8	553 3 11	420 5 0	2,920 2 7	299 0 1	3,219 2 8



RETURN of Value of Work performed for each Department of the Public Service, &c.—*continued.*

Department for which the work was performed.	Estimated Value of Letter-press & Lithographic Printing.	Estimated Value of Bookbinding, &c.	Photo-lithography, Photography, &c.	Total Value of Work performed.	Cost of Paper and Parchment.	Total Value.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>No. X.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL:—</b>						
10a The General Post Office .....	6,494 13 8	656 2 7	38 10 6	7,189 6 9	3,360 16 7	10,550 3 4
10b Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department .....	703 1 9	564 6 1	.....	1,267 7 10	559 7 3	1,826 15 1
10c Electric Telegraphs .....	1,116 11 10	1,056 1 2	7 10 0	2,180 3 0	1,768 11 0	3,948 14 0
Total .....	8,314 7 3	2,276 9 10	46 0 6	10,636 17 7	5,688 14 10	16,325 12 5
<b>No. XI.—SECRETARY FOR MINES:—</b>						
11a Department of Mines .....	459 3 8	177 0 9	204 12 6	840 16 11	138 2 6	978 19 5
11b Department of Agriculture .....	793 17 8	241 16 8	94 17 6	1,130 11 10	384 16 5	1,515 8 3
11c Stock Branch .....	534 4 3	24 1 8	.....	558 5 11	34 4 0	592 9 11
11d Vine Diseases Board .....	0 19 6	0 3 0	.....	1 2 6	0 4 5	1 6 11
11e Water Conservation .....	172 10 0	34 16 1	17 0 0	224 6 1	10 6 7	234 12 8
Total .....	1,960 15 1	477 18 2	316 10 0	2,755 3 3	567 13 11	3,322 17 2
<b>No. XII.—MISCELLANEOUS:—</b>						
12a Miscellaneous .....	290 6 3	376 2 1	786 18 6	1,453 6 10	33 12 0	1,486 18 10
12b Census, 1891 .....	347 2 5	29 8 0	1 12 6	378 2 11	615 0 4	993 3 3
12c National Australasian Convention .....	1,262 6 2	466 10 5	.....	1,728 16 7	431 8 1	2,160 4 8
12d Royal Commission on City and Suburban Railways .....	1 4 6	.....	.....	1 4 6	0 0 6	1 5 0
12e Public Service Inquiry Commission .....	1 13 6	.....	.....	1 13 6	0 2 3	1 15 9
12f Chinese Gambling Enquiry Commission .....	2 10 0	.....	.....	2 10 0	0 0 5	2 10 5
12g Royal Commission on Strikes .....	11 5 0	.....	.....	11 5 0	0 4 6	11 9 6
12h New South Wales Commission, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893 .....	97 16 2	2 19 0	.....	100 15 2	8 17 1	109 12 3
12i Tasmanian Exhibition, 1891-2, Launceston .....	17 16 4	2 15 0	.....	20 11 4	1 17 2	22 8 6
Total .....	2,032 0 4	877 14 6	788 11 0	3,698 5 10	1,091 2 4	4,789 8 2
Paper used by Binder and for Proofs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	309 15 3	309 15 3
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	309 15 3	309 15 3
Total Job Printing .....	45,173 16 9	13,438 17 8	3,789 10 6	62,402 4 11	18,945 6 0	81,347 10 11

## SUMMARY.

Parliamentary Printing	Legislative Council .....	3,421 9 10	17 7 6	271 4 9	3,710 2 1	504 0 7	4,214 2 8
	Legislative Assembly .....	6,462 12 6	555 17 5	705 5 9	7,723 15 8	1,115 4 7	8,839 0 3
Parliamentary Debates .....	.....	3,163 3 1	951 4 0	.....	4,114 7 1	452 18 5	4,567 5 6
Government Gazette .....	.....	15,651 16 2	300 0 0	.....	15,951 16 2	3,157 16 2	19,109 12 4
Job Printing for the Public Departments .....	.....	45,173 16 9	13,438 17 8	3,789 10 6	62,402 4 11	18,945 6 0	81,347 10 11
Stereotyping, Electrotyping, Engraving, Repairs to Machinery, Type-founding, &c., and Clerical Work .....	.....	13,096 14 11	.....	.....	13,096 14 11	.....	13,096 14 11
Total .....	.....	86,969 13 3	15,263 6 7	4,766 1 0	106,999 0 10	24,175 5 9	*131,174 6 7

\* In this amount is included 50 per cent. for Incidental Expenses, viz.:—  
 Superintendence, including Accounts, 10 per cent.; Reading, 10 per cent.; Publishing, 10 per cent.; Correcting Authors' Proofs, 15 per cent.; Wear and tear, and interest on capital invested, 5 per cent.

## (II.)

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and Total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet published at the Government Printing Office during the year ended 31st December, 1891.

Title.	Books Number of Copies.	Pamphlets Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies	Total Cost.
Time-tables and Fares, from 1st January, 1891, No. 2, with maps . . . . .	.. . . .	32,500	32,500	£ s. d. 442 13 0
Do do 2nd August, do No. 3, do . . . . .	.. . . .	16,500	16,500	239 5 2
Do do 7th September, do No. 4, do . . . . .	.. . . .	20,500	20,500	309 14 3
Do do 2nd November, do No. 5, do . . . . .	.. . . .	10,500	10,500	151 5 9
Do do 1st December, do No. 6, do . . . . .	.. . . .	8,500	8,500	121 19 7
Time-table, Sydney Suburban Lines, from 1st January, 1891 . . . . .	.. . . .	12,500	12,500	33 17 0
Do do 2nd August, do . . . . .	.. . . .	5,500	5,500	25 13 10
Do do 7th September, do . . . . .	.. . . .	5,250	5,250	19 13 4
Do Northern Suburban Lines, from 1st January, 1891 . . . . .	.. . . .	14,990	14,990	12 14 10
Do do 2nd August, do . . . . .	.. . . .	3,000	3,000	20 3 11
Do do 7th September, do . . . . .	.. . . .	3,000	3,000	9 13 0
Working Time-table—Main Suburban and South Coast, from 1st January, 1891 . . . . .	.. . . .	4,800	4,800	40 14 3
Do do 2nd August, do . . . . .	.. . . .	2,500	2,500	46 3 11
Do South and Branches, from 1st January, 1891 . . . . .	.. . . .	3,275	3,275	26 15 3
Do do 2nd August, do . . . . .	.. . . .	2,500	2,500	28 10 11
Do North Coast, North, and Branches, from 1st January, 1891 . . . . .	.. . . .	3,025	3,025	25 4 2
Do do do 2nd August, do . . . . .	.. . . .	3,025	3,025	56 18 11
Do do do 7th September, do . . . . .	.. . . .	3,025	3,025	30 6 8
Do do do 2nd November, do . . . . .	.. . . .	3,525	3,525	33 6 8
Do do do 1st December, do . . . . .	.. . . .	3,525	3,525	29 15 0
Do West and Branches, from 1st January, 1891 . . . . .	.. . . .	3,025	3,025	14 4 7
Do do 24th July, do . . . . .	.. . . .	2,500	2,500	24 0 11
Do do 2nd August, do . . . . .	.. . . .	2,500	2,500	28 19 9
Do do 7th September, do . . . . .	.. . . .	3,275	3,275	23 19 6
Do do 2nd November, do . . . . .	.. . . .	3,525	3,525	40 13 2
Do West.—From Sydney to Bathurst, including Richmond and Mudgee Branches, from 13th April, 1891 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,300	2,300	23 16 5
Time-table for Passenger, Goods and Mineral Trains, Main Suburban and South Coast, from 7th September, 1891 . . . . .	.. . . .	3,025	3,025	76 10 1
Time-table for Passenger, Goods, and Mineral Trains, Main Suburban and South Coast, from 1st December, 1891 . . . . .	.. . . .	3,025	3,025	19 10 6
Time-table for Passenger, Goods, and Mineral Trains, Southern Division, 7th September, 1891 . . . . .	.. . . .	3,125	3,125	71 13 0
Overland Journey, Sydney and Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Sydney and Brisbane, Time table of Express and Mail Trains . . . . .	.. . . .	1,000	1,000	8 4 3
Overland Journey, Sydney and Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Sydney and Brisbane, Time-table of Express and Mail Trains . . . . .	.. . . .	10,075	10,075	14 6 0
Special Tram Notice, No. 15 . . . . .	.. . . .	1,000	1,000	1 7 10
Do 89 . . . . .	.. . . .	1,000	1,000	2 9 7
Do 314 . . . . .	.. . . .	1,200	1,200	2 15 5
Do 376 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,000	2,000	2 16 6
Weekly Notice, No. 1 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,500	2,500	4 7 10
Do 2 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,500	2,500	6 2 4
Do 3 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,500	2,500	8 12 4
Do 4 . . . . .	.. . . .	3,000	3,000	28 10 0
Do 5 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,500	2,500	3 1 8
Do 6 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,500	2,500	9 1 7
Do 7 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,500	2,500	5 13 7
Do 8 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,500	2,500	7 5 9
Do 9 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,500	2,500	4 5 5
Do 10 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,500	2,500	6 13 0
Do 11 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,500	2,500	10 3 11
Do 12 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,500	2,500	3 4 8
Do 13 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,500	2,500	2 8 0
Do 14 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,600	2,600	3 7 1
Do 15 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,500	2,500	2 17 5
Do 16 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,500	2,500	5 14 4
Do 17 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,800	2,800	4 2 1
Do 18 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,800	2,800	3 6 11
Do 19 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,800	2,800	4 18 3
Do 20 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,800	2,800	8 6 6
Do 21 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,500	2,500	3 19 5
Do 22 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,500	2,500	3 15 5
Do 23 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,500	2,500	2 7 2
Do 24 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,500	2,500	6 0 4
Do 25 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,500	2,500	9 6 9
Do 26 . . . . .	.. . . .	3,000	3,000	5 15 9
Do 27 . . . . .	.. . . .	3,000	3,000	3 0 3
Do 28 . . . . .	.. . . .	3,000	3,000	4 5 0
Do 29 . . . . .	.. . . .	3,000	3,000	4 5 0
Do 30 . . . . .	.. . . .	3,000	3,000	4 6 0
Do 31 . . . . .	.. . . .	3,000	3,000	3 9 0
Do 32 . . . . .	.. . . .	3,000	3,000	7 1 10
Do 33 . . . . .	.. . . .	3,000	3,000	4 5 0
Do 34 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,700	2,700	6 16 9
Do 35 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,700	2,700	4 1 9
Do 36 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,700	2,700	6 16 9
Do 37 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,700	2,700	4 1 9
Do 38 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,700	2,700	6 17 7
Do 39 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,700	2,700	13 6 1
Do 40 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,700	2,700	10 3 11
Do 41 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,700	2,700	11 11 6
Do 42 . . . . .	.. . . .	2,700	2,700	7 15 5
Do 43 . . . . .	.. . . .	3,000	3,000	10 13 3
Do 44 . . . . .	.. . . .	3,000	3,000	6 0 0

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and Total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet, &c.—*continued.*

Title.	Books Number of Copies.	Pamphlets Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost.
Weekly Notice, No. 45 .....	...	3,000	3,000	£ s. d. 7 5 9
Do 46 .....	...	3,050	3,050	5 14 10
Do 47 .....	...	3,050	3,050	7 4 0
Do 48 .....	...	3,050	3,050	10 0 9
Do 49 .....	...	3,050	3,050	10 14 10
Do 50 .....	...	3,050	3,050	6 11 2
Do 51 .....	...	3,050	3,050	6 5 8
Do 52 .....	...	3,050	3,050	4 8 0
Do 1 .....	...	3,050	3,050	3 14 11
Monthly Notice, No. 1 .....	...	3,000	3,000	2 10 9
Do 2 .....	...	3,000	3,000	5 8 0
Do 3 .....	...	3,500	3,500	10 8 10
Do 4 .....	...	3,000	3,000	15 12 6
Do 5 .....	...	3,000	3,000	17 19 3
Do 6 .....	...	3,500	3,500	13 4 11
Do 7 .....	...	3,500	3,500	15 1 0
Do 8 .....	...	2,800	2,800	3 3 10
Do 9 .....	...	2,700	2,700	7 9 11
Do 10 .....	...	2,700	2,700	8 10 11
Do 11 .....	...	3,000	3,000	9 14 10
Do 12 .....	...	3,050	3,050	8 7 0
Do 1 .....	...	3,050	3,050	12 4 2
Easter Holidays, 1891—Special Train and Traffic Arrangements .....	...	3,725	3,725	43 14 10
Special Train and Traffic Arrangements—Queen's Birthday, 1891 .....	...	3,525	3,525	33 12 9
Hawkesbury Races at Clarendon, on September 24th and 26th—Ticket Arrangements, &c. ....	...	1,000	1,000	3 3 1
Special Train, Traffic, and Ticket Arrangements—Eight-hour Demonstration, &c., on Monday, 5th October, 1891 .....	...	2,000	2,000	9 4 7
Melbourne Races, 31st October, 3rd, 5th, and 7th November, 1891—Ticket Arrangements, &c. ....	...	2,500	2,500	11 1 8
Special Train and Traffic Arrangements—Prince of Wales Birthday, November 9th, 1891 .....	...	3,025	3,025	58 13 9
Do Ticket do Christmas and New Year Holidays, 1891-2 .....	...	4,025	4,025	99 1 8
Special Cheap Excursion Trains, from Sydney to the Country, and from the Country to Sydney .....	...	1,000	1,000	2 18 10
Circular No. 24, Special Cheap Excursion Trains, &c. ....	...	600	600	2 16 11
Do A. 33,—Description of Signals, &c., Douglas Park .....	...	1,100	1,100	1 14 5
Merchandise and Live Stock Rates, from 1st August, 1891 .....	560	7,105	7,665	102 0 10
Passenger Fares and Coaching Rates, from 1st September, 1891 .....	581	7,019	7,600	117 0 3
List of Hotels, Boarding-houses, &c., at or near Railway Stations, New South Wales Railways .....	...	2,100	2,100	10 6 8
Rules and Regulations for the Conduct of the Traffic, and for the Guidance of the Officers and Men in the Service of the Railway Commissioners of New South Wales. With illustrations .....	15,000	54	15,054	630 5 1
General Staff Regulations—Railways and Tramways .....	...	50	50	1 6 9
Rules for the proper execution of Work in connection with the Electrical Engineer's Department .....	...	100	100	2 12 11
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Instructions for the Guidance of Station-masters and others concerned as to the Receipt, Custody, and Disposal of Cash .....	...	840	840	4 7 7
Instructions to Engine-drivers, Guards, Examiners, and others respecting the working of the Automatic Vacuum Brake .....	...	200	200	0 13 10
New Parcels Regulations, General Order No. 8 .....	...	1,300	1,300	6 16 11
Government Railways and Tramways—Annual Report of the Railway Commissioners for the year ending 30th June, 1891 .....	...	525	525	39 1 2
New South Wales Government Railways—The Opening of the Railway Institute, 14th March, 1891. With plate .....	112	2,025	2,137	43 14 7
The Quick-acting Westinghouse Brake—General Description. With diagrams .....	...	500	500	3 5 10
Superannuation Fund, New South Wales Government Railways .....	...	50	50	3 13 1
Government Railway Provident and Pension Society .....	...	50	50	3 16 4
New South Wales Government Railways—Great Reduction in Parcels Rates, from 1st August, 1891 .....	...	2,000	2,000	8 8 8
Do do do do .....	...	1,550	1,550	19 14 7
Merchandise Rate-book of 1st August, 1891—Classification of Goods .....	...	350	350	0 14 0
Platforms from which Passenger Trains leave Sydney .....	...	600	600	7 14 3
Engine Load Tables for Northern Lines .....	...	1,350	1,350	3 18 5
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Do Suburban, Southern, South Coast, and Branch Lines .....	...	1,800	1,800	10 8 5
Absolute Block Telegraph Working .....	...	1,750	1,750	8 10 11
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Do do do 1st February, 1891 .....	...	6,300	6,300	12 1 9
Do do do 1st May, 1891 .....	...	17,300	17,300	38 18 3
Do do do 7th September, 1891 .....	...	20,750	20,750	36 5 9
Do do do 1st December, 1891 .....	...	5,250	5,250	10 0 1
New South Wales Tramways—Service Time-table, City Lines .....	...	500	500	17 2 6
Do do Redfern Line, from 1st January, 1891 .....	...	400	400	0 14 11
Do do Redfern, &c., Lines, from 1st December, 1891 .....	...	500	500	3 9 9
Do do Marrickville and Dulwich Hill Line, from 1st February, 1891 .....	...	400	400	1 10 4
Do do Waverley and Randwick Extension, from 1st May, 1891 .....	...	400	400	0 17 0
Do do North Shore Cable Line, from 1st May, 1891 .....	...	50	50	0 7 7
Do do Waverley, Woollahra, and Bondi, from 1st May 1891 .....	...	400	400	8 9 2
Do do Ashfield and Burwood Road Tramway, from 24th September, 1891 .....	...	50	50	1 6 1
Do do Ashfield and Burwood Road Tramway from 1st December, 1891 .....	...	50	50	0 7 9

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Running Table, 1st February, 1891 .....		400	400	1 4 4
Do 1st May, 1891 .....		400	400	1 5 10
Official Report of the National Australasian Convention Debates, Sydney, 2nd March to 9th April, 1891. (Binding incomplete) .....	5,710		7,500	1,291 17 5
National Australasian Convention Debates (Nos. 1 to 19), Sydney, 1891 .....		21,892	21,892	539 8 10
New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition, held at Dunedin, 1889-90. Report of Oscar Meyer, Esq., Commissioner for New South Wales .....	12	500	512	70 3 1
Dividing Fences Act .....		500	500	0 18 11
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Wharfage and Tonnage Rates Act .....		500	500	5 10 5
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Inscribed Stock Act .....		500	500	1 10 2
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Partnership Act .....		300	300	0 10 4
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Brands Registration Act .....		500	500	4 13 3
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The Tolls Acts (2 Wm. IV No. 12, and 18 Vic. No. 15); The Parish Act (4 Vic. No. 12), The Tolls Leasing Act (14 Vic. No. 5); and The Public Bridges Tolls Act (26 Vic No. 7) .....		250	250	11 10 6
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Department of Agriculture, New South Wales. Bulletin No. 3. Report of the Conference of Delegates from Agricultural Societies. Issued by direction of the Hon. Sydney Smith, M.P., Minister for Mines and Agriculture. H. C. L. Anderson, Director. March, 1891 ..	...	3,200	3,200	50 10 6
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Do do Agriculture .....	..	500	500	2 10 11
Do do Art .....	..	1,000	1,000	4 2 6
Do do Pharmacy .....	..	250	250	2 3 1
Do do Domestic Economy .....	..	1,000	1,000	3 0 6
Do do Commerce .....	..	500	500	1 18 2
Do do Civil Engineering .....	..	250	250	2 6 9
Do do Mining and Mining Engineering .....	..	500	500	2 10 11
Do do Chemistry .....	..	250	250	3 5 8
Do do Geology and Mineralogy .....	..	250	250	1 5 9
Do do Manual Training .....	..	250	250	1 12 1
Do do Metallurgy .....	..	250	250	2 6 8
Do do Electrical Engineering and Technology .....	..	500	500	7 16 6
Do do Physics .....	..	250	250	4 9 10
Do do Applied Mathematics .....	..	500	500	2 9 11
Do do Sanitary Engineering .....	..	250	250	6 18 9
Separate classes .....	..	250	250	1 1 2
Diplomas, Associateships, and Fellowships—Regulations, &c. ....	..	1,000	1,000	3 16 7
Catalogue of Books added to the Parliamentary Library during the quarter ended 30th December, 1890.....	..	250	250	8 11 4
Do do do 31st March, 1891 .....	..	250	250	12 7 7
Do do do from April to September, 1891 .....	..	250	250	11 6 9
Catalogue of Law Books and Works of Reference in Library of Minister of Justice... ..	..	12	12	3 19 10
Do Supreme Court Library, Sydney, 1891 .....	19	81	100	30 13 1
List of Duplicate Books, Pamphlets, and Reports in the Library of the Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines, Sydney, for exchange .....	..	100	100	2 10 0
Royal Naval Depot—Catalogue of Old and Unserviceable Stores for sale .....	..	250	250	2 6 5
Catalogue of Overtime Goods, Seizures, &c., to be sold at the Overtime Sale, to be held at the Queen's Warehouse, on the 11th June, 1891, at 11 o'clock .....	..	250	250	7 7 2
Do do 10th December, 1891, at 11 o'clock .....	..	250	250	6 17 6
Trustee Investment List .....	..	250	250	14 14 9
List of Printed Public Documents on Sale at the Government Printing Office, Sydney ..	..	2,000	2,000	31 18 3
List of Municipalities .....	..	40	40	2 2 2
Do .....	..	50	50	1 13 8
Do .....	..	50	50	0 16 2
Rules of Procedure of the National Australasian Convention .....	..	60	60	2 0 9
Sessional Orders of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales (Fourteenth Parliament—Fourth Session) .....	..	..	..	..
Do .....	..	60	60	2 0 9
Sessional Orders of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales (Fifteenth Parliament—First Session) .....	..	30	30	1 16 0
Standing Rules and Orders of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales .....	..	150	150	9 15 0
Regulæ Generales, Thursday, 7th May, 1891 .....	..	40	40	1 12 10
Do .....	..	525	525	23 8 3
Free Public Library—Regulations for the Lending Branch .....	..	5,000	5,000	5 8 8
Rules and Regulations of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales .....	..	500	500	0 10 10
Department of Agriculture, Sydney—National Prizes for 1891—Regulations .....	..	5,000	5,000	9 10 3
Regulations for the Guidance of Clerks of Works, Government Architect's Department ..	..	100	100	3 14 1
Financial Regulations and Departmental Instructions .....	..	200	200	10 13 4
General Regulations of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, with Classification of Exhibits, Customs' Regulations, &c.; also copy of New South Wales Commission and List of Commissioners .....	..	500	500	24 10 4
Hawkesbury Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, Richmond, New South Wales. Prospectus, Regulations, and College Rules. Issued by direction of the Hon. Sydney Smith, M.P., Minister for Mines and Agriculture, H. C. L. Anderson, Director. February, 1891.....	..	1,050	1,050	4 8 9
Postal Guide, No. 196, January, 1891 .....	..	3,000	3,000	200 5 11
Do 197, April, 1891 .....	..	3,200	3,200	206 12 0
Do 198, July, 1891 .....	..	3,450	3,450	209 2 3
Do 199, October, 1891 .....	..	3,250	3,250	196 8 3
Postal Rates .....	..	2,500	2,500	4 2 7
Paragraph Time-tables for the Western, Southern, Northern, and Suburban, &c., Mail Lines ..	..	2,550	2,550	149 12 2
Do Northern Mail Lines .....	..	1,000	1,000	53 15 4
Tables showing Interchange of Mails, one Post Office with another .....	..	1,562	1,562	31 16 2
Private Letter-box List, 1891 .....	..	250	250	7 17 11
The Sydney General Post Office Clock and Bells, &c.....	..	600	600	6 15 1
List of Money Order Offices in New South Wales, United States of America, British Possessions and Colonies; together with General Information as to Rates of Commission and issue of Foreign Orders, and Branches of the Government Savings Bank .....	..	650	650	37 11 10
List of Subscribers, Sydney Government Telephone Exchange.....	..	1,600	1,600	32 7 6
Do do .....	..	1,700	1,700	34 3 11
Do do .....	..	1,800	1,800	38 8 8

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and Total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet, &c.—*continued.*

Title.	Books. Number of Copies.	Pamphlets: Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost.
Sydney Government Telephone Exchange—Supplementary List—January, 1891 .....		1,400	1,400	£ s. d. 2 0 0
Do do do No. 1, 9th May, 1891 .....		1,400	1,400	1 4 11
Do do do Supplement to July List, No. 1 .....		1,400	1,400	1 18 8
Do do do do No. 2 .....		1,500	1,500	2 5 5
Do do do Supplement to List A, No. 1 .....		1,600	1,600	1 18 9
General Orders, 1st January, 1891 .....		800	800	4 7 9
Do 1st April, 1891 .....		800	800	2 8 6
Do 1st July, 1891 .....		800	800	1 12 10
Do 1st October, 1891 .....		800	800	4 7 0
General Order No 249—Programme of Parades for March Quarter of the year 1891 .....		4,600	4,600	8 18 3
Do No. 48. do June do do .....		4,800	4,800	17 11 0
Do No. 114. do September do do .....		4,800	4,800	18 18 0
Do No. 181 do December do do .....		4,800	4,800	20 5 2
Do Instructions for Camp .....		1,500	1,500	4 12 9
Do No. 51.—Detailed Instructions for Camp .....		1,500	1,500	3 1 0
Index to Printed Series of General Orders, 1890 .....		800	800	1 18 11
Programme of Parades for Training College Battalion, Quarter ending 31st December, 1891 .....		250	250	0 10 1
Do Senior Cadet Corps do do .....		500	500	1 1 9
The New South Wales Military Force, 1891, containing the Names of the Officers of the Military Forces of Her Majesty's Government in New South Wales, corrected to 1st January, 1891 .....	12	388	400	32 4 4
The New South Wales Military Force, 1891, containing the Names of the Officers of the Military Forces of Her Majesty's Government in New South Wales, corrected to 31st August, 1891 .....		400	400	38 3 6
Handbook for Watkin's Field Range Finder (Artillery and Infantry) .....		200	200	3 7 6
Watkin's Depression Range Finder—Description and Instructions for use .....		500	500	10 6 11
Schwartz-Kopff Torpedo Manual for the use of New South Wales Naval Artillery Volunteers Geo. S. Bosanquet, R.N., Commander. Plates by Wm. Ames, Engineer .....	30		30	18 13 8
Nordenfeldt Quick-firing and Machine Guns—Instructions and Drill .....		550	550	9 9 11
Gun Drill .....		500	500	5 2 0
Do .....		250	250	6 2 4
Musketry Instruction—Manual Exercises for Rifle and Carbine—Physical Drill with Arms—Bayonet and Revolver Exercises. Compiled by Capt. W. A. Cuthell, Inspector of Musketry, New South Wales Forces. With illustrations, &c .....	1,000		1,000	133 7 11
Squad Book for the use of Battery and Company Officers and Non-commissioned Officers of the Military Forces, New South Wales .....	500		500	37 6 6
Trumpet and Bugle Sounds for the New South Wales Military Forces .....	500		500	69 12 4
Hymns for Religious Services—Encampment, Military Forces, Easter Sunday, March 29th, 1891 .....		2,000	2,000	5 13 9
Instructions for Military Cooks .....		100	100	4 8 10
Regulations for the Organisation and Control of the Public Training College Rifle Corps in connection with the Public Schools Cadet Force .....		5,000	5,000	2 5 0
New South Wales Military Forces—Regulations for Medical Attendance .....		300	300	1 17 0
New South Wales Public Schools Cadet Force—Regulations for the Organisation and Control of the Pupil Teacher Corps, in connection with the Public Training College Rifle Corps .....		600	600	2 6 9
Standing Orders for the Information and Guidance of the New South Wales Volunteer Military Forces up to 31st December, 1886 .....		1,000	1,000	26 0 7
Orders to Regulate Admission to the Defences of New South Wales .....		100	100	1 7 9
Journal and Proceedings of the United Service Institution of New South Wales for the year 1890, Vol. II. Edited by the Hon. Secretary .....		600	600	51 17 9
United Service Institution, New South Wales—Lecture I—The Organisation and Equipment of Harbour Defences. By Lieutenant-Colonel Boddam, Engineer for Military Works. ....		300	300	8 18 8
United Service Institution, New South Wales—Lecture XII—Ambulance Organisation, Equipment, and Transport for the Mounted Services. By Brigade-Surgeon P.M.O., New South Wales Military Forces .....		300	300	4 18 3
Report of the New South Wales Rifle Association for the year 1890 .....	20	280	300	24 1 1
Rules of the New South Wales Rifle Association .....		100	100	2 11 5
New South Wales Rifle Association—Programme and Regulations of the Matches for 1891. Thirtieth Annual Meeting .....	12	838	850	64 8 10
New South Wales Rifle Association—Time-table, Prize Meeting, 1891. Continuous Match .....		1,000	1,000	2 6 0
The Government Printing Office, New South Wales, 1890. With illustrations .....	200		200	117 19 1
The Sheep Brands and Marks Directory of New South Wales for 1890 .....	12	653	665	390 17 4
Part VI of the Horse and Cattle Brands Directory of New South Wales, containing Brands Registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1890, together with Lists of Transfers and Changes of Addresses and Brands Cancelled during the year .....	10	700	710	98 18 4
Special Case—Between William Edward Sparke, Plaintiff, and the Minister for Public Works, Nominal Defendant .....		25	25	1 14 2
Special Case—Between William Henry Paling, Plaintiff, and the Minister for Public Works, Nominal Defendant .....		25	25	1 6 8
Judge's Notes—Between John Munro, Plaintiff, and the Minister for Public Works, Nominal Defendant .....		20	20	3 6 11
Judge's Notes—Between Wood, Plaintiff, and M'Mahon, Defendant .....		12	12	1 15 0
Judge's Notes and Memorandum for New Trial—Between Austen Davis, Plaintiff, and the Railway Commissioners of New South Wales, Defendants .....		26	26	2 19 6
Scale of Survey Fees under Regulation 56 for 1 to 2,560 acres inclusive, with the rate per acre brought out to 1 point of decimals .....		1,500	1,500	23 8 6
New South Wales—List of Pastoral Leases, showing the dates upon which the Rents are payable for the year 1891-92 .....		650	650	24 19 9
Trade Marks—Guide to the Classification of Goods in applications for the Registration of Trade Marks .....	25	25	50	29 5 8
Guide to the Curator's Agents .....		500	500	8 0 0
Medical Certificates of Insanity. By Frederic Norton Manning, M.D., Inspector-General of the Insane .....		300	300	3 17 9
Proceedings relating to the Medical Bill in the Legislative Council of New South Wales during the Session of 1890 .....		300	300	6 15 1
Deed of Grant, National Park Trust. With diagram .....	25	200	225	5 10 9



STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and Total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet, &c.—*continued.*

Title.	Books Number of Copies.	Pamphlets Number of Copies	Total Number of Copies	Total Cost.
Contract Prices, Stores and Stationery, 1891...	.....	1,400	1,400	£ s. d. 53 19 0
Prison Manufactures—Prices for 1891 .....	.....	200	200	4 6 9
New South Wales Law Almanac, 1891 .....	.....	1,502	1,502	53 19 0
Police Stations in Metropolitan District in which Telephones are fixed .....	.....	500	500	3 7 2
Department of Agriculture—District National Prizes .....	.....	200	200	3 13 11
Specific Duties .....	.....	700	700	6 1 0
Pupil Teachers—Explanation of Duties to Pupil Teacher .....	.....	1,500	1,500	1 15 3
Do do Head Master .....	.....	1,000	1,000	1 10 3
Specification for the Construction of a Steel Screw Pilot Steamer for the New South Wales Government .....	.....	30	30	12 17 3
Hydrographic Notice, No. 6 .....	.....	60	60	1 3 3
Fishermen's and Fishing Boat Licenses issued during the month of January, 1891 .....	.....	500	500	6 1 7
Do do do February, 1891 .....	.....	200	200	2 17 6
Do do do March, 1891 .....	.....	200	200	2 8 6
Do do do April, 1891 .....	.....	100	100	1 12 11
Do do do May, 1891 .....	.....	100	100	1 6 10
Do do do { June, 1891 .....	.....	100	100	1 14 4
Do do do { July, 1891 .....	.....	100	100	1 14 4
The New South Wales Parliamentary Companion, 2nd January, 1891 .....	.....	75	75	17 0
Do do 20th January, 1891 .....	.....	150	150	1 12 0
Do do 20th February, 1891 .....	.....	100	100	0 17 0
Do do 20th April, 1891 .....	.....	100	100	0 17 6
Do do 4th August, 1891 .....	.....	575	575	13 11 8
Do do 18th August, 1891 .....	.....	49	49	0 13 9
Do do 3rd September, 1891 .....	.....	250	250	1 13 0
Do do 6th October, 1891 .....	.....	75	75	0 15 7
Do do 26th October, 1891 .....	.....	80	80	0 18 4
Do do 8th December, 1891 .....	.....	100	100	1 0 1

STATEMENT showing the Title or Description of each collection of Photographs or Lithographs published at the Government Printing Office during the year ended 31st December, 1891, with the number of Copies and Total Cost of each set.

Title or Description	Whether Photographs, Phototypes, Photo- lithographs, or Lithographs.	For what Department done.	No. of Plates.	No. of Copies of each Plate.	Total No. of Copies	Total Cost	Remarks
						£ s. d.	
<i>Photo-lithographic Branch.</i>							
Plans .....	Photo-lithographs...	Colonial Secretary .....	...	1	1	1 5 0	
Views .....	Photographs .....	do .....	...	404	31 15 0		
Plan .....	Photo-lithograph .....	Treasury .....	...	1	0 7 6		
Views .....	Photographs .....	Public Instruction .....	...	18	1 19 0		
Do .....	do .....	Railways .....	...	194	31 7 6		
Do .....	do .....	Water Conservation .....	...	35	13 2 6		
Parish Maps .....	Photo-lithographs .....	Surveyor-General .....	...	570	1,111 15 0		
Plans .....	do .....	Miscellaneous .....	...	40	28 7 6		
Views .....	Photographs .....	do .....	...	4,078	421 13 6		
<i>Photo-mechanical Branch.</i>							
Miscellaneous Photographs and En- largements .....	Photographs .....	Colonial Secretary .....	180	Various	1,784	143 1 0	
Do do do .....	do .....	Treasury .....	110	do	651	112 17 6	
Negatives .....	do .....	do .....	6	1	6	6 0 0	
Lantern Views—Early Sydney .....	do .....	do .....	18	1	18	2 5 0	
Miscellaneous Photographs .....	do .....	Public Works .....	36	Various	190	81 15 6	
Do .....	do .....	Free Public Library .....	4	1	4	0 6 0	
Do .....	do .....	General Post Office .....	52	Various	544	33 10 6	
Do .....	do .....	Government Printer .....	27	2	54	6 15 0	
Do .....	do .....	Miscellaneous .....	269	Various	3,833	353 0 6	
Making Negatives and transferring to Copper, Wood, and Metal for Engraving .....	do .....	do .....	23	1	23	17 5 0	
Miscellaneous Photographs .....	Heliotypes .....	Museum .....	83	Various	17,975	322 12 9	

Government Printing Office,  
Sydney, 16 August, 1892.CHARLES POTTER,  
Government Printer.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

(COST AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK DONE, FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER, 1892.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 June, 1893.*

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ANNUAL RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 6th May, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House annually, a Return showing,—

- “(1.) The total cost, wages, and material of the printing, bookbinding, photography, and lithography done for each Department of the Public Service, at the Government Printing Office, during each year ending 31st December.
- “(2.) A statement, in tabular form, showing the title of each book, pamphlet, and collection of photographs or lithographs published at the Government Printing Office during each year ending 31st December; such statement to show the number of copies of each produced, and the total cost of each set.
- “(3.) That a statement of the number of copies, and the cost of printing (labour and material), be printed on the title-page of each Return or Departmental Report laid before Parliament.”

(*Mr. Hutchinson.*)

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656—A

[770 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £27 13s. 9d.]

## GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

(I.)

RETURN of the Total Estimated Cost, Wages, and Material of the Printing, Bookbinding, Photography, and Lithography done for each Department of the Public Service, at the Government Printing Office, during the year ended 31st December, 1892.

Department for which the work was performed.	Estimated Value of Letter press & Lithographic Printing	Estimated Value of Bookbinding, &c.	Photo-lithography, Photography, &c.	Total Value of Work performed.	Cost of Paper and Parchment.	Total Value.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>PARLIAMENTARY PRINTING.</b>						
<b>LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:—</b>						
Under statutory obligation, &c. ....	3,719 15 3	254 3 6	37 7 7	4,011 6 4	438 8 10	4,449 15 2
Upon motion of Members of Parliament .....	287 12 9	22 6 6	11 17 6	321 16 9	21 2 1	342 18 10
Total .....	4,007 8 0	276 10 0	49 5 1	4,333 3 1	459 10 11	4,792 14 0
<b>LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:—</b>						
Under statutory obligation, &c. ....	7,332 11 1	1,116 16 8	76 9 9	8,525 17 6	999 0 10	9,524 18 4
Upon motion of Members of Parliament .....	1,197 5 9	159 10 10	49 12 6	1,406 9 1	116 6 7	1,522 15 8
Total .....	8,529 16 10	1,276 7 6	126 2 3	9,932 6 7	1,115 7 5	11,047 14 0
Total Parliamentary Printing ...	12,537 4 10	1,552 17 6	175 7 4	14,265 9 8	1,574 18 4	15,840 8 0
Parliamentary Debates ...	3,955 10 4	858 9 6	...	4,813 19 10	508 10 11	*5,322 10 9
Government Gazette .....	15,860 14 3	251 12 0	...	16,112 6 3	2,984 5 6	19,096 11 9
<b>JOB PRINTING.</b>						
<b>No. II—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE:—</b>						
2a Government House .....	49 12 6	23 2 6	...	72 15 0	20 9 11	93 4 11
2b Executive Council .....	1 10 0	...	...	1 10 0	0 2 3	1 12 3
2c Legislative Council .....	45 3 0	31 14 0	4 2 6	80 19 0	8 12 6	89 12 0
2d Legislative Assembly .....	161 19 3	52 9 9	...	213 9 0	13 0 9	226 9 9
2e Legislative Council and Assembly .....	32 8 6	13 5 0	...	45 13 6	1 9 8	47 3 2
2f Parliamentary Library .....	26 12 3	46 3 9	...	72 16 0	1 6 0	74 2 0
2g Parliamentary Reporting Staff .....	3 2 6	10 3 0	...	13 5 6	0 4 9	13 10 3
Total .....	319 8 0	176 18 0	4 2 6	500 8 6	45 5 10	545 14 4
<b>No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY:—</b>						
3a Colonial Secretary .....	256 16 9	195 15 9	303 18 6	756 11 0	33 8 4	789 19 4
3a* Protectorate of Aborigines .....	7 18 9	5 3 0	...	13 1 9	0 11 2	13 12 11
3aa United Service Institution .....	74 2 2	2 13 0	2 0 0	78 15 2	3 13 2	82 8 4
3b Civil Service Board .....	3 1 0	9 17 3	...	12 18 3	1 9 3	14 7 6
3bb Government Statistician .....	1,733 4 6	271 3 9	...	2,004 8 3	322 7 7	2,326 15 10
3c Military Forces .....	721 5 0	243 7 3	13 0 0	980 12 3	183 13 3	1,164 5 6
3cc Ordnance and Barrack Department .....	53 15 6	30 0 10	...	83 16 4	18 4 5	102 0 9
3c* Naval Depot .....	30 4 0	1 8 6	...	31 12 6	1 17 2	33 9 8
3c† Naval Brigade .....	16 10 3	6 14 0	...	23 4 3	0 19 0	24 3 3
3c‡ Naval Artillery Volunteers .....	20 19 9	19 19 0	...	40 18 9	2 6 5	43 5 2
3d Defence Department .....	26 13 6	10 9 2	...	37 2 8	2 1 9	39 4 5
3dd Training Ship "Wolverene" .....	11 12 0	3 5 6	...	14 17 6	1 4 9	16 2 3
3e Police { Police Department .....	125 5 9	163 7 8	1 10 0	295 3 5	89 11 10	384 15 3
{ Police Gazette .....	564 14 8	...	...	564 14 8	29 7 10	594 2 6
3e* Fire Brigades Board .....	0 5 0	...	...	0 5 0	0 0 4	0 5 4
3f Government Analyst .....	1 4 6	1 15 3	...	2 19 9	0 12 11	3 12 8
3g Lunacy .....	44 4 0	20 8 11	...	64 12 11	9 5 11	73 18 10
3h Master in Lunacy .....	26 2 3	13 5 8	...	39 7 11	8 2 0	47 9 11
3i Medical Board .....	2 5 6	4 4 0 0	...	6 5 6	0 3 5	6 8 11
3k Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &c. ....	45 14 3	6 3 0	...	51 17 3	6 7 5	58 4 8
3l Department of Audit .....	89 7 0	105 16 5	...	195 3 5	36 18 2	232 1 7
3m Registrar-General .....	310 8 0	180 18 9	...	491 6 9	274 3 0	765 9 9
3n Do Land Titles Branch .....	209 1 9	41 16 1	...	250 17 10	408 18 4	659 16 2
3o Labour Bureau .....	45 6 6	4 10 6	...	49 17 0	17 2 11	66 19 11
3o* Immigration Agent .....	0 16 6	0 1 0	...	0 17 6	0 0 4	0 17 10
3p City of Sydney Improvement Board .....	5 12 0	0 18 0	...	6 10 0	0 2 6	6 12 6
3q Local Government Office .....	1 16 6	7 18 6	...	9 15 0	0 0 9	9 15 9
3r Director of Charitable Institutions .....	127 13 4	79 12 8	...	207 6 0	45 6 5	252 12 5
3t Fisheries Commission .....	71 11 0	7 1 0	0 3 0	78 15 0	5 14 2	84 9 2
3u Botanical Gardens .....	3 0 6	1 1 3	...	4 1 9	0 7 6	4 9 3
3u* Forest Branch .....	73 13 6	21 0 8	...	94 14 2	11 0 10	105 15 0
3v Returning Officers .....	0 15 3	...	...	0 15 3	...	0 15 3
3x Rifle Association .....	96 3 7	74 10 3	...	170 13 10	9 18 8	180 12 6
3y Electoral Lists .....	5,764 16 0	69 19 6	...	5,834 15 6	54 16 1	5,889 11 7
3z Electoral Rolls .....	2,846 2 6	16 8 0	...	2,862 10 6	106 17 7	2,969 8 1
Total .....	13,415 3 0	1,625 10 1	320 11 6	15,361 4 7	1,686 15 2	17,047 19 9

\* Includes £9 19s. 9d. for printing separate copies of the speeches of several Members in important debates.

## RETURN of Value of Work performed for each Department of the Public Service, &amp;c.—continued.

Department for which the work was performed.	Estimated Value of Letter-press & Lithographic-Printing.	Estimated Value of Bookbinding, &c.	Photo-lithography, Photography, &c.	Total Value of Work performed.	Cost of Paper and Parchment.	Total Value.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE:—</b>						
4a The Treasury .....	2,177 17 1	794 17 8	197 17 0	3,170 11 9	342 4 9	3,512 16 6
4b Stamp Duties .....	113 5 6	61 17 9	.....	175 3 3	55 2 6	230 5 9
4c Customs .....	462 13 1	350 2 6	.....	812 15 7	265 8 4	1,078 3 11
4e Colonial Distilleries and Refineries .....	0 1 6	.....	.....	0 1 6	.....	0 1 6
4f Government Printer's Department .....	546 18 9	389 14 1	555 5 6	1,491 18 4	363 0 5	1,854 18 9
4g Pamphlets and Forms for Stock .....	1,471 7 5	1,279 10 10	31 17 6	2,782 15 9	1,637 2 1	4,419 17 10
4l Stores and Stationery.....	40 15 6	62 6 0	.....	103 1 6	178 0 3	281 1 9
4n Board of Health .....	90 2 6	85 6 8	.....	175 9 2	17 11 6	193 0 8
4o Board of Pharmacy.....	8 6 0	0 7 0	.....	8 13 0	0 12 1	9 5 1
4p Shipping Masters .....	28 0 6	10 9 0	.....	38 9 6	11 2 9	49 12 3
4q Glebe Island Abattoirs .....	2 7 6	4 10 3	.....	6 17 9	0 11 9	7 9 6
4r Marine Board .....	186 17 9	44 12 3	2 10 0	234 0 0	18 13 5	252 13 5
4s Branch Royal Mint .....	22 16 3	18 6 0	.....	41 2 3	8 11 8	49 13 11
4t Quays and Wharfs.....	20 4 6	8 6 6	.....	28 11 0	5 16 6	34 7 6
4u Railways .....	6,554 3 3	2,198 14 11	89 5 6	8,842 3 8	3,480 17 7	12,323 1 3
4w Tramways.....	466 8 5	98 3 8	.....	564 12 1	743 16 8	1,308 8 9
Total .....	12,192 5 6	5,407 5 1	876 15 6	18,476 6 1	7,128 12 3	25,604 18 4
<b>No. V.—MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:—</b>						
5a Public Instruction .....	1,374 14 5	644 15 7	10 2 6	2,029 12 6	580 15 3	2,610 7 9
5a* Technical Education .....	668 11 8	107 14 3	0 15 0	777 0 11	109 11 7	886 12 6
5b Industrial Schools .....	27 12 6	19 12 10	.....	47 5 4	5 12 1	52 17 5
5d Observatory .....	576 7 9	72 12 6	14 10 0	663 10 3	58 11 0	722 1 3
5e Museum .....	61 3 7	14 2 0	37 2 6	112 8 1	10 1 2	122 9 3
5e* Australian Technological Museum.....	7 5 6	6 15 6	.....	14 1 0	0 13 4	14 14 4
5f Free Public Library .....	83 4 6	190 11 3	4 19 0	278 14 9	24 14 11	303 9 8
5g Church and School Lands .....	2 1 6	.....	.....	2 1 6	0 0 4	2 1 10
5h National Art Gallery .....	4 11 6	0 16 6	.....	5 8 0	1 1 10	6 9 10
5h* Royal Geographical Society of Australasia...	28 11 3	1 11 6	10 2 6	40 5 3	1 6 7	41 11 10
Total .....	2,834 4 2	1,058 11 11	77 11 6	3,970 7 7	792 8 1	4,762 15 8
<b>No. VI.—MINISTER OF JUSTICE:—</b>						
6a Department of Justice .....	256 10 7	106 8 10	.....	362 19 5	22 13 0	385 12 5
6a* Patents Office .....	190 5 2	29 16 6	.....	220 1 8	104 9 10	324 11 6
6b Master in Equity's Department .....	17 18 6	15 8 4	.....	33 6 10	5 8 9	38 15 7
6b* Registrar of Divorce .....	1 6 6	0 12 9	.....	1 19 3	0 4 8	2 3 11
6c Prothonotary .....	140 6 2	76 10 0	.....	216 16 2	24 19 2	241 15 4
6cc Registrar of Probates .....	26 16 0	36 12 0	.....	63 8 0	7 15 10	71 3 10
6c* Curator of Intestate Estates.....	17 7 0	9 12 6	.....	26 19 6	3 16 2	30 15 8
6d Sheriff .....	61 0 3	51 12 0	.....	112 12 3	21 1 11	133 14 2
6e Bankruptcy Court .....	89 16 9	28 6 0	.....	118 2 9	43 12 4	161 15 1
6f District Courts.....	56 15 5	6 13 6	.....	63 8 11	22 12 3	86 1 2
6g Coroners' Inquests .....	5 12 6	5 6 0	.....	10 18 6	8 14 0	19 12 6
6h Petty Sessions .....	19 16 6	42 17 11	.....	62 14 5	3 4 0	65 18 5
6i Central Police Office .....	27 15 0	23 19 11	.....	51 14 11	9 10 2	61 5 1
6k Water Police Office.....	39 0 6	35 15 11	.....	74 16 5	9 19 4	84 15 9
6l Prisons .....	78 4 3	170 18 1	.....	249 2 4	25 17 11	275 0 3
6m Darlinghurst Gaol .....	68 14 3	144 14 8	.....	213 8 11	50 0 1	263 9 0
6o Registrar of Copyright .....	1 12 6	0 4 0	.....	1 16 6	0 4 8	2 1 2
Total .....	1,098 17 10	785 8 11	.....	1,884 6 9	364 4 1	2,248 10 10
<b>No. VII.—THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL:—</b>						
7a The Attorney-General .....	12 1 6	26 13 0	.....	38 14 6	1 11 3	40 5 9
7b Parliamentary Draftsman .....	0 17 6	5 18 6	.....	6 16 0	0 5 6	7 1 6
7c Crown Solicitor .....	151 1 0	38 6 2	.....	189 7 2	49 14 9	239 1 11
7d Clerk of the Peace .....	13 17 0	16 14 0	.....	30 11 0	5 1 5	35 12 5
7e Registrar of Friendly Societies .....	20 4 0	0 10 6	.....	20 14 6	0 15 0	21 9 6
7f Arbitration and Conciliation Department ...	59 17 9	9 4 0	.....	69 1 9	6 14 6	75 16 3
Total .....	257 18 9	97 6 2	.....	355 4 11	64 2 5	419 7 4
<b>No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS:—</b>						
8a Department of Lands .....	1,317 10 11	447 15 3	1,150 4 6	2,915 10 8	368 6 0	3,283 16 8
8b Registrar of Land Court.....	136 15 9	11 18 0	.....	148 13 9	24 1 3	172 15 0
Total .....	1,454 6 8	459 13 3	1,150 4 6	3,064 4 5	392 7 3	3,456 11 8
<b>No. IX.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS:—</b>						
9a Department of Public Works .....	179 15 6	80 7 10	8 16 0	268 19 4	33 0 4	301 19 8
9a* Water Supply and Sewerage Board.....	4 9 6	.....	.....	4 9 6	0 0 3	4 9 9
9aa Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works .....	78 13 10	31 19 0	.....	110 12 10	7 5 8	117 18 6
9b Railway Construction Branch .....	226 9 8	63 4 6	76 12 6	366 6 8	19 15 3	386 1 11
9c Harbours and Rivers Navigation .....	476 18 9	139 2 1	17 15 0	633 15 10	69 1 4	702 17 2
9d Colonial Architect's Department .....	64 1 7	32 11 2	.....	96 12 9	15 9 3	112 2 0
9e Roads and Bridges .....	818 14 0	247 12 2	192 10 0	1,258 16 2	138 2 0	1,396 18 2
9e* Sewerage Branch .....	198 16 6	4 18 6	.....	203 15 0	4 7 3	208 2 3
9f Land Valuer.....	10 11 6	3 16 6	.....	14 8 0	1 0 3	15 8 3
9g Military Works Office .....	138 3 9	14 3 9	.....	152 7 6	13 17 6	166 5 0
9h Hunter River District Water Supply and Sewerage Board .....	50 15 10	68 5 2	.....	119 1 0	36 15 8	155 16 8
Total .....	2,247 10 5	686 0 8	295 13 6	3,229 4 7	338 14 9	3,567 19 4

RETURN of Value of Work performed for each Department of the Public Service, &c.—*continued.*

Department for which the work was performed.	Estimated Value of Letter-press & Lithographic Printing.	Estimated Value of Bookbinding, &c.	Photo-lithography, Photography, &c.	Total Value of Work performed.	Cost of Paper and Parchment.	Total Value.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>No. X.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL:—</b>						
10a The General Post Office .....	6,876 14 0	721 16 8	9 8 0	7,607 18 8	2,424 4 7	10,032 3 3
10b Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department .....	850 0 8	652 3 9	.....	1,502 4 5	653 11 6	2,155 15 11
10c Electric Telegraphs .....	1,049 10 9	722 17 8	4 0 0	1,776 8 5	1,593 11 7	3,370 0 0
Total .....	8,776 5 5	2,096 18 1	13 8 0	10,886 11 6	4,671 7 8	15,557 19 2
<b>No. XI.—SECRETARY FOR MINES:—</b>						
11a Department of Mines .....	447 6 3	193 5 8	259 0 0	899 11 11	137 12 6	1,037 4 5
11b Department of Agriculture .....	1,272 5 5	378 13 4	68 2 6	1,719 1 3	459 8 3	2,178 9 6
11c Stock Branch .....	662 7 6	41 8 7	.....	703 16 1	42 7 4	746 3 5
11d Vine Diseases Board .....	0 15 6	0 3 0	.....	0 18 6	0 4 5	1 2 11
11e Water Conservation .....	118 10 6	31 17 9	2 0 0	152 8 3	7 17 1	160 5 4
Total .....	2,501 5 2	645 8 4	329 2 6	3,475 16 0	647 9 7	4,123 5 7
<b>No. XII.—MISCELLANEOUS:—</b>						
12a Miscellaneous .....	858 4 9	465 2 6	450 6 6	1,782 13 9	169 11 8	1,952 5 5
12b Census, 1891 .....	609 18 6	11 16 0	.....	621 14 6	29 1 4	650 15 10
12c Baldwin Engine Inquiry Commission .....	0 19 0	.....	.....	0 19 0	0 1 1	1 0 1
12d Military Service Inquiry Commission .....	2 1 0	0 3 0	.....	2 4 0	0 1 8	2 5 8
12f Chinese Gambling Inquiry Commission .....	34 1 0	.....	.....	34 1 0	0 0 2	34 1 2
12g Royal Commission on Railways .....	1 9 0	0 3 0	.....	1 12 0	0 2 0	1 14 0
12h New South Wales Commission, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893 .....	1,235 0 3	220 13 11	15 14 0	1,471 8 2	156 2 4	1,627 10 6
12i Tasmanian Exhibition, 1891-2, Launceston .....	26 2 3	3 0 0	3 7 6	32 9 9	3 7 11	35 17 8
Total .....	2,767 15 9	700 18 5	478 8 0	3,947 2 2	358 8 2	4,305 10 4
Paper used by Binder and for Proofs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	343 12 7	343 12 7
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	343 12 7	343 12 7
Total Job Printing .....	47,865 0 8	13,739 18 11	3,545 17 6	65,150 17 1	16,833 7 10	81,984 4 11

## SUMMARY.

Parliamentary Printing	Legislative Council ...	4,007 8 0	276 10 0	49 5 1	4,333 3 1	459 10 11	4,792 14 0
	Legislative Assembly	8,529 16 10	1,276 7 6	126 2 3	9,932 6 7	1,115 7 5	11,047 14 0
Parliamentary Debates .....		3,955 10 4	858 9 6	.....	4,813 19 10	508 10 11	5,322 10 9
Government Gazette .....		15,860 14 3	251 12 0	.....	16,112 6 3	2,984 5 6	19,096 11 9
Job Printing for the Public Departments .....		47,865 0 8	13,739 18 11	3,545 17 6	65,150 17 1	16,833 10	81,984 4 11
Stereotyping, Electrotyping, Engraving, Repairs to Machinery, Type-founding, &c., and Clerical Work		13,416 1 11	.....	.....	13,416 1 11	.....	13,416 1 11
Total .....		93,634 12 0	16,402 17 11	3,721 4 10	113,758 14 9	21,901 2 7	*135,659 17 4

\* In this amount is included 50 per cent. for Incidental Expenses, viz.:—  
Superintendence, including Accounts, 10 per cent.; Reading, 10 per cent.; Publishing, 10 per cent.; Correcting Authors' Proofs, 15 per cent.; Wear and tear, and interest on capital invested, 5 per cent.

## (II.)

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and Total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet published at the Government Printing Office during the year ended 31st December, 1892

Title	Books Number of Copies	Pamphlets Number of Copies	Total Number of Copies	Total Cost
Time-tables and Fares, from 1st December, 1891, No. 6, with maps . . . . .	...	5,500	5,500	£ s. d. 70 8 7
Do do 1st February, 1892, No. 7, do . . . . .	...	25,550	25,550	342 15 1
Do do 1st August, 1892, No. 8, do . . . . .	...	11,500	11,500	172 3 11
Do do 1st September, 1892, No. 9, do . . . . .	...	18,300	18,300	218 18 6
Do do 3rd January, 1893, No. 10, do (Gratuitous copy)	...	2,000	2,000	19 16 9
Time-table, Sydney Suburban Lines, from 1st February, 1892 . . . . .	...	5 250	5 250	15 14 9
Do do do 1st September, 1892 . . . . .	...	2,200	2,200	23 14 0
Do Northern Suburban Lines, from 1st September, 1892 . . . . .	...	1,000	1,000	10 4 11
Working Time-table—West and Branches, from 2nd November, 1891 . . . . .	...	100	100	1 2 8
Do North Coast, North, and Branches, from 1st June, 1892 . . . . .	...	3,300	3,300	29 4 1
Do do do do 1st August, 1892 . . . . .	...	3,000	3,000	31 7 6
Time-table for Passenger, Goods, and Mineral Trains, Main Suburban and South Coast, from 21st March, 1892 . . . . .	...	3,025	3,025	21 11 9
Time-table for Passenger, Goods, and Mineral Trains, Main Suburban and South Coast, from 1st June, 1892 . . . . .	...	3,025	3,025	22 8 3
Time-table for Passenger, Goods, and Mineral Trains, Main Suburban and South Coast, from 1st August, 1892 . . . . .	...	3,000	3,000	25 1 0
Time-table for Passenger, Goods, and Mineral Trains, Main Suburban and South Coast from 1st September, 1892 . . . . .	...	3,006	3,006	32 16 9
Time-table for Passenger, Goods, and Mineral Trains, Main Suburban and South Coast, from 3rd January, 1893 . . . . .	...	1,750	1,750	24 1 6
Time-table for Passenger, Goods, and Mineral Trains, Southern Division, 7th September, 1891 . . . . .	...	200	200	1 0 11
Time-table for Passenger, Goods, and Live Stock Trains, Southern Division, 1st June, 1892 . . . . .	...	3,025	3,025	21 2 3
Do do do Western Division, do . . . . .	...	3,025	3,025	35 8 3
Do do do do 1st February, 1892 . . . . .	...	3,525	3,525	93 12 0
Do do do do 1st June, 1892 . . . . .	...	275	275	1 1 5
Do do do do 1st July, 1892 . . . . .	...	3,025	3,025	16 14 6
Do do do do 24th October, 1892 . . . . .	...	2,000	2,000	11 3 8
Do do do do 1st September, 1892 . . . . .	...	3,250	3,250	37 4 9
Do do do do Southern Division, 8th March, 1892 . . . . .	...	3,025	3,025	20 1 9
Do do do do 1st August, 1892 . . . . .	...	3,000	3,000	18 6 3
Do do do do 1st September, 1892 . . . . .	...	3,006	3,006	26 12 6
Do do do do 3rd January, 1893 . . . . .	...	2,250	2,250	20 11 7
Weekly Notice, No 2 . . . . .	...	3,050	3,050	10 10 3
Do 3 . . . . .	...	3,050	3,050	7 15 7
Do 4 . . . . .	...	3,050	3,050	7 15 5
Do 5 . . . . .	...	3,050	3,050	10 9 6
Do 6 . . . . .	...	3,050	3,050	10 10 6
Do 7 . . . . .	...	3,050	3,050	11 16 1
Do 8 . . . . .	...	3,050	3,050	12 9 1
Do 9 . . . . .	...	3,050	3,050	7 14 7
Do 10 . . . . .	...	3,050	3,050	10 8 11
Do 11 . . . . .	...	3,050	3,050	13 2 1
Do 12 . . . . .	...	3,050	3,050	10 9 5
Do 13 . . . . .	...	3,050	3,050	12 0 11
Do 14 . . . . .	...	3,050	3,050	12 4 8
Do 15 . . . . .	...	3,050	3,050	7 15 4
Do 16 . . . . .	...	3,050	3,050	7 15 4
Do 17 . . . . .	...	3,050	3,050	7 2 4
Do 18 . . . . .	...	3,050	3,050	7 15 4
Do 19 . . . . .	...	3,050	3,050	11 5 6
Do 20 . . . . .	...	3,150	3,150	17 14 1
Do 21 . . . . .	...	3,050	3,050	10 9 8
Do 22 . . . . .	...	3,050	3,050	6 9 4
Do 23 . . . . .	...	3,100	3,100	9 17 7
Do 24 . . . . .	...	3,100	3,100	7 13 5
Do 25 . . . . .	...	3,100	3,100	13 3 6
Do 26 . . . . .	...	3,600	3,600	14 14 0
Do 27 . . . . .	...	3,700	3,700	12 6 0
Do 28 . . . . .	...	3,700	3,700	11 4 7
Do 29 . . . . .	...	3,700	3,700	15 19 9
Do 30 . . . . .	...	3,700	3,700	16 6 7
Do 31 . . . . .	...	3,700	3,700	7 13 3
Do 32 . . . . .	...	3,700	3,700	11 15 9
Do 33 . . . . .	...	3,700	3,700	13 10 3
Do 34 . . . . .	...	3,700	3,700	10 7 11
Do 35 . . . . .	...	3,700	3,700	12 1 0
Do 36 . . . . .	...	3,700	3,700	8 3 9
Do 37 . . . . .	...	3,800	3,800	16 2 5
Do 38 . . . . .	...	3,900	3,900	16 19 9
Do 39 . . . . .	...	3,800	3,800	13 15 3
Do 40 . . . . .	...	3,900	3,900	13 5 9
Do 41 . . . . .	...	3,800	3,800	11 9 3
Do 42 . . . . .	...	3,800	3,800	14 3 8
Do 43 . . . . .	...	3,800	3,800	14 13 3
Do 44 . . . . .	...	3,800	3,800	13 11 3
Do 45 . . . . .	...	3,800	3,800	13 5 3
Do 46 . . . . .	...	3,800	3,800	14 3 2
Do 47 . . . . .	...	3,800	3,800	18 1 2
Do 48 . . . . .	...	3,800	3,800	12 7 11
Do 49 . . . . .	...	3,800	3,800	9 19 2
Do 50 . . . . .	...	3,800	3,800	17 5 2
Do 51 . . . . .	...	3,800	3,800	13 3 2

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and Total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet, &c.—*continued.*

Title.	Books: Number of Copies.	Pamphlets: Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost. £ s. d.
Weekly Notice, No. 52 .....		3,800	3,800	8 9 4
Do 1 .....		3,750	3,750	6 12 0
Monthly Notice, No. 2 .....		3,050	3,050	14 8 6
Do 3 .....		3,050	3,050	26 9 0
Do 4 .....		3,050	3,050	19 11 9
Do 5 .....		3,050	3,050	26 1 10
Do 6 .....		3,050	3,050	3 11 11
Do 7 .....		3,700	3,700	10 13 3
Do 8 .....		3,700	3,700	5 17 3
Do 9 .....		3,700	3,700	4 1 10
Do 10 .....		3,800	3,800	10 17 10
Do 11 .....		3,800	3,800	14 8 6
Do 12 .....		3,700	3,700	18 13 8
Instructions as to Receipt, Custody, and Disposal of Cash .....	1,000		1,000	3 9 0
Special Train and Ticket Arrangements—Anniversary Day, 26th January, 1892 .....	3,025		3,025	24 18 6
Absolute Block Telegraph Working .....	1,000		1,000	2 5 9
Rules and Regulations of the New South Wales Railways and Tramways Ambulance Corps .....	1,000		1,000	2 14 3
Diagonal Sections of Railway Lines .....		50	50	93 9 3
Circular A. 104 .....		1,000	1,000	3 5 4
Engine Load Tables for Northern Lines .....	2,000		2,000	37 4 3
Do Southern, South Coast, and Suburban Lines .....	3,000		3,000	60 0 2
Instructions—Telegraphing of Trains, 27th February, 1892 .....	3,000		3,000	12 4 2
Do do 17th March, 1892 .....	600		600	5 15 0
Special Train Notice No. 81 .....	3,050		3,050	1 13 1
Code of Signal Whistles between Sydney and Illawarra Junction .....	1,000		1,000	7 12 11
Circular A. 193—Train Alterations (North) .....	1,000		1,000	3 3 7
Wool Rates .....	20		20	3 9 8
Special Train Notice No. 95 .....	500		500	1 8 4
Do 215 .....	1,000		1,000	3 2 9
Do 145 .....	1,200		1,200	4 1 7
Regulations for Guidance of Station-masters, Officers-in-Charge, Operators, and Morse Telegraphs and Telephones .....		1,000	1,000	15 5 9
Special Train and Ticket Arrangements—Easter Holidays, 1892 .....	3,025		3,025	55 10 0
Special Train and Ticket Arrangements—Queen's Birthday, 1892 .....	3,525		3,525	49 9 8
Circular A. 335—Running Times of Trains between Stations .....	1,000		1,000	4 9 1
Do 34—Instructions to Station-masters and Guards .....	300		300	2 0 7
Passenger Train Alterations, 1st June, 1892 .....	3,775		3,775	5 10 9
Engine Load Tables for Southern, South Coast, and Suburban Lines .....	600		600	6 1 9
Do for Western Lines .....	1,047		1,047	28 16 7
Passenger Train Alterations, commencing 1st July, 1892 .....	3,250		3,250	8 8 5
Running Shed Rules, Locomotive Department .....	50		50	1 5 5
Loading Long Timber .....	500		500	3 1 0
Instructions to Station-masters, Guards, Drivers, &c. ....	2,000		2,000	5 8 10
Do do do .....	4,000		4,000	7 6 7
Do do do .....	1,000		1,000	3 5 1
Circular re Carriage of Wool .....		5,000	5,000	5 3 9
Time-table or Speed Reckoner; to go any distance at any speed—Time occupied seen at a glance .....		50	50	6 16 3
Special Train, Traffic, and Ticket Arrangements—Eight-hour Demonstration, &c., 3rd October, 1892 .....		3,025	3,025	35 13 1
Train and Ticket Arrangements—Melbourne Races .....		2,500	2,500	11 8 9
General Order No. 8 .....		4,000	4,000	3 7 4
Engine Load Tables for Northern Lines .....	1,500		1,500	34 13 7
General Instructions to Carriage and Waggon Inspectors, Examiners, and Oilers .....	400		400	1 14 9
Local Appendix to Working Time-table—Penrith and Bathurst Division—1st December, 1892 .....	800		800	41 1 10
Do do Western Division do .....	600		600	8 6 10
Do do Northern Division do .....	600		600	5 5 6
Do do Central Division do .....	900		900	9 18 9
Ambulance Handbook; copiously Illustrated—Accidents and their Treatment, Aids in Cases of Injuries, Sudden Illness, &c.; Second and Revised Edition; issued by the Commissioners for Railways; compiled by G. P. M. Woodward, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.O.S.I., Railway Medical Officer .....	3,000		3,000	155 17 9
Special Train and Ticket Arrangements—Prince of Wales Birthday, 9th November, 1892 .....	3,200		3,200	54 11 11
Do do Christmas and New Year Holidays, 1892-93 .....	3,800		3,800	89 9 6
Tyer's Train Tablet Apparatus—Electric Interlocking .....	4,000		4,000	13 3 10
Train Alterations, &c.—North .....	1,000		1,000	11 14 3
New South Wales Government Tramways—Time-tables and Fares, from 1st December, 1891 .....	10,500		10,500	21 3 7
Do do do 2nd May, 1892 .....	10,500		10,500	23 7 0
Do do do 1st June, 1892 .....	15,750		15,750	29 8 6
Do do do 1st August, 1892 .....	7,350		7,350	14 13 10
Do do do 1st September, 1892 .....	5,250		5,250	10 17 3
Do do do 24th October, 1892 .....	7,350		7,350	17 12 0
Do do do 1st December, 1892 .....	8,650		8,650	17 7 2
Do do do Service Time-table, City Lines, from 2nd May, 1892 .....	500		500	24 15 3
Do do do 1st August, 1892 .....	500		500	7 15 0
Do do do 24th October, 1892 .....	500		500	17 12 3
Do do do 1st December, 1892 .....	500		500	14 6 0
Do do do 1st January, 1893 .....	500		500	3 8 9
Do do do Ashfield and Burwood Road, from 4th April 1892 .....	50		50	0 9 7
Do do do Redfern Line, from 1st June, 1892 .....	500		500	0 15 10
Do do do do 1st September, 1892 .....	400		400	1 2 5
Do do do Glebe Point, Forest Lodge, and Balmain Lines, from 1st June, 1892 .....	500		500	1 1 10
Do do do Glebe Point, Forest Lodge, and Balmain from 1st September, 1892 .....	400		400	0 12 5
Do do do Waverley and Randwick Extension, from 1st June, 1892 .....	500		500	0 19 10

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and Total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet, &c.—*continued.*

Title.	Books Number of Copies.	Pamphlets Number of Copies	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost.
Running Table, 1st May, 1892 .....	.....	500	500	£ s d. 0 15 10
Public Parks Act .....	.....	300	300	1 9 8
The Public Instruction Act of 1880, and Regulations framed thereunder; together with Instructions to Teachers .....	250	11,250	11,500	102 6 6
The Rabbit Act of 1890, Instructions to Inspectors, &c. ....	.....	500	500	0 18 10
Act of Incorporation, By-laws, Rules, and Regulations of the Australian Museum, Sydney, New South Wales. Founded, A.D. 1836. Incorporated by Act of Council, A.D. 1853 .....	.....	250	250	10 6 1
Infectious Disease Supervision Act .....	.....	150	150	0 14 10
Government Railways Act .....	.....	500	500	10 3 0
Public Works Act .....	.....	1,000	1,000	17 12 5
Small Debts Recovery Act .....	.....	500	500	10 9 1
Cattle Driving Act .....	.....	300	300	0 16 7
The State Children's Relief Act of 1881, with Regulations made by the Governor and Executive Council .....	.....	3,000	3,000	18 17 8
Commons Regulation Act of 1873 (36 Vic. No. 23); Commons Regulation Act Amendment Act of 1886 (50 Vic. No. 15) with Regulations thereunder, and a Model Code of Rules and Regulations for the Guidance of Commons Trustees .....	.....	500	500	11 13 9
Distress and Replevin Act .....	.....	500	500	6 14 8
Seamen's Laws Consolidation Act .....	.....	300	300	13 19 0
Gunpowder and Explosive Substances Law Consolidation Acts (40 Vic. No 1, and 48 Vic. No 19), with the Regulations thereunder.....	.....	300	300	11 3 6
Audit Act .....	.....	300	300	4 19 11
The Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act (43 Vic. No. 32); Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act Amendment Act (51 Vic. No. 28); Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act Amendment Act (No. 2), 53 Vic. No. 16 .....	.....	1,000	1,000	23 7 2
Impounding Act (29 Vic. No. 2); Impounding Act Amendment Act (32 Vic. No. 11), Impounding Act Amendment Act (42 Vic. No. 23); Impounding Law Amendment Act of 1881 (45 Vic. No. 13) .....	.....	1,000	1,000	11 19 3
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The Cultivation of Upland or Mountain Rice ( <i>Oryza montana</i> Lour) .....	.....	500	500	1 7 7
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National Prizes for Sugar-cane Farms, North Coast District, 1892.—Offered by the Department of Agriculture .....	.....	2,500	2,500	5 2 6
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The Preparation of the Lemon for Market. By G. W. Garcelon, with Notes by Albert H. Benson With illustration... ..	.....	300	300	2 3 9
Entomological Bulletin, No 1.—The Codling Moth ( <i>Carpocapsa pomonella</i> , Linn) : Its Life-history and Habits By A. Sidney Olliff, Government Entomologist, New South Wales; Fellow of the Entomological Society, London; Member of the Entomological Society, Florence; Foreign Member of the United States Association of Economic Entomologists. With plates .....	.....	1,500	1,500	11 2 4
The Cultivation and Uses of the Catuag Bean or Cow-pea ( <i>Vigna catuag</i> , Endl.). By Fred. Turner .....	.....	100	100	0 6 11
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Title.	Books Number of Copies	Pamphlets Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost.
Woolly Aphis, or American Blight ( <i>Schizoneura lanigera</i> , Haus.) By A. Sidney Olliff ..	500		500	£ s. d. 0 18 5
A Retrospect and Prospect .....	200		200	2 14 5
Sugar-Cane Disease on the North Coast. By J. A. Despeissis .....	200		200	1 4 1
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National Prizes for 1892, offered by the Department of Agriculture. Regulations, &c. .	6,750		6,750	30 9 6
Olive Culture, and the Manufacture of Olive Oil ..	200		200	2 18 9
Flower Farming for Perfumes .....	200		200	3 0 8
Hawkesbury Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, Richmond, New South Wales Prospectus, Regulations, and College Rules. Issued by direction of the Minister for Mines and Agriculture, February, 1892. .		150	150	3 10 4
Directions for collecting, packing, and forwarding Specimens of Insects, Plants, Fungi, and Soils Revised edition .....		3,000	3,000	8 5 4
The Forage Plants of Australia (with illustrations). By F. Turner, F.L.S., F.R.H.S., Botanist to the Department of Agriculture ..	1,000	500	1,500	227 3 5
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Judge's Report on Agriculture. By Albert Gale. June, 1892 .....	300	300	300	3 6 2
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Principal Insect and Fungus Pests on Fruit and Fruit-trees, found in New South Wales, with a few well-known and tested remedies. By Albert H. Benson, M.R.A.C., Fruit Expert to the Department of Agriculture .....	3,000	3,000	3,000	4 17 0
Plant Diseases, and how to prevent them. By N. A. Cobb ..	200	200	200	1 15 3
Cheese-making. By Frank McCaffrey, Department of Agriculture .....	100	100	100	0 9 11
Judge's Report on English Fruit Orchards By J. Harold. June, 1892 ..	50	50	50	0 13 3
Some Practical Results of the Treatment of Plant Diseases. By Professor B. T. Galloway, Chief Vegetable Pathologist to the United States Government. Plant Diseases and How to Prevent Them. By N. A. Cobb. With four plates, by E. M. Grosse. Diagrams .....	1,000	1,000	1,000	19 13 6
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The Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales, Published by the Department of Agriculture. Vol II, Part 11. November, 1891. With illustrations ..	4,000	4,000	4,000	77 8 7
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Agricultural Gazette. Index. Vol. I. 1890 ..	4,000	4,000	4,000	26 11 2
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The Cultivation of the Black or Green Wattle ( <i>Acacia decurrens</i> , Willd). By Fred Turner, F.R.H.S., Botanist to the Department of Agriculture, New South Wales. With plates .....	100	100	100	3 6 7
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Report of the Conference of Fruit Growers, together with Appendices. Issued by direction of the Hon. Sydney Smith, M.P., Minister for Mines and Agriculture; H C. L. Anderson, Director, February, 1891.....	3,200	3,200	3,200	42 13 1
Silos, Ensilage, and Silage. By J. A. Despeissis, M.R.A.O., Inspector of Agriculture With plates .....	3,100	3,100	3,100	27 6 8
Smuts. By N. A. Cobb ..	200	200	200	2 18 8
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Title.	Books : Number of Copies.	Pamphlets Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost.
Handbook for 47-pounder Rifled Breech-loading Armstrong Gun. With diagrams . . . . .		500	500	£ s. d. 8 18 3
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Examination of Officers for Promotion—Syllabus—Officers of Permanent Artillery, New South Wales, 1892 . . . . .		100	100	5 14 7
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New South Wales Statistical Register for 1890 and previous years—Compiled from Official Returns. By T. A. Coghlan, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Government Statistician. Part VIII.—Vital Statistics (Supplementary to Part V) . . . . .	1,550	.....	1,550	154 16 6
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Technological Museum. Illustrations of types of wool, with notes on their formation qualities, &c., with coloured plates depicting ninety-two different wools. By Alfred Hawkesworth, Wool Expert to the Museum. Edited by the Curator, J. H. Maiden, F.L.S., &c. ....	.....	2,000	2,000	24 7 1
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Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of Australia, Sydney. Vol. V., No. 4, January, 1892. With maps, &c. ....	.....	225	225	33 14 0
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STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and Total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet, &c.—*continued.*

Title.	Books : Number of Copies.	Pamphlets : Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost.
Memoirs of the Geological Survey of New South Wales. C. S. Wilkinson, F.G.S., &c., Geological Surveyor-in-Charge. Palæontology, No. 8.—R. Etheridge, junr., Palæontologist. Contributions to a Catalogue of Works, Reports, and Papers on the Anthropology, Ethnology, and Geological History of the Australian and Tasmanian Aborigines. Part II. By R. Etheridge, junr., Palæontologist and Librarian to the Geological Survey of New South Wales, and Palæontologist to the Australian Museum, Sydney. Issued by direction of the Hon. Sydney Smith, M.P., Minister for Mines and Agriculture .....	.....	600	600	£ s. d. 36 5 10
Records of the Geological Survey of New South Wales, Vol. II, Part 4, 1892. With plates	.....	600	600	77 19 3
Do III, 1, do .....	.....	600	600	49 9 4
Do III, 2, do .....	.....	600	600	36 16 8
Memoirs of the Geological Survey of New South Wales. E. F. Pittman, A.R.S.M., Government Geologist. Palæontology, No 5.—R. Etheridge, junr., Palæontologist A Monograph of the Carboniferous and Permo-Carboniferous Invertebrata of New South Wales. Part II. Echinodermata, Annelida, and Crustacea. By R. Etheridge, junr., Palæontologist and Librarian to the Geological Survey of New South Wales, and Palæontologist to the Australian Museum, Sydney. With plates, &c. ....	.....	600	600	161 10 2
The Sheep Brands and Marks Directory of New South Wales for 1891 .....	665	.....	665	509 9 4
Part VII of the Horse and Cattle Brands Directory of New South Wales, containing brands registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1891, together with lists of transfers and changes of addresses and brands cancelled during the year .....	10	702	712	103 5 3
Description and explanation of the system of Sheep Brands and Ear-marks in use in the Colony of New South Wales, since 1878 .....	.....	300	300	2 0 11
Explanation of system of Horse and Cattle Brands in use in the Colony of New South Wales .....	.....	300	300	1 10 1
Geographical Encyclopædia of New South Wales, including the Counties, Towns, and Villages within the Colony, with the Sources and Courses of the Rivers and their Tributaries; Ports, Harbours, Light-houses, and Mountain Ranges; Postal, Money Order, and Telegraph Offices and Savings Banks; the Railways, and Stations on each Line; the Public Schools, and the County in which each School is located. With a Map and Diagram of Light-houses on the Coast. By William Hanson, A.L.S., Lond. (formerly Government Printer of New South Wales), Author of "The Pastoral Possessions of New South Wales." .....	2,000	.....	2,000	377 17 5
Report by Walter Hussey Vivian, Esq., J.P., Executive Commissioner for the Tasmanian Exhibition, Launceston, 1891-2. With Appendix. (Binding incomplete) .....	12	.....	700	35 17 8
Result of a Census of the Colony of New South Wales, taken for the Night of 5th April, 1891. Part 1.—Ages of the People; Population distributed in Municipalities Counties, and Electoral Districts. Compiled in the Office of Government Statistician .....	.....	700	700	171 19 5
Results of a Census of the Colony of New South Wales, taken for the Night of 5th April, 1891. Part 2—Education of the People. Compiled in the Office of Government Statistician .....	.....	700	700	425 6 8
By-laws of Randwick Municipality; also of Cemetery, Recreation Grounds, and Parks. ....	.....	500	500	4 5 9
Report of the Executive Commissioners for New South Wales on the International Exhibition of Mining and Metallurgy, London, 1890. With Appendices .....	350	.....	350	39 9 4
Rules and Regulations of the Nundle Common .....	.....	50	50	1 0 0
The Purposes of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission ..	.....	250	250	1 6 6
Outline Catalogue of the Exhibits in the New South Wales Court, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893 .....	.....	136	136	32 5 1
Catalogue of New South Wales Exhibits, World's Columbian Exhibition Chicago, 1893 .....	.....	20	20	0 17 7
Notes on the Aborigines of New South Wales. By the Hon. Richard Hill, M.L.C., and the Hon. George Thornton, M.L.C. With Personal Reminiscences of the Tribes formerly living in the neighbourhood of Sydney and the surrounding Districts .....	.....	2,300	2,300	6 17 3
The Rise, Progress, and present Position of Trade and Commerce in New South Wales. By Edward Pulsford .....	.....	6,000	6,000	54 11 3
The Marine Fish and Fisheries of New South Wales, Past and Present, in their Commercial aspect. By Philip Cohen. With Chart.....	.....	10,000	10,000	48 0 0
The Drama and Music in New South Wales. By F. C. Brewer .....	25	1,475	1,500	50 16 11
Social, Industrial, Political, and Co-operative Associations, &c. Compiled by E. W. O'Sullivan, M.P. ....	.....	10,200	10,200	44 1 3
Physical Geography and Climate of New South Wales. By H. C. Russell, B.A., C.M.G., F.R.S., F.R.M.S., Government Astronomer of New South Wales. Second Edition. With Maps .....	.....	1,500	1,500	41 15 10
The South Pacific and New Guinea, Past and Present; with Notes on the Hervey Group, and Illustrative Song and various Myths. By the Rev. William Wyatt Gill, B.A. (Lond.), LL.D. (St. Andrews) ..	.....	2,250	2,250	22 15 4
Judge's Notes—Starkey plaintiff v. Municipal Council of Sydney, defendants ..	.....	12	12	3 4 8
Do Bourke (Administratrix) plaintiff v. Municipal Council of Sydney, defendants .....	.....	12	12	4 3 4
The Gospel by St. Luke, translated into the language of the Awabakal; by L. E. Threlkeld. Now for the first time printed. From the original manuscript in the "Sir George Grey Collections" of the Public Library, Auckland, N.Z. (Binding incomplete) .....	6	.....	100	24 8 9
On the Plea of Insanity in Criminal Trials; by J. W. Springthorpe, M.A., M.D., Melb.; M.R.C.P., Lond.; Physician to the Melbourne Hospital; Lecturer on Therapeutics Melbourne University; and W. L. Mullen, M.A., M.D. et LL.B., Melb.; late Medical Officer, Metropolitan Asylums, Victoria; Barrister and Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria. Read before the International Medical Congress, Sydney, September, 1892 .....	.....	100	100	6 19 7
Historical Records of New South Wales. Vol. I. Part 2. Philhp, 1783-1792. With plates (Binding incomplete) .....	447	.....	4,000	442 1 6
An Australian language as spoken by the Awabakal, the people of Awaba or Lake Macquarie (near Newcastle, New South Wales), being an account of their language, traditions, and customs; by L. E. Threlkeld. Re arranged, condensed, and edited, with an Appendix, by John Fraser, B.A., LL.D., Fellow of the Royal Society of New South Wales; Associate of the Victoria Institute of Great Britain, &c., author of "The Etruscans: were they Celts," &c. With illustrations. (Binding incomplete.) .....	226	.....	606	251 0 4
Postal Guide, No. 201, January, 1892 .....	.....	3,500	3,500	206 15 3
Do 201, April, do .....	.....	3,400	3,400	217 13 3

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and Total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet, &c.—*continued.*

Title	Books Number of Copies.	Pamphlets Number of Copies	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost.
Postal Guide, No. 202, July, 1892 .....		3,400	3,400	£ s. d. 216 0 6
Do 203, October, do .....		3,400	3,400	272 18 6
Do 204, January, 1893 .....		3,400	3,400	274 4 6
New South Wales Post Office Monthly Circular, No. 1, April, 1892 .....		625	625	26 5 2
Do do 2, May, do .....		100	100	5 12 11
Do do 3, June, do .....		170	170	8 2 7
Do do 4, July, do .....		120	120	5 3 5
Do do 5, August, do .....		130	130	7 4 8
Do do 6, Sept, do .....		90	90	6 16 6
Do do 7, October, do .....		75	75	6 17 6
Do do 8, Nov, do .....		100	100	5 3 3
Do do 9, Dec, do .....		100	100	5 18 7
Rules for the guidance of Officials in the General Post Office, and also in Country and Branch Post Offices, so far as they can be made applicable .....		250	250	4 11 5
Despatch Book, showing Circulation of Correspondence from General Post Office, Sydney .....	125		125	24 12 0
Paragraph Time-tables for the Western, Southern, Northern, and Suburban, &c, Mail Lines .....		2,800	2,800	160 18 0
Do do do .....				
November, 1892 .....		512	512	150 5 10
Private Letter Box List, 1892 .....		250	250	5 10 6
Amended Regulations—Departments under Postmaster-General .....		750	750	1 14 9
Table showing the Interchange of Mails, one Post Office with another .....	20	1,600	1,620	44 0 8
Alterations in Postal Arrangements for the Evening Mail Train .....		1,500	1,500	12 15 9
Boundaries of the Districts of the General Post Office and Branch Offices .....		500	500	7 11 5
List of Money Order Offices in New South Wales, United States of America, British Possessions and Colonies, together with general information as to rates of commission and issue of foreign orders, and branches of the Government Savings Bank .....		750	750	39 5 0
How and when to spray for Codling Moth and Aphides on Fruit-trees .....		1,100	1,100	0 17 2
List of Subscribers, Sydney Government Telephone Exchange, B, 30th December, 1891 .....		1,800	1,800	37 3 0
Do do do C, 31st March, 1892 .....		2,000	2,000	38 2 0
Do do do D, 30th June, 1892 .....		2,000	2,000	43 13 6
Do do do E, 30th September, 1892 .....		2,250	2,250	43 18 0
Supplement to List B, do do No. 1, 29th February, 1892 .....		1,800	1,800	2 4 6
Do C, do do No. 1, 31st May, 1892 .....		2,000	2,000	2 5 1
Do D, do do No. 1, 31st August, 1892 .....		2,000	2,000	2 12 7
Telephone Regulations .....		2,000	2,000	5 4 7
Report from the Council of the Rifle Association for the year 1891 .....		500	500	2 3 6
Do do do .....		750	750	51 2 6
New South Wales Rifle Association—Programme and Regulations of the Matches for 1892—Thirty-second Annual Meeting .....	850		850	47 1 1
New South Wales Rifle Association—Time-table, Prize Meeting, 1892 .....		1,000	1,000	1 14 7
Fishermen's and Fishing-boat Licenses issued during the month of January, 1892 .....		300	300	5 13 4
Do do do February, 1892 .....		200	200	4 7 6
Do do do March, 1892 .....		200	200	1 10 6
Do do do April, 1892 .....		200	200	1 9 1
Do do do June, 1892 .....		150	150	2 1 5
Do do do July, 1892 .....		200	200	2 2 3
Nosological Index or Guide to the Classification and Tabulation of the various Causes of Death, with Instructions to District Registrars .....		350	350	32 12 10
Instructions to District Registrars appointed for registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in the Colony of New South Wales .....		375	375	35 12 9
State Children's Relief Department—Report of the President, the Hon. Arthur Renwick, M.L.C., B.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., &c, for year ending 5th April, 1892 .....		1,100	1,100	6 13 3
Report on the Department of Charitable Institutions of New South Wales, for the year ended 31st December, 1891, from the Director of Government Asylums and Boarding-out Officer .....		2,600	2,600	11 8 6
Catalogue of Trees at the Gosford State Nursery, for free distribution to Schools and Municipal bodies (Season 1892) .....		2,500	2,500	6 12 8
Rules for the guidance of Officers on board H.M.C.S. "Wolverene" .....	50		50	2 16 4
Rules for the Attendants, Nurses, Servants, and others, Hospital for the Insane, Rydalmere, 1892 .....		100	100	9 19 9
Financial Statement of the Honorable John See, Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales—Made 1st December, 1891 .....	25	150	175	36 7 3
Financial Statement of the Honorable John See, Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales—Made 14th December, 1892 .....		150	150	1 19 11
Contract Prices for 1892 .....		1,350	1,350	54 13 3
New South Wales Government Telegraph Cipher Code.—Second Edition—Compiled and Revised, under the direction of the Colonial Secretary, by H. A. Unwin, Colonial Secretary's Office Third Edition, further Revised and considerably enlarged under the direction of the Colonial Treasurer .....	15		15	281 9 6
Catalogue of Overtime Goods, Seizures, &c, to be sold at the Overtime Sale to be held at Queen's Warehouse, on 14th July, 1892 .....		300	300	7 6 5
Catalogue of Overtime Goods, Seizures, &c, to be sold at the Overtime Sale to be held at Queen's Warehouse, on 15th December, 1892 .....		300	300	7 14 3
Specific Duties .....		2,400	2,400	9 12 3
Do .....		500	500	0 18 7
Do .....		9,500	9,500	13 15 5
Tariff of 1892 .....		2,000	2,000	11 19 5
Laboratory Tests .....		600	600	7 4 4
Do .....		500	500	1 17 9
Notice to Officers of Customs.—No. 149.—Additional Decisions given by the Collector for the Guidance of Officers .....		500	500	3 7 8
Names and Addresses of Officers and Employés of the Government Printing Office, Sydney .....		12	12	2 12 4
Catalogue of Second-hand Printing and Bookbinding Machinery, Railway Ticket-Printing Machines, &c, to be sold by Public Auction on Wednesday, 3rd August, 1892 .....		150	150	0 12 8
London Jubilee Philatelic Exhibition, 1890—Extracts from the Foreign Press .....		12	12	2 0 3
Catalogue of Exhibits prepared by Charles Potter, Government Printer, Sydney, for Transmission to the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893 .....		6,000	6,000	20 16 0

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and Total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet, &c.—*continued.*

Title.	Books : Number of Copies.	Pamphlets Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost.
Timber, State Forest, and Quarry Regulations .....		500	500	£ s. d. 4 18 7
Comments on Cook's Log (H.M.S. "Endeavour," 1770), with Extracts, Charts, and Sketches. By the Honorable Philip G. King, M.L.C., April, 1891 .....	300		300	75 18 1
List of Forms in Stock at the Government Printing Office, Sydney, 1892 .....		2,000	2,000	18 14 9
Australian Maritime Quarantine: Theory and Practice. By J. Ashburton Thompson, M.D., D.P.H., Chief Medical Inspector, Board of Health, New South Wales; Official Delegate of the Government of New South Wales to the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, London, 1891 .....		100	100	3 2 3
Laws and Regulations to be observed in the Harbour of Port Jackson, New South Wales, with Code of Telegraphic Storm and General Signals .....		2,000	2,000	58 17 11
Rules to be observed by Shipowners, Surveyors, and Inspectors when surveying Steamers for Passenger Certificates, and for other purposes in connection with the Navigation Acts of 1871-81. With Diagrams .....	224		224	115 16 0
Rules of the Small Debts Court (under 10 Vic. 10, and 45 Vic. 27) and Schedules of Fees at Captain's Flat .....		6	6	0 19 2
Rules for Regulating the Practice and Proceedings of the Court of Petty Sessions at Gosford, in the Police District of Brisbane Water .....		12	12	2 8 6
Rules for Regulating the Practice and Proceedings of the Court of Petty Sessions at Cooranbong, in the Police District of Cooranbong .....		12	12	4 6 8
Handbook—Department of Justice, New South Wales, 1892 .....	500		500	74 4 9
Index to New South Wales Letters Patent, registered from 1st August, 1887, to 31st December, 1891:—				
Part I. —Inventions Relating to Agriculture .....		750	750	43 1 0
Part II. —    Do    Brewing and Distilling, Bottling, Bottles, and Stoppers .....		750	750	18 18 2
Part III.—    Do    Building Operations and Material .....		750	750	42 12 6
Part IV.—    Do    Cloth, Wool, and Fibres .....		750	750	12 18 10
Part V.—    Do    Drains, Filters, Sewers, and Street Sani- tation .....		750	750	26 6 3
Part VI.—    Do    Electricity and Magnetism, including Telegraphs, Telephones, Microphones, and Phonographs .....		750	750	26 8 1
Patents Statute of New South Wales, and Regulations thereunder .....		750	750	5 1 10
Table of Fees payable in the Supreme Court of New South Wales in the Equity and Lunacy Jurisdiction .....		100	100	2 9 0
New South Wales Law Almanac, 1892 .....	252	1,250	1,502	65 3 2
Oaths, &c. ....		250	250	1 17 8
Forms in use in the City Coroner's Court .....		12	12	1 5 7
President's Inaugural Address—Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration .....		135	135	2 10 1
A Manual of "The Trades Disputes Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1892," New South Wales (55 Vic. No. 29), being "An Act to provide for the establishment of Councils of Conciliation and of Arbitration for the settlement of Industrial Disputes;" an Exposition of the Principles of Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration; Historical Sketch of their Development; a Summary of the Act and Procedure; the Text of the Act fully Annotated; the Regulations; President's Address; and a General Index By Thomas Bailey Clegg (Barrister-at-Law), Clerk of Awards .....	53	1,000	1,053	54 2 1
Schedule of Survey Fees under the Crown Lands Act .....		500	500	20 14 1
Stations determined Astronomically in connection with Trigonometrical Survey, Depart- ment of Lands, New South Wales With map .....		500	500	15 8 1
Reference to Postal Map of New South Wales, 1892 .....		1,600	1,600	16 9 8
Notes of Land Court Cases dealt with during February, 1892. No. 1 .....		300	300	19 19 9
Do    do    March, 1892. No. 2 .....		300	300	28 19 0
Index to Vol. I, Parts 1, 2, 3, of Reports of Cases determined in the Land Court of New South Wales during 1890 .....		300	300	13 11 6
List of Pastoral Leases, showing the dates upon which the Rents are payable for the year 1892-93 .....		400	400	28 4 10
Cases determined in the Land Court of New South Wales, Vol. I, Part IV. From 1st January to 31st March, 1891 .....	4	796	800	45 10 6
Do    Vol. I, Part V. From 1st April to 30th June, 1891 .....	4	596	600	16 18 8
Do    Vol. I, Part VI. From 1st July to 30th September, 1891 .....		800	800	29 6 1
Do    Vol. II, Part IV. From 1st September to 30th September, 1892 .....	4	796	800	19 12 5
Do    Vol. II, Part V. From 1st October to 31st October, 1892 .....		800	800	12 10 11
Description of the Upper Ganges Canal and other systems of Irrigation in India—An Illustrated Lecture by Frederick Augustus Franklm, Memb. Inst. C.E.; Executive Commissioner in India for the Calcutta International Exhibition, and to examine and report to the Government of New South Wales on the Systems of Irrigation in India, 1883-84. Delivered in the principal Towns in New South Wales .....		650	650	5 19 3
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works.—Order of Procedure, showing the chief provisions of the Public Works Act, 1888, the Public Works Amendment Act, 1889, and the Public Works (Committees' Remuneration) Act, 1889; together with the procedure of the Committee in their various inquiries as shown by the text and effect of their decisions, from 27th August, 1888, to 5th June, 1891, to which are attached the Acts referred to, in detail, and an Index to the Proceedings in the Legis- lative Assembly and the Legislative Council, as reported in <i>Hansard</i> , respecting matters relating to the Committee .....		20	20	29 15

STATEMENT showing the Title or Description of each collection of Photographs or Lithographs published at the Government Printing Office during the year ended 31st December, 1892, with the number of Copies and Total Cost of each set.

Title or Description.	Whether Photographs, Phototypes, Photo-lithographs, or Lithographs.	For what Department done.	No. of Plates.	No. of Copies of each Plate.	Total No. of Copies.	Total Cost.	Remarks.
						£ s. d.	
<i>Photo-lithographic Branch.</i>							
Parish Maps .....	Photo-lithographs..	Surveyor-General .....	...	...	559	1,149 18 6	
Views .....	Photographs.....	do .....	...	...	12	0 6 0	
Do .....	do .....	Colonial Secretary .....	...	...	999	120 3 6	
Do .....	do .....	Treasury .....	...	...	186	23 5 0	
Do .....	do .....	Railways .....	...	...	7	1 11 0	
Plans .....	Photo-lithographs..	Water Conservation .....	...	...	1	2 0 0	
Views .....	Photographs .....	Public Instruction .....	...	...	12	1 10 0	
Plans .....	Photo-lithographs..	Mines .....	...	...	2	1 5 0	
Views .....	Photographs.....	Miscellaneous .....	...	...	3,135	286 17 0	
Plans .....	Photo-lithographs..	do .....	...	...	31	37 17 6	
Bromide Enlargements .....	Photographs.....	Chicago Exhibition Commission.....	217	1	217	179 0 0	
<i>Photo-mechanical Branch.</i>							
Miscellaneous Views and Enlargements .....	Photographs.....	Colonial Secretary .....	664	1	664	53 9 6	
Various Photographs .....	do .....	do .....	663	1	663	53 6 6	
Views of City .....	do .....	do .....	453	1	453	47 19 6	
Various Views .....	do .....	do .....	272	1	272	28 12 0	
Enlargements .....	do .....	Treasury .....	626	1	626	126 18 0	
Miscellaneous Views .....	do .....	do .....	4	1	4	2 14 0	
Views of General Post Office .....	do .....	General Post Office.....	22	1	22	4 6 0	
Enlargements .....	do .....	do .....	10	1	10	0 12 0	
Do .....	do .....	Government Printer .....	4	1	4	0 19 0	
Photographs .....	do .....	do .....	115	1	115	13 10 0	
Portraits .....	do .....	Inspector - General of Police .....	1	56	56	1 10 0	
Miscellaneous .....	do .....	Legislative Council.....	31	1	31	4 2 6	
Enlargements .....	do .....	Public Works .....	42	1	42	7 16 0	
Miscellaneous Views .....	do .....	Free Public Library .....	120	1	120	2 0 0	
Views of Library Reading-room .....	do .....	do .....	26	1	26	1 19 0	
Photographs .....	do .....	Fisheries .....	2	1	2	0 3 0	
Photographs of Broken Hill.....	do .....	Chicago Exhibition Commission.	24	1	24	1 4 0	
Bromide—Enlargements .....	do .....	do .....	448	1	448	352 10 0	
Miscellaneous Views .....	do .....	Miscellaneous .....	4	289	1,156	94 6 0	
Enlargements .....	do .....	do .....	8	1	8	2 15 0	
Enlarged Bromide Panorama .....	do .....	do .....	35	1	35	6 16 0	

Government Printing Office,  
Sydney, 31 May, 1893.

CHARLES POTTER,  
Government Printer.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**IMMIGRATION.**

(REPORT ON, FOR 1892.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Officer in Charge of Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 6 January, 1893.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, my report on Immigration for the year ending 31st December, 1892.

Operations under the Regulations have been confined to the nomination of wives and families by husbands and fathers, of good moral and industrial qualifications, being residents in the Colony.

Of the total of 179 immigrants who so arrived all were nominated in the Colony, none were selected by the Agent-General.

They consisted of 98 individuals above 12 years of age, and of 81 under 12 years of age.

One death occurred (that of a child) during the voyage.

The appendices herewith annexed give full detailed information relative to Immigration during the past year:—

- A.—General Statistical Information.
- B.—Nationality of Immigrants.
- C.—Religious Persuasions.
- D.—Education Attainments.
- E.—Distribution into Country Districts.

I have, &amp;c.,

FRANK J. JOSEPHSON,

Officer in Charge of Immigration.



APPENDIX A.  
RETURN of Assisted Immigrants to New South Wales, 1892.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of days on voyage.	Number landed.				Nominated in the Colony.	Selected by the Agent-General.	Total number of Individuals landed.	Equal to statute adults.	Contract price per statute adult.	Amount paid for and by Immigrants on account of cost of their passage.	
				Above 12 years of age.		Under 12 years of age.							Amount paid in the Colony by Depositors.	Amount paid in London to the Agent-General.
				M.	F.	M.	F.							
	1892.	1892.										£	£	
S.S. "Orizaba" .....	17 January ...	28 February...	42	2	9	7	4	22	.....	22	16½	£15	35	1
„ "Ophir" .....	12 March .....	22 April .....	41	6	10	6	7	29	.....	29	22½		73	17
„ "Cuzco" .....	23 April .....	5 June.....	43	6	16	7	9	38	.....	38	30		104	13
„ "Ormuz" .....	18 June.....	28 July.....	40	6	16	8	11	41	.....	41	31½		83	.....
„ "Austral" .....	30 July.....	12 September	44	3	10	5	3	21	.....	21	16½		60	.....
„ "Orient" .....	8 October ...	21 November	44	2	12	7	7	28	.....	28	21		34	.....
			*	25	73	40	41	179	.....	179	138		389	31

\* Average length of passage, 42½ days.

Single men .....	25
Wives and single women .....	73
Children under 12 years .....	81
Total.....	179

Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 6th January, 1893.

FRANK J. JOSEPHSON,  
Officer in Charge of Immigration.

## 3

## APPENDIX B.

RETURN showing the Native Countries of the Assisted Immigrants who arrived in 1892:—

From England and Wales .....	95
„ Scotland .....	39
„ Ireland .....	26
„ Other Countries .....	19

179

Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 6th January, 1893.FRANK J. JOSEPHSON,  
Officer in Charge of Immigration.

## APPENDIX C.

## RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS.

Nationality.	Classification of Religion.						Total.
	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Wesleyan Methodist.	Other Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	
English .....	87	.....	7	.....	1	.....	95
Scotch .....	1	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
Irish .....	2	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	26
Other Countries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	19
	90	38	7	.....	25	19	179

Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 6th January, 1893.FRANK J. JOSEPHSON,  
Officer in Charge of Immigration.

## APPENDIX D.

## EDUCATION ATTAINMENTS.

Nationality.	Education Attainments.						Total.
	Under 12 years.			12 years and over.			
	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	Cannot read.	Read and write.	Read only.	
England .....	23	19	.....	1	52	.....	95
Scotland .....	7	15	.....	.....	16	1	39
Ireland .....	4	6	.....	.....	16	.....	26
From other Countries .....	6	.....	.....	1	9	3	19
	40	40	.....	2	93	4	179

Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 6th January, 1893.FRANK J. JOSEPHSON,  
Officer in Charge of Immigration.

## APPENDIX E.

RETURN showing the Number of Assisted Immigrants who, at their own request, were forwarded to the Country Districts by Rail and Steamer.

Destination.	Wives.	Families.	Destination.	Wives.	Families.
Bowral .....	1	3	Newcastle .....	5	10
Bellinger River .....	2	.....	Wollongong.....	1	1
Greta .....	2	7	Yass .....	1	8
Katoomba .....	1	.....			
Lithgow.....	1	7		17	44
Mittagong .....	2	6			
Mulgrave .....	1	2			
				61	

Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 6th January, 1893.FRANK J. JOSEPHSON,  
Officer in Charge of Immigration.



1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ASIATICS RESIDENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES.  
(RETURN SHOWING POPULATION OF.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 January, 1893.*

ASIATIC Population, &c., resident in the Colony of New South Wales, at date of Census, April, 1891.

Country where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
India, including Burmah ... ..	1,309	491	1,800
Ceylon ... ..	141	40	181
Straits Settlements ... ..	44	6	50
Hongkong ... ..	54	10	64
Aden ... ..	8	.....	8
British Borneo ... ..	1	1	2
French India ... ..	1	1	2
Phillipine Islands ... ..	12	5	17
Goa... ..	30	1	31
Java ... ..	13	7	20
Borneo ... ..	1	.....	1
Sumatra ... ..	1	1	2
Timor ... ..	1	.....	1
Celebes ... ..	4	.....	4
Syria ... ..	99	17	116
Armenia ... ..	1	1	2
Asia Minor ... ..	11	7	18
Afghanistan ... ..	20	.....	20
Siam ... ..	2	1	3
Persia ... ..	2	.....	2
Arabia ... ..	144	7	151
India ... ..	2	1	3
Asia (country not stated) ... ..	3	2	5
Total ... ..	1,904	599	2,503

Of these, 1,557 males and 548 females are British subjects.



1892-3.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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ASIATICS AND COLOURED PERSONS IMMIGRATION  
AND REGULATION BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 27.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 February, 1893.*

---

JERSEY,

*Message No. 27.*

*Governor.*

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to regulate the Immigration into New South Wales of persons of Asiatic and coloured races to provide for the regulation of Asiatics and coloured persons resident within the Colony to amend the "Chinese Restriction and Regulation Act of 1888," to make such amendments in Statute Law as may be necessary to give full force and effect to legislation for the above objects, and for purposes incidental to or consequent upon the same.

*Government House,*

*Sydney, 31st January, 1893.*

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1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

INTRODUCTION OF AFGHANS AND CAMELS INTO THIS COLONY.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF BROKEN HILL, SILVERTON, WILCANNIA, AND SURROUNDING DISTRICTS, AGAINST.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 17 May, 1893.*

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

GENTLEMEN,

Your Petitioners humbly pray,—

1. That it is against the best interests of the European population of New South Wales in general to allow unrestricted entry to alien races.

2. That whereas the cities are subject to unfair competition in trade (on account of the difference in our civilization), the country districts, besides this, are threatened with a large influx of camels from Port Augusta in South Australia, to compete for the carrying trade of the whole Western District.

3. Outside of the great injustice this will be to European carriers who have made their homes in these places, and pay heavily through the Customs, these aliens will have all the benefit of coming into districts that have been pioneered by Europeans at great risk and cost to themselves and families. They will have the advantage of opened-up roads, Government wells and tanks and public watering-places that have been erected in many instances at great cost to the State.

4. The public reap next to nothing by these nomadic races: As colonists they are a failure; they pay no rates or taxes, having no settled place of abode; their habits of frugality are worthy of imitation in some instances, but owing, as before stated, to the difference in civilization, this does not count; like the Chinese, two or three hundred pounds is a fortune to them, and they retire to India in a few years, when other relatives or friends are ready to take their places and bring more camels.

5. Outside of the dangerous nuisance these animals are to the travelling public, they are a serious menace to stock, breeders of horses, and great cattle; it having been calculated that over £60,000 worth of stock is engaged in and required for the carrying business in the Broken Hill and Wilcannia districts alone.

6. It has yet to be shown that these animals are required in this district, as during the drought of 1891-92 horse teams visited and delivered stores wherever required at rates greatly below what camel teams asked.

7. To summarise in conclusion:—(1) They are undesirable colonists; (2) they are a source of danger to the travelling public, and in towns great numbers of accidents have occurred through them; (3) they reap all the advantages of opened country, paying nothing whatever in return in Customs or taxes; (4) outside of bare keep for food, the whole of their money goes to India, not even clothes being purchased in the Colonies; (5) they will seriously affect the stock-breeding and pastoral industry; (6) there is no proof that they are required, the public, except a small class, being served by Europeans.

Therefore, your Petitioners pray that your Honorable House will take immediate action against the unlimited ingress of Afghans and camels into the Colony of New South Wales.

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

[Here follow 2,554 signatures.]





1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## KANAKA LABOUR.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 November, 1892.*

Memo. from Mr. Police Superintendent Garvin to The Inspector-General of Police.

Armidale, 12 July, 1892.

*Re Cane Season of 1892, on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers.*

I HAVE to report that temporary stations have been formed at Chatsworth on the Clarence and Rous on the Richmond; at each of the places named I have provided a constable.

The season opens at Cudgen on 1st proximo. At this place a number of men, about 370, will be employed, among whom will be about 100 Kanakas. After pay, these men invariably get on a drinking bout, and as ill-feeling exists among the whites towards the Kanakas, very disorderly behaviour takes place. It will be absolutely necessary that a second constable be sent to Cudgen during the season to assist the constable stationed there.

It will be seen from the constable's report that one man is not safe among so many of the class that are employed there. I beg to apply for the service of an extra foot constable, a strong able-bodied man. He can return to Sydney at termination of season—about December. I am unable to provide a man for this duty, as I really cannot weaken another station in the district.

Will the Inspector-General be good enough to cause a constable to be sent to Cudgen, to go from Sydney direct per steamer to the Tweed River, by the end of this month?

THOS. GARVIN,  
Superintendent.

I beg to submit this report to the Colonial Secretary's perusal. An additional constable will be sent as requested.—E. FOSBERY, I.-G.P. The Principal Under Secretary, 14/7/92.

[Enclosures.]

Police Station, Cudgen, 1 June, 1892.

CONSTABLE BROWN reports, *re* the attached telegram, that the cane season will commence about the 1st of August next, and that there will be about 370 men employed during the crushing season.

The constable reports that the men employed at Cudgen during the crushing season are the roughest lot of men, as they mostly come from Brisbane.

The constable states that a second constable is required at Cudgen during the crushing season, as one constable has no power over such a rough lot of men. The constable states that it takes two constables all their time to keep order, especially when Kanakas and white men are drinking together.

There are also two hotels a distance of 2 miles apart, and in the season the constable has to patrol there very often at night time.

The constable states the first season he was at Cudgen he was assaulted and kicked about, having been there the first part of the season by himself.

J. L. BROWN,  
First-class Constable.

D. Carroll, Esq., Sub-Inspector of Police, Lismore.

Forwarded to Superintendent Garvin, in reply to his C.M., 92-391. I believe that a second constable is really required at Cudgen during the cane season.—D. CARROLL, Sub-Inspector, Lismore, 8/6/92. Mr. Superintendent Garvin, Armidale.

Telegram from Lismore to Constable Brown, Cudgen.

31 May, 1892.

WHEN will cane season commence (probably)? Number of men employed. Will a second constable be required; if so, state reasons? Report fully to me first post.

D. CARROLL,  
Sub-Inspector.

Police

Police Department, Armidale, 27 May, 1892.

[Memo.]

Cudgen Cane Season.

FURNISH me with a report stating when the next cane season will commence; the probable length of time it will last; the probable number of men who will be working about Cudgen during the season, and if the assistance of a constable will be required, and the reasons why he will be required.

THOS. GARVIN,  
Superintendent.

Police Station, Lismore, 22 June, 1892.

*Re* Cane-cutting Season, Richmond and Tweed.

SUB-INSPECTOR CARROLL reports, that the cane-cutting season will commence as follows:—  
Broadwater, 8th July, and continue until the end of the year.  
Rous, about 1st of August, and will last until end of the year.  
Cudgen already reported on; please see Constable Brown's report of the 1st instant.

D. CARROLL,  
Sub-Inspector.

Thos. Garvin, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Armidale.

Telegram from Armidale to Sub-Inspector Carroll.

22 June, 1892.

FURNISH report by post showing when sugar season commences at Rous, Broadwater, and Tweed respectively.

THOS. GARVIN.

Memo. from The Inspector-General of Police to Superintendent of Police, Armidale.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 14 July, 1892.

I HAVE sent Mr. Garvin's report, *re* cane season, for the Colonial Secretary's information. I was not aware that there were any Kanakas employed. Did they come overland from Queensland?

An additional constable will be sent at once, and the officer and police generally should be on the alert in case of disturbance.

E. FOSBERY,  
Inspector-General of Police.

Memo. from Mr. Police Superintendent Garvin to The Inspector-General of Police.

Police Department, Armidale Station, 16 July, 1892.

*Re* Kanaka labour on the Tweed, &c.

For years, eight at least, Kanaka labour has been employed in cane-fields on the Tweed, noticeably at Cudgen, where they work in gangs, planting, stripping, cutting, and carting cane to the mills. These men all came from Queensland at different times; they are all well up to this kind of work, and there has been for some years between them and Europeans, especially when drinking bouts are on, an ill-feeling.

Kanakas get the same wages as white men; they will not work for less.

Cudgen is the principal place where Kanakas are employed, but I have seen them working on different farms and mills, as well as on the Tweed. There are some also employed on the Clarence, about Maclean and Chatsworth, but not many.

I have called for a return of Kanakas employed on the Tweed, Clarence, and Richmond, in such form as will afford the Inspector-General information that might be useful should he require it at any time.

I have already warned Sub-Inspector Carroll, who is in charge of that sub-district, and police generally on the Tweed, to be on the alert in case of any disturbance between the whites and the Kanakas.

THOS. GARVIN,  
Superintendent.

Submitted for the information of the Acting Colonial Secretary, in connection with previous papers, forwarded on the 14th instant.—E. FOSBERY, Inspector-General of Police, B.C., 18 July, 1892. The Principal Under Secretary, &c.

Legislative Assembly, 20 October, 1892.

- (6.) IMPORT DUTY ON SUGAR:—*Mr. Sharp* (for Mr. HOUGHTON) asked THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—  
(1.) Is it a fact that an import duty of £5 per ton is imposed upon sugar?  
(2.) Is it a fact that for some time past the owner of Cudgen, one of the largest sugar plantations in the Tweed district, has been replacing white labour with Kanakas imported from Queensland?  
(3.) Will he take steps at an early date to introduce a Bill to prevent the entrance into this Colony of Kanakas and other coloured labourers by the imposition of a tax similar to that imposed upon Chinese?

*Mr. See* answered,—

- (1.) Yes.  
(2.) I am not aware, but inquiries are now being made.  
(3.) This matter is engaging the attention of the Government.

Telegram from Constable Brown to The Inspector-General of Police.

Cudgen Scrub.

*Re* Kanakas, it is a fact that some five or six Kanakas joined Labour Union under delegate from Trades and Labour Council, Sydney, about twelve months ago; man named M'Mahon was labour delegate.

CONSTABLE BROWN.

This contains all the additional information I can obtain in reference to Parliamentary questions by Mr. Perry.—E. FOSBERY, Inspector-General of Police. The Principal Under Secretary, 20/10/92.

Constable

## Constable Draper to Mr. Police Superintendent Garvin.

Police Station, Murwillumbah, 3 November, 1892.  
SENIOR-CONSTABLE DRAPER was unable to obtain information with reference to Tumbulgum portion earlier, Constable Brown being absent on temporary duty.

T. G. DRAPER,  
Police Constable.

## The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

15 November, 1892.

## Employment of Kanakas in the Colony.

MR. HAYNES, M.P., states that he has received a telegram from the editor of the *Tweed Advocate*, at Murwillumbah, informing him that 120 Kanakas are working on one plantation alone, and 109 on other plantations in the Tweed River district. We learn that Mr. Haynes has written to the Premier, Sir George Dibbs, on the matter, and that he has intimated his intention of bringing the facts before Parliament without delay.

Submitted for the Colonial Secretary's information.

ED. FOSBERY,  
Inspector-General of Police.

## Returns.

## RETURN of Kanakas in Murwillumbah and Tumbulgum portion of Sub-District.

Number of Kanakas employed.	By whom employed.	Address.	How employed.	Where they came from.	Number working on their own account.	How employed.
6	Alfred Osborne .....	Murwillumbah .....	Thrashing cane..	Queensland ...	9	Cane-farming.
5	John Cowan .....	North Arm, Murwillumbah.	" .....	" .....	8	" .....
12	" .....	Long Reach, Tumbulgum.	" .....	" .....	.....	" .....
7	John Morrisson .....	Tumbulgum.....	Cane-cutting .....	" .....	.....	" .....
7	John Dinsey .....	" .....	Thrashing cane..	" .....	.....	" .....
5	John Philips .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	.....	" .....
3	C. Hansen .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	.....	" .....
Total... 45					Total.. 17	

NOTE.—The Kanakas working on their own account have land rented from private persons.

Murwillumbah, 3 November, 1892.

T. C. DRAPER,  
Police Constable.

## RETURN of Kanakas employed in Cudgen Sub-District.

Number of Kanakas working in Cudgen Sub-District.	In whose employment.	How employed.	Where they came from.	Kanakas working on their own account.	How employed.
70	Robb & Co. ....	In mill and cane-field .....	Queensland ...	4 .....	Cane-farming.
15	W. G. Collin .....	" .....	" .....	.....	" .....
4	John Mudlop (a Kanaka) .....	In cane-field .....	" .....	.....	" .....
3	Sam Tonga (a Kanaka) .....	" .....	" .....	.....	" .....
3	Tom Api (a Kanaka) .....	" .....	" .....	.....	" .....
5	John Pandacost (a Kanaka) .....	" .....	" .....	.....	" .....

4/11/92.

J. L. BROWN,  
Constable.



1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**ART UNIONS.**  
(RETURN RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 May, 1893.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 2nd March, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return showing the number of Art Unions held within the Colony during 1892, date of holding same, if sanctioned by the Attorney-General, the object for which such Art Union was held, and the special branch of art intended to be promoted. The same information for January and February of 1893.”

(*Mr. Dangar.*)

Number of Art Unions held in 1892 and 1893.	Date of holding same.	Approved by Attorney-General.	Object for which held, and special branch of Art represented.
20 in 1892 .....	From January to December. ... ..	Yes .....	} Not stated. Tickets vary in price from 1s. to £1 1s. All the articles are oil paintings, water-colours, photographs, engravings, and a few specimens of fancy work.
5 in 1893 (to 31st March).		Yes .....	

[770 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material) £1 6s. 3d.]



1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SITE FOR PUBLIC BATHS AT LAVENDER BAY, NORTH  
SYDNEY.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 November, 1892.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 20th October, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers, letters, reports, minutes, and other documents in connection with applications for site for public baths at Lavender Bay by the North Sydney Borough Council and by Mr. Halstead.”

(*Mr. Cullen.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. The Council Clerk, North Sydney, to Mr. Surveyor S. E. Perdriau, for sites for baths for the Borough at Lavender Bay, &c. 25 April, 1892 .....	2
2. Mr. Surveyor S. E. Perdriau to the Metropolitan District Surveyor. 12 May, 1892 .....	2
3. The Metropolitan District Surveyor to the Under Secretary for Lands, with minutes. 8 June, 1892 .....	2
4. Application for special lease by James Halstead, for baths at Lavender Bay. 22 June, 1892.....	3
5. The Metropolitan District Surveyor to Mr. Surveyor S. E. Perdriau. 27 June, 1892.....	3
6. The Under Secretary for Lands to the Council Clerk, North Sydney. 28 June, 1892 .....	4
7. The Metropolitan District Surveyor to the Chairman, Local Land Board, Sydney, with minutes and enclosure. 11 July, 1892 .....	4
8. <i>Gazette</i> Notice, with minutes. 14 July, 1892 .....	5
9. The Council Clerk, North Sydney, to the Chairman, Local Land Board, Sydney. 4 August, 1892 .....	5
10. The Chairman, Local Land Board, Sydney, to Mr. James Halstead. 15 July, 1892 .....	5
11. Robert Imray, Esq., to the Chairman, Local Land Board, Sydney. 15 August, 1892 .....	5
12. Decision of Board, with minutes, depositions, and enclosures. 16 August, 1892 .....	6
13. The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. James Halstead. 6 October, 1892 .....	7
14. The same to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. 6 October, 1892 .....	8
15. John Ward, Esq., to the Under Secretary for Lands. 7 October, 1892 .....	8
16. Oswald Hals, Esq., to the same. 7 October, 1892.....	8
17. Edwin M. Dietrich, Esq., to the same. 7 October, 1892 .....	8
18. L. Lepastier, Esq., to the same. 7 October, 1892 .....	8
19. S. M'Donnell, Esq., to the same. 7 October, 1892 .....	9
20. John M'Neal, Esq., to the same. 7 October, 1892 .....	9
21. Robt. Imray, Esq., to the Secretary for Lands. 7 October, 1892 .....	9
22. Fred. W. Uther, Esq., to the Secretary for Lands. 7 October, 1892 .....	9
23. Fredk. J. Drew, Esq., to the Under Secretary for Lands, with minutes. 7 October, 1892 .....	9
24. The Council Clerk, North Sydney, to the Under Secretary for Lands, with enclosure. 8 October, 1892 .....	10
25. Edwin M. Dietrich, Esq., to the Secretary for Lands, with minutes. 10 October, 1892 .....	10
26. The Under Secretary for Lands to E. M. Dietrich, Esq. 14 October, 1892 .....	10
27. E. M. Dietrich, Esq., to the Secretary for Lands. 14 October, 1892.....	10
28. Mr. James Halstead to the Under Secretary for Lands. 15 October, 1892 .....	11
29. E. M. Dietrich, Esq., to the Secretary for Lands, with minute. 15 October, 1892 .....	11
30. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to the Under Secretary for Lands. 17 October, 1892 .....	11
31. Questions and Answers, Legislative Assembly. 19 October, 1892 .....	11

478—A

†870 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £15 12s. 10d.]



## SITE FOR PUBLIC BATHS AT LAVENDER BAY, NORTH SYDNEY.

## No. 1.

The Council Clerk, North Sydney, to Government Surveyor S. E. Perdriau.

Sir,

Borough of North Sydney, Town Hall, 25 April, 1892.

In reply to your letter, dated 12th August, 1891, suggesting that the Baths Committees should propose some suitable sites for baths in lieu of that at Lavender Bay, resumed by the Government, I am directed to inform you that the Council has approved of the following site, viz., the land between George-street and Walker-street, Lavender Bay, and bounded on the north by the railway line, which is asked for in lieu of compensation for loss of baths at head of Lavender Bay.

The Council also desire that the following places be dedicated as sites for baths, viz. :—

1. Foot of Bay-street, Berry's Bay.
2. Foot of Peel-street, Careening Cove.
3. Foot of Ben Boyd Road, Neutral Bay.
4. Near foot of Hayes-street, Neutral Bay.
5. Head of Shell Cove.
6. Robertson's Point.
7. Western side of Great Sirius Cove, near Spofforth-street.
8. Whiting Beach, near Little Sirius Cove.
9. Eastern corner of Balmoral Beach.

I have, &c.,

W. BARNETT SMITH,  
Council Clerk.

## No. 2.

Government Surveyor S. E. Perdriau to The Metropolitan District Surveyor.

Ten sites for baths at North Sydney.

Sir,

43, Phillip-street, 12 May, 1892.

In compliance with your instructions of the 4th August, 1891, No. 731, on miscellaneous individuals 91-2,346, and in view of the application contained in the Council Clerk's letter of 25th April, 1892, now attached thereto, I have the honor to report as follows:—

The information afforded me in said letter is altogether too indefinite, with the single exception of the area above indicated, the locality only of the land desired to be leased is given. I beg to suggest that applicants be requested to comply with the usual custom in such cases, viz., to forward a plan or tracing showing as precisely as possible the dimensions and position of the areas applied for, and perhaps it may be deemed desirable that the usual deposit receipt for £10, paid into the Treasury, should accompany such application.

With regard to the site, there are several reasons which, in my opinion, are sufficient for the refusal of the application.

(a) The site is too valuable. It appears to me to be advantageously situated for a goods or coal depôt in connection with the railway, and if the application be entertained, I would suggest that the matter be referred to the Commissioners for Railways in the first instance.

(b) The site is naturally much more exposed to public view than was the former. It would be necessary to have a close roof and sides on baths here to make them private, for there are many valuable dwellings immediately surrounding and overlooking the site, of which they command a full view, being elevated so much above the water level; also bathers would be seen from the train, which will be about 25 feet above high-water level at this part.

(c) Another reason against the adoption of this site is that although the water there is now fairly clear it is at the head of the bay, and beyond the influence of the current of the tide, which is an important consideration in maintaining the cleanliness of the water in a bath; moreover, the sewage from Walker and George Streets, draining from populous areas, converges, and is discharged into the harbour at this point.

(d) Where it is proposed to erect baths at the ends of streets I would suggest that the whole of the frontage thereof be not so occupied, but that sufficient width, say, 12 feet, be retained for access to the water.

(e) In all ten sites are applied for.

The number appears to me to be excessive, and at least double the present requirements.

Perhaps the Council might be informed that an application would be entertained for the lease of the sites upon which, if approved, they would at once erect the structures.

(f) Cost of inspection and report (half day), £1 1s.

I have, &c.,

STEPHEN E. PERDRIAU,  
Government Surveyor.

## No. 3.

The Metropolitan District Surveyor to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Application by the Council of the Borough of North Sydney for sites for public swimming baths.

APPLICATION is made for a site for another swimming bath in Lavender Bay, in place of that which has been resumed for railway purposes.

The site resumed at the head of Lavender Bay was injudiciously selected, and it is fortunate for the public who used them that the baths have been closed in such a summary manner.

The

The site applied for, viz., along the frontage between George-street and Walker-street would not be suitable in respect of position, and there are many objections to be advanced against it, as set forth in Mr. Perdriau's report, paragraphs *b* and *c*, and, moreover, there is no Crown land to be appropriated, and it may be regarded as inflicting serious damage to vested interests, to allow of baths being built opposite family residences and ornamental grounds.

I think that the surrounding circumstances do not admit of this site being utilised for public baths, and I would beg to advise that the Borough Council be informed accordingly.

Perhaps it may not be out of place here to point out the advantage offered by a floating swimming bath in that it may be moved from place to place as circumstances may render desirable, and thus it might be feasible to allow of such a bath on the eastern side of the bay.

Application is made for nine other sites for public baths, the sites being merely indicated as at foot of Bay-street, Robertson's Point, &c.

It is submitted that the Council be informed that such applications should be made separately as for special lease, with a sketch showing the site desired, attached to each application, and in respect of each there should be the usual deposit of £10.

E. TWYNAM,  
District Surveyor.

8th June, 1892.

Submitted that the Borough Council be informed as suggested by the District Surveyor, and further, as regards their application for compensation that the latter should be made to the railway authorities.—J.O'D., 13/6/92.

F.H.W., 15/6/92. The Council of the Borough of North Sydney may be informed in terms of the District Surveyor's report.—W.H., 15/6/92. Approved.—H.C., 24/6/92. Council Clerk informed, 28/6/92. The Chief Surveyor, Metropolitan Survey Office. Mr. Elwin.—E.T., 1/7/92.

#### No. 4.

### Application for a Special Lease by J. Halstead.

Crown Lands Acts ; Regulation No. 150.

I, JAMES HALSTEAD, hereby apply for a Special Lease for baths, to be erected, covered, and enclosed, fronting my own property, purposes of the land hereunder described, and shown on the accompanying plan and tracing, and I offer to pay an annual rental thereof of £10. Enclosed is a receipt showing that a deposit of £5 has been paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

Signed this 22nd day of June, 1892.

J. HALSTEAD,  
North Shore.

To the Chairman of the Local Land Board, at Sydney.

#### Description :

Land District of \_\_\_\_\_ county of Cumberland, parish of Willoughby.  
I am the owner of the adjoining property.

J. HALSTEAD.

Refer to the District Surveyor for report.—B.S.L. (*pro* Chairman), 22/6/92.

[Enclosure.]

Suspense Account—New South Wales.

(No. 17,712.)  
RECEIVED from James Halstead the sum of £6 sterling for deposit on application for special lease for baths at county Cumberland, parish Willoughby, awaiting disposal of application—£5 deposit, £1 survey fee : £6.

The Treasury, 22 June, 1892.

C. E. A. ROBERTS  
(*Pro* Treasurer).

#### No. 5.

### The Metropolitan District Surveyor to Mr. Surveyor S. E. Perdriau.

Crown Lands Act of 1884.

Special Lease—Baths, Lavender Bay—Sections 89-92, Regulations 161-163—Applied for by James Halstead.

Instruction No. 543. Metropolitan and Coast District Survey Office, 27 June, 1892.

MR. SURVEYOR PERDRIAU is requested to report upon the enclosed application at his earliest convenience.

E. TWYNAM,  
District Surveyor.

#### REPORT.

1. Is the land applied for available for special lease? State whether Crown land, reserved, or otherwise? Yes. Unreserved Crown land below high-water mark.
2. Is the land occupied or improved in any way? No, except a very small part by a bath at the south-west corner.
3. If a modification of boundaries is necessary, obtain signature of applicant to the same? Not necessary.
4. Having in view the public interest generally, do you recommend that this special lease shall be granted? Yes; but I do not think the site very suitable pending diversion of sewage, which will probably be effected in two years' time.
5. Propose an annual rental; also term of lease? Ten years, at Fifteen Pounds (£15) per annum.
6. Submit a sketch of proposed lease upon other side (*vide* plan, cat. C. 527-2,030)? Sketch accordingly.
7. Report the cost of fulfilling this instruction? Field and office, 1 day—£3 3s.

STEPHEN E. PERDRIAU,  
Government Surveyor,  
7th July, 1892.

Remarks.

*Remarks.*

ANY detailed information of sufficient importance to note is of value; such, for instance, as to whether the application is *bonâ fide* and for the purpose set forth.

## Sketch.\*

If the frontage is limited and of special value care must be taken in the apportionment.

The survey may be made by magnetic needle bearings, with a connection from some point defined upon official plans.

Applicant intends constructing a public bath. This is a central site for the purpose.

S.E.P.

## No. 6.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Council Clerk, North Sydney.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 28 June, 1892.

Adverting to your letter of the 25th April last, stating that your Council had approved of the land between George-street and Walker-street, and bounded on the north by the railway line, as a site for baths at Lavender Bay, also asking that land at Careening Cove, Berry's Bay, and various other places may be dedicated as sites for baths, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you that your application for compensation for baths site resumed at Lavender Bay should be made to the Railway Commissioners, and that your application for other sites (ten in all) should be made separately as for special lease on the prescribed form, with a sketch showing the site desired attached to each application, and in respect of each there should be the usual deposit of £10.

The site suggested along the frontage between George-street and Walker-street would not be suitable in respect of position being overlooked by many houses, and adjacent to the outlet for sewage from the populous areas around George and Walker Streets. Moreover, there is no Crown land to be appropriated, and it may be regarded as inflicting serious damage to vested interests to allow of baths being built opposite family residences. It may not be out of place to invite your Council's attention to the advantages of floating swimming baths which can be moved from place to place, and it might be feasible to allow of such a bath on the eastern side of the bay.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary

*(per R.H.D.)*

## No. 7.

The Metropolitan District Surveyor to The Chairman, Land Board, Sydney.

Special lease 92-24—Metropolitan—James Halstead—Special lease, 90th section—Lavender Bay, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland.

11 July, 1892.

1. THIS is an application to lease for public baths an area of 5 perches below high-water mark of Lavender Bay, as indicated by red colour on enclosed plan.

2. Under Mr. Perdriau's report there is no objection in the public interest generally to the application being entertained. It is therefore recommended, subject to the concurrence of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, that a lease of the area in question be granted, at a rental of £15 per annum, the term of lease to be limited to five years, at the expiration of which an extension can be considered.

3. Attention is invited to the fact that the Municipal Council of North Sydney has applied for a site for a similar purpose in this locality, and it has been suggested that a floating bath would best meet the circumstances.

*Vide* Miscellaneous Departmental, 92-4,063.

4. Description for *Gazette* notice herewith. Cost in this case, £3 3s.

E. TWYNAN,

District Surveyor.

Notice to *Government Gazette*, 14/7/92. Also to *Herald and Star*, 15/7/92. A report from the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers is desired.—B.S.L. (*pro* Chairman), 16/7/92. The Under Secretary for Lands. The Under Secretary for Works.—F.H.W. (*pro* Under Secretary), B.C., 16/7/92. Harbours and Rivers.—D.C.McL. (*pro* Under Secretary), B.C., 18/7/92. Mr. Josephson for report.—For Engineer-in-Chief, J.No. P., 18/7/92. I see no objection to this application being granted subject to the specified conditions.—J.P.J., 19/7/92. Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers. I concur with Mr. Twynam.—C.D., 21/7/92. The Under Secretary for Public Works. The Under Secretary for Lands, B.C., 22/7/92. The Chairman, Land Board, Sydney.—J.P.M. (*pro* Under Secretary), B.C., 25/7/92. J. Halstead notified to appear on 15/8/92, at Sydney Steamship Owners' Association rooms, 29/7/92.

## [Enclosure.]

Description for *Gazette* notice of an area of 5 perches below high-water mark of Lavender Bay, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, applied for under the 90th section for public baths by James Halstead.

COMMENCING at the south-east corner of a measured reclamation of 6½ perches, approved to be alienated to J. F. Burns, and bounded on the south-west by a line bearing south 8° 27' east, 25 feet on the south-east by a line bearing north 6° 33' east 40 feet 7 inches; on the north-east by a line parallel to the first-mentioned boundary, bearing north-westerly 43 feet 2 inches to the north-east corner of the aforesaid reclamation of 6½ perches; and on the south-west by the north-east boundary of that reclamation area, bearing south-easterly to the point of commencement.

No. 8.  
*Gazette Notice.*

Local Land Board Office, Sydney, 14 July, 1892.

APPLICATION FOR LEASES FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the under-mentioned applications have been received for special leases, under the provisions of the 92nd section of the "Crown Lands Act of 1884" of the lands, and for the purposes hereunder stated.

Any objections lodged at this office within four weeks from the date of this notice will receive due consideration.

T. W. HARRIOTT,  
 Chairman.

Applicant, James Halstead; locality of land applied for, Lavender Bay; area, 5 perches; purpose for which lease is desired, public baths. Will the District Surveyor be good enough to furnish a tracing of the case shown hereon for the use of the Marine Board?—B.S.L. (*pro* Chairman), 5/8/92. The President of the Marine Board for any objections that may exist to the granting of the application for special lease enumerated hereon.—B.S.L. (*pro* Chairman), L.L.B., Sydney. Local Land Board, Sydney, 8/8/92. The inspector.—G.S.L., 9/8/92. Does not interfere with the navigation of the harbour.—E. B. MAIDES, Inspector Marine Board, 16/8/92. The Marine Board have no objections to offer.—GEO. S. LINDEMAN, 23/8/92.

No. 9.

The Council Clerk, North Sydney, to The Chairman, Local Land Board, Sydney.

Sir, Borough of North Sydney, Town Hall, 4 August, 1892.

I am directed by His Worship the Mayor, to object, on behalf of the Municipal Council of the Borough of North Sydney, against the granting of James Halstead's application for a special lease of land at Lavender Bay, for public baths, as notified in the *Government Gazette*, of 29th July, No. 548.

The Council has recently been in communication with the Department of Lands, in relation to the establishment of baths at Lavender Bay, and applied for a site for that purpose not far from the one now applied for by Mr. Halstead, but the Department objected on the ground that the site was unsuitable in respect of position, being overlooked by many houses, and adjacent to the outlet for sewage from the populous areas around George and Walker Streets.

The same objection applies to Mr. Halstead's application, as the baths, if erected at the site applied for, will be close to the outlet of the George-street sewer, and directly overlooked by a large number of houses on the western side of Lavender Bay.

I have, &c.,  
 W. BARNETT SMITH,  
 Council Clerk.

Considered by Metropolitan Board, at Sydney, on the 15th August, 1892.—T.W.H., Chairman.  
 Objection.—J.P.M.

No. 10.

The Chairman, Local Land Board, Sydney, to Mr. J. Halstead.

Crown Lands Act of 1884—Notice to Appear at Local Land Board.

New South Wales, }  
 to wit. }

You are hereby notified to attend at the Sydney Steam Shipowners' Association Room, at O'Connell-street, Sydney, on the 15th day of August, 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when the matter or question stated at the foot hereof will be investigated.

On proof of due service of this notice, the investigation may proceed whether you appear in Court or not.

Given under my hand, at Sydney, this 15th day of July, 1892.

T. WARRE HARRIOTT,  
 Chairman.

Matter for Investigation.

Special lease of 5 perches of land, for the purpose of erecting bathing establishment at Lavender Bay, section 90, parish Willoughby.

No. 11.

R. Imray, Esq., to The Chairman, Local Land Board, Sydney.

Gentlemen, 73, Clarence-street, Sydney, 15 August, 1892.

It having come to my knowledge that an application is being made to institute public baths in Lavender Bay, as one of the residents owning property, I beg most respectfully to lay before you my emphatic objection to such a course, and trust that you will refuse to grant the application.

I have, &c.,  
 ROBT. IMRAY.

Brought before the Metropolitan Local Land Board, at Sydney, on the 15th August, 1892.—  
 T.W.H., Chairman.

## No. 12.

## Decision of Local Land Board.

Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part II., section 14, sub-section 4.)

New South Wales, }  
to wit. }Special lease  
92-24, 5 perches  
at Lavender  
Bay; section 90,  
parish of Wil-  
loughby.

WHEREAS on the 15th day of August, 1892, it became a matter for investigation and appraisalment by us of the land sought to be specially leased under the application noted in the margin, made by James Halstead, for the purpose of baths, and having taken evidence and inquired into the said matter, we recommend that a lease be granted for the purpose of a bathing place, under conditions that bathers be excluded from public view by a construction to be approved by the Minister or whom he may appoint, and removal, without compensation at the cost of lessee to be effected at determination of lease, if desired by the Minister. The term of lease to be five years, and we appraise annual rental at £15.

Given under our hands, at O'Connell-street, at Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, this 16th day of August, 1892.

T. WARRE HARRIOTT,  
Chairman.FRED. A. FRANKLIN,  
HENRY EAGER,

Members.

See protest from the Borough Council of North Sydney.—B.S.L., 6/8/92. Present. Informed.—B.S.L., 18/8/92. No appeal lodged.—B.S.L., 13/9/92. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Application for special lease for baths at Lavender Bay. The application is opposed by the Borough Council of North Sydney and by Imray & Co. No objection is, however, offered by the Harbours and Rivers Department. The Board recommend granting of a lease for a term of five years at a rental of £15 per annum, under conditions that bathers be excluded from public view by a construction to be approved by the Minister for Lands. The usual conditions as to bathing-places are enclosed. Submitted in view of the objections. Specially.—J.P.M., 15/9/92.

R.H.D., 15/9/92. F.H.W., 23/9/92. Where are the papers relating to the application by the Borough Council alleged to have been refused.—W.H., 15/9/92.

Will the Chief Draftsman please attach a litho. showing the relative position of the land applied for as site for bath, and that under special lease application by Mr. Halstead.—J.P.M., 16/9/92.

Papers required by the Under Secretary are now herewith, *vide* 92-4,063, Miscellaneous Departmental, also an illustrative tracing marked "A," from which it will be seen that the Chief Surveyor's objection applied to land lying between George and Walker Streets.—J.P.M., 21/9/92.

Submitted. It is apparent that there is a marked difference between the applications of the Borough Council and that of Mr. Halstead. The reasons for the refusal of the former are cogent, while similar objections do not apply in Halstead's case. The recommendation of the Board is submitted for approval.—W.H., 22/9/92.

Approved.—H.C., 26/9/92. Lease may be dated from 1st instant for 5½ years.—J.P.M. (for Under Secretary), 5/10/92. Mr. Lackey. Rent called for. Treasury advised. Voucher to Treasury, £3 3s.—J.P.P., 6/10/92.

## [Enclosure.]

Term of lease, from 1st October, 1892, to 31st December, 1897; rent, £15 per annum; area, 5 perches.

## Conditions.

The land to be used only for the purpose for which the occupation is granted. No right to purchase the land will be conferred. The lessee to remove the structure at his own cost, and without compensation, within six months of determination of the lease, should he be required in writing by the Government to do so. A good and substantial structure is to be erected, within six months from this date, upon the land leased, to the satisfaction of the Harbours and Rivers Department, and such structure is to be kept in good and efficient condition, and in a thorough state of repair, throughout the currency of the lease. The right is reserved to terminate the lease at any time during its currency should the land be required for public wharves, railways, or other public purposes, by giving not less than six months' notice in writing to that effect. Should the land be required by the Government for any public purpose during the currency of the lease, any erection upon it may be retained without compensation beyond the cost price, less a sum for deterioration. The baths to be erected in such a manner as to screen bathers from the view of the public, and to be conducted under the following regulations and charges for their use, *viz.*:—The baths and premises shall be kept open to the public from daybreak until dark on every lawful day, and on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day from daybreak until the hour of nine in the morning; but before any person shall be permitted to enter for the purpose of bathing, a fee not exceeding three pence for adults and one penny for children not exceeding twelve years of age shall be paid to the party having charge of the baths, and for such fee each adult shall be provided with two towels (and each child with one towel), and other conveniences for dressing, and have the sole use for the time of one of the compartments provided for the purpose. All persons who may visit the baths shall, whilst within the premises conduct themselves in a decent, orderly, and proper manner; any person breaking this rule to be immediately expelled from the premises. If any person under the influence of liquor shall be found upon the premises he shall be immediately expelled therefrom. Dogs shall not, upon any pretence whatever, be permitted upon any part of the premises. The premises to be open for entry and inspection by any officers appointed to that duty by the Minister for Lands.

THIS deponent, *Stephen Edward Perdriau*, of Sydney, staff surveyor, representing the District Surveyor, being duly sworn, maketh oath, and saith as follows:—I know the 5 perches in Lavender Bay, applied for as a site for baths by Mr. J. Halstead; it extends from the limit line of the purchased reclamation 30 feet—43 feet on north side and 25 feet on south side; the width is 40 feet 7 inches; nothing has yet been done towards occupying the site; the depth of water at the outer end is from 8 feet to 9 feet 6 inches at low water; about an average of 2 feet on limit line; there is a stage and pontoons on land adjoining this on south, to which no objection has been made I am aware of; there is no structure beyond the limit line from this site to head of the bay; it is about 250 feet from this site to head of the bay; the water on the limit line shallows from the site to nothing; the applicant owns two terraces of nine houses, which would overlook this bath; they are the nearest dwellings to the site; I know of no objection to it if properly covered and sides made opaque; I think £15 a year a sufficient rent for five years' lease.

Sworn by Deponent, at Sydney, this }  
15th of August, 1892,— }

T. WARRE HARRIOTT, Chairman.  
FRED. A. FRANKLIN, }  
HENRY EAGER, } Members.

STEPHEN E. PERDRIAU.

THIS

THIS deponent, *James Halstead*, of Lavender Bay, boat-builder, being duly sworn, maketh oath, and saith as follows:— I made an application for site for baths fronting my own property, Lavender Bay; I propose it to be 50 feet wide by about 90 feet long; my frontage is 250 feet; this is to be at the northern end of it; I intend it to be close boarded to low water and then 8 feet to 10 feet above high water, with parts covered over with boards, 9 x 2½ in. planking, and covered with an iron shed, for plunge baths and warm baths to avoid any one overlooking; a portion of the bath is to be on my own ground, and only extends 37 feet into the harbour from the limit line on south side; these baths will be covered over and cannot be overlooked by houses alongside it; George-street sewer will be 100 feet away from it.

Sworn by deponent, at Sydney, this }  
15th of August, 1892,— }

J. HALSTEAD.

T. WARRE HARRIOTT, Chairman.  
FRED. A. FRANKLIN, } Members.  
HENRY EAGER, }

THIS Deponent, *Richard Albert Watson*, of Circular Quay, hotel proprietor, being duly sworn, maketh oath, and saith as follows:— I own the land at foot of George-street, Lavender Bay; have built wall and reclaimed, and I object to the site applied for by Mr. Halstead being occupied by baths; I consider it would be a source of annoyance to the neighbourhood, because they could be overlooked, but if covered in that objection would be done away with; I also think that the approach by water would be interfered with materially; I have only a boat-shed on my land at present; I have no jetty; I had a bath on my land and had it filled in because it was a source of annoyance.

*Mr. Halstead*: I have only a shed on the land, as already stated.

Sworn by deponent, at Sydney, this }  
15th August, 1892,— }

R. A. WATSON.

T. WARRE HARRIOTT, Chairman.  
FRED. A. FRANKLIN, } Members.  
HENRY EAGER, }

## No. 13.

## The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. J. Halstead.

## Special Lease.

Deposit and survey fee	£6 0 0
Less expenses incurred	3 3 0

Balance available towards	
payment of rent	2 17 0

Amount of rent called for	3 15 0
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Balance of deposit available	
(as above)	2 17 0

Amount still to be paid	£0 18 0
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Sir, Department of Lands, Sydney, 6 October, 1892.

Referring to your application for permission to lease a portion of Crown lands at Lavender Bay, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, for public baths, I have the honor to request that you will pay to the Colonial Treasurer the sum of £3 15s., being rent from 1st October, 1892, to 31st December next. On notice of receipt of this amount authority to occupy the land will issue in due course.

The charges against your deposit and survey fee of £6 are £3 3s. and the balance will be applied towards payment of rent now called for.

The sum of 18s. therefore remains due, and if not paid within one month from this date your application will be deemed to have lapsed.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,  
Under Secretary  
(Per J.P.M.)

Term of Lease:—From 1st October, 1892, to 31st December, 1897. Rent, £15 per annum; area, about 5 perches.

## Conditions.

The land to be used only for the purpose for which the occupation is granted. No right to purchase the land will be conferred. The lessee to remove the structure at his own cost, and without compensation, within six months of determination of lease, should he be required in writing by the Government to do so. A good and substantial structure is to be erected, within six months from this date, upon the land leased, to the satisfaction of the Harbours and Rivers Department, and such structure is to be kept in good and efficient condition, and in a thorough state of repair throughout the currency of the lease. The right is reserved to terminate the lease at any time during its currency should the land be required for public wharfs, railways, or other public purposes, by giving not less than six months' notice in writing to that effect. Should the land be required by the Government for any public purpose during the currency of the lease, any erection upon it may be retained without compensation beyond the cost price, less a sum for deterioration. The baths to be erected in such a manner as to screen bathers from the view of the public, and to be conducted under the following regulations and charges for their use, viz.:—The baths and premises shall be kept open to the public from daybreak until dark on every lawful day, and on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day from daybreak until the hour of 9 in the morning; but before any person shall be permitted to enter for the purpose of bathing, a fee not exceeding 3d. for adults and 1d. for children, not exceeding 12 years of age, shall be paid to the party having charge of the baths, and for such fee each adult shall be provided with two towels (and each child with one towel), and other conveniences for dressing, and have the sole use for the time of one of the compartments provided for the purpose. All persons who may visit the baths shall, whilst within the premises, conduct themselves in a decent, orderly, and proper manner. Any person breaking this rule to be immediately expelled from the premises. If any person under the influence of liquor shall be found upon the premises he shall be immediately expelled therefrom. Dogs shall not, upon any pretence whatever, be permitted upon any part of the premises. The premises to be open for entry and inspection by any officers appointed to that duty by the Minister for Lands.

## No. 14.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

## Special Lease.

Deposit and survey fee	£6 0 0
Less expenses incurred	3 3 0
Balance available towards payment of rent	£2 17 0
Amount of rent called for	£3 15 0
Balance of deposit available (as above) towards pay- ment thereof	2 17 0
Amount still to be paid	£0 18 0

Sir, Department of Lands, Sydney, 6 October, 1892.

I have the honor to inform you that it is proposed to grant authority to occupy as a special lease, under section 90 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, about 5 perches for public baths, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, to Mr. James Halstead, of North Shore, at a rental of £15 per annum.

Mr. Halstead has been directed to pay the sum of £3 15s. for rent from the 1st October, 1892, to the 31st December next, and I have to request the favour of a report immediately upon that sum being credited to Revenue.

The charges against the deposit and survey fee of £6, placed in suspense account on 22nd June, 1892, are £3 3s., and the balance £2 17s. may be applied towards payment of rent now called for.

Term of lease, from 1st October, 1892, to 31st December, 1897.

I have, &c.,  
WM. HOUSTON  
(Per R.H.D.)

## No. 15.

J. Ward, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Dear Sir, "Noorooma," Upper Bayview-street, M'Mahon's Point, 7 October, 1892.

I learn to-day that an application has been made for a lease at Lavender Bay, for the purpose of erecting swimming baths.

As a resident of Lavender Bay, I beg to protest against any such lease being granted. It is quite likely that a deputation of those who will be sufferers, should this lease be granted, will present a petition to the Minister, praying that he will refuse the lease.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN WARD.

## No. 16.

O. Hals, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, "Sunny Bank," Lavender Bay, 7 October, 1892.

It having come to my knowledge that an application is being made for permission to establish a swimming bath in Lavender Bay, directly opposite this house, I beg to herewith enter a strong protest against any such application being granted, as the establishment of such a place will be very detrimental to the peace of the present inhabitants of this neighbourhood.

Yours, &c.,  
OSWALD HALS.

## No. 17.

E. M. Dietrich, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Sydney, 7 October, 1892.

It has this day come to my knowledge that an application has been made for a lease for the purpose of erecting swimming baths at Lavender Bay.

As a property owner, and resident of Lavender Bay, I beg to protest against any such lease being granted to any person.

I may inform you that this protest will be followed by a deputation which will present a petition to the Minister, praying that he will not consent to such a manifest injustice, being meted out to all the other property owners and residents in this charming locality.

Trusting that you may deem it advisable to stay progress in this matter until after the deputation has presented the petition, when I trust the evidence we shall bring forward will justify you in not granting the lease referred to.

I have, &c.,  
EDWIN. M. DIETRICH.

## No. 18.

L. Leplastier, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, 263, George-street, Sydney, 7 October, 1892.

I understand that an application is being made to your Department for a lease of a certain part of the western side of Lavender Bay, North Sydney, in order that Public Baths may be erected thereon.

If this be so, I beg to submit a most emphatic protest against same being granted, as it must prove most objectionable to the inmates of my house, which I have erected at a very considerable cost.

I shall be very pleased to afford you any information within my power, or to arrange for an inspection by any officer you may appoint, and I feel sure that my objections will be found to be fair and reasonable.

I have, &c.,

L. LEPLASTIER,  
Of "Hawthorn," East Crescent-street, Lavender Bay.

## No. 19.

S. MacDonnell, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Norwich Chambers, 56, Hunter-street, Sydney, 7 October, 1892.

As a property holder at Lavender Bay, I protest against a lease being granted to Mr. Halstead, or to anybody else for the purpose of erecting swimming baths at Lavender Bay. My land has water-frontage, and rises steeply from the water.

Such baths would damage the value of my property, from which they must be overlooked, and to which they would prove an intolerable nuisance.

I have, &c.,  
S. MACDONNELL.

## No. 20.

J. McNeal, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, The Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited),  
273, George-street, Sydney, 7 October, 1892.

It has just been mentioned to me that a Mr. Halstead has applied for a lease of part of the waters of Lavender Bay for utilisation as baths.

The baths, if erected, will be in full view of a number of private residences, and with all due respect, I submit that those interested in these residences should have an opportunity of expressing their views upon the matter before any lease is granted, for unless the baths can be so constructed as to shut out from view the bathers therein, a very great injury will be done to all the private properties in the vicinity.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN McNEAL,  
Inspector.

## No. 21.

R. Imray, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir, 73, Clarence-street, Sydney, 7 October, 1892.

Having been informed that permission will probably be granted for the erection of public baths at Lavender Bay, North Sydney, I have the honor to confirm my letter to you of the 15th August, wherein I protested against such erection, and would now further point out that in the event of this scheme being carried through the property of myself and others in the immediate neighbourhood will be seriously depreciated, by reason of the very objectionable doings and acts of larrikinism so frequently perpetrated by a class who cannot well be excluded from the baths, the same being public.

A deputation will have the honor of waiting upon the Minister for Lands to-morrow, bearing with them a numerous signed protest against the erection of these baths, and will, I am convinced, adduce sufficiently strong reasons why permission should not be accorded to this scheme.

I have, &c.,  
ROBT. IMRAY  
(Per L.B.)

## No. 22.

F. W. Uther, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir, 322, George-street, Sydney, 7 October, 1892.

Having learned that there is an application under consideration by your Department for permission to erect and carry on swimming baths in Lavender Bay, I beg most respectfully to protest against such permission being granted, as the placing of swimming baths in that locality will create a positive nuisance, and will seriously depreciate the value of all properties in the neighbourhood. Trusting that this matter, which is of so much interest to all residents in the locality, will not be granted.

I have, &c.,  
FRED. W. Uther,  
Lavender Bay.

## No. 23.

F. J. Drew, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Dear Sir, 8A, Barrack-street, Sydney, 7 October, 1892.

It having come to my knowledge that Mr. Halstead, boat-builder, of Lavender Bay, North Sydney, is proposing, with the sanction of the Government, to erect public baths in Lavender Bay, I desire, as a resident in this locality, to enter my protest against such a thing being allowed, it being quite unnecessary, and, in my opinion, likely to create disturbance and discomfort to the whole of the residents of that suburb.

Yours, &c.,  
FREDK. J. DREW.

Messrs. Drew, Dietrich, Hals, Imray, Lepastier, MacDonnell, M'Neal, and Uther enter protests against granting a special lease for the purpose of a public bathing-place at Lavender Bay to Mr. Halstead. Mr. Dietrich urges that proceedings be stayed pending the result of a petition protesting against the lease, which is proposed to be submitted to the Minister by a deputation. As the lease has been approved it is not apparent that the protests can be entertained, especially as previous objections had been considered by the Board before recommending that the lease should be granted.—J.P.M., 10/10/92.

Special. Objections were called for on 14th July last.—R.H.D., 10/10/92. F.H.W., 11/10/92. Submitted that the objectors be informed that the lease has been approved on the recommendation of the Local Land Board, and that objections were called for in July last, and heard by the Board previous to its recommendation. The lease having been approved, it is presumed that no action can now be taken to meet the views of the objectors, even if such course were desirable.—W.H., 11/10/92.



## No. 24.

The Council Clerk, North Sydney, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Borough of North Sydney, Town Hall, 8 October, 1892.  
I have the honor, by direction of His Worship the Mayor, to forward you a copy of a letter received from Mr. Dietrich in reference to Mr. Halstead's application for a lease for the purpose of erecting swimming baths at Lavender Bay, and to inform you that the Council will take the matter into consideration at its next meeting.

I have, &c.,  
W. BARNETT SMITH,  
Council Clerk.

[Enclosure.]

Gentlemen, Sydney, 7 October, 1892.  
It has come to my knowledge that the application for a lease for the purpose of erecting public swimming baths in Lavender Bay is still in course of progress.

I notice your adverse resolution, and would ask you if any protest against the lease being granted has been sent to the Minister for Lands, or if such has not already been sent do you purpose doing so.

I may inform you that a petition is in course of signature protesting against the lease being granted, and further that a deputation will wait on the Minister for Lands this coming week, and would ask if the Council will co-operate. Ample notice as to time and date I shall be pleased to send you.

The Mayor and Councillors, North Sydney.

Yours obediently,  
EDWIN M. DIETRICH.

## No. 25.

E. M. Dietrich, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir, S, York-street, Sydney, 10 October, 1892.  
The property owners and residents of the western shore of Lavender Bay, are desirous of presenting a petition, praying that you may not consent to granting a lease to any one for the purpose of erecting a public swimming establishment in Lavender Bay.

I would feel grateful if you would kindly inform me what day and hour it would be most convenient to receive the deputation.

Notice of which has already been sent to the Under Secretary for Lands.

Thanking you in anticipation, and trusting you will give me a fair notice so as to enable me to notify the many gentlemen who are anxious to attend.

I have, &c.,  
EDWIN M. DIETRICH.

A deputation desires to interview the Minister in reference to Mr. Halstead's special lease, for baths, at North Shore, Lavender Bay, and request the favour of an appointment.—J.P.M., 12/10/92. Submitted.—R.H.D., 12/10/92. Special.—Inform in terms of minute of the Under Secretary on miscellaneous leases, 92-7,850. (See No. 23).—H.C., 12/10/92. E. M. Dietrich.—M., 14/10/92.

## No. 26.

The Under Secretary for Lands to E. M. Dietrich, Esq.

Sir, Department of Lands, Sydney, 14 October, 1892.  
With reference to your letter of the 10th instant, desiring that an appointment be made to receive a deputation of residents and property owners of the western shore of Lavender Bay, with a view to presenting a petition, praying that the application for swimming baths, at Lavender Bay, made by Mr. James Halstead, be not granted, I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Lands, to inform you that, as the lease has been approved, upon the recommendation of the Local Land Board, and objections were called for by notice in the *Government Gazette*, of the 14th July, 1892, and heard by the Board previously to its recommendation, no action can now be taken in the direction sought, viz., to prevent the lease being granted.

I have, &c.,  
WM. HOUSTON,  
Under Secretary  
(Per R.H.D.)

## No. 27.

E. M. Dietrich, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

*Re* application for lease for public bathing establishment in Lavender Bay.

Sir, S, York-street, Sydney, 14 October, 1892.  
The following information has come to my knowledge, and should play an important part in the refusal of the above-mentioned application, viz.:—That on the 28th April, 1892, the North Sydney Council made an application for permission to erect public baths, on that piece of water frontage land between the foot of Walker-street and George-street, recently resumed by the Government.

On the 28th of June, 1892, a reply was received by the North Sydney Council from the Department of Lands to the following effect, viz.:—"The site suggested between George and Walker Streets would not be suitable in respect to its position, being overlooked by many houses, and being adjacent to the outlet of sewage from the largely populated area round those streets.

We trust the reply to be given to the present application, will be the same as that given to the North Sydney Council on 28th June, 1892, as we are convinced that reply was sound, and entirely consistent with facts; and as the site of the present application is contiguous to that refused by the Land Department on 28th June, 1892.

The

The property owners and residents of Lavender Bay trust the opinions of the officers of the Lands Department have not changed since that date, particularly as the objections expressed are intensified in the present application, the habitations being more numerous, and the main drain from Blue's Point Road, and surrounding neighbourhood, empties itself into Lavender Bay, 80 feet from the proposed site.

Trusting that these further and weighty objections will have the desired effect of the application being refused.

I have, &c.,  
EDWIN M. DIETRICH.

No. 28.

J. Halstead, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Dear Sir,

Lavender Bay, 15 October, 1892.

I am informed Mr. Dietrich, and a few residents of Lavender Bay have petitioned against me erecting my baths, and a deputation is about to wait on you to that effect, but I trust that the Honorable Minister and yourself will seriously consider the selfishness on the part of these people.

I may state that the gentlemen who are raising the objection have their own private baths erected in the Bay for their own and friends convenience, these baths are more exposed than mine will be.

The majority of the people who have signed the petition are friends also, some not even residents of North Sydney.

If it were necessary for me to get up a petition to erect baths, I could have it signed by nearly all the population of North Sydney, as bathing accommodation is very insufficient, the public bath having been resumed by the Government. I intend that my baths will be well enclosed and well conducted, more so than some of the private ones.

My own houses are the only ones that any nuisance might occur to.

I have already expended a great deal of money in erecting same.

I have, &c.,  
JAS. HALSTEAD.

No. 29.

E. M. Dietrich, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

8, York-street, Sydney, 15 October, 1892.

Your favour of the 14th of October, 1892, in reference to our application to present a petition to you in protest to an application for permission to erect a public bathing establishment in Lavender Bay.

I am pleased to note that the application has only been approved, and again must urge on you to stay progress, so as to give the residents and property owners on the western shore an opportunity of stating their objections, which after all is only a fair demand, as the request comes prior to the lease being granted.

We particularly urge on you to grant our request, as we surmise you would not intentionally injure all the other property owners for the interest of one man.

As to the notices in the *Government Gazette* calling for objections, it is hardly fair to make this omission irrevocable, as none of us were aware of such notice, and we trust that such an omission will not induce you to allow such an undesirable and intolerable nuisance to be forced on the residents of Lavender Bay.

I have, &c.,  
EDWIN M. DIETRICH.

Halstead's special lease for baths at Lavender Bay.—Mr. Dietrich had an interview with the Under Secretary on Friday last, I think, and perhaps the information he received would make any reply to this letter beyond an acknowledgment unnecessary. Mr. Halstead, in referring to the opposition to his lease, says if it were necessary he could get a large petition signed in favour of the baths.—J.P.M., 18/10/92. Submitted.

No. 30.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Special lease—First payment.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, 17 October, 1892.

I have the honor to inform you that the sum of £3 15s. was paid into this office on the 15th instant, being rent during 1st October to 31st December, 1892, of the special lease mentioned in the margin.

I have, &c.,  
W. NEWCOMBE  
(For the Under Secretary).

Lessee, James Halstead; lease of 5 perches for public baths at county Cumberland, parish Willoughby.

No. 31.

Questions and Answers, Legislative Assembly, Wednesday, 19th October, 1892.

Question.

17. PUBLIC BATHS AT LAVENDER BAY :—Mr. Cullen asked THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS,—

(1.) Is it a fact that on the 25th of April the North Sydney Council made application to the Government for permission to erect public baths at the head of Lavender Bay, and that on the 28th June the application was refused, on the grounds that many houses overlooked the proposed site, and that it was adjacent to the outlet of the sewer.

(2.) Is it a fact that a private individual applied a few days after for a similar privilege, and, notwithstanding the urgent protests of the residents of the Bay, the Government has approved of his application?

(3.)

- (3.) Is it a fact that the site of the public baths applied for by the private individual is more exposed to the view of private residences, and nearer to the main sewer down George-street, than the site applied for by the Council?
- (4.) Is it a fact that the Department of Lands has refused to receive a deputation of the residents of the Bay, whose object was to present a petition against the establishment of the proposed baths?
- (5.) Seeing that the local residents are unanimously opposed to the erection of the baths, will he stay the granting of a lease until they have further opportunities of urging their objections?
- (6.) Is he aware that the applicant has already, and before the lease has been granted, commenced the construction of the baths; and will he order the discontinuance of such construction, pending further inquiry?
- (7.) Why, in view of the refusal to the North Sydney Council of the right to construct public baths in Lavender Bay, should a private individual's application be approved?

*Answer.*




Mr. Copeland answered,—

- (1.) The Council, by letter of the 25th April, asked for a site for baths, but the area desired was not available, having been appropriated for railway purposes. The Council was so informed on the 28th June, and also that the site described by it was overlooked by many private houses.
- (2.) On the 22nd June, 1892, Mr. Halstead applied on proper form to lease a site for baths in front of his own property. On the 14th July (and on subsequent dates) objections were called for by notice in *Gazette*, and in the *Star* and *Telegraph* on the 26th, same to be lodged prior to the 14th August last. Only two objections appear to have been received in time, and they were considered by the Local Land Board, who reported on the 16th August, recommending the issue of a lease. Since the time for lodging objections expired some ten letters have been received, protesting against the lease, but prior to receipt thereof the Minister had approved of the Board's recommendation.
- (3.) One of the conditions attached to the lease is that bathers shall be screened from the view of the public. The sewer is apparently on the north side of George-street. The land applied for by the Council fronts George-street, and Mr. Halstead's site is 140 feet further from the sewer than the site applied for by the Council.
- (4.) Mr. Dietrich wrote on the 7th instant to the Minister to stay proceedings, pending the receipt of a petition to be presented by a deputation, to which a reply was sent on the 14th instant, to the effect that the lease had been approved, and that objections called for in July last had been considered by the Board, and further, that no action can now be taken to meet the views of the objectors, even if thought desirable.
- (5.) The lease having been granted, I see no grounds of justification for withdrawing it, especially as the Council and local residents saw no objection to a bath when the Council's application was under consideration.
- (6.) (a) No. (b). I see no reason for taking this despotic action.
- (7.) This is answered by No. 2.

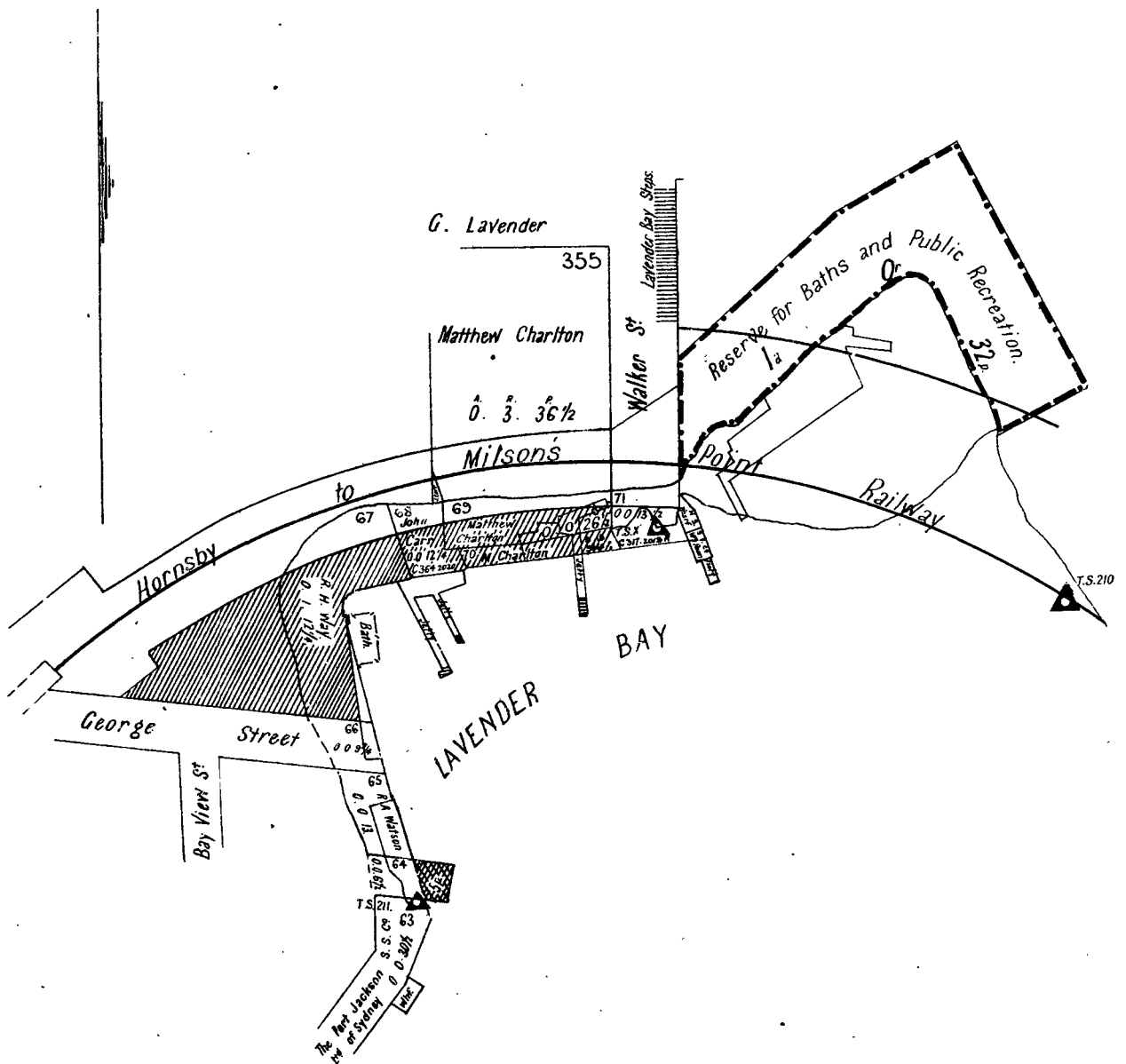
[Two Plans.]



# TRACING

Showing Site for baths applied for by the Borough Council of North Sydney thus  .....  
 Special Lease applied for by James Halstead for baths thus  .....  
 Reserve for Baths and Public Recreation partly resumed for Railway Purposes thus  .....

SCALE.



(Sig 478).

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,  
 SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**FLOATING BATHS, FARM COVE.**

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 December, 1892.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10th November, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ Copies of all correspondence, reports, minutes, and other documents in reference to the lease to Frederick Cavill of part of the waters of Farm Cove, Sydney Harbour, for the purpose of making floating baths.”

(*Mr. Parkes.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Office memorandum respecting the resumption of Cavill's swimming baths, Lavender Bay, with minutes and enclosure. 25 April, 1892 .....	1
2. The Chief Surveyor to the Under Secretary for Lands, with minutes. 23 May, 1892 .....	2
3. The Under Secretary for Lands to the President, Marine Board, with minutes and enclosure. 3 June, 1892.....	3
4. Mr. F. Cavill to the Secretary for Lands, with minutes. 7 July, 1892 .....	3
5. Application by Mr. F. Cavill for a special lease for floating swimming baths, with minutes and enclosure. 26 July, 1892 .....	4
6. Mr. F. Cavill to the Under Secretary for Lands, with enclosure and minute. 31 July, 1892 .....	4
7. Memorandum by the Secretary for Lands, with minutes. 12 August, 1892 .....	4
8. The Chairman, Local Land Board, Sydney, to the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers. 12 August, 1892	5
9. Decision by Local Land Board, Sydney, with minutes and enclosures. 16 August, 1892 .....	5
10. Office memorandum, with minutes and enclosure. 21 September, 1892 .....	6
11. Mr. F. Cavill to the Secretary for Lands, with minutes and enclosures. 29 September, 1892 .....	7
12. Mr. J. T. Foley to J. Morgan, Esq., M.P., with minutes. 13 October, 1892.....	7
13. Mr. F. Cavill to the Secretary for Lands, with minutes. 20 October, 1892.....	7
14. Mr. A. Byrne to the Honorable the Premier, with minutes. 24 October, 1892 .....	8
15. Question and answer, Legislative Assembly. 26 October, 1892 .....	8
16. Mr. F. Cavill to the Secretary for Lands, with minutes. 5 November, 1892 .....	8
17. The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. J. T. Foley. 8 November, 1892 .....	8

No. 1.

Office Memorandum.

Minute Paper.

*Subject* :—Resumption of Cavill's Swimming Baths, Lavender Bay.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 25 April, 1892.

MR. F. CAVILL, the late proprietor of the swimming baths at Lavender Bay, waited upon the Minister on Saturday last, to bring under his notice what he considered to be a great hardship in respect of the resumption of the baths, and the offer to him of £500 as compensation as a matter of grace.

Mr. Lyne had the papers before him, and went fully into the matter, explaining that the offer was simply a matter of grace, and that he was not disposed to increase the amount, in fact he definitely declined to do so, for the reason fully disclosed in the papers.

Mr. Cavill then asked whether the Minister would assist him to procure a site for baths elsewhere, and Mr. Lyne promised that he would have the matter investigated if Mr. Cavill would submit a plan showing the site he proposed.

This Mr. Cavill has now done, the site suggested by him being indicated in blue on the accompanying sketch.

497—

It will be seen that he is asking for 200 feet on the western side of the promontory, on which "Mrs. Macquarie's Chair" is situated.

The Lands Department will have to be applied to respecting the proposal, but the Minister would like Mr. Darley to look into it and see whether there be any objection on the part of this Department to the granting of a lease of the site in question.

A sketch is also attached showing the kind of baths which Mr. Cavill proposes to erect.

Mr. Lyne would be glad to be furnished with a report upon the subject as soon as possible.

J.B.

Urgent. Mr. Darley.

The proposed baths would occupy a space about 115 feet long and 66 feet wide outside the sea-wall on the eastern side of Farm Cove. I think if the structure was made to a neat and ornate design, to the approval of the Government Architect, that there would be no objection. The Marine Board should be consulted as to whether the structure would interfere with the space dedicated for mooring H.M. ships of war.—C. W. DARLEY, 26/4/92. The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Submitted.—J.B., 30/4/92.

I do not think this structure could possibly interfere with the mooring of H.M. ships, and therefore this paper may be forwarded to the Secretary for Lands direct. As this Department deprived Cavill of the baths at Lavender Bay, I should like to let him a frontage at or near the spot asked, provided he agrees to erect a slightly and suitable structure to be used as new baths.—W.J.L., B.C., 5/5/92.

Under Secretary for Lands, and two plans.—J.B., 5/5/92.

Submitted that a report from the District Surveyor may be called for, prior to Mr. Cavill being asked to apply for a special lease, which application would be dealt with on its merits.—J.P.M., 10/5/92. R.H.D., 10/5/92.

Submitted, in view of minute of the 5th instant, by the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works.—W.H., 10/5/92.

I fully concur with the Secretary for Public Works that as that Department deprived Mr. Cavill of his baths at Lavender Bay, it would be desirable to grant him a lease in a suitable position. The District Surveyor may make a report on the position suggested, and may treat the matter as urgent.—H.C., 12/5/92.

The District Surveyor, Sydney.—J.P.M. (for U.S.), B.C., 13/5/92.

## No. 2.

### The Chief Surveyor to The Under Secretary for Lands.

#### Site for a Floating Swimming Bath.

23 May, 1892.

MR. CAVILL was lessee of the swimming baths at the head of Lavender Bay, which have been resumed in connection with the Milson's Point branch of the Northern Railway; he now desires to obtain a site for floating baths, to be moored near the shore in a place which shall be convenient for public use.

It is recognised that such a bath should not be more than (say) 25 feet from the shore, in order to be easy of approach by a gangway; also that it should be moored off land, under control of the Department, with access thereto, unless with consent of proprietors if moored off alienated land.

Mr. Cavill desires to obtain a site in Farm Cove, near the point known as "Mrs. Macquarie's Chair" (indicated as No. 1 on the plan herewith), and in regard to this or any site in Farm Cove, I am of opinion that there would be objection to any such floating structure, for no matter how ornamental, it would be an obstruction and would be an eyesore, and not in harmony with the surroundings of this, which may be regarded as the most picturesque bay of Port Jackson.

I feel confident that such a site would meet with opposition on part of a considerable section of the public.

There is a site alongside of, and eastward of Fort Macquarie (No. 2), to which, in my opinion, there is similar objection, but perhaps in somewhat less degree, as there is to the site desired at "Mrs. Macquarie's Chair" (No. 1).

Accompanied by Mr. Cavill, I also inspected a site (No. 3) northward of, and adjacent to the University Boating Club sheds, which might be utilised; but I am averse to recommending it as I am impressed with the desirableness of keeping the foreshores of the Domain and the Gardens, and the approaches thereto as free as possible from any erections or structures, floating or permanent. And touching the foreshore of the Domain, on to Woolloomooloo Bay, I think the Corporation, and other baths there, should soon be removed; circumstances have changed since they were erected, and there are objections to be advanced against public baths in close proximity to a park so much frequented.

Of course the desirableness of public swimming baths must be readily admitted, as they afford the means of health and recreation to the community; but at the same time it would not be judicious to sacrifice anything of the most picturesque foreshore of the most beautiful recreation ground in the country, when there is such a vast extent of water frontage available around the city and environs, to which access is obtainable by numerous ferry-steamers and trains.

It is not known what the intentions of the Government may be with regard to the extensive frontage around Lavender Bay which has been resumed for railway purposes; and it may be practicable to select a suitable site somewhere along the eastern shore—the probable difficulty would be means of access. There can be no doubt that Mr. Cavill has selected the site most desirable for his purpose, viz., sheltered from the north-easterly winds, and in a bay into which there is little or no noisome drainage; but the objections which I have pointed out are weighty, and would, I think, soon be urged in a forcible manner. Moreover, it is probable that it would be expedient to bring the matter under notice of the Colonial Secretary, the Domain being under his jurisdiction, and the Marine Board before entertaining the application for this or either of the other two sites (2 and 3).

It is suggested that the Minister for Public Works might be moved to state the intentions of the Government with regard to the railway frontage in Lavender Bay, for, if there be no intention of utilising it immediately for wharfage, it might be practicable to locate a swimming bath there, if access thereto can be provided across the railway line.

E. TWYNAM.

It

It appears that it would be objectionable to entertain Mr. Cavill's proposal for a lease for a swimming bath at the extremity of "Mrs. Macquarie's Chair," which is much frequented by the public. The proposed structure would also interfere with the free navigation of the bay by yachts and small boats. Action might, however, be taken in the first instance as suggested in the concluding paragraph of Mr. Twynam's report.—W.H., 26/5/92.

Urgent. Forward to the Minister for Works.—H.C., 26/5/92. The Under Secretary for Public Works.—J.P.M. (for U.S.), B.C., 27/5/92. Submitted.—J.B., 28/5/92. Is my honorable colleague in favour of granting Cavill the concession asked for by him?—W.J.L., 30/5/92. Under Secretary, Lands.—J.B., B.C., 31/5/92. Submitted—*vide* minute of the 26th inst. on back hereof.—W.H., 2/6/92.

I see no objection to No. 1 site, provided the Marine Board urge no forcible objections. It may be pointed out that the bathers will be invisible to persons outside, and in any case they will wear drawers. Subject as above, I should see no objection to granting a five years' lease, when, if the arrangement was found objectionable, a renewal of the lease could be refused. Forward papers to Marine Board and ask them to expedite, as the matter is urgent.—H.C., 2/6/92. Under Secretary Finance and Trade, with papers, 3/6/92.

### No. 3.

#### The Under Secretary for Lands to The President, Marine Board.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 3 June, 1892.

I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Lands, to forward herewith papers quoted above, respecting a proposed site for swimming baths at Mrs. Macquarie's Chair, with a view to ascertaining whether the Marine Board entertain any objection to a special lease being granted to Mr. Cavill for the purpose in the position shown, marked "1" on the accompanying lithograph.

I have to request that the report be expedited, as the matter is urgent.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,  
Under Secretary

(*Per* R.H.D.)

Approved.—J.S., 8/6/92. The Secretary, Marine Board.—F.K., 8/6/92. See minute attached.—GEO. S. LINDEMAN, 15/6/92. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. The Secretary for Lands.—I concur in the views expressed by the Marine Board.—J.S., 20/6/92. The Under Secretary for Lands.—F.K., 20/6/92. Submitted.—F.H.W., 22/6/92. W.H., 23/6/92.

[*Enclosure.*]

15 June, 1892.

THE Marine Board strongly object to the proposed baths being moored anywhere in Farm Cove, which at the present time is the most finished and beautiful bay in Port Jackson.

It is also so crowded occasionally with men-of-war and yachts as to make it desirable to conserve all the water space possible in this favourite resort.

The height at Mrs. Macquarie's Chair, overlooking the site marked "1," is also the termination of a favourite carriage drive. It would be, therefore, very undesirable to allow bathers to occupy the waters near this frequented spot. The Board offer no objections to the site marked "3" on the accompanying plan.

By order,

GEO. S. LINDEMAN.

### No. 4.

#### Mr. F. Cavill to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

49, Alfred-street, North Sydney, 7 July, 1892.

In reference to my proposed floating baths in Farm Cove, I am informed that the Marine Board are opposed to its being placed in that site.

I feel certain that their opposition would be removed if they saw the actual structure. There cannot possibly be any objection to the bath being placed there, as every care will be taken to prevent its becoming a nuisance.

I would therefore respectfully request that I might be allowed to place it there for twelve months in order to test the public opinion. Should the supposed objection be found to exist, I will undertake to remove it at the end of that period.

I have, &c.,

FRED. CAVILL.

Attach to other papers in the case.—H.C., 8/7/92.

I have personally inspected the site marked "No. 1" on accompanying litho., and unofficially had the benefit of Mr. Darley's, Chief Engineer, opinion on this question, and notwithstanding the objections of the Marine Board, endorsed by my honorable colleague, the Treasurer, as well as the adverse report of the Chief Surveyor (Mr. Twynam), I personally can see no forcible objection to the establishment of ladies' and gentlemen's baths at the eastern side of Farm Cove. It is essentially necessary to the health of the people, and particularly desirable in developing the rising generation of both sexes, that every encouragement should be given to bathing. Nothing can be more calculated to produce a vigorous race than the exercise of swimming. But for this practice to become popular, suitable and convenient sites must be chosen on our foreshores, where the water is freest from contaminations incident to the harbour. These advantages seem to be more attainable in Farm Cove than in any of the other situations suggested. As to bathing at this site being objectionable to the frequenters of the carriage drive past Lady Macquarie's Chair, this does not appear to me to carry much force. In the first place, the bathers will not be visible; in the second place, if they were visible, they will bathe in dresses; in the third place, bathing is extremely indulged in at such places as Brighton, Scarborough, and other fashionable resorts in England, and at St. Kilda, and occasionally at Coogee in these colonies; and lastly, the probabilities are that the carriage people will themselves be very glad to indulge in the use of the baths and be benefited thereby. It is intended that the bath-house shall be an ornamental structure, so as in no way to detract from the beauties of the situation, while the benefit to our daughters of being taught to swim by mistresses of the art



art will be a lasting source of pleasure and safety to them through life, and would much outweigh any fanciful objection to a bathing-house being located in this position. The building, which is purposed to be moored 15 feet from the wall, can in no possible way interfere with navigation or with the moorings of the men-of-war, while to adopt either Nos. 2 or 3 sites would be objectionable, as the vessel would be exposed to the north-east, east, and south-east winds. Under all the circumstances, therefore, I have decided to approve of a lease being granted for No. 1 site, but for one year only, in case my judgment should prove erroneous. Should, however, no valid objection be found to exist, the lease at the end of the first year shall carry with it the right of renewal for a further term of five years, without increase of rental. The plans of the bathing-house must be submitted for the approval of the Minister, and the vessel moored by piles, so as to avoid the moorings extending into the Cove, and in the event of the lease not being renewed at the end of the first year, he must remove the bathing-house without compensation. Mr. Cavill may now be advised to make a formal application, which may be forwarded to the Board, as the within minute merely expresses my own personal views on the subject.—H.C., 11/7/92.

Send form 45.—J.P.M., 12/7/92. Mr. Cavill asked, and form sent.—J.P.M., 15/7/92. Forwarded to Chairman, Local Land Board, Sydney (in connection with any application that may be made).—J.P.M. (for U.S.), B.C. Lands, 14/7/92.

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No. 5.

Application by Mr. F. Cavill.

Crown Lands Acts Regulation No. 150. Application for special lease.

I, FREDERICK CAVILL, hereby apply for a special lease for floating swimming baths.

Purposes of the land hereunder described, and shown on the accompanying plan and tracing, and I offer to pay an annual rental thereof of £10. Enclosed is a receipt showing that a deposit of £5, and a survey fee of £1, have been paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

Signed this 26th day of July, 1892.

To the Chairman of the Local Land Board at Sydney.

FRED. CAVILL,  
49, Alfred-street, N.S.

DESCRIPTION.

Land District of Metropolitan, County of Cumberland, parish of Alexandria. For floating baths, Farm Cove. Commencing at a point on the east side of Farm Cove, about 50 feet northerly from the north side of jetty, as shown on tracing, and about 12 feet west from sea-wall; thence west 50 feet into the waters of Farm Cove; thence north 200 feet; thence east 50 feet; thence south 200 feet to the point of commencement.

Referred to District Surveyor to note.—B.S.L. (*pro* Chairman), 28/7/92. Observed and noted.—E. TWYNAM, District Surveyor. The Chairman, 4/8/92. Forwarded to the District Surveyor for survey and report as to annual value.—B.S.L. (*pro* Chairman), 8/8/92. Mr. Surveyor Perdriau. For the necessary action.—E. TWYNAM, District Surveyor, 11/8/92.

[Enclosure.]

New South Wales, The Treasury, 26 July, 1892.

RECEIVED from Frederick Cavill the sum of £6 sterling for deposit on application for a special lease for a floating dock at Farm Cove, awaiting disposal of application. £5 deposit, £1 survey fee—total £6.

C. E. F. ROBBERDS  
(*Pro* Treasurer).

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No. 6.

Mr. F. Cavill to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

49, Alfred-street, North Sydney, 31 July, 1892.

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 15th instant, I have the honor to forward herewith, for the approval of the Minister for Lands, a plan of the proposed floating swimming baths for Farm Cove.

I may also state that I agree to the condition laid down in your letter referred to, and have duly forwarded an application for a special lease to the Chairman of the Local Land Board.

I have, &c.,  
FRED CAVILL.

Forward to the Chairman of the Local Land Board.—W.H., 2/8/92.

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No. 7.

Memorandum by The Secretary for Lands.

As this matter is urgent, inasmuch as Mr. Cavill will not be able to have the baths ready for the coming season unless the case is immediately dealt with, I think the case might be dealt with by the Board without giving the twenty-eight days' notice usual in such matters. This course may, I think, be safely adopted, inasmuch as the Minister for Works, also the Engineer for Harbours and Rivers, both favour the proposal, and see no objection whatever to granting the concession. Mr. Perdriau may be asked to furnish a report to the Board by Monday next.—H.C., 12/8/92.

The Chairman, Local Land Board, Sydney.—B.C., 12/8/92. For the information of the District Surveyor, with regard to furnishing evidence in this case.—T. WARRE HARRIOTT, Chairman, 12/8/92.

Mr. Levick. As this appears to be a direction to dispense with the prescribed course in considering applications for special lease, a notice to applicant, to the Department of Harbours and Rivers, and to the Marine Board should be furnished, stating that the case will be brought before the Local Land Board on Tuesday, 16th (say, 11 o'clock).—T.W.H., 12/8/92.

Applicant, Harbours and Rivers, and the Marine Board notified as to date of hearing.—B.S.L., 12/8/92.

## No. 8.

The Chairman, Local Land Board, Sydney, to The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Department of Lands, Sydney, Land Board Office, 12 August, 1892.

Sir, Metropolitan Special Lease, 92-28—Frederick Cavill.

I have the honor to inform you that the application for a special lease of an area on the east side of Farm Cove, about 50 feet northerly from the north side of jetty, made by Frederick Cavill for the purpose of floating swimming baths, will be dealt with by the Local Board, at Steamship Owners' Association Rooms, 7, O'Connell-street, on Tuesday, 16th August instant, at 11 a.m.

I have, &c.,

T. W. HARRIOTT,

Chairman  
(Per B.S.L.)

## No. 9.

## Decision of Local Land Board.

Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part II., section 14, sub-section 4).

New South Wales, }  
to wit. }

WHEREAS, on the 16th day of August, 1892, it became a matter for investigation and appraisalment by us of an area applied for as a special lease under the application noted in the margin, made by Frederick Cavill, for the purpose of floating swimming baths, and having taken evidence, and inquired into the said matter,—

In the absence of any evidence brought before us in opposition to granting this application, we can report no objection to the granting of a lease as noted by the Minister, if the approach from the public Domain can be legally provided for, since the purpose appears to be such as can be brought under the provisions of section 89.

We appraise the rental for one year at £20, but we are of opinion that the amount of rent should be reconsidered should the site be leased for a longer term.

Given under our hands, at O'Connell-street, at Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, this 16th day of August, 1892.

T. WARRE HARRIOTT, Chairman.  
HENRY EAGAR, Member.

Noted in register. No appeal lodged.—B.S.L., 13/9/92. Boards recommendation is submitted. If approved of, perhaps the conditions on paper A should be adopted, and the date of commencement of lease fixed.—J.P.M., 14/9/92. Very special.—R.H.D., 14/9/92. F.H.W., 14/9/92. May perhaps be approved, with the necessary changes in the conditions to suit a floating bath.—W.H., 14/9/92. Approved.—H.C., 15/9/92.

## [Enclosure.]

THIS deponent, *Frederick Cavill*, recalled, being duly sworn, maketh oath, and saith as follows :—I think £100 a year would be far too much ; I held baths at Lavender Bay for ten years ; I paid nothing for four years, but had to expend money on the baths ; from first to last I expended over £2,000 ; I was limited to 3d. as charge to general baths, and eventually to 6d. for ladies' baths ; the takings for the bath would be from £300 to £400 a year, and the accommodation would be for ten times as many as the present baths.

Sworn by deponent, Fred. Cavill, at Sydney, this }  
16th of August, 1892,—

FRED. CAVILL.

T. WARRE HARRIOTT, Chairman.  
FRED. A. FRANKLIN, }  
HENRY EAGAR, } Members.

THIS deponent, *Frederick Cavill*, of North Sydney, professor of swimming, being duly sworn, maketh oath, and saith as follows :—I made an application for a site for baths in Farm Cove ; I propose they should be floating baths, occupying an area of 200 feet by 50 feet, and moored to piles driven on outside lines, secured by eight piles, as shown on plan ; they are to be covered sufficiently to prevent overlooking, but sufficient open space will be left for ventilation ; I propose to connect it with the land by a platform attached to the land, and shifting or movable on the deck of the baths ; I propose to remove a portion of the stone wall about 4 feet to give access from the Domain to the baths ; I don't propose to exercise that right except under authority of the Government ; I expect to have to pay for any alteration there to suit my purpose, but I cannot claim any right to do so ; the depth of water is about 7 feet at low tide at deep end of bath, and 3 feet 6 inches at shallow end ; on site proposed I should get sufficient water to float it ; it is to be constructed on pontoons, placed at intervals ; the bottom is hanging, and floats up and down inside the lining, and could be put to a single level if necessary ; it can be readily cleansed by this means ; I reckon it will be worth from £1,500 to £2,000 when complete ; I am engaged in the structure now.

Sworn by this deponent, Fred. Cavill, this }  
16th of August, 1892,—

FRED. CAVILL.

T. WARRE HARRIOTT, Chairman.  
FRED. A. FRANKLIN, }  
HENRY EAGAR, } Members.

THIS deponent, *Stephen Edward Perdriau*, of Sydney, staff surveyor, representing District Surveyor, being duly sworn, maketh oath, and saith as follows :—I know the area on the eastern side of Farm Cove applied for by Mr. Cavill for floating baths ; it is 50 feet northerly from the Governor's jetty in the Outer Domain ; the area proposed to be occupied is 50 ft. by 200 feet, and that is 12 feet from the reclamation wall ; 200 feet by 50 feet will be 36½ perches ; without the approach the height of the wall above the pathway will be about 2 ft. 6 in. ; I do not know under what authority the land was reclaimed ; the whole of the Domain, of which this forms a part, is a public reserve, but has never been claimed as a reserve ; as I am aware of no dedication, and I don't know whether it was reclaimed under an Act of Parliament ; I know of no objection to placing the baths here so long as they are sightly, and bathers are not exposed to public view ; it is well out of the most frequented part of the Domain, and of navigation of passage of vessels of any importance ; no moorings laid down that would be interfered with ; they will not materially interfere with access to the Governor's jetty ; it is the most attractive and profitable

profitable site for baths in Sydney harbour; the depths of water at the corners of the site are, at low tides—N.E. corner, 6 feet; N.W. corner, 14 feet; S.W. corner, 10 feet; S.E., 18 inches; judging from the value of similar positions to this on the east side of Circular Quay, where it would be worth about £1,000 a year, and on the eastern side of Woolloomooloo Bay, where the water frontage land is well worth £40,000 an acre, I think this site is worth £100 a year for five years lease; applicant is not put to the expense of acquiring any land adjoining the site.

STEPHEN E. PERDRIAU.

Sworn by deponent, at Sydney, this }  
16th of August, 1892,— }  
T. WARRE HARRIOTT, Chairman.  
FRED. A. FRANKLIN, } Members.  
HENRY EAGAR, }

## No. 10.

### Office Memorandum.

Cavill's baths, Farm Cove—Proposed special lease in connection herewith—As to conditions.

SUGGESTED:—

1. The lease not to confer any right to purchase any land, either below or above high-water mark.
2. The lease to be for one year only, with the right of renewal for a further term of five years without increase of rental, should the Minister approve of such renewal prior to expiration of the first year's tenure.
3. The plans of the bathing-house, and all external works connected therewith, to be submitted to and approved by the Minister for Lands prior to commencement of same.
4. The bath to be moored to piles, to avoid extending moorings into Farm Cove, and in such a manner as not to interfere with the navigation of the Cove.
5. If an extension of the lease be not granted the lessee must remove the bathing-house, piles, and all works connected therewith, within two months from date of notice, in writing, to do so, and without compensation.
6. The right is reserved of terminating the lease at any time after the expiry of one year by giving not less than six months' notice in writing to that effect.
7. If the lease be terminated, as in condition six, or expire by effluxion of time, the lessee to remove all buildings, piles, structures, &c., within two months of such termination or effluxion, without compensation.
8. The baths to be open to inspection by any officer appointed by the Minister for Lands for that purpose.

Memo.—The above conditions are submitted. Nos. 2 to 5, both inclusive, are founded on the Minister's memo, of 11/7/92, on papers 5,143. Nos. 1, 6, 7, and 8 are taken mainly from the printed set, marked "A," herewith. The others in that set may not be deemed applicable, as Mr. Cavill's own interest will no doubt do all that is required.

Attention is also drawn to the point whether any maximum charge for bathing is to be made a condition of the lease.

Attention is also drawn to the rent. The Minister, in his memo of 11/7/92, says the rent during the period of renewal (if lease be renewed) should not be increased. The Board in its report of 16th August last remarks:—

"We appraise the rental for one year at £20, but we are of opinion that the amount of rent should be reconsidered should the site be leased for a longer period."

R.H.D., 21/9/92.

No reference to charges should be made in the conditions. The rent should probably be the same for the renewed period as for the twelve months' tenure. [*Vide* decision of the 11th July last.] The conditions as proposed are submitted for final approval.—W.H., 21/9/92.

Approved as amended. [*See* amendment in clause 6.]—H.C., 26/9/92. Rent called for. Treasury informed. Deposit and survey fee to be applied towards rent.—J.P.M., 27/9/92.

[*Enclosure.*]

19 September, 1892.

THE lease does not confer any right to purchase the land. The lessee is to remove the structure at his own cost, and without compensation, upon determination of the lease, should he be required in writing by the Government to do so. A good and substantial structure is to be constructed within six months from this date, upon the land leased, to the satisfaction of the Harbours and Rivers Department, and such structure is to be kept in good and efficient condition, and in a thorough state of repair, throughout the currency of the lease. The right is reserved to terminate the lease at any time during its currency by giving not less than six months' notice in writing to that effect. The baths to be constructed in such a manner as to screen bathers from the view of the public, and to be conducted under the following regulations and charges for their use, viz. :—The baths and premises shall be kept open to the public from daybreak until dark on every lawful day, and on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day from daybreak until the hour of 9 in the morning; but before any person shall be permitted to enter for the purpose of bathing a fee, not exceeding 3d. for adults and 1d. for children not exceeding 12 years of age, shall be paid to the party having charge of the baths, and for such fee each adult shall be provided with two towels (and each child with one towel), and other conveniences for dressing, and to have the sole use for the time of one of the compartments provided for the purpose.

All persons who may visit the baths shall, whilst within the premises, conduct themselves in a decent, orderly, and proper manner, any person breaking this rule to be immediately expelled from the premises. If any person under the influence of liquor shall be found upon the premises he shall be immediately expelled therefrom.

Dogs shall not, upon any pretence whatever, be permitted upon any part of the premises.

The premises to be open for entry and inspection by any officers appointed to that duty by the Minister for Lands.

It is not thought necessary to call for objections, as "bathing-places" come under the 90th section Act of 1884.

It is submitted whether the conditions as amended would be suitable for Mr. Cavill's special lease for baths site at Farm Cove. J.P.M.

Submitted specially.—R.H.D., 19/9/92. F.H.W., 20/10/92.  
Mr. De Low, 19/9/92.

## No. 11.

## Mr. F. Cavill to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

49, Alfred-street, North Sydney, 29 September, 1892.

I have the honor to forward you plans of floating bath for Farm Cove for your approval.

Mr. Darley, of the Harbours and Rivers Department, thinks it would be advisable to place the baths a greater distance from the shore, in order to allow floating refuse to pass by. I would, therefore, ask to be allowed to place the bath at a distance of not more than 20 feet, instead of 12 feet, as shown on plans.

I have, &amp;c.,

FRED. CAVILL.

Submitted.—J.P.M., 29/9/92.

Cavill's baths,—The plan is submitted for the Minister's consideration, &c., in accordance with conditions of lease. The request to extend the space between the wall and the baths is also submitted. The plan shows the distance to be 12 feet.—R.H.D., 29/9/92.

Refer to Works for views of the Engineer for Harbours and Rivers.—W.H., 30/9/92. The Under Secretary for Works, B.C., 30/9/92. Harbours and Rivers.—J.W.H. (for U.S.), B.C., 1/10/92. I see no objection to the issue of a lease in the terms named herein. The distance out from the wall, 20 feet, may also be approved of, as it can form no obstruction.—C.D., 4/10/92. The Under Secretary.—P.W. Submitted.—J.B., 4/10/92. Approved.—W.J.L., 7/10/92. The Under Secretary for Lands.—J.B., B.C., 7/10/92. Submitted.—J.P.M., 8/10/92. R.H.D., 10/10/92. Special.—F.H.W.

The only special feature is as to the proposal to moor the structure 20 feet from the sea-wall, instead of 12 feet, as at first proposed, to which there is no objection by the Harbours and Rivers Department.—W.H., 10/10/92. Approved.—H.C., 10/10/92. Fred. Cavill.—J.P.M., 11/10/92, end of October.

## No. 12.

## Mr. J. T. Foley to J. Morgan, Esq., M.P.

Geological Survey, New South Wales,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 13 October, 1892.

My Dear Morgan,

I know that you will help me if you can; and if you can see your way to it under the following circumstances, I wish you to try.

The baths which I hold under lease from the City Council are held by the Council under lease from the Department of Lands at a rental, and now, much to my surprise, and without the knowledge or concurrence of the City Council, piles are being driven in the waters of Farm Cove, to enable Mr. Cavill to moor thereto floating baths, thus inflicting injustice upon both the City Council and myself. May I ask you to make such inquiries into this procedure as will have a tendency to conserve the interests of

Yours truly, and oblige,

J. T. FOLEY.

Submitted, that Mr. Foley, through Mr. Morgan, M.P., may be informed that full consideration has been given to the matter, and that it is not considered necessary to disturb the lease granted to Mr. Cavill.—J.P.M., 18/10/92. R.H.D., 19/10/92. Special.—F.H.W., 20/10/92. For approval.—W.H., 20/10/92.

Approved.—H.C., 5/11/92. J. T. Foley (per J. Morgan, M.P.) informed.—8/11/92. Under Secretary for Lands. That permission be granted F. Cavill for entrance to floating baths, Outer Domain, Farm Cove, 20/10/92.

## No. 13.

## Mr. F. Cavill to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Floating Baths, Farm Cove, 20 October, 1892.

Mr. Moore, of the Botanical Gardens, called on me this morning, and stated that I had no right to make an entrance from the Domain to the baths, and that unless I obtained permission from the Colonial Secretary he would immediately close them up.

I called on Mr. C. Walker, the Principal Under Secretary, in reference to the same, and he says that he has nothing to do with the Domain,\* and advised me to see you. Will you please send him (Mr. Moore) the necessary permission.

I have, &amp;c.,

FRED. CAVILL.

\* This is a mistake; I never said anything of the kind.—C.W.

Mr. Cavill has a special lease for floating baths in Farm Cove; the approach to the baths is from the Outer Domain, not the Botanic Gardens. A small portion, probably 12 feet of the sea-wall built by the Government, will require to be removed to enable Mr. Cavill to use the area of water surface, *i.e.*, for the lease to be operative. Perhaps the Hon. the Colonial Secretary may be invited to grant the necessary permission to Mr. Cavill.—R.H.D., 20/10/92. Submitted.—F.H.W., 20/10/92. W.H., 20/10/92.

I hope my honorable colleague the Colonial Secretary will give his approval to this matter as it is urgent. There has been so much delay that the bathing season will be lost to the public, if approval is deferred.—H.C., 20/10/92.

The Principal Under Secretary for Lands.—R.H.D. (for U.S.), 20/10/92. Refer to Mr. Moore for report as to whether there would be any objection to the proposed entrance to the baths.—C.W., B.C., 21/10/92.

Mr. Cavill, the owner of a floating bath in the bay, broke through the retaining sea-wall without any authority, so far as I knew. As Director of the Domain, I intimated to Mr. Cavill that the Colonial Secretary's sanction must be obtained, or I should have to close up the opening made.—C. MOORE, Botanic Gardens, Sydney, New South Wales, 22/10/92.

This may perhaps be sanctioned.—C.W., 22/10/92. Approved.—G.R.D., 22/10/92. Inform Mr. Moore and Mr. Cavill.—C.W., 24/10/92. Mr. Cavill and the Director of the Botanic Gardens, 24/10/92.

## No. 14.

Mr. A. Byrne to The Honorable the Premier.

A. Byrne, *re* permission granted to Mr. Cavill to moor baths in Farm Cove.

37, Princes-street, Sydney, 24 October, 1892.

Excuse the liberty I take in calling your attention to a matter of very great importance to the citizens of Sydney. I have heard that permission has been granted for five years to a Mr. Cavill to moor baths in Farm Cove. I understand that consent was given at a Cabinet meeting. I only hope that you were not back from your Advance Australia trip when the Cabinet sanctioned such a request.

To myself and every one I have spoken to on the subject, we are of opinion that it is an abuse of power to place such a thing in the prettiest bay in Port Jackson; it is also a disfigurement and an encroachment on the limited water of such a popular place. Hoping it is not too late for the best Ministry in every sense that has ever been in office in New South Wales to reconsider this matter. Hoping you will excuse this hurried note from a political friend.

Respectfully yours,  
A. BYRNE.

P.S.—I visited the spot yesterday, and some of the passers-by were very strong about it, some saying it was the first, but not the last. I hope it is.

Minister for Lands.—G.R.D., 25/10/92. The Under Secretary for Lands.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 26/10/92.

## No. 15.

## Question and Answer.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, WEDNESDAY, 26 OCTOBER, 1892.

*Question.*

19. FLOATING BATHS IN FARM COVE, SYDNEY HARBOUR,—MR. PARKES *asked* THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS:—

- (1.) Who gave permission for the erection of floating baths in Farm Cove, Sydney Harbour?
- (2.) The name of the lessee?
- (3.) What rent per annum will he pay, and what is the term of lease?
- (4.) Did the application go through the usual course, and if not, why not?
- (5.) Did the Public Works Department report upon the matter; if so, was it in favour of, or against the lease?
- (6.) Has he any objections to lay upon the Table of this House, all papers connected therewith?

*Answer.*

Mr. Lyne answered,—

- (1.) The Minister for Lands, on the report of the Land Board.
- (2.) Frederick Cavill.
- (3.) £20 per annum; the lease to be for one year, with right of renewal for a further term of five years, subject to the Minister's approval of such renewal, prior to the expiration of the first year's tenure.
- (4.) Yes.
- (5.) Yes; the Works Department saw no objection to the issue of the lease.
- (6.) There will be no objection, if the papers are moved for in the usual manner.

## No. 16.

Mr. F. Cavill to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Floating Baths, Farm Cove, 5 November, 1892.

I much regret that I am unable to comply with the conditions laid down in my lease, *viz.*, of paying the balance of rent (£14) in advance, and therefore pray that I may be given one month's grace to enable me to do so; apologising for the great trouble I have already given you.

I have, &c.,  
FRED. CAVILL.

What is the total rent this lease is appraised at.—H.C., 8/11/92. The rent is £20 per annum. Mr. Cavill has paid £6 as deposit, which has been applied as part payment of rent, leaving a balance of £14 to complete payment of first year's rent.—J.P.M., 10/11/92. W.H., 14/11/92.

May have till 15th December, on which to pay balance.—H.C., 14/11/92. Mr. Cavill informed, 15/11/92.

## No. 17.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. J. T. Foley.

Sir,

Department of Lands, 8 November, 1892.

With reference to your letter of the 13th October last, addressed to Mr. Morgan, protesting against Mr. Cavill's occupation of part of Farm Cove for the purpose of erecting baths, I am directed to inform you that the matter has received full consideration, and it is not deemed necessary to disturb the lease granted to Mr. Cavill.

I have, &c.,  
WM. HOUSTON,  
Under Secretary  
(*per* R.H.D.)

[Four plans.]

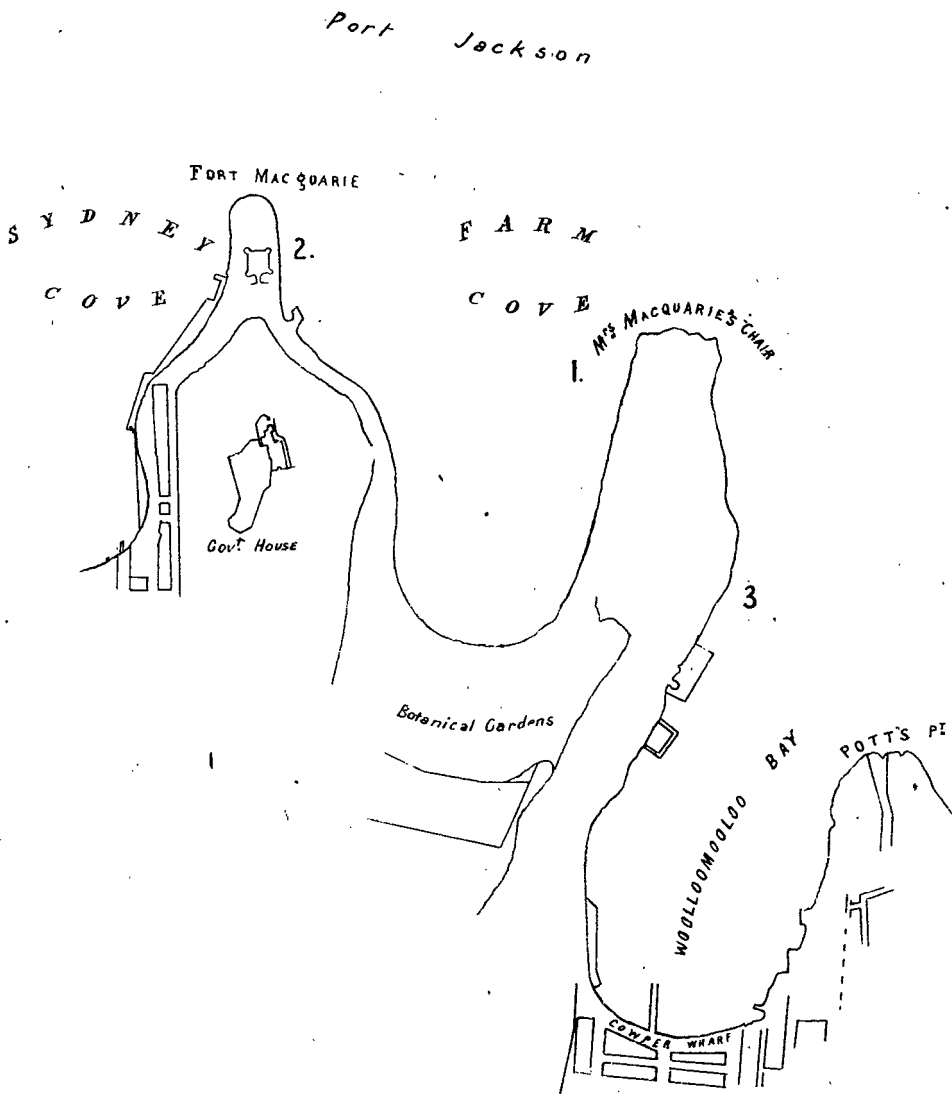
*27/12/92*

Enclosure to N<sup>o</sup> 1

Tracing

of part of plan of Port Jackson

Scale 13 Chains to an Inch



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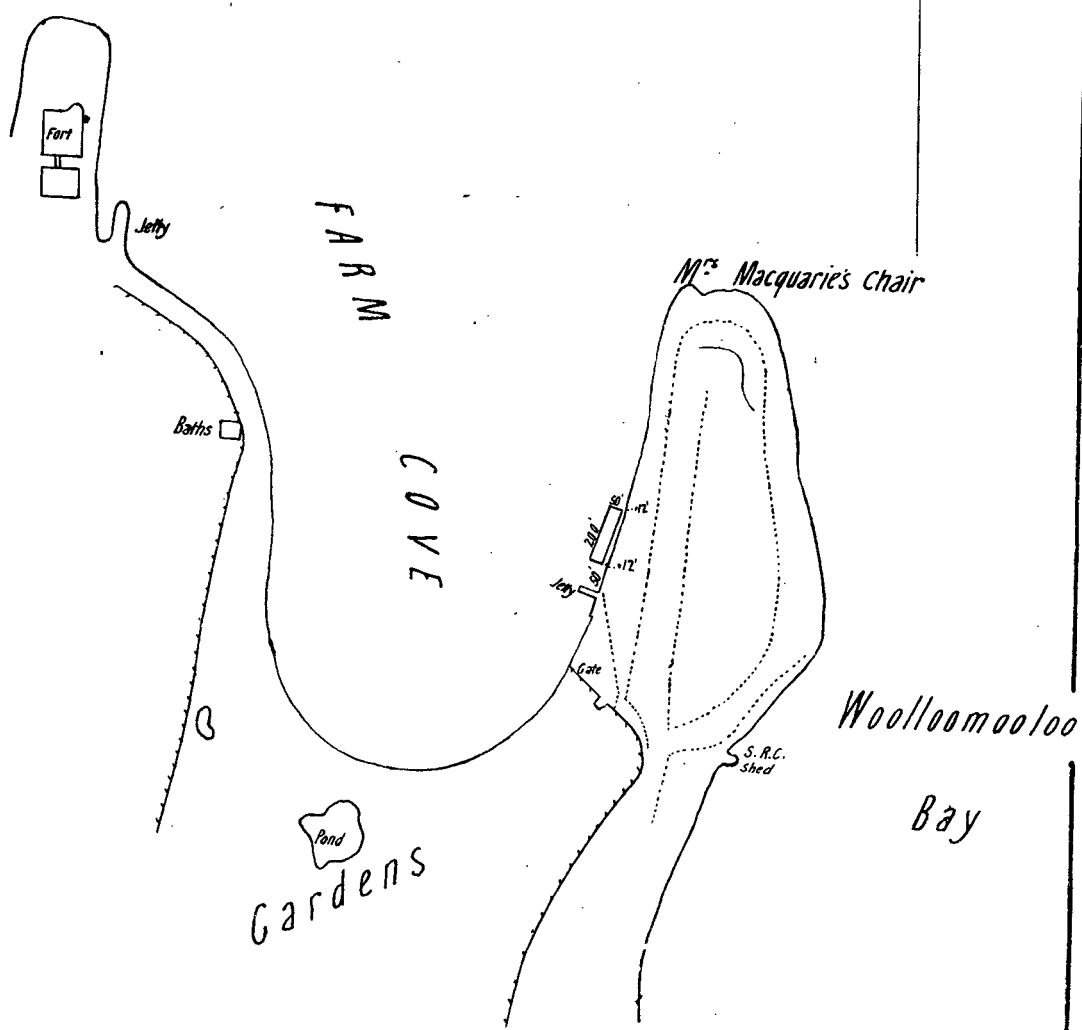
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*W.M.C.*  
*1-12-92*

TRACING Enclosure to N<sup>o</sup> 9.

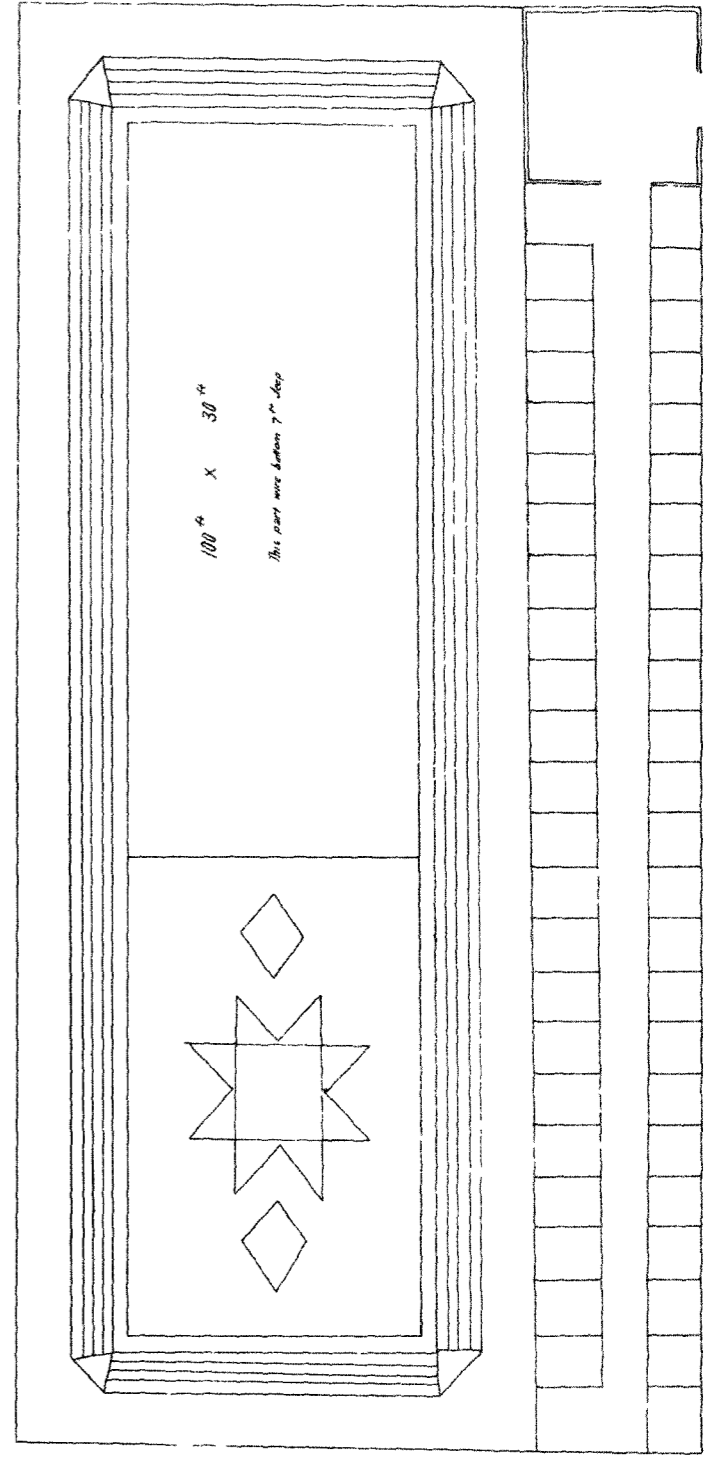
Shewing Site applied for by F. Cavill  
For floating Baths

North



Sig 497  
Exd 27.28.11.92

Fred Cavill  
proposed floating, swimming baths



Enclosure to No. 11.

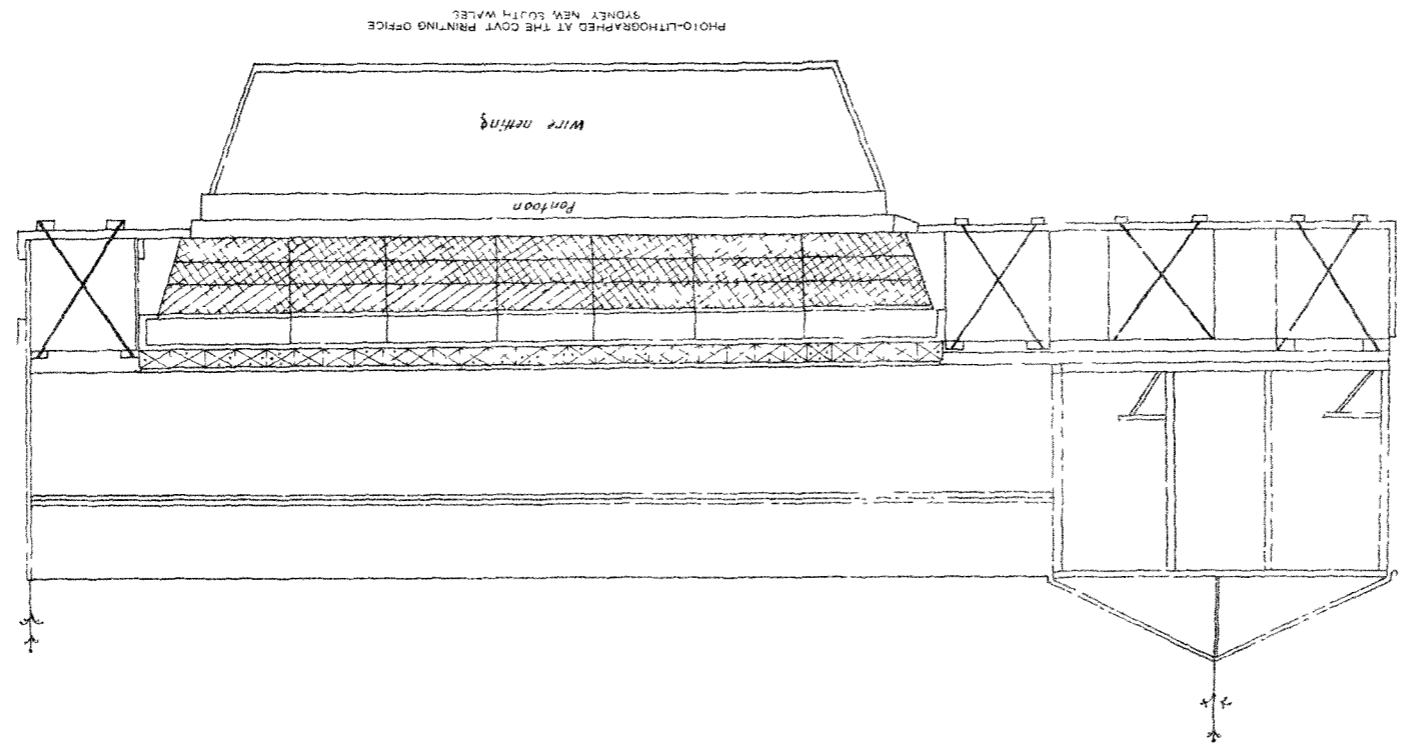
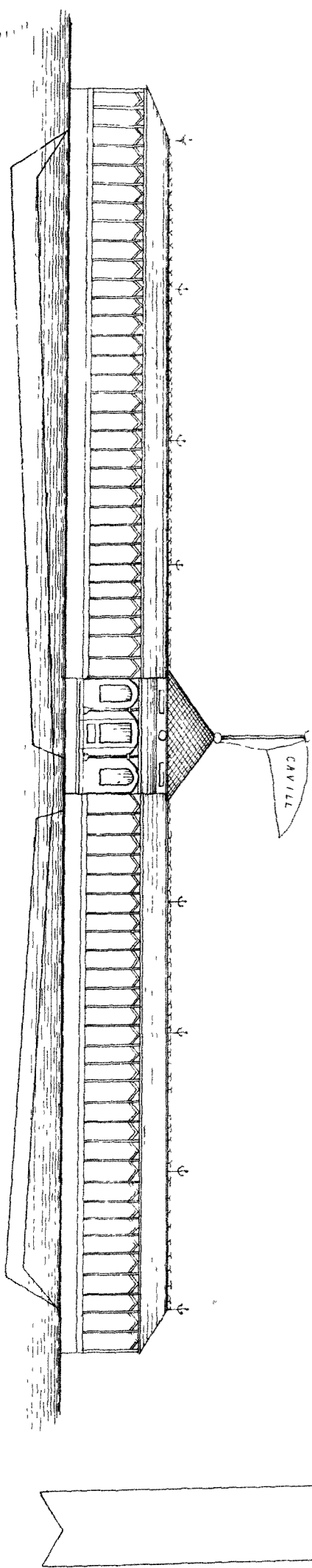
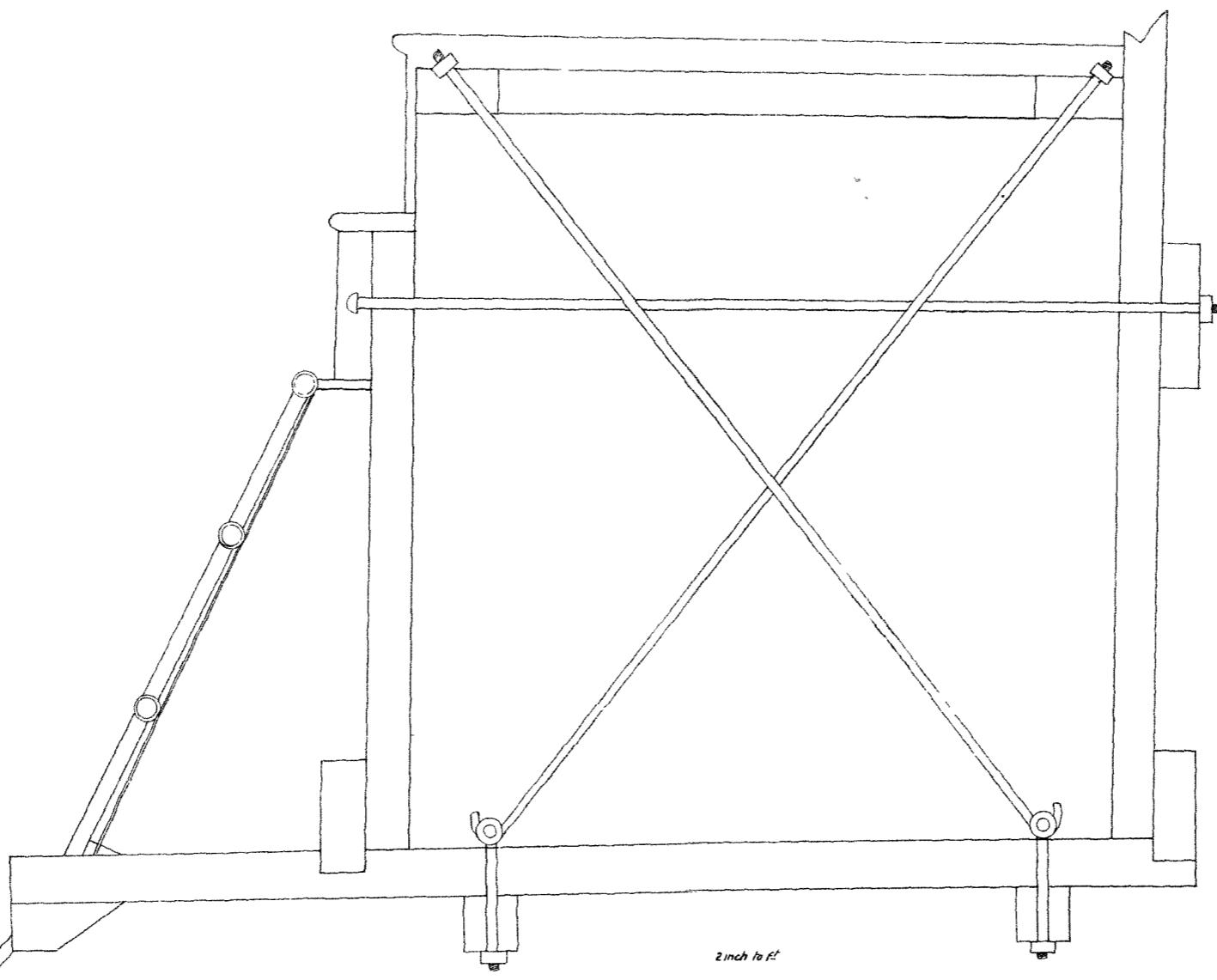


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SYDNEY NEW SOUTH WALES.



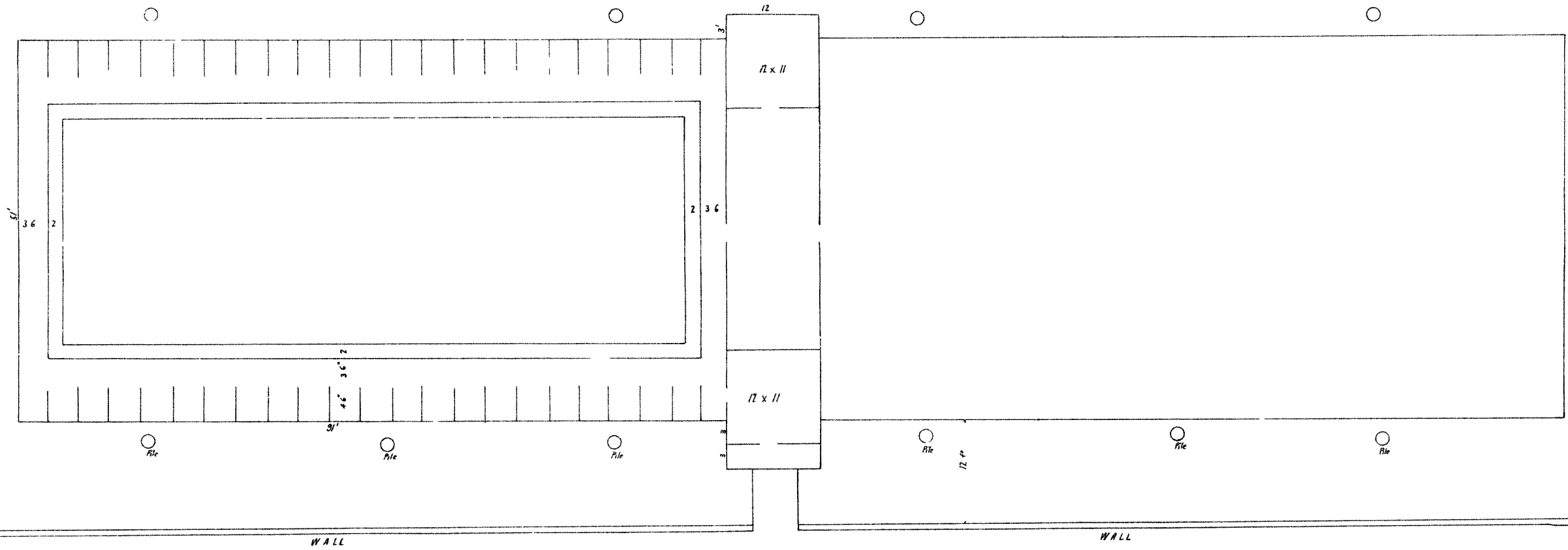
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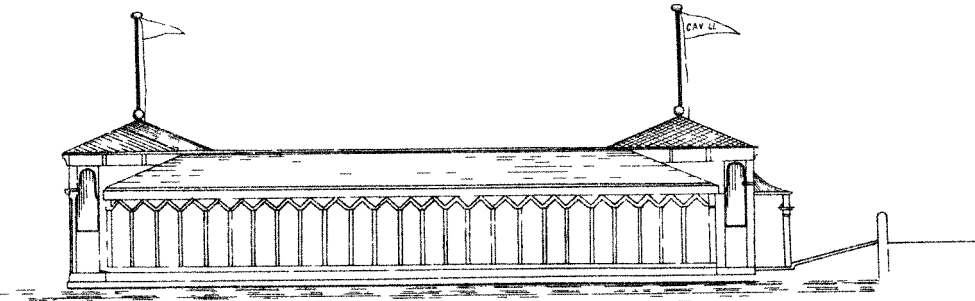
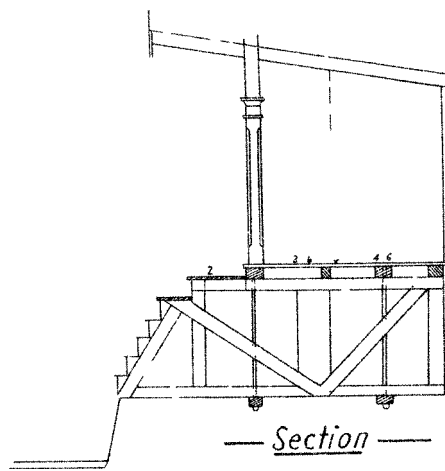
Enclosure to N<sup>o</sup> 11

Mr. Lease Branch  
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{ L B O }  
{ 31 1807 }  
{ Sydney }

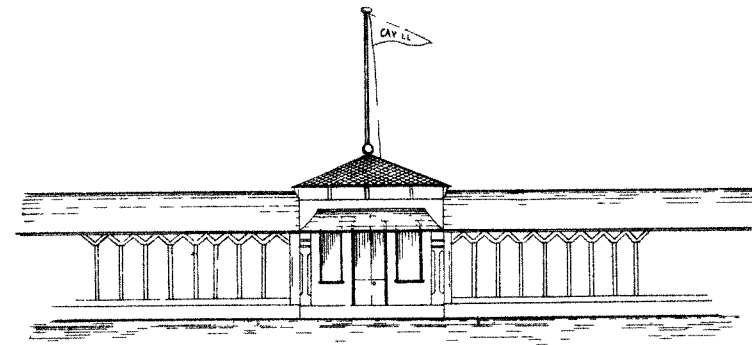
— SKETCH PLAN —  
— Shewing proposed Floating Baths for —  
— F. Cavill —



— Plan —



(Sig 437)



This plan shews the distance of 12 ft from the Bath to the Shore but permission is required to place her not more than 20 feet from the shore 13/1/02 F.C.

Exhibited before meeting of Metropolitan L.L. Board at meeting of 16<sup>th</sup> March 1902  
(Sd) J. H. C. Chairman

Fred Cavill  
Approved  
1<sup>st</sup> H.C.  
10 10 02

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

AMOUNT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN COINS EXPORTED  
FROM NEW SOUTH WALES.

(RETURN SHOWING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 November, 1892.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 2nd November, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) A Return showing the amount of gold and silver in coins exported from New South Wales in each of the following years,—1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890.  
“(2.) A like Return with regard to the period during which the present “tariff has been in operation.”

(*Mr. O'Sullivan.*)

RETURN showing the amount of Gold and Silver Coin exported from New South Wales in the years 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890.

	Gold Coin.	Silver Coin.
1887... ..	£1,278,162	£ 6,134
1888... ..	2,081,844	12,470
1889... ..	3,157,965	5,810
1890... ..	2,151,853	16,793

EXPORT of Gold and Silver Coin from 2nd December, 1891, to 31st October, 1892.

Gold Coin	£2,116,755
Silver Coin	8,104



1892.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# COINAGE ACT, 1891—EXCHANGE OF LIGHT GOLD COINS.

(DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
5th July, 1892.

## COINAGE ACT OF 1891.—EXCHANGE OF LIGHT GOLD COINS.

His Excellency the Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following Circular Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing copy of an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, providing for the exchange of light Gold Coins under the Coinage Act, 1891.

JOHN SEE.

Sir,  
Downing-street,  
16th April, 1892.

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Colony under your government, the accompanying copy of an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, providing for the exchange of light Gold Coins under the Coinage Act, 1891.

I have to request that you will take steps to publish this order in the usual manner in the Colony under your Government.

I am, &c.,  
KNUTSFORD.

The Officer Administering  
The Government of New South Wales.

At the Court at Windsor, the 16th day of March, 1892.

Present :—

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the Coinage Act, 1891, it is enacted as follows :—

“(1.) It shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by order in Council, to direct that gold coins of the realm which have not been called in by proclamation and are below the least current weight as provided by the Coinage Act, 1870, shall, if they have not been illegally dealt with, and subject to such conditions as to time, manner, and order of presentation as may be mentioned in the Order, be exchanged or paid for by or on behalf of the Mint at their nominal value :

“(2.) For the purposes of this Act a gold coin shall be deemed to have been illegally dealt with where the coin has been impaired, diminished, or lightened otherwise than by fair wear and tear, or has been defaced by having any name, word, device, or number stamped thereon, whether the coin has or has not been thereby diminished or lightened” :

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the exchange of such gold coins :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act, and of all other powers enabling Her Majesty in this behalf, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

Any gold coins of the realm which have not been called in by proclamation and are below the least current weight as provided by the Coinage Act, 1870, shall at any time after the seventeenth day of March, 1892, if they have not been illegally dealt with, be exchanged or paid for by or on behalf of the Mint at their nominal value, subject to the condition that they must be tendered during business hours at the Bank of England in London, in parcels of a nominal value not less than one hundred pounds each, and must be left there for such time before the exchange or payment as may be reasonably necessary for examination and weighing in order to ascertain whether any coin has been illegally dealt with within the meaning of the said Act.

And the Master of Her Majesty's Royal Mint is hereby directed to carry into effect the provisions of the said Act for exchanging or paying for at their nominal value all such coins as are so tendered, and have not been illegally dealt with.

C. L. PEEL.



1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**MINISTERIAL PICNICS.**

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 February, 1893.*

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 22, of 6 September, 1892.]

Question.

22. MINISTERIAL PICNICS:—MR. DANAHEY asked THE COLONIAL TREASURER,—

- (1.) Have any vouchers been sent in by any firm, catering company, or trading society, and if so what, for the supplies to the Government, or any officer on behalf of the Government, or any Minister, of wines, spirits, cigars, groceries, or other refreshments in connection with picnics, visits, or excursions, given, authorised, or undertaken by the Ministers or any of them during the recess?
- (2.) What amount, if any, has been paid or claimed from the public funds in respect of the vouchers referred to in the preceding Question?
- (3.) Will he be good enough to lay upon the Table of this House copies of such vouchers?

Answer.

Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
1. W. G. Cassidy ... (Paid 23 June, 1892.)	Ministers and party, opening Yass Tramway ...	£ s. d. 19 5 0
2. R. H. Watson ... (Paid 30 May, 1892.)	Minister for Works and party, inspecting reclamation Works, Sydney Harbour ...	3 0 0
3. W. G. Cassidy ... (Paid 4 November, 1892.)	Parliamentary party to the opening of the Cobar Railway, and to inspect rabbit infested country ...	26 19 0
4. Sydney Fotheringham ... (Paid 23 July, 1892.)	Military Service Inquiry Commission, inspecting headlands, &c., Hawkesbury River ...	73 4 11
5. Civil Service Co-operative Society (At the Treasury, not yet paid.)	Goods supplied for the proposed trip to Lord Howe Island, and afterwards given to the unemployed...	37 6 10

The Auditor-General, who has possession of all paid vouchers, states:—"That the above payments are applicable to the terms expressed in Mr. Danahey's question. Several Ministers accompanied His Excellency on his recent trips, but the expenses thereof are charged to the Governor and party."

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
23rd February, 1893.



1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MONEYS ADVANCED TO THE PREMIER ON HIS RECENT  
VISIT TO ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

(RETURN SHOWING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 January, 1893.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 15th November, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all documents, vouchers, bank credits, and correspondence  
“relative to any moneys advanced to the Premier on account of his recent  
“visit to England and America.”

(Mr. Molesworth.)

## Minute Paper.

(No. 3,853/1892.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, 26 April, 1892.

*Subject*:—Expenses of the Colonial Secretary's visit to England on public business.

As it is desirable that the necessary funds should be found to cover the cost of my trip to England, and to meet expenses while there, I shall be glad if my honorable colleague, the Colonial Treasurer, will be good enough to give instructions to have the sum of £1,000 placed at my disposal for the purpose. To be accounted for.

G.R.D.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.—C.W., B.C., 26/4/92. Approved—“Advance Account.”—JOHN SEE, 27/4/92.

## TRUST FUND.

(Pay Voucher.)

Treasury Voucher, No. 6,376.

Hon. G. R. Dibbs, Colonial Secretary.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 27th April, 1892.

RECEIVED from the Honorable the Treasurer, the sum of One Thousand Pounds, Shillings,  
Pence sterling; expenses of visit to England.  
£1,000.

For Hon. G. R. DIBBS,  
J. W. TILEY.





1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING.

(PETITION FROM THE BAPTIST UNION OF NEW SOUTH WALES, IN ANNUAL SESSION ASSEMBLED,  
IN FAVOUR OF.)

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*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 25 October, 1892.*

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

The Petition of the Baptist Union of New South Wales, in Annual Session assembled,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That this Session deplors the alarming prevalence of betting and gambling in New South Wales, and strongly urges that stringent legislation be adopted to repress these evils. It believes that not only should the law against totalisators be more effectively enforced, but that the gigantic sweeps that are carried on in the most barefaced manner should be stopped; and that to this end the Government should no longer foster the evil by allowing the Post Office to be used for that purpose.

Further, that as part of the legislation required, the publication of all betting information in newspapers and other forms should be strictly prohibited.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray your Honorable House to take such measures as in its wisdom it may deem best to carry out the objects herein named.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

*[Here follow 3 signatures.]*

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1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PHEASANT-RICHARDSON GLOVE CONTEST.

(POLICE REPORT RESPECTING GLOVE CONTEST BETWEEN THOMAS PHEASANT AND JAMES RICHARDSON.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 September, 1892.*

[Laid upon the Table of this House in answer to Question No. 9 of 13th September, 1892.]

Question.

- (9.) PHEASANT-RICHARDSON PRIZE FIGHT:—MR. MARTIN asked THE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY,—
- (1.) Were the police present at the Pheasant-Richardson prize fight, which took place in the Darlinghurst Skating Rink on the night of the 6th instant?
  - (2.) Has any report been made by the police as to what took place during that fight?
  - (3.) If so, does such report coincide in important particulars with that which appeared in the *Evening News* of the 7th instant?
  - (4.) Has the Government taken any steps to put a stop to such brutalising exhibitions?

Answer.

REPORT by Mr. Inspector Bremner to Mr. Superintendent Read.

*Re* glove contest between Thomas Pheasant and James Richardson, at the Darlinghurst Skating Rink, on the 6th instant.

Sir,

No. 3 Police Station, Sydney, 10 September, 1892.

I have the honor to report that Sub-Inspector Robinson and myself were present on the 6th instant, when a glove contest took place at the Darlinghurst Skating Rink between Thomas Pheasant and James Richardson.

The contest was carried out under the Marquis of Queensberry rules; they boxed with gloves about 5 oz., padded with horse-hair, which is about the usual size used at boxing contests. The ring was 24 feet, and ropes passing through studding posts about 4 feet high, which gave way when the combatants were clinched and pressed heavily against the ropes; in consequence they fell off the stage, which is a little over 2 feet 6 inches high. The studding was again partly fixed, but not sufficiently to prevent it giving way when they pressed heavily against the ropes.

The contestants boxed eight rounds, of three minutes each round, and one minute being allowed between rounds. Each of them was knocked down, or fell, several times during the contest; they fell twice when clinched through slipping on the boards. At the conclusion of the contest Richardson had a slight discolouration of one eye, otherwise he was unmarked. Pheasant's nose was bleeding from a blow he got in the sixth round; his upper lip was swollen; he was struck several times about the ribs, but none of the blows appeared to be severe. There were about 600 persons present at the contest, and during the last two rounds most of them were standing on chairs round the ring, and as Mr. Robinson and myself were outside the chairs we could not see all that took place.

Pheasant and a man named Hefferman boxed in the same hall last month. On that occasion I stopped the contest after the seventh round, and on this occasion I was going to the referee to request him to stop the contest when Pheasant was counted out; he was knocked down, and did not get up before 10 seconds.

On two occasions proceedings were taken against persons for boxing under similar rules; the cases were dismissed. It is difficult to know when to stop glove contests, as the greatest amount of

punishment is in the first five or six rounds, after that it is more a matter of endurance. I think that all glove contests for prizes should be stopped, as it has a demoralising effect on youths who frequent these places.

I have been informed that a glove contest will take place at the same hall, on the 13th instant, between a man named Barron and Michael Ives, under the Marquis of Queensberry rules.

I have, &c.,

JAMES BREMNER,

Inspector.

P.S.—The detailed report in the *Evening News* of the boxing contest is exaggerated in describing the punishment which the combatants inflicted on each other. The number of falls is correctly given, but it occurred mostly through the combatants' feet slipping on the boards, and not by being knocked down.

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Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.—G. READ, Superintendent, 12/9/92.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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GLOVE CONTESTS.

(PETITION FROM J. E. MOULTON, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES CONFERENCE OF  
WESLEYAN METHODISTS, PRAYING FOR A LAW TO PROHIBIT.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 March, 1893.*

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To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the New South Wales Wesleyan Conference, now in Session,—

SHOWETH :—

That this Conference, comprising over two hundred ministerial and lay representatives from all parts of New South Wales, observes with grave concern the continuance of what are known as "Glove Contests" in the City, and regards them as debasing and inhuman exhibitions, and calculated to engender and develop lawlessness of the very worst type.

Your Petitioners would therefore pray your Honorable House to enact, with the least possible delay, a law which will make such exhibitions illegal and impossible.

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

J. E. MOULTON,  
President, New South Wales Conference.

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1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GLOVE CONTESTS.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF REDFERN AND VICINITY, AGAINST.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 21 March, 1893.*

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

The Petition of the undersigned, residents of Redfern and thereabouts,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That there have been disgraceful and degrading spectacles presented at recent pugilistic encounters.

That two of these encounters terminated with fatal results.

That these prize fights are a menace to both the moral and physical life of the community.

That they tend but to demoralise the people of the country and to create a spirit of lawlessness.

That they have a pernicious influence on the youth of the land.

That they are a disgrace to our civilisation.

Your Petitioners therefore pray, in view of these facts, that your Honorable House will introduce some drastic measure which will make the recurrence of such disgraceful scenes impossible; that is if the existing law does not effectually cope with the evil.

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

*[Here follow 253 signatures]*





1892-3.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**GLOVE CONTESTS.**

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF SYDNEY AND SURROUNDING DISTRICTS AGAINST.)

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*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 29 March, 1893.*

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned would respectfully draw the attention of your Honorable House to the degrading and disgusting exhibitions which are constantly taking place in and around Sydney in connection with prize-fighting contests.

Your Petitioners, believing that "Righteousness exalteth a nation," and that "sin is a reproach to any people," earnestly pray that your Honorable House will speedily pass a measure that will make impossible these entertainments, and the too frequent result by death of the same.

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

[*Here follow 4,052 signatures.*]

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1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MESSRS. E. J. SIEVERS, T. F. WALLER, AND J. H. KIRKPATRICK,  
LAND VALUATORS AND ARBITRATORS.

(RETURN SHOWING PAYMENTS TO.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 January, 1893.*

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 7, of 13 October, 1892.]

Question.

7. TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS AS LAND VALUATORS DURING 1891-2:—MR. NEILD asked THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS,—

(1.) What persons have been temporarily or occasionally employed by the Government during 1891 and 1892 as land valuers?

(2.) What amounts have been paid to such persons, respectively, for such services?

Answer.

(1.) Messrs. E. J. Sievers, T. F. Waller, and J. H. Kirkpatrick.

(2.) Mr. E. J. Sievers—Salary (from 1st July, 1891, to 31st August, 1892, 14 months, at £600 per annum) ... .. £700 0 0

Expenses ... .. 34 19 0

£734 19 0

Mr. T. F. Waller ... .. 531 13 0

Mr. J. H. Kirkpatrick ... .. 445 5 11\*

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 10, of 24 November, 1892.]

Question.

10. MR. T. F. WALLER, VALUER AND ARBITRATOR:—MR. LANGWELL (for MR. BLACK) asked THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS,—Will he lay a Return upon the Table of this House, showing all the payments made to T. F. Waller, as Valuer and Arbitrator, since the present Ministry took office?

Answer.

The total sum paid to date is £531 13s. The following statement shows payments made to Mr. Waller for land valuations and arbitrations on account of the various branches of this Department:—

Name of Branch.	Reporting on Shea's Creek Storm-water Sewer— Macnamara's Claim	Valuation Fees.	Arbitration Fees.	Travelling Ex- penses.	Total Amount paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Railway and Tramway Construction .....	61 15 0	319 13 6	54 17 6	436 6 0	
Harbours and Rivers .....	7 3 0	.....	.....	7 3 0	
Roads and Bridges .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Government Architect .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sewerage .....	12 12 0	15 15 0	.....	28 7 0	
Water Conservation and Irrigation .....	.....	5 5 0	33 12 0	59 17 0	
Water Supply and Sewerage .....	.....	.....	and expenses.	.....	
					£531 13 0

\* Including charges for shorthand notes, typewriting, &c.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 21, of 27 October, 1892.]

Question.

21. MR. WALLER, LAND VALUATOR:—MR. LONSDALE *asked* THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS,—
- (1.) Is Mr. Waller, who acts for the Government in many valuation and arbitration cases, a civil servant?
  - (2.) If not, when was he first employed by this Government, and in what capacity?
  - (3.) Has he ever been appointed a Royal Commissioner; if so, by what Ministry?
  - (4.) What fees were paid to him as such Commissioner?
  - (5.) How often has he been employed by the Government since the present Ministry came into office, and in what particular matters?
  - (6.) What fees have been paid to him in respect of these last matters?
  - (7.) What fees are still due to him?
  - (8.) Has Mr. Waller been employed to value land resumed by the Crown?
  - (9.) Has a Mr. Siever, who until recently acted as assistant valuator, been dispensed with; if so, on what grounds?
  - (10.) Why was Mr. Waller employed as valuator on the part of the Crown?
  - (11.) Is he still so employed; if not, when was he last employed, and in what case?

Answer.

- (1.) No.
- (2.) On 16th February, 1892, as valuator of land resumed from Mr. Edwin Godfrey.
- (3.) Yes; by the Hon. G. R. Dibbs, as Commissioner on the Casual Labour Board Commission.
- (4.) £703 10s.
- (5.) In fifty-four cases, in connection with the valuation of land resumed from the following parties, viz.:—1. John McLeod. 2. R. P. Allen. 3. T. J. Ewing. 4. B. Broadhead. 5. Robert Marshall. 6. J. P. Garvan. 7. O. B. Wareham. 8. Geo. Johnson. 9. Henry French. 10. Angus M'Swan. 11. J. J. Driscoll. 12. A. H. A. Hammond. 13. Jane M'Lean. 14. Jacob Christy. 15. W. Graham. 16. P. J. Hogan. 17. Thos. Robinson. 18. Simon Bathgate. 19. R. W. Reddacliffe. 20. Hy. M'Cauley. 21. Chas. Fagan. 22. A. J. Simmons. 23. Harrison and others. 24. Thos. Broughton. 25. F. W. Buckland. 26. Patk. O'Maley. 27. Charlotte Archdale. 28. R. Hargrave. 29. Eleonora Gold-mining Company. 30. J. B. Kelly. 31. Thos. Fenwick. 32. Wm. Wigmore. 33. T. W. Green. 34. E. Godfrey. 35. H. M'Quade. 36. William Weir. 37. N. Hawkins. 38. Wm. Budd. 39. S. Ross. 40. Geo. Taylor. 41. Jas. Morrissey. 42. Investment Company. 43. John Blue. 44. Grant and Collier. 45. Webb (Trustees of). 46. Carr (Trustees of). 47. Van de Polder. 48. Alexr. M'Bean. 49. N. J. Simmons. 50. John Auschan. 51. Robert White. 52. F. R. Furlonger. 53. Mrs. King. 54. Mr. Waller has also been employed in connection with the valuation of land resumed for the King-street and Ocean-street Tramway.
- (6.) £531 13s.
- (7.) The total fees cannot at present be given, as the accounts have not yet been rendered.
- (8.) Yes.
- (9.) Yes. Mr. Siever was employed by the Department for a stated time as an experienced valuer. On the expiration of his engagement he was retained to dispose of some cases of importance, on completion of which his services were dispensed with, the term of his engagement having expired.
- (10.) Because he was eminently qualified as an expert, having had very extended experience in land valuations.
- (11.) Yes. He is not paid by salary, however, but by fees, according to work performed.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 14, of 31 August, 1892.]

Question.

14. MR. WALLER, ARBITRATOR, CULCAIRN-COROWA RAILWAY:—MR. LONSDALE *asked* THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS,—
- (1.) How many cases of disputed compensation were arbitrated upon in connection with the Culcairn-Corowa railway?
  - (2.) Who was the arbitrator appointed by the Minister to represent the Crown, and in how many cases was he appointed?
  - (3.) What were the qualifications of the person appointed for the position?
  - (4.) What amount has been paid to the Crown Arbitrator for his fees and expenses, and what have been his total charges in connection with the said cases?
  - (5.) Were awards made against the Crown valuation in any cases; and, if so, in how many?
  - (6.) Had the same gentleman been appointed arbitrator in any other cases in connection with the Department; if so, in how many—what have been his total fees for same?
  - (7.) In how many cases has Mr. Waller been appointed arbitrator, and what has been the amount paid or due to him during the last ten months for the same?

Answer.

- (1.) Eight.
- (2.) Mr. John Hunter Kirkpatrick acted as arbitrator in fourteen cases.
- (3.) An intimate knowledge for many years of land values, and specially in the particular district referred to.
- (4.) Arbitration fees, £283 10s.; travelling expenses, £91 11s. 5d.; total, £375 1s. 5d.\*
- (5.) Yes; in eight cases.
- (6.) Yes; in four cases. The total fees cannot at present be given, as the accounts have not yet been rendered.
- (7.) In ten cases. Amount paid, £351 14s.; expenses, £3 2s.; total, £354 16s.

NOTE.—Mr. Waller was not an arbitrator in the case. Mr. J. H. Kirkpatrick was the Crown Arbitrator.  
\* Including charges for shorthand notes, typewriting, &c.

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MORT'S DOCK AND ENGINEERING COMPANY.

(RETURN RESPECTING CONTRACTS LET BY THE GOVERNMENT TO.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 October, 1892.*

*[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 11, 7 September, 1892.]*

Questions.

- (11.) CONTRACTS LET BY THE GOVERNMENT TO MORT'S DOCK AND ENGINEERING COMPANY:—MR. JOHNSTON *asked* THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS,—
- (1.) How many contracts have been let by the present Government to Mort's Dock and Engineering Company?
  - (2.) What is the date and amount of each contract?
  - (3.) Is a pilot steamer under construction at Mort's Dock; if so, is she one of those contracts?

Answers.

- (1.) Three.
- (2.) 1. (a) Pilot steamer, 15th December, 1891, £19,989.  
(b) On 28th June, 1892, a tender of £2,728 was accepted for additional work (electric plant and search-light, spare machinery gear, floating fire-engine, service, &c.), making a total cost of £22,717.
2. Two steel boilers and fittings for the Schmidt dredge, 26th May, 1892, £1,615.
3. Lifts for the Departments of Lands and Public Works, 13th July, 1892, £6,707.
- (3.) Yes; yes.



1892.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## NEW HEBRIDES.

(DESPATCH RESPECTING BRITISH INTERESTS IN.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to The Right Honorable the Earl of Jersey,  
G.C.M.G., &c., &c.

(New South Wales.—Confidential.)

My Lord,

Downing-street, 29 August, 1892.

I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship, for communication to your Government, a copy of a memorandum which was left at this Department on the 20th ultimo by Sir George Dibbs, on the subject of British interests in the New Hebrides, and for which I request you to return to him the thanks of Her Majesty's Government.

2. I propose to notice very briefly a few of the points referred to in this important memorandum.

3. \* \* \* \* \*

4. As regards the question of land tenure in a country which is not under British jurisdiction, I have to observe that Her Majesty's Government do not perceive that any effective regulations could be framed or enforced. It is, however, the case that an endeavour was recently made to arrive at an understanding with France touching a joint recognition of land titles, but the overtures of this country were not favourably received by the French Government. This proposal did not, indeed, include the appointment of a resident commissioner of each power, but the French Government had some time previously expressed a doubt whether the presence of a permanent British officer residing in the group was consistent with the terms of the existing agreement.

5. Your Government, no doubt, would agree that inter-insular traffic is to be discouraged when no sufficient means exist of supervising it. This position has been consistently maintained by successive governments, and before a new departure in the direction indicated could be entertained, it would be necessary to show that a system of safeguards was not only feasible, but could be enforced in practice, without involving extravagant demands on the Home Treasury, which, I may observe, I should not feel justified in pressing on that department.

6. The power of punishing offences is, as your Government are also aware, now vested in the joint commission, and no change in that respect can be made at present. Under existing regulations, no French or British Naval officer can take isolated action, except in circumstances specially provided for.

7. In reference to the remarks made by Sir George Dibbs, as to the difficulties experienced by settlers in replacing lost or broken arms, I may remark that the question is now under consideration whether the High Commissioner's regulation referred to might not be so far modified as to allow of the carriage of arms and ammunition in British vessels consigned as cargo and intended only for the use of persons other than natives.

8. Her Majesty's Government do not consider that the scope of the High Commission could be so far enlarged as to extend protection to white men against crimes and attacks by natives, but a question has lately been before the law officers of the Crown, as to whether an ordinance might not properly be passed in Fiji providing for the detention in that colony of natives of the Western Pacific Islands, who are shown to have perpetrated criminal acts against British subjects.

9. The inequalities pressing upon British subjects in certain respects, in connection with the High Commissioner's regulations, have not been overlooked by Her Majesty's Government, but the efforts which have been made to induce France to join in a joint engagement to check the abuse of the arms and liquor traffic, in the New Hebrides, have unfortunately not been successful. Your Government will be aware that Her Majesty's Government are now engaged in the more general scheme of an international agreement with this object, which, if arrived at, would be applicable not merely to the New Hebrides, but to the Western Pacific generally.

10. It will be noted with satisfaction that notwithstanding the somewhat unequal position in which British subjects are placed, it has been recently pointed out by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific that English commerce appears to be outstripping that of France in the New Hebrides, the truth of which conclusion has been acknowledged by a portion of the French press.

I have, &c.,  
RIPON.



[Enclosure.]

## BRITISH INTERESTS IN THE NEW HEBRIDES.

1. DEPUTATIONS to the Premiers of the Australian Colonies, correspondence with the Governments, complaints from missionaries and residents, and press articles and criticisms, have drawn attention to the present unsatisfactory position of British traders and settlers in the New Hebrides, in their being made subject to regulations and restrictions, and liable to penalties and punishments, from which the settlers and traders of other nationalities are free. It is evident that under such conditions an injustice is suffered by British subjects, and that the effect must be their inability to compete with the subjects of other nations.

2. \* \* \* \* \*

3. While some of the British regulations are not suited to the altered circumstances of the Islands since the latter have been opened up by steam communication, others of them would be most excellent as a protection to the natives, and most useful as a support to the honest trader, if universally applied; but as they are now applied to British subjects only, the natives are not protected in the slightest degree, and encouragement is given only to foreign settlers and traders or to those undesirable British settlers and traders who will break the law when opportunity offers. One effect of this inequality is that some, once British subjects, have now adopted foreign nationalities, and British owned ships are sailing under foreign flags.

4. All connected with the Islands recognise that with the spread of commerce and civilisation in the South Seas, and with the constantly improving steam communication in the New Hebrides, there must be increased settlement. The various Australian Colonies, the respectable British residents, the missionaries, and the Australasian New Hebrides Company, desire that the settlement shall be British, and shall be reputable, and are therefore unanimous in urging that action should be taken to induce such settlement, and that a strenuous effort be made to have suitable regulations universally adopted and enforced for the efficient protection of the natives, and for the extension to all nationalities of equal liberty in things right, equal restriction in things doubtful, and equal prohibition in things wrong. Surely, in the interests of the natives alone, which interest the existing British regulations are meant to, but do not, conserve, this reasonable request cannot be refused.

5. If reputable, industrious, and permanent settlement is to be fostered, the regulations suggested should provide a means of obtaining secure land tenure. The natives are not merely willing, but anxious for decent settlers to come amongst them and readily grant a tenure to land, which tenure, properly acquired, is never disputed by them. But there is no recognition of title by the two supervising powers—the mere registration of deeds being specifically stated not to be recognition. Planters are therefore afraid at present to give the years of labour, and go to the heavy expense required for the cultivation of most tropical products, when some day Britain or France may annex, and may or may not recognise their titles. The appointment of a resident commissioner by each power would remove this difficulty, as these commissioners could scrutinise, and accept or reject the titles submitted to them, their joint acceptance binding both powers, in case of annexation by either, and the acceptance by only one commissioner binding only on the power he represents.

6. Other regulations should, while thoroughly safeguarding the natives, allow the settler to engage labour, either on his own island, or on any other island of the group. Such labour is a necessity, as white men cannot work in the climate. In some cases the labour can be obtained on the island where the planter resides; in others, there is not sufficient population, or the natives are too erratic for regular work, or, as in one or two islands, they are too uncivilised and dangerous, so that, for the planter's safety, it is absolutely necessary those he is constantly among, and at the mercy of, should be procured from a more civilised and peaceable neighbourhood. By such regulations the natives who desire to earn the money got by hiring could do so on their own islands, and where they would have the climate and food they are accustomed to, instead of, as now, having to go much further afield amongst more alien conditions.

7. Naturally, also, if reputable and peaceful settlement is to be induced, reasonable security of life and property is important. On some of the islands this already exists, and on the others could be readily provided by vigorous, but just and patient authority. Those most capable of judging agree that once the offensive natives know the punishment for unprovoked crime will almost certainly reach the offender, such crimes will almost disappear. Punishment is inflicted now, but is usually too indiscriminate to be effective. When a village is fired on from the sea the innocent are quite as likely to suffer as the guilty; in fact, more so, as those who committed the crime are probably in hiding in the bush. Knowing this, the worst characters are not restrained by any fear of punishment, and openly scoff at the retributive power of the British Navy. What is required is slower but more equitable process of the discovery and the capture of the real offenders. This in islands, none of which are very large, and where each tribe is confined to comparatively narrow limits by the hostility of its neighbours, would be usually quite possible, and often easy, especially under the direction of a resident commissioner. The real offenders secured, punishment could be tempered with mercy, as it is not so much the degree of punishment as its certainty that will prove the restraining influence.

8. The difficulties under the present system of legitimately and successfully carrying on trading or agricultural operations are almost insurmountable, and matters are often complicated by the British Naval officers having to do what they admit to be unwise or unjust that they may carry out to the letter the regulations of the High Commissioner of the Western Pacific, which regulations, though excellent in certain circumstances, are not specially framed for the circumstances of the New Hebrides. Appeal to the High Commissioner can bring no redress, as he says:—"In the action of this joint Naval Commission the High Commissioner has no voice whatever, nor (although he is always furnished by the Naval Commander-in-Chief with reports of action taken) is he in any way previously consulted."

Reference to the Naval authorities elicits the reply that, although the High Commissioner does not personally direct their actions, those actions are guided entirely by his general regulations. The inconvenience and the danger of this had been more than once shown. For instance, under certain circumstances settlers may be left without the slightest defence against the most treacherous natives, and their lives be thus endangered. The High Commissioner says this is not meant to be so, and is not so, as settlers may land with sufficient arms for their own protection, but, as happens frequently, if these arms are lost or broken, or become useless in the damp climate, they can only be replaced by steam or sailing vessel, the master of which vessel becomes liable, under the High Commissioner's regulations (No. 1) of 1884, to a fine of £10, or imprisonment for three months. Recently six settlers on Santo, fearing attack

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owing to the threatening attitude of the natives, after the unprovoked and unpunished murder of a most respectable white settler, Mr. Sawers, asked for a repeating rifle each. The Secretary of the Australasian New Hebrides Company approached the Admiral, who could give no guarantee that his officers would not stop the steamer, and punish the captain that might carry them. He said, "I can understand it is necessary to those men's safety they should have the arms, but I cannot see how they are to get them without a breach of the regulations, and it is my duty to carry out the regulations." Thus, the curious, though serious, situation was reached, that men were to be left undefended, and possibly lose their lives, by the enforcement of regulations which the gentleman who frames and imposes them declares do not leave settlers without sufficient means of self-defence.

9. It must also be stated that an idea is abroad that the present administration is deliberately opposed to British settlement and to the growth of British influence in the New Hebrides, as, otherwise, it would itself have moved to remedy the inequalities which are retarding that settlement and that influence. However erroneous this view may be, colour is lent to it by the apparent desire to consider British settlers as beyond the pale of British support or British protection, though quite within the pale of British punishment. In reference to protection to life, the High Commissioner writes:—

"As a general principle it can, therefore, only be repeated that when, for their personal objects, men withdraw themselves from the operations of the institutions of their country, and settle in savage regions, they take their lives in their own hands, and have no right to expect to receive the forcible support of the State whose sheltering protection they have left." And he adds:—

"The exigency of the principles enumerated above has doubtless been modified by the declaration relative to the New Hebrides, signed at Paris on the 26th January, 1888, agreed upon between the Governments of Great Britain and France; but it is a modification merely, by agreement between Sovereign powers, the extent of which must necessarily rest with such powers, and not their subjects or citizens respectively."

In this the High Commissioner intimates that the attitude assumed towards settlers in the New Hebrides is that they are men who cannot expect the support of their own country, because, for their own personal objects, they have withdrawn from the operation of its institutions, and does not appear to recognise that, being (under the Western Pacific Regulations, and quite outside the Paris agreement) within the jurisdiction of British laws, they are evidently not beyond the operation of their country's institutions. No wonder that British residents in the New Hebrides think they are under the ban of their own Government, when they are informed that their property, their persons, and their lives are subject to forfeit by that Government for breach of its laws, but that they cannot claim for their property, their persons, or their lives, even reasonable protection by those laws. In fact, that they are to suffer for their British connection by disabilities and punishments inflicted, and are not to expect to profit by support and protection extended; while, should protection be occasionally granted, it is as a matter of grace, not of right, and its continuance is not to be calculated upon.

10. Another peculiarity of the situation is that the British Navy is practically in the employ of the foreign traders. If a foreign trader thinks, or knows, an English competitor, or his vessel, is committing some breach of the British regulations, he causes a charge to be laid before the Commander of a British man-of-war, and the latter is bound to investigate, and, if a breach has been committed, to punish. No doubt such breaches should be punished, but it certainly seems an unbecoming position for our Navy to occupy—that of being practically a business adjunct of foreign traders, to be employed at their beck and call, to aid in their monopolising business which the British trader is punished for carrying on. In many ways this inequality is galling. A British Commander may sentence a British subject to three months' imprisonment for (say) selling spirits to natives on a complaint originating with his neighbour and competitor, a French trader, and that very day may dine with the French trader on board the French man-of-war. Both these traders are engaged in exactly the same business, which is certainly objectionable, and should be stopped, but the sale of intoxicants to the natives is not diminished by the punishment of only one of the traders. It goes on as extensively as ever, but the business of one participant is destroyed, and he is branded as a felon, while the business of the other participant is increased; and he is met as an honored fellow guest by the officer who punished his British neighbour. This is certainly not as it should be.

11. If the necessity of an improvement in present conditions is admitted the question arises as to whether the other Powers will agree to impose on their subjects the requisite regulations. This can only be answered by the Powers themselves, and what is urged is that Great Britain should put the question and get the answer. Some years ago an arrangement of the sort was proposed, and only failed through want of consent by the United States, but France then expressed her concurrence, and could scarcely now withhold it. If Great Britain and France decide to assume a joint protectorate no other nation is likely to object to any laws adopted by these powers being applied by them to its subjects in the islands as to the English and French; but if a joint protectorate is not considered desirable, and the consent of the United States and Germany is required that should be obtainable, in view of their acceptance of the joint Samoan regulations.

12. But, it may be asked, presuming an international assent were obtained to regulations of the nature asked, could efficient means be provided for their enforcement? In reply, it may be pointed out that in the group there is always, in the shape of English and French men-of-war, *far more force* than is required to support any regulations deemed necessary; that the British Navy has now to enforce the present stringent British regulations; and that resident commissioners would provide a continuous and experienced oversight which could scarcely be evaded, instead of the present more intermittent oversight of constantly changing Naval officers.

13. Whether the adoption of the means suggested would place matters in a thoroughly satisfactory condition or not the new condition cannot fail to be a vast improvement on the present, which subsidises the worst element amongst the settlers and traders, injures British interests, and leaves the natives exposed to every evil.

14. Objections will be raised to any change, especially by those interested in other South Sea groups, who do not wish to see real settlement in the New Hebrides, but Great Britain and the Australian Colonies will not be true to their traditions if, seeing the undesirable state of affairs existing in the New Hebrides, they make no energetic effort to remedy it.



1892-3.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**PICTURESQUE ATLAS COMPANY.**

(PETITION FROM W. R. GULLICK, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE PICTURESQUE ATLAS PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED), FOR LEAVE TO APPEAR IN PERSON OR BY SOLICITOR OR COUNSEL.)

—  
*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 16 February, 1893.*  
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To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in  
Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Picturesque Atlas Publishing Company (Limited), of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

(1.) That on the 24th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, your Honorable House appointed a Select Committee with power to send for persons and papers to inquire into and report upon the action of the Picturesque Atlas Publishing Company (Limited), in regard to the sale of a publication registered and known as the "Picturesque Atlas of Australasia," and their subsequent action in respect to their clients in the law courts of the Colony.

(2.) That your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to grant them permission to appear before the said Select Committee in person, or by Solicitor or by Counsel; and, if necessary, to adduce such evidence and send for such papers and persons as your Petitioners may be advised, together with power to examine and cross-examine witnesses called before the said Committee.

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

W. R. GULLICK,  
General Manager of the Picturesque Atlas Publishing Company (Limited).

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1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PICTURESQUE ATLAS COMPANY.

(PETITION FROM JAMES H. RAINFORD, J. H. DECENT, AND P. R. HOLDSWORTH, PRAYING THAT THE SAID J. H. DECENT MAY BE HEARD IN PERSON, OR BY COUNSEL, BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 28 February, 1893.*

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

The humble Petition of the Picturesque Atlas Defence Association,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That we, the undersigned executive officers, request that you will permit Mr. J. H. Decent treasurer of the above Association, at his own cost, personally or by counsel, to watch on behalf of the committee, subscribers, and general public, the proceedings now pending before the Committee appointed by your Honorable House. The Company has been allowed this privilege, and your Petitioners feel convinced you will grant them the same concession.

Mr. J. H. Decent is seised with the whole of the facts and well qualified to represent the interest of the Associations, subscribers, and general public. Praying your Honorable House will grant the prayer,—

Your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

*[Here follow 3 signatures.]*



1892.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR AND IN CONNECTION WITH A GENERAL CEMETERY AT CUNDLE,  
PARISH OF CUNDLE, COUNTY OF MACQUARIE.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 51 Vic. No. 37.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
THE "PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888," 51 VIC-  
TORIA No. 37.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The  
to wit. } Right Honourable VICTOR ALBERT  
GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, a Member  
(L.S.) of Her Majesty's Most Honourable  
Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross  
of the Most Distinguished Order of  
JERSEY, } Saint Michael and Saint George,  
Governor. } Governor and Commander-in-Chief  
of the Colony of New South Wales and  
its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain Public Work, that is to say, a General Cemetery at Cundle, in the said Colony, for which public funds are lawfully available, the estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand pounds, shall be carried out, under the provisions of the "Public Works Act of 1888," as an authorised work by the Minister for Public Works as Constructing Authority, and that the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is in my opinion required for carrying out the said work, shall be acquired by taken the same under the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," as adopted by the "Public Works Act of 1888": Now, therefore, I, the said Governor, with the advice aforesaid, in pursuance of the "Public Works Act of 1888," do declare by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette, and in one or more newspapers published or circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that the Crown Land comprised within the description set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such description has been resumed, for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority as a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said "Public Works Act of 1888," for an estate in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from

all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the further intent that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said last-mentioned Act, shall be vested in such Constructing Authority as a Trustee: And I declare that the following is the Schedule of the land hereinbefore referred to:—

## SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Cundle, county of Macquarie, containing 20 acres 3 roods: Commencing at a point bearing south 39 degrees 8 minutes east and distant 22 chains 46 $\frac{7}{10}$  links from the south-east corner of portion 94 of 49 acres, parish of Taree; and bounded thence by the west, south-west, and south-east sides of a designed road 1 chain wide bearing respectively south 3 degrees 20 minutes west 2 chains, south 20 degrees 25 minutes east 2 chains, south 36 degrees east 2 chains, south 53 degrees 10 minutes east 2 chains, south 78 degrees 40 minutes east 2 chains, north 84 degrees 30 minutes east 2 chains, north 74 degrees 45 minutes east 2 chains, north 62 degrees east 2 chains, north 53 degrees 40 minutes east 2 chains, north 46 degrees 45 minutes east 2 chains, north 54 degrees 30 minutes east 2 chains, north 64 degrees east 2 chains, north 71 degrees 30 minutes east 2 chains, north 82 degrees 15 minutes east 95 links; thence by a line bearing south 4 degrees 30 minutes west 8 chains 10 links to the left bank of Dawson's River; thence by that bank of that river upwards to a point bearing south 35 degrees west from the point of commencement; and thence by a line bearing north 35 degrees east 8 chains 50 links to that point.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!





1892-3.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR GENERAL CEMETERY AT SUTHERLAND.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 51 Vic. No. 37.

**NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
THE "PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888," 51 VICTORIA  
No. 37.**

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The  
to wit. } Honorable Sir FREDERICK MATTHEW  
(L.S.) } DARLEY, Knight, Lieutenant-Governor  
FREDK. M. DARLEY, } of the Colony of New South Wales  
*Lieutenant-Governor,* } *Administering*  
*the Government.* } and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, Sir FREDERICK MATTHEW DARLEY, the Lieutenant-Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have directed that a certain public work, that is to say, a General Cemetery at Sutherland, in the said Colony, for which public funds are lawfully available, the estimated cost of which does not exceed twenty thousand pounds, shall be carried out under the provisions of the "Public Works Act of 1888" as an authorised work by the Minister for Public Works as Constructing Authority, and that the land described in the Schedule hereto, which is in my opinion required for carrying out the said work, shall be acquired by taking the same under the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," as adopted by the "Public Works Act of 1888": Now, therefore, I, the said Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice aforesaid, in pursuance of the "Public Works Act of 1888," do declare by this notification, to be published in the Government Gazette and in one or more newspapers published or circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that the Crown Land comprised within the description set forth in the Schedule hereto has been appropriated, and the private property within such description has been resumed, for the public purpose aforesaid, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the said land described in the said Schedule hereto shall forthwith be vested in the said Constructing Authority as a corporation sole on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said "Public Works Act of 1888," for an estate in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and to the further intent

that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said last-mentioned Act, shall be vested in such Constructing Authority as a Trustee; and I declare that the following is the Schedule of the land hereinbefore referred to:—

## SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Sutherland, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales: Commencing on the south boundary of Thomas Holt's 218 acres at a point bearing north 89 degrees 46 minutes west and distant 50 links from the north-west corner of S. W. Gray's portion of 31 acres 1 rood 5 perches, being a north-east corner of the National Park; and bounded thence on part of the north by part of the south boundary of Thomas Holt's 218 acres, being a line bearing north 89 degrees 46 minutes west 19 chains 99½ links; on part of the west by a line bearing south 14 minutes west 19 chains 98½ links; again on the north by a line bearing north 89 degrees 46 minutes west 7 chains; again on the west by a line bearing south 14 minutes west 27 chains 51 links; on the south by a line bearing south 89 degrees 44 minutes east 25 chains 13 links; on the south-east by a line bearing north 20 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 7 chains 52½ links; again on the north by a line bearing north 89 degrees 41 minutes 54 seconds west 73½ links; and on the east by a line bearing north 18 minutes 6 seconds east 40 chains 44 links, to the point of commencement,—containing 113 acres 2 roods inclusive of roads, and said to be in the possession of the Trustees of the National Park.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1907

1907

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**SERICULTURE.**

(REPORT BY MR. W. S. CAMPBELL, F.L.S., ON)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 March, 1893.*

INDEX TO REPORT.

	PAGE.
Early history of sericulture ... ..	2
Attempts to introduce the industry into Great Britain and Ireland and America	3
Attempts to introduce sericulture into New South Wales, &c., &c. ... ..	5
Yield of mulberry leaf ... ..	16
Silk industry in United States of America ... ..	17
Sericulture at "New Italy" ... ..	22
Mr. Champ's appointment and initiation of sericulture at "New Italy" ...	26
Silk reeling ... ..	28
Expenditure by Government of New South Wales on sericulture... ..	30
Suggestions and conclusion ... ..	30
Wool and silk cocoons: Comparison of cost of production... ..	19

APPENDIX.

- No. 1.—Letter from Mr. Brady to Colonial Secretary.
- No. 2.—Extract from Official Record, Sydney International Exhibition, 1873.
- No. 3.—Report of meeting Silk Committee, Agricultural Society.
- No. 4.—Sericulture at Lyons and Smyrna.
- No. 5.—Statistics.
- No. 6.—Produce of silk cocoons, Italy.
- No. 7.—Silk raising in Italy.
- No. 8.—France and silk worm disease.
- No. 9.—Extract from *Sydney Mail*, 1870.
- No. 10.—Silk reeling.
- No. 11.—Yield of cocoons in Italy.
- No. 12.—Silk in China.
- No. 13.—Memo. as to differences in quantities.

**REPORT on Sericulture, by W. S. Campbell, F.L.S.**

W. S. Campbell, Esq., F.L.S., to The Under Secretary for Mines  
and Agriculture.

Sir,

Department of Mines, 23 December, 1892.

In accordance with your instructions, dated 2nd November, 1892, "to inquire into the question of sericulture, and furnish a report thereon, as soon as possible, which should bear upon the present state of the industry, its possibilities, the result of past expenditure of public money, present work, and procedure of officers in charge."

I have now the honor, most respectfully, to submit my report, which has taken me longer to complete than I expected, for it involved a great deal of research and inquiry, far more than can be apparent.

I have made as exhaustive an investigation, as was possible for me to do within a reasonable time, into the history of the introduction of sericulture, or rather attempts to introduce it, into New South Wales, in order to ascertain why such attempts did not succeed, I have also traced out the causes of failure of similar attempts in other countries.

The possibilities of the industry I have carefully considered, and I feel confident that my deductions, from the immense mass of evidence I have been able to obtain and sift, are correct.

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It is necessary for me to refer to action that has been taken with respect to sericulture in other countries, from time to time, and also to refer to its general history; but this I have done as concisely as is consistent with its importance, and as being, to some extent, a guide in determining any future action that may be considered necessary towards assisting, fostering, or encouraging the industry in this Colony.

Since the foundation of New South Wales various attempts have been made, from time to time, spasmodically, as it were, by private persons to establish the sericulture industry. Some of these attempts were feeble and half hearted, but others, more vigorous, were made by well-intentioned but over-sanguine individuals who were either, as far as I can gather, entirely ignorant of the subject, or who had insufficient means to carry out their projects. Attempts were also made by well-informed persons who might have succeeded if their efforts had been supported by the State. As far as I can ascertain from any records procurable, no assistance towards the establishment of the industry was ever directly afforded, nor was any money expended by the State until assistance in the form of a loan bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum was made to the Italians at "New Italy," and the appointment of Mr. Reginald Champ to initiate the industry.

History shows that in nearly every country, if not in all countries in which sericulture has been established, and become a most important and valuable industry, the State has been the means of its very birth, development, and ultimate success, by assistance and wise encouragement.

It may not be out of place to relate here a remarkable fact in connection with the development of sericulture in Japan. "The date of the introduction of the silkworm into Japan seems somewhat obscure. But commencing with the fifth century of the Christian era, the industry has spread rapidly. In fact, the people addicted themselves to the pursuit with such ardour that, in fear lest other branches of agriculture should be altogether abandoned, the Japanese Government has, at times, forbidden the extension of mulberry cultivation, or attempted by sumptuary laws to restrict the use of silk garments to certain classes."

The silk industry originated in China in most remote times, and it is mentioned even so far back as B.C. 2700 in the old Chinese traditions. "When it was a Royal occupation to rear the silkworm and to weave the silk into robes of gorgeous attire; and to the Consort of one of the Emperors is ascribed the honour of first discovering the habits of this valuable insect and the nature of the thread it spun." I find in a translation, by Jennings, of the Shi King or old "poetry classic" of the Chinese, (a very remarkable work) references are made, in many of the odes, written upwards of 1,000 years B.C., to the silkworms and the mulberry.

From China, sericulture gradually spread probably through Northern India, to Persia, and finally to Europe about the year A.D. 530. It may not be generally known that silk weaving was a recognised industry in England before the year A.D. 1363, and is referred to by Act of Parliament, 37 Edward III., Cap. 5 and 6. The silk-yarn used was, I believe, obtained from Syria, and it is said that this was unravelled from silk fabrics obtained from China. The practice of unravelling silk fabrics is mentioned by Aristotle, and these fabrics also were obtained from China, and were unravelled and rewoven into much finer goods at the Island of Kos, near Asia-Minor, about the year B.C. 400. The Romans afterwards did the same sort of work. The early history of the spread of silk production and manufacture is extremely interesting, but it is unnecessary to touch upon it further at present; however, its modern history is of considerable importance.

In France the silk industry is said to have begun, or, rather, an attempt was made to introduce it, sometime during the thirteenth century, in much the same manner, apparently, as attempts have been made to introduce it into New South Wales. But it made no progress until the year A.D. 1521, "during which Milanese artisans were invited and went to Nismes to teach the French peasantry how to manage the white mulberry-tree, to take care of the silkworms, and to harvest their silk. The infant industry thus initiated was enthusiastically encouraged by King Henry Quatre, and of such good quality were the mulberries, and so carefully tendered, then and since, that the first bush planted on that occasion is still said to survive."

After about a century, the industry was greatly assisted and encouraged by Louis XIV, and continued to improve both in the production of raw silk and local manufacture, until the Revolution, towards the close of the eighteenth century, greatly interfered with and nearly destroyed it. However, "one of the very few good things Napoleon Bonaparte did for France was to foster sericulture so that under his encouragement the crop once more began to increase" until the year 1850, when the terrible contagious silkworm diseases began in France, rapidly extended throughout Europe, and eventually through the rest of the silk-producing world, and almost annihilated the whole silk industry. Again the State came to the rescue, by the appointment of M. Pasteur who devised the means by applying science to avoid the use of deceased worms, but unfortunately the silkworm diseases have by no means been stamped out or eradicated in the present silk-producing countries, and probably never will be; and it is, therefore, absolutely necessary to take great precautions, involving considerable expense, to keep them in sufficient check to enable the silk industry to be carried on.

In a minute written by me to the Honorable the Minister for Mines, on 29th March, 1889, respecting Mr. Brady's silkworms, I invited the attention to the expense in connection with keeping the diseases in check, as follows:—"I understand that Mr. Brady claims that his silkworms are entirely free from the terrible silkworm disease which some years ago almost ruined silk production in Europe, Asia, and China, until M. Pasteur discovered a method for combating it; but to keep silkworms free from the disease must be very expensive, judging from the following report, made to the United States

States Department of Agriculture. After Pasteur made his discoveries which resulted in the establishment of his system of microscopical selection in the production of silkworm eggs, Signor Susani, of Milan, was one of the first to put the process into operation on a commercial scale. He has now the largest establishment of this sort in the world, employing 3,000 hands during the coupling season, and 750 for microscopical examinations." Therefore, if Mr. Brady's worms were used, being perfectly healthy, the expense of 750 hands could be saved. "During the year 1870, the Austrian Government opened an experimental station at Goutz, with a view of studying 'the malady of the silkworm.'"

Italy, where silk culture is one of the principal sources of wealth, was not long in following this example, and in the month of April, 1871, a Royal decree, established at Padua, an institution called the Experimental Sericultural Station. The Italian Government and the City and Chamber of Commerce, Padua, pay the expenses of the institution. Its objects are,—

1. To study the raising of silkworms under the best conditions, and experiment with the products thereof.
2. To study the feeding of silkworms by means of physiological and chemical experiments.
3. To study the diseases of the silkworm and of the mulberry.
4. To produce and distribute healthy silkworm eggs for silk-growers.
5. To experiment with new varieties of eggs as well as with other articles which concern the Magnanerie.
6. To undertake all such studies and experiments as might be useful to sericulture.
7. To distribute circulars, and to deliver lectures so as to make generally known the best means of succeeding in silk culture.
8. To give the greatest possible publicity to all matters connected with the sericultural industry in the kingdom of Italy.

"The station has done inestimable service for sericulture, it having granted diplomas to 250 pupils, who now occupy places in the sericultural observatories and spread their knowledge among silk-growers."

My researches into the history of the introduction of sericulture into many countries lead me to believe that, in the same manner in which the industry has been fostered, aided, or encouraged in France by the State, so it has been in all other silk-producing countries, in various ways; and so it must be in New South Wales from the very necessities of the peculiarities of the industry.

In some countries it was even forced on the population; for I find, for instance, "Florence early became a centre of the silk trade, and in order to ensure entire success, each peasant in Tuscany was compelled to plant at least five mulberry-trees on the land he cultivated."

It will be as well to take a glance at the attempts made to introduce sericulture into Great Britain and Ireland, and, incidentally, America, being important as well as interesting, before proceeding to consider the efforts made to introduce it into New South Wales.

From the time of King Edward the Third, until about the year 1824, English Governments, from time to time, endeavoured to foster the silk-weaving industry by Acts of Parliament, and the imposition of duties on manufactured silk articles; but these actions do not seem to have resulted in any benefits to the manufacturers, but rather the reverse. However it is unnecessary to enter into this matter in detail as it bears only slightly on my subject, which is the production of raw silk to feed the manufactories. The attempts to produce raw silk have failed owing chiefly to the severe and changeable climate. The most notable endeavour was that made by King James the First. Burbidge says, "Mulberry-trees were introduced into England early in his reign by James the First, who spent £935 in planting them near his palace; and by Royal edict about the year 1605, offered packets of mulberry seeds to all who would sow them for the purpose of encouraging the cultivation of silkworms for the promotion of silk manufacture in this country. The Royal patronage rendered the tree so popular that there is scarcely an old garden of gentleman's seat which existed in the seventeenth century in which a mulberry-tree is not to be found. In 1609 Sieur de la Foret, who had in France a nursery of 500,000 plants, travelled over the midland and eastern counties of England for the sale of mulberry-trees, and he distributed not less than 100,000." This species of mulberry was the *morus nigra*. It is frequently to be met with in gardens in New South Wales and other colonies, and is generally known as the "English mulberry."

John Evelyn in his "Sylva," published 1669, strongly advocated sericulture for England. "About this time," he says, "or a little after it was that King James did with extraordinary care recommend it to this nation by a book of directions, Acts of Council, and all other princely assistance. But this did not take no more than that of Henry the Fourth's proposal about the environs of Paris who filled the highways and gardens of France with the trees, beginning in his own gardens for encouragement. Yet I say this would not be brought into example till the present great Monarch by the indefatigable diligence of Monsieur Colbert (superintendent of His Majesty's manufactories) who has so successfully revived it that it is prodigious to consider what an happy progress they have made in it, to our shame be it spoken; who have no other discouragements from any insuperable difficulty whatever, but our sloth and want of industry, since wherever these trees will grow and prosper, the silkworms will do also; and they were alike averse, and from the very same suggestions where now that manufacture flourishes in our neighbour countries. It is demonstrable that mulberries in four or five years may be made to spread all over this land, and when the indigent and young daughters

daughters in proud families are as willing to gain 3s. or 4s. a day for gathering silk and busying themselves in this sweet and easy employment, as some do get 4d. a day for hard work at hemp, flax, and wool; the reputation of mulberries would spread in England and other plantations." Writing of James' failure Butler remarks, "but though this first attempt fell through, others since carried out at different places, as Slough, Nottingham, Yatley, &c., have been more successful and have demonstrated that it is quite possible for good silk to be produced in this country. The climate is too changeable to permit of the permanent establishment of silk-production, and the expenses attending the process have always been found to be heavy for it to be financially a success; it has been found cheaper to import the raw material than to produce it on the spot. The rearing of silkworms in our own country, therefore, is still merely a pastime, and an 'education' as the French call them are carried out on an extremely insignificant scale, smaller than anyone would dream of undertaking if it were done to utilising the silk."

Referring to James' action in England an American writer says, "the same Monarch ordered the planting of trees in the American colonies, and he then essayed to enforce the silk industry by fine and premium" \* \* \* "The Huguenots brought the culture to South Carolina and even there manufactured silk. Law (of South Sea Bubble fame) brought it to Mississippi, and in 1734-5 Oglethorpe planted it in Georgia and it is historical that he presented Queen Caroline of England with 8 pounds of raw silk, from which Charles II wore robe and hose at his coronation; and still later (in 1755) the Princess Dowager and Lord Chesterfield boasted of wearing American silk." \* \* \* "Premiums were bestowed and penalties enforced to fix the industry in the colonies, for the Treasury of England complained that no foreign commodity more exhausted her exchequer than the importation of raw silk to feed her 40,000 silk manufactories. But neither Royal favour, hope of reward, or fear of punishment availed, for England paralysed one hand by the arbitrary use of the other in sanctioning a charter to a joint stock company of London, privileged to take African negroes to the colonies, which caused all other enterprise to be abandoned for that of cultivating tobacco. There was a struggle, however, here and there still to sustain silk-culture, for in 1744 a filature had been established in Savannah, and silk from this quarter was quoted at 2s. above that imported from any other country, and this convenience of reducing the cocoon to silk thread encouraged its raising; but, most unfortunately, the filature was burned, consuming a large stock of raw material. Then followed the Revolution, which made breadstuffs the first consideration; yet, many women of the land continued to raise silk for their own use, mixing with it wool for homespun garments; but with peace came cotton, then the gin, whereupon followed the monarchy of slavery."

In the year 1825, a great effort was made by a large and influential company, having a capital of £1,000,000, in shares of £50 each, designated "The British, Irish, and Colonial Silk Co.," to introduce silk-culture into Ireland. Under the directions of this company, the celebrated Italian work on the art of rearing silkworms, written by Count Dandolo, was translated and published in England. I was anxious to ascertain for certain why this company did not succeed, for it has been stated that it was due to want of labour, but I was very doubtful on this point, and I am glad to say I found the proper reason given in the following extract, which gives also some useful information as to the spread of the mulberry:—

"Mulberries are mentioned by the early Greek writers, Theophrastus, Dioscorides, and Galen, and among the Romans by Virgil, Horace, Pliny, &c. All these writers are supposed to refer to the black mulberry (*M. nigra*), which must have been the species first employed for feeding the silkworm after its introduction to Western Asia and the South of Europe. Dr. Tozzetti states that the introduction of the white mulberry into Italy is of a date long posterior to that of the silkworm. These were imported into Sicily in 1148 by King Ruggieri after he had conquered Thebes, Athens, and Corinth. The Lucchese are said to have learned the art of rearing them from the Sicilians, and introduced it into Florence, when in 1315 they took refuge there from the sack of their own city. Pognini has, however, proved that silk was produced in Florence in, and previous, to the year 1225, and from Italian histories and chronicles it appears that there were silk factories there before 1266. From Sicily, mulberry-trees were brought to France about 1494. The black mulberry is mentioned by Tusser in 1557, and it is stated that the first trees were planted at Syon house in 1548, but the first Duke of Northumberland said, previous to 1824, that he could trace these trees back three centuries. Indeed, there is every reason to suppose that, as very old mulberry-trees were found near Monasteries they had been introduced by the Monks whilst they were in possession of these establishments. Bacon enjoyed in London the shade of a mulberry-tree, and Shakespeare, as is well known, had a favourite one at Stratford on Avon. We have seen two others that were raised from this celebrated tree and planted by Garrick at his villa near Hampton Court, where they are, or were, very lately, still alive. They had been planted in line with hollies apparently of the same age, and were the common black mulberry." \* \* \* "*Morus alba*, the white mulberry is a native of China and of the north of India according to some authors; but in the latter Dr. Royle states (Botany of Himalayan Mountains) that it is not found wild. It is said to have been unknown to the ancients, although some allusion is made to its fruit in their writings. In the Journal of the Horticultural Society (IX, 170) it is mentioned that a variety of the white mulberry said to be delicious eating, but unknown in Europe, is now abundant in Beloochistan, Afghanistan, and probably in Persia, and apparently of a very ancient cultivation there. It is by no means impossible that some knowledge of it may have reached such of the ancient writers as may have been in the East or had communication with it. It is commonly supposed that cuttings of the white mulberry were first brought

brought into Tuscany from the Levant by Francisco Buonvinici in 1434. In the following year a law for encouraging its cultivation was made in Italy, and in the course of the fifteenth century the white mulberry had gradually, but entirely, superseded the black as far as regards its cultivation for the feeding of silkworms, which produces the silk spun in Europe. The tree grows to the height of 20 or 30 feet, and has a heart-shaped, or ovate undivided or lobed serrated and rather glossy leaf. The fruit is white or pale red. The tree is of more rapid growth than *M. nigra*, and its leaves contain more of the glutinous milky substance resembling caoutchouc which gives tenacity to silk produced by the worms which feed on them, and is found in all plants on which they exist. The white mulberry and its varieties are more tender than the black which, as above stated, has withstood for more than 300 years our severest winters; but not so the white, for in most winters its shoots are killed back, more or less, and in less than thirty years the tree becomes very stunted. Hence, without due precautions, it could not be grown in this climate (England), to supply food for silkworms. If cut down, however, like raspberry canes, the white mulberry pushes again very rapidly, and if not constantly nipped almost in the bud, a profusion of leaves would soon be produced.

Herein, we suppose, must have lain the error by which a British, Irish, and Colonial Silk Company formed in 1825, must have failed independent of other adverse causes which may have existed. This company imported 26,000 white mulberry-trees from the south of France into Ireland, and soon after 200,000 more. The speculation, however, proved unsuccessful, though we know from experience that fine silk has been produced abundantly in Britain, the silkworms being fed on the leaves of the black mulberry, those of the white mulberry and of the Osage orange being used as occasional substitutes. The deaths of the worms under such conditions have not been above 3 per cent. In such a company the question of success would resolve itself into two heads—1st, the proper management of the mulberry plantation, which would be very easy; and secondly, the price of labour. The labour might be performed by otherwise unemployed persons, at a rate, we suppose, remunerative to both employers and employed."

#### SERICULTURE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

It seems very probable that the introduction of sericulture into New South Wales may have been contemplated in the early days of the Colony from the fact that the mulberry was found to thrive admirably.

In the year 1825 the Australian Agricultural Company was formed in England, and its original prospectus showed that it was the intention of the company to plant, amongst other things, the mulberry for silk production. However, "the grand idea of vineyards, olive oil, opium, silkworm cultivation, and orange groves, which found applauded passages in speeches in the House of Commons and Court-room of the company were never extended beyond the resident managers gardens."

Sir Thomas Mitchell writing in 1831, and referring to Mr. John Macarthur's garden at Parramatta, said:—"Here I saw \* \* \* magnificent mulberries of thirty-five years growth, umbrageous and green."

I find in Mr. Surgeon R. G. Jameson's work, *Recent travels in New South Wales, &c.*, published in 1842, the following very interesting and significant remarks:—"The wool of New South Wales connects her with the rest of the world and bringing to her shores the wealth and the products of other lands, but there remain other resources, the development of which presents a yet unopened field for the industry of the colonists and a wider range of commercial intercourse. Of these prospective resources the culture of silk is especially deserving of attention. The mulberry-tree grows to great perfection and the silkworms already introduced have shown by their instinctive industry, that a great trade in raw silk might be carried on from the shores of Australia as easily as from those of China or Italy. The scarcity and high price of labour, must, for many years, constitute a feature in the Australian Colonies and in all communities widely dispersed will militate against the employment of adults in this climate. But where the work to be performed demands no hardships, no exertion of physical strength and but an hour or two of occupation which does not merit the name of labour, it seems reasonable to conclude that the employment of young persons of either sex in the management of silkworms might be rendered conducive to very serviceable objects.

In reducing this proposition to a practical shape it will be adopted by a fundamental principle that the labours of those employed is worth a certain sum per day to be given to them in the shape of maintenance and in the shape of education. Such an arrangement it may be presumed would diminish the burden of the parent without injuring the health or moral interests of the child. The strong and well founded objections that present themselves for the employment of juvenile labour for many hours of the day in manufactories would not apply to its employment in which I have vaguely attempted to advert to. Like all untried systems this would appear at first sight to be surrounded with difficulty, but we may ask, what great or useful undertaking was ever yet accomplished without difficulty?"

Braim, in his *History of New South Wales, 1845*, says, "the olive is peculiarly fitted for our soil, and so also is the mulberry, which would enable us to manufacture silk even in large quantities. This has we know been tried on a small scale, and been attended with complete success."

In the year 1845, a very able article "on the rearing of the silkworm, and the cultivation of the mulberry in Australia, by Phalæna, a Mr. Campbell, appeared in the *Oddfellows' Magazine*, published in Sydney; and attention was directed to this article by very favourable criticisms which appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, in November and



and December, 1845. "We may as well now pronounce our opinion," said the writer in the *Herald*, "that it is a clear and well written paper, calculated to be useful both in directing public attention to a new and great source of employment and wealth for this Colony, and in affording valuable hints to those who have already studied the subject, and who can best appreciate the results of those patient and minute, yet pleasing cares, so peculiarly necessary in this branch of industry as a source of gain." \* \* \* "It is remarkable, but quite consistent with everyday experience, that all companies formed for the cultivation of silk, have, so far as we know, failed in their object. Companies formed for its culture in England and Ireland have thus been unsuccessful, but this we do not attribute to their being companies alone, for we know an experienced individual, an Italian, who came from Italy purposely to try the rearing of the silkworm in England, and also was obliged to give it up. A company tried it in the Sandwich Islands, and we do not say that their experiments were not judicious and careful. The fact is, a severe drought destroyed the plants, moreover they could not hatch the eggs of the same season, in short they also abandoned the attempt. A similar association was formed in Jamaica, and worked during two seasons. Its success for the first season was by no means encouraging. During the second it was better. But in that colony, as in all countries of the Northern Hemisphere, especially the intertropical, great casualties to the worms arise from the heavy rains. We shall not be surprised to learn that this undertaking is also relinquished." This was followed, in the *Herald*, by a series of articles on sericulture by another writer. Apparently a good deal of attention must have been given to the subject at that time.

About the year 1848, a gentleman named Buezeville, made an effort to establish a sericultural farm at Eastwood, near Ryde, but he did not succeed in carrying out his project, simply from want of means. His failure was talked about for years in the neighbourhood, as I perfectly well remember. This gentleman, who had acquired a practical knowledge of sericulture in Europe, evidently foresaw great potentialities in the industry if it once became established in New South Wales, but he was looked upon as "a visionary," and even as a "humbug," by the neighbours, in consequence of his want of success, but no consideration seemed to have been allowed for his crippled means, which was the true cause of failure. I have heard it said that an endeavour was made by the late T. S. Mort and others to obtain assistance from the Government, to enable Mr. Buezeville to carry on his experiment, but without success. I cannot discover any official documents bearing on the subject. This attempt to establish sericulture is probably that referred to by Flannigan in his History of New South Wales, thus, "The experiment which had been made to grow silk, on an extensive scale in the Colony, proved a failure, chiefly in consequence of the want of the proper species of mulberry."

No attention appears to have been given to sericulture in the Colony for some years after this. In a speech made at a meeting of the Silk Supply Association of London, held on the 18th May, 1869, Sir Daniel Cooper threw some light on the reasons for this neglect. He said, "He had passed many years on the east coast of Australia, and more than twenty years ago this subject of cultivating silk was started in Sydney in the hope that a company might be formed and silk become a permanent production in New South Wales. He did not think the thing was properly managed or properly started, and then the gold discovery came, and the silkworms and things of that sort were forgotten."

In the year 1862, or about that time, Mr. Charles Brady took the matter in hand and spent many years at his own expense, and carried through many very important and valuable experiments of an entirely new character; and that gentleman, in a letter to the Colonial Secretary, dated 17th March, 1870, invited attention "to a subject which, under present circumstances, may become of large and immediate importance to the interests of the Colony." As this letter contains a great deal of information of much value, I append a copy [*Appendix*, No. 1]; but I beg to quote one or two passages, to which I wish to invite particular attention: "It is manifest that silk-growing in these colonies, once established or fairly set going, would give lucrative employment to large numbers of persons of both sexes, and tend greatly to elevate as well as to enrich them; time was when the peasants of Europe were, at least, as unimpressionable and as difficult to receive new ideas as our own wide and thinly-spread population is now supposed to be. Such as our colonists are, we may, at least, consider that, if worthy of being entrusted with political power, they are not unworthy, by reason of their want of intelligence, of having such attention bestowed on their welfare as may, in some degree, make up to them for the disadvantages under which people who live in the bush necessarily labour. In truth, our distant settlers have yet few benefits conferred upon them, and any new export raised in any part of the Colony enriches not only the producers, but is capital gained to the community;" and "my operations have all been carried out by myself, unsupported by any extraneous aid; what I have effected alone and single handed is work that, in every other country where any parallel success has been accomplished, has been done by Governments with the resources and at the cost of the State. I take no reproach to myself for not having before communicated with you on this subject; and I think that the very fact of my having effected what I have done without assistance is valid argument why Governments should be very reticent in taking up every likely scheme for promoting new industries; but now that success is a demonstrated fact, and the opportunity so good, I venture to suggest to you that it may be sound policy not to ignore the experience and knowledge gained." \* \* \* "I, therefore, shall be happy, should you determine to pursue the matter, to afford you without reserve any information you may be in need of and any personal assistance I can render. The Government already possesses several useful varieties of mulberry, and other silk-producing plants at the Botanic Gardens, and I would willingly supply other varieties in my possession in which they are

are deficient. In regard to the silkworms themselves the case is difficult; besides myself there is no one in the Colony, as far as I am aware, qualified to judge of their value. It by no means follows that what succeeds with me will do equally well with inexperienced and perhaps careless or clumsy hands; hence I am not disposed to risk the liability to reproach or to be held responsible for the possible failures of others. Should you, therefore, approve of my suggestion, and accept as a free gift from me such stock as may be required, I will, on timely notice, furnish any quantity of acclimatised silkworms or silkworms eggs of any varieties, races, or species I possess that may be needful to spread the culture throughout the Colony. I say as a free gift, as this will relieve me to some extent from discomfort in case of an unsatisfactory result. If the worms perished or did not turn out well the loss would be mine, and if, as I think we may reasonably hope, they take a fair hold on the country, I entertain no doubt a liberal Legislature, in due time would mark its sense of service."

In the year 1869, a despatch was received by the Colonial Secretary from Earl Granville enclosing a copy of the proceedings and resolutions to establish the Silk Supply Association of London. A meeting of gentlemen connected with the silk trade, manufacturers and persons interested in the English colonies, was held on 18th February, 1869, and an association was formed for several purposes, one of the most important being to "stimulate the production of silk by cottage cultivation and otherwise, in every country where the mulberry is capable of growing food for silkworms." The reason for this was "for fully seventeen years the silk trade of Europe had been suffering from the spread of infectious silkworm diseases, and the crisis had now become so acute that on 18th February, 1869, the Silk Supply Association was formed in London to take measures for the arrest of the evil and to promote silk farming in every (English) country devoted to the growth of the mulberry." The silk manufacturers in England became greatly alarmed lest the supply of silk to feed their extensive mills should cease altogether. "The effect of these diseases was gradually to curtail the annual crop of silk available for international commerce until a point was reached when the silk industry of the world was threatened with extinction. Previously to the disaster reaching such a point of acuteness, Italian savants had endeavoured by researches and suggestions to save the trade from collapse, but with little practical result. Pasteur afterwards took the difficult matter in hand, and to the discoveries and recommendations of that eminent physiologist and chemist, all sericulturists owe the great change for the better which has lately occurred."

It is a remarkable fact which does not seem to have been properly appreciated (owing possibly to the glory which surrounded Pasteur's subsequent wonderful researches and discoveries), that during the time such a miserable state of affairs, as abovementioned, existed in all silk-producing countries, we had in this Colony pure bred races of the old original stock of silkworms perfectly free from diseases of any kind, owing to the careful experiments and exertions of Mr. Charles Brady, who had succeeded in eliminating all traces of disease. Dr. George Bennett, M.D., Hon. Secretary, Acclimatisation Society of New South Wales, writing to Her Majesty's Minister at Florence, 18th May, 1870, referring to this matter said "It is well for me to explain that the subject (the raising of silk and silkworm graine in the Colony) is not quite a new one to us, and under the immediate observations of this Society some remarkable experiments have been carried on here continuously for several years last, past. Diseased and weak worms have been introduced by Mr. Charles Brady from Europe, and from elsewhere others sound but more or less inferior in quality. Some of this diseased and feeble stock after treatment by him for several generations in this climate, have, under the influence of fresh food grown in the new soils of this Colony, gradually improved in constitution, and some breeds even appear to afford reasonable hope of becoming perfectly sound and ultimately restored to the original vigour of the parent stock before the disease appeared.

Dr. Wallace, a well-known authority in England on silkworms, in a series of articles on silk-culture published in "Cassell's Technical Educator," says, "The Cape, California, New Zealand, and Australia are also specially favoured districts. In fact, the disease is eliminated and quite disappears under proper treatment in the latter country. Mr. Chas. Brady, of Sydney, New South Wales, writes, 'The mulberry of all varieties thrives here remarkably well; and I have every reason to believe that the silkworms may, even if severely diseased on introduction, become quite sound by proper treatment under our invigorating atmosphere. My experiments have been uniformly successful in regard to eliminating disease.' I have myself received from Mr. Brady, eggs of a celebrated European race (Milanais), now very subject in Europe to disease, which have been pronounced, after microscopic examination by skilled experts, to be perfectly free from all signs of disease. It is specially desirable to renovate the old races of *Bombyx mori* which have been ennobled in former generations for the quality of their produce but which are now nearly exterminated from the prevalence of disease—by importing graine into new localities where disease is unknown. Settlers in Australia, New Zealand, and similar localities should specially consider what great pecuniary advantages are offered to them from this branch of sericulture."

It is hardly possible to realise, at the present day, the immense importance that the results of Mr. Brady's experiments would have been to the silk industry of the world, had Pasteur's investigations either not been made, or had failed altogether, for then the silk producers would not have been enabled to combat, more or less successfully, the diseases which at one time threatened to annihilate the silk industry. The industry would have been saved and New South Wales would now, most certainly, be one of the most important silk-producing countries in the world.

Healthy

Healthy silkworm graine or eggs became extremely scarce and costly, so much so that as much as £3 3s. per ounce was obtained for eggs from this Colony. Such being the case prospects seemed most favourable for the establishment here of an important and profitable industry, namely, that of graining or the breeding of silkworms for the production of eggs or graine for export. Several persons about this time made mulberry plantations, and some did this, I believe, with a view to produce eggs only.

One of the best known of these persons was the late Mrs. Bladen Neill, of Corowa, who took a most active interest in sericulture, her object being "to aid in the enlargement of the silk-growing industry in Australia and New Zealand, not only for the advantages of the colonies themselves, but with a view of adding to the sources from which the English manufacturers draw their supplies of silk, and also to provide such means of new employment for women, and particularly for poor educated women, as may be properly connected with silk-growing." Her motives were greatly inspired by philanthropic reasons, but her admirable intentions and over-sanguine expectations were never realised. The Government of Victoria either granted to, or reserved for, the Victorian Ladies' Silk Association, presided over by Mrs. Neill, 1,000 acres of land at Mount Alexander, near Castlemaine, said to be an unsuitable locality, where a number of mulberry cuttings were planted. Mrs. Bladen Neill made a plantation of mulberries at her farm at Corowa, New South Wales, another unsuitable locality, where the dust from a wide dusty road caused the mulberry leaves to become dirty and unsuitable for food for the silkworms; but I believe this plantation was more successful than that at Mount Alexander. Sir Samuel Davenport, of South Australia, when examined before the Vegetable Products Commission of Victoria, referring to Mrs. Bladen Neill's attempts and failure, said, "I know that in your country, some years ago, a celebrated lady, Mrs. Neill, with a great deal of enthusiasm went into the subject, and studied in Italy, and so on. I used to correspond with her, and knew something of what she was doing, but in that case, unfortunately, it seemed to me, they went into the production of a large quantity of silkworms long before they had food for them. Now a starved animal of any class, a sheep, a bullock, or a silkworm can never do any good without food, and the first thing to grow is the mulberry in large quantities." A very celebrated authority on the silkworm, Captain Thomas Hutton, F.G.S., &c., in a pamphlet published at Calcutta in 1870, "Remarks on the cultivation of silk in the Australian colonies," wrote, "The sericulturist who begins to tremble at the probable outlay before anything is done, had better not begin the speculation at all; for I feel fully convinced that many of the failures recorded have been due rather to the stinginess of the speculator than to anything else. It is as well, therefore, at the very outset, to lay it down as a rule that experiments of this nature carried on in a 'shilly-shally, fiddle faddle' scale can never succeed, and that it is the most wretched economy imaginable to stint the worms in anything that is conducive to their welfare. It is, in fact, precisely this very stinginess on the part of the ryots that causes the silkworms of Bengal to produce such poor cocoons."

A writer in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, 1869, said, "Silkworms were introduced here some years ago; but the venture failed, in the first place because no market was open for the cocoons and silk; in the second because the persons who undertook the business were imperfectly informed of what was to be done to insure success.

The market now appears to be accessible through the agency of the Association, and all we now require is the knowledge of which I speak. If this can be imparted in the way suggested all will be plain sailing, or rather plain winding, for the mulberry will grow anywhere in New South Wales."

In Queensland, about 1874-5, great results were expected from a large private sericultural venture; but in consequence of a want of practical knowledge in the management of silkworms, failure resulted.

A most disastrous failure in New South Wales, was that of a well-designed, private, and energetic attempt, at Lavington, near Albury, by Messrs. Affleck and Howard. In 1880 the newspapers reported that great loss had occurred with the silkworms. In the season of 1882 another loss occurred, and this was attributed to a sudden climatic change; but at last, in 1883, the truth became known. In May, 1883, the *Town and Country Journal* reported:—"Mentioned with regret. For the past eight years the mulberry farms at Lavington have been one of the lions of the district, to all interested in the development of the sericultural industry. Mr. Thomas Affleck, of Glenmorns, was the first to commence the industry, and he has now a large area under mulberry-trees. Mr. John Howard followed soon after, and both of these gentlemen have devoted a great deal of time and money to a purpose which, after all, is not likely to be accomplished. Year after year they met with different obstacles, but persevered in the hope that the succeeding season would bring them a reward for their labours. This year they confidently reckoned upon a successful rearing, but once more the whole of the worms were carried off by Pebrine, and I understand the experiments will be discontinued. This is a cause for regret, but not for surprise, as both gentlemen have been heavy losers by the enterprise. The cause of the failure is said to be the difficulty in procuring good graine. If this could be overcome, Sericulture might become a profitable industry on the Border."

The disease mentioned, "Pebrine," is most dangerous and contagious, and one of the worst of the diseases which spread through the silk-producing countries, as before mentioned. In an experiment in Asia Minor, made with dust from nurseries in which silkworms had died the previous year. "After sifting and mixing a few particles with distilled water, a microscopical examination revealed hundreds of corpuscles upon each disc. Some of the same dust was then sifted over mulberry leaves, and given to silkworms in different ages, when, after two or three days, the mortality in every instance was found

to

to be very great." The report as to the difficulty in obtaining good graine seems remarkable, in view of the fact that we possessed in the Colony, at the time, some of the best and most healthy graine in the world. The fact was, I believe, that diseased graine had been imported from Europe. A lady, who had seen these mulberry plantations at their best, informed me that the variety of mulberry planted was the *Morus multicaulis*. This is by no means one of the best kinds for general feeding.

In the year 1864, a Mr. Jno. M. Bate, of Sydney, published a small pamphlet on silk-cultivation, and dedicated it to his Excellency Sir John Young. In this little work Mr. Bate says, "I have mentioned in my letters, published in the Sydney papers, that in one season, many years ago, that with a very limited supply of food, my two brothers and myself reared silkworms that produced upwards of 10 lb. weight of wound silk—all the operation, from the hatching to the winding having been done by ourselves under many difficulties, from want of food, suitable accommodation, &c., &c., with the sole assistance of a man to cull the leaves (who had to go all over Sydney to get them); and this was done without interfering with our ordinary studies or employments. The cocoons were as large, firm, and as heavy as I believe are produced in the most favoured parts of Europe, and the yeild of silk was equally good."

Dr. George Bennett, M.D., interested himself considerably in the establishment of sericulture in this Colony. Writing to the Colonial Secretary on the 7th June, 1870, he said, "To direct attention and impart a knowledge of facts about the rearing of silkworms the present time seems very appropriate. First, the extremely critical condition of all European breeds gives the gravest reason to fear that if they experience adverse weather another year the whole may become utterly extinct, or for all practical purposes so unavailable for stock to breed from that all the European silk-producing countries will, of necessity, have recourse to importations of eggs from other countries where the disease affecting the silkworms does not exist or is less severe." Dr. Bennett then refers to a very remarkable discovery made by Mr. Charles Brady, one of such importance that if it can be made use of in this Colony in the event of sericulture becoming established it will make an immense difference in favour of profits. Secondly "writes Dr. Bennett" the well-known operations of Mr. Brady in the Colony have already caused considerable attention to be directed to Australia, and the very remarkable system originated by that gentleman and carried on from time to time during several years under the observations of this society, of producing a succession of daily broods and crops of silk during a great part of our long season is highly encouraging. This very important fact, so honorable, and, if rightly understood, so calculated to do good to the Colony, was thus commented on by Mr. Dickens, President of the Silk Supply Association, of London, at a public meeting held at Coventry. "The fact of producing silk day by day was most wonderful, and was what was not done in any other part of the world, and Mr. Chadwick, M.P., at the same meeting took occasion to say in reference to this Australian plan 'that the daily production of silk which would be as important a fact as ever occurred in the silk trade.' Thirdly, there are now most excellent varieties of silkworms in the colony from which beginners could be supplied wherewith to commence the creation of a new export." In a paper read before the Society of Arts in London, 26 April, 1876, Mrs. Bladen Neill referred to the same subject thus, "No account of silk culture in Australia would be complete without a tribute of praise to the unwearied and scientific labours of Mr. Charles Brady, of Antony, Tweed River, New South Wales, who has devoted his life to the study and improvement of silk culture. We owe to him the means of producing successive and daily hatchings at pleasure, as well as the introduction into Australia of the best races of silkworms known; these will doubtless produce in time. He probably knows more about silkworms than any man living." Many attempts have been made to effect this artificial hybernation, but no one has succeeded but Mr. Brady, and to him only the art is known.

Dr. Bennett referred to the "best races of silkworms," so that I take the opportunity, here, to invite attention to the great importance of breeding and rearing silkworms of only the very best kinds; and I will also invite attention, presently, to the extraordinary increase that has been effected in the production of silk, when proper intelligence and skill are brought to bear on the breeding, the selecting, and the improving of silkworms.

Mr. Brady resided for many years near the Tweed River, where, on his farm, he planted and tested a great many varieties of the mulberry, in order to determine the best and most suitable kinds for the locality, because different climates affect the value of varieties; and, at the same time, he perfected his "Australian races" of silkworms, and kept them up to the highest standard, prepared at any time to undertake the supervision of the sericultural industry, which he was led to expect would be carried on, or initiated by the Government. He long since proved the extraordinary suitability of the north-eastern coastal districts of the Colony for sericulture; and this has lately been substantiated by recent developments at "New Italy," near the Richmond River, to which I shall refer more particularly later on.

The establishment of hardy races of silkworms which are absolutely free from disease, and which produce a uniformity of cocoons, and consequently silk, is, I may mention, of the utmost consequence for commercial purposes. The same amount of labour is required to produce cocoons of poor quality, as is needed for the production of the very best; in fact an experienced sericulturist informed me that "it costs more to produce a bad cocoon than it does a good one." In order to make this matter perfectly clear, I must refer to a circumstance which took place in another country.

At one time a very large silk industry was carried on near Smyrna, in Asia Minor, but it became well nigh if not totally ruined by the effects of the silkworm diseases which had spread through the district, and nearly all the mulberry plantations were

cut down and destroyed. But, "through the almost herculean and untiring exertions of an English gentleman, Mr. John Griffitt, during long and anxious years, the silkworm diseases had been combated and throttled one by one, by the aid of science, the dissecting knife, the mortar, and the microscope, and latterly by following up the brilliant discoveries of M. Pasteur of the Institute of France."

"Some years ago," said Mr. Griffitt, "I obtained a quantity of indigenous graine of a very fine race, but unfortunately it was much diseased. I raised the worms the moment they were hatched in separate cells in order that those contaminated might not infect the healthy, and from the few sound specimens I acquired my present robust race which I have since continued to improve. It is in every way superior to all the other varieties I have raised, not only in vigour but likewise in the weight of the cocoon and quality of silk it yields. From 1 oz. (of 30 grains of eggs) I obtain regularly from 150 to 155 lb. of fresh cocoons, 12 lb. of which, taken from the bushes where they have spun, produce over 1 lb. of silk of the finest quality, while the loss in double cocoons is only from 4 to 6 per cent., whereas that connected with other races has proved to be from 15 to 30 per cent." This improved race seems to have been still further improved, judging from the following, according to Mr. Cochran:—"The silk harvest at Bournabat, and wherever Mr. Griffitt's graine was distributed last spring was of the most satisfactory character. That gentleman's privately conducted 'education' of 1½ oz. yielded 60,000 worms, all of which arrived at maturity without exhibiting a trace of disease and spun the extraordinary weight of 93 okes of cocoons or 255 lb., equal to the unprecedented return of 170 lb. per ounce of eggs set to hatch. The average crop of the adjoining farmers and peasants, although not so great, having been 42 okes or 115 lb. is still far ahead of recent returns from Europe. These figures according to M. Maillot, Director of Sericulture at Montpellier, for the French Government are,—from Italy 23 kilogrammes (62 lb.) and from France 28 kilogrammes (77 lb.) per ounce of eggs. If such returns are good from the two great silk farming countries of Europe, in what category are the magnificent crops of Mr. Griffitt and his friends to be placed?" It will be seen that Mr. Griffitt's improved races yield almost three times the weight of cocoons from an ounce of eggs or graine as is produced from the same weight of eggs of the unimproved races of silkworms in Italy and considerably more than twice as much as is produced in France. This is an excellent illustration of what can be accomplished by great skill and knowledge applied to the breeding and selecting of silkworms, but it can hardly be understood in New South Wales where the silkworm, unfortunately, is considered nothing but a toy. However, when a similar system is applied to the breeding of cattle, sheep, or pigs its importance can be appreciated. "When we as a people" wrote a contributor to the *Town and Country Journal* "cease to regard the industry as *infra dig.* or child's play, and acknowledge to ourselves that we are not a sufficiently intelligent people to be good silk growers we shall be on the right tack towards taking it up successfully. The tool will come to the hand that can use it, and this great staple of production with all its wonderful power of attaching small proprietors to the soil, dotting the land with happy homes and thus helping to form a substantial yeomanry, will open its mine of wealth to us when we have shown ourselves capable of working it."

The French Government has been taking active measures lately to encourage silk-production as well as of silk-reeling as will be seen from the following "Edict of 4th April, 1892, containing instructions relative to carrying into effect the law of 13th January, 1892, to give special encouragement to sericulture, which is as follows:—For six years to come silk growers or raisers of silkworms shall be given a bonus of 5d. per kilogramme of cocoons and the manufacturers a bonus on a graduated scale per filature in proportion to the work done annually, which will also be on a sliding scale, &c."

It seems very evident from this and other articles published officially, that the silkworm diseases have by no means been overcome. In some of the silk-producing districts the returns of silk are decreasing, and the yield is so small as barely to give a profit.

In New South Wales, several prominent and well-known citizens have from time to time taken a great interest in sericulture, and have exerted themselves to encourage the industry. Amongst them were the late Mr. Thos. S. Mort, the late Mr. Henry Prince, the late Mr. George Thorne, the late Mr. James Manning [see *Appendix, No. 3.*], Dr. George Bennett, and Messrs. Robt. D. Adams and J. K. Fry. I heard Mr. Mort on several occasions publicly express his views with respect to sericulture, and he seemed to be very much impressed with the feeling that it would become a great industry in the colony, and that it was worthy of every encouragement. The visitors' book at the Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum bears the following remark by that gentleman dated 13 August, 1861, written with reference to experiments in sericulture made by the late Mr. May then Superintendent. "My ramble over this admirable home has given me the greatest pleasure. I strongly commend to its promoters the extensive planting of the silkworm mulberry, believing as I do that the Institution may be made the 'nucleus' of a silk growing population, an occupation that would render the Institution self supporting, besides being the means of adding immensely to our national wealth."

The Agricultural Society of New South Wales took up the matter of sericulture warmly during the years 1869 to 1874, and published considerable useful information in its Journal and offered prizes for silk at its exhibitions. However, after 1874, interest in the subject appears to have declined and eventually ceased. A useful diagram of instructions, showing silkworms in their various stages, published at the Government Printing Office, was distributed by the Society in 1871. I obtained a copy at the time and still have it.

A collection of cocoons was either lent or given to the Society by Mr. Brady in 1871, who wrote, "I have sent to the Agricultural Society for inspection a collection of cocoons. I am doubtful whether I am not going too far in advance of public intelligence. There has been so little earnestness shown, and so general a smallness of mind as to the nature of the silk industry, I am indisposed to trouble myself any more about the public. It is, therefore, out of regard to yourselves and the few who do take an intelligent interest in what has been done, and who comprehend the good it must do to the Colony, that I have taken the trouble to put the cocoons together. They show above view about half a hundred different kinds. Each cocoon represents a separate variety, and being in juxtaposition, the different characters of each are very apparent. All have been reared at this place during the season just concluded, and you must remember what a season we had for bad weather, and other disadvantages, you may in some degree understand the amount of labour and constant attention it has required to rear them. Each kind and breed has been reared separate and on its appropriate food. Here you see in results part of what we have been able to accomplish, and in these results the absolute demonstration of all the capabilities of the country for this the most lucrative of all pursuits. People can also see we are long past the time of experiment, that not only is the foundation completed but the superstructure well forward. You will observe in the cocoons themselves signs which indicate in some perfect health and in others weakness. You must understand that I have always confined my attention to improving the health and the constitution of the worms (for every one of the European varieties, without exception, was severely diseased when imported) and naturalising them to the Colony. No attention was or could be given to rear for silk, indeed, the two are to a great degree incompatible, for in rearing for graine, that is healthy stock, you must avoid the processes most advantageous in rearing for silk. The cocoons show the particular characteristics of the respective types. I write this letter entirely in the interests of the Society and intending silk growers."

Cochran writing sixteen years after Mr. Brady in 1887 says, "but a large education and a considerable production of eggs are clearly incompatible with a copious harvest of silk. In other words, the farmer should make up his mind at an early point in his technical career whether he will devote his energies to the first branch or the last."

Of the gentlemen mentioned who took a great interest in sericulture, the late Mr. George Thorne and Mr. J. K. Fry, practically tested its suitability for the Colony and encouraged its establishment as much as possible.

Mr. George Thorne, devoted a great deal of time and labour to the matter, and, up to his death, which occurred about eighteen months ago, took a very keen interest in the subject and aided as much as he could its initiation at "New Italy," and his daughter, Miss Thorne, has continued his work, but not to the same extent. This work was begun and carried on for some years at Rose Bay, near Sydney, and at first Mr. Thorne had considerable difficulty in procuring a sufficiency of food for his silkworms. He afterwards removed to Castle Hill, and carried on his work more extensively as soon as his mulberry-trees had attained sufficient size. Several varieties were planted, but the *Morus alba* was the kind chiefly dependent on for a supply of food. A most careful record of experiments and results was kept, and this must be of considerable value. Silkworm graine (or eggs) was obtained from Europe and America, and Mr. Thorne was very successful with it; but on one or two occasions "Pebrine" broke out amongst the worms, and all those affected were destroyed at once. Mr. Thorne exhibited on many occasions, both cocoons and reeled silk at exhibitions in the colonies and elsewhere and gained several medals for his excellent exhibits; notably a gold medal at Amsterdam in 1883, and bronze medals at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in 1886; the United States Centennial in 1876; Melbourne International in 1888; Agricultural Society in 1876 and 1877.

Mr. Thorne took considerable trouble to disseminate useful information respecting sericulture wherever he could do so. He strongly urged the settlers, fruitgrowers, and others in his immediate neighbourhood to plant a few mulberries and make a little addition to their incomes by silk-culture, but either from apathy or a fear that there would be a difficulty in finding a market for any silk produced, no one seems to have entered into the industry. There are a few trees here and there and a few silkworms are kept for amusement or curiosity. But latterly some little interest appears to have been aroused, and Miss Thorne receives many inquiries about the rearing of silkworms. Last year she distributed directions and young silkworms, just hatched, to about twenty persons in various parts of the Colony, and during the present season nearly as many. Many inquiries have also been made respecting a market for cocoons. The public schools are taking some interest in the matter and apply for information. At the Baulkham Hills School the children have been keeping the worms for some time.

Mr. J. K. Fry made many most useful experiments extending over many years, and as these were done with a view to determine whether silk-culture could be made a profitable industry in the Colony, the results of his experience must necessarily be of very considerable value. I may say that Mr. Fry thinks highly of sericulture and that if it were but once started on a proper foundation it would be profitable and ultimately become an immense industry. He insists, particularly, on persons having a knowledge of the subject before trying to rear silkworms.

In my many inquiries into the possibilities of sericulture becoming an industry in New South Wales, I have met many other intelligent and far seeing persons who have a thorough belief in its suitability for the Colony, and who are of opinion that it will be profitable if it once becomes well established and, as it were, "catches on." There are others, however, well intentioned, no doubt, but who have really never thoroughly understood or mastered the subject, who insist persistently that the want of suitable

suitable cheap labour in the Colony is a sufficient preventive to the industry ever becoming profitable. This bugbear is invariably, and too often, dangled as a deterrent before the eyes of those who are willing to enter upon, or assist in promoting, the industry. This bugbear or delusion can, I believe, be disposed of and cleared away without difficulty. I have been exceedingly careful to look into this question fully, and one result is, that so far as I can possibly ascertain, none of the failures which have occurred in any efforts to establish silk-culture have been caused by a want of labour. Mrs. Bladen Neill, in her lecture delivered before the Society of Arts in London (which I previously referred to) said, "The very important question of labour remains only to be mentioned, and it may perhaps surprise you all to hear that an education" (the rearing of silkworms) "upon the rapid Cavalloni system can be made at considerably less cost in Australia than in Italy, and I say this from practical experience, having resided on a large estate near Verona last season, when I studied the cost of everything connected with silk-growing. I could not have had a better master than Signor Ferrari, upon whose estate silk is so largely cultivated; his reputation for what is considered high farming indeed is widespread, his vineyards are perfect pictures of beauty."

Mr. J. Griffitt, of Smyrna, before referred to, wrote "The loss suffered by Turkey since 1857 is incalculable. I remember the time when the wife of every gardener in the vicinity of Smyrna obtained, from her crop of cocoons, a sufficient return to enable her to pay for the clothing of her family for the entire year, but disease swept away our beautiful indigenous races, and this branch of industry was almost wholly abandoned." It seems to me that it would be quite practical for the wives of many struggling settlers in this Colony to earn the same results if sericulture were but established here, and proper instruction afforded to all who wish to learn. A few pounds sterling, 10 or even 5 per annum would indeed be welcome to many a poor wife, especially when it could be gained, without interfering to a great extent with household duties, in about six weeks, for during the greater part of that time the labour of attending to the silkworms is but light.

Mr. C. V. Riley, M.A., Ph. D., entomologist to the American Government, writing on the subject of sericulture, wrote "The greater value of labour here as compared with labour in the older silk-growing countries has been in the past a most serious obstacle to silk-culture in the United States, but conditions exist to-day that render this obstacle by no means insuperable. In the first place comparative prices, as so often quoted, are misleading. The girl who makes only 20 or 30 cents a day in France or Italy does as well, because of the relatively lower prices of all commodities there, as she who earns three or four fold as much here. Again, the conditions of life are such that every woman among the agricultural classes, not absolutely necessary in the household, finds a profitable avenue for her labour in field or factory, so that the time given to silk raising must be deducted from other profitable work in which she may be employed. With us, on the contrary, there are thousands—aye hundreds of thousands—of women who, from our very condition of life, are unable to labour in the field or factory, and have, in short, no means, outside of household duties, of converting labour into capital. The time that such might give to silk-culture would therefore be a pure gain, and in this sense the cheap labour argument loses nearly all its force." I might mention here that the Americans aim at producing "raw silk" to use in their silk manufactories instead of importing it from other countries, but I shall refer to this more particularly later on.

Mr. J. K. Fry tested very carefully the cost of producing cocoons, and in his evidence before a Select Committee, on Mr. Brady's claims, said, "To my mind, the labour difficulty is no difficulty. One season I resolved that I should do everything myself and have no assistance. From the getting up in the morning until the last feed at night I did everything. I collected the leaves from my ground, I fed the worms, I cleaned them, and did everything. Then it simply became a matter of arithmetic. If one man can attend to so many thousand silkworms, ten men can attend to ten times the number or more, because division of labour would materially help. I know it became perfectly clear to my mind that the labour difficulty was no difficulty."

R. C. Haldane in "Subtropical climates and industries," says, referring to silk culture, "The industry is one which is very well adapted for families who wish to increase their incomes by a few weeks of light and interesting work which may easily be performed by women and children. As it is the general custom for the daughters of small settlers to stay at home rather than go to service, sericulture offers employment for girls of this class, which would enable them to add a considerable sum to the family income."

It is worthy of mention here that when about three years ago I visited Mr. Brady at the Tweed River, in connection with my report on his claims, he informed me that the education or rearing of silkworms took considerably less time than it does in Europe—a difference of several days, and this was confirmed lately by the Italians at "New Italy," who expressed to me their great surprise and pleasure to find that the work of rearing their silkworms took considerably less time than was the case in Italy. This is of much importance when considering the labour question. There are many other and natural advantages which we enjoy, which should also be taken into consideration.

As bearing greatly upon the supposed labour difficulty, it is now necessary for me to explain, that the most profitable kinds of silkworms are those known as the "Annuals," which produce *only* once a year a crop of cocoons. They then become moths, lay their eggs and die. There are other races known as Bi-voltines, Tri-voltines, &c., which produce, some two, others three crops, and so on, during a year; but the silk produced by them is of inferior quality to that produced by the Annuals, and the cocoons

cocoons yield a much less quantity of silk. The Annuals, therefore, are the silkworms depended on and reared to produce the largest proportion of silk by far in the world. By the process of artificial hybernation, discovered by Mr. Brady, and previously referred to by me, a crop of Annuals can be produced at any time during the year at pleasure, so that a periodical or continuous "education" of silkworms may be carried on whenever there is available food, or as long as food may be available. Mr. Brady exhibited at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, 1886, silkworm cocoons, partially sun dried. Ordinary growth of the country for the production of silkworm graine only, and in connection with this exhibit was appended the following information, which is of value, as it explains the matter very clearly:—"The labour difficulty (a purely supposititious difficulty) has until now forbidden production of cocoons for silk—the production of first-class graine is incompatible in the same rearing with the production of first-class cocoons for silk. With proper attention, together with appropriate food, treatment, &c., the same silkworms yield more silk for filature than if 'educated' for graine. Hitherto, the production of graine has been so profitable as to preclude attention to the raising of cocoons at Antony.

"The great inducement to enterprise, the culture of the mulberry silkworm in New South Wales, is the long proved power of the climate and country, as exemplified by the practice of the exhibitor for many consecutive years to provide and hatch out, day by day, or week by week, month by month, or at any rate, predeterminal intervals as desiderated, continuous successions of strictly annual worms of any approved breeds for about 200 days in each year, and also, to provide proper food-leaf in proper condition at the proper time throughout, thereby greatly extending, in fact, creating a factory system of production. Thus a number of rearings can be arranged beforehand according to the strength of the working staff, and with the available supply of mulberry leaf for food.

"Then after a certain number of days or periods corresponding to arrangements, and assuming that the management of the graine has been duly attended to the proper time, it necessarily follows that after the necessary time from commencement for the growth to maturity of the worms and at prescribed intervals, be these intervals days or weeks, continuous hatchings out presents the strange and unparalleled phenomena peculiar to New South Wales of mulberry silkworms in every daily or periodical stage of progression. Those of one day's hatching and each succeeding day's hatchings (every day's must be kept severely separate) up to the moment of cocooning—that is worms of every age and daily growth during and through every moult—the cocooning and all the several changes of form (metamorphosis) simultaneously in like daily and contemporaneous succession, and so on in like manner and equal steps, the emerging and coupling of the moths and deposit of eggs (the graine again) until operations are finally closed for the season, when the staff employed can respite for a winter spell and themselves recruit, while refit and preparations are made for another season. So on each and every day, at its due date—a crop of silk—immediately convertible into cash."

"Thus the whole course of the natural life history of the domesticated mulberry silkworm is here seen at one and the same moment—worms of every age and size from one day old to full grown ones mature and making their cocoons—also are seen at the same time the moths emerging, and the eggs again, daily, during the whole period foreshadowed and arranged beforehand. In the hands of a skilled person the process is as much under control as the machinery of a factory, kept alive, going and maintained by nature's own action by means of this silkworm's only natural food—the mulberry leaf."

"This food from mulberries of many varieties is in this climate produced in great abundance, and under judicious management is easily made to furnish daily, from end of July until April following, food-leaf in all stages of growth appropriate in condition for worms in all stages of their growth. A very fertile soil—a temperature of mild frosts (a deal too mild) in our short winter. Summer heats from about 75 degrees to 95 degrees F. and upwards (occasionally) in shade, and a rainfall, not very unevenly (though there is generally a sort of monsoon or 'wet' season from January to April, a mostly dry winter following) distributed throughout the year, ordinarily equal to from 1 inch to 1½ inch weekly. A bright elastic atmosphere at all times, even at night. The summer heats ever tempered by cool breezes. These several items (of great importance in rearing mulberry silkworms), together with the pervading influence of the abounding eucalypt, account largely for the health, vigour, and comfort of the inhabitants as well as of the silkworms raised in the district."

"It must, however, be clearly stated that few men are capable alone of the prolonged strain of exertion and attention necessitated by the abovenamed high-class culture of the best or profitable kinds of the mulberry silkworm. Men of experience and energy, or women with adequate knowledge, &c., and not stinted in the matter of food, could every year realise very considerable sums of money if well supported by a small, yet efficient staff to rely on, with needful labour including male and female. Such men and women would soon find and demonstrate that the actual silk-producing powers of Australia can be made to yield, at no distant date, results in no way inferior to the raw production of wool."

"Wool is produced in this country (New South Wales) mainly from natural grasses without care or cultivation, under conditions subject to many and severe vicissitudes; it gives constant employment to a comparatively small amount of labour for one annual crop. Silk by the process roughly outlined above would afford constant occupation for large numbers of people, old and young, from the pick and shovel man up to the trained and skilled agriculturist. Cocoons in vast quantities would be carried to market—the fruit of intelligent management and control of the powers of vegetation  
and



and insect life such as we actually have them. Simply told, we can produce at convenience as many crops of silk as we can utilise all the food provided without waste. Mulberry plantations (mulberries sustain a deal of drought, and of heat, and of cold) are immensely more profitable than land under grass—are permanent—yearly increase in yield and in value of the yield as they grow for a very long while—this cultivated food is reliable, besides being cheaper than indigenous or natural herbage, and will supply under proper management without injury, repeated demands for the insects.”

“The methods here sketched of the routine of daily practice of the exhibitor, illustrates the ‘marvellous power of little things.’ This art of multiplying small results might, if encouraged and developed, yield fiscal returns of immense material importance. The mere fact of a faculty which may be termed merely brain power, with a slight extra outlay of capital, or of the farmer’s own labour only, of multiplying results large or small at his own will, would, at the very least, greatly encourage and turn to profitable account much mental and bodily labour, besides material, now and up to now absolutely neglected and wasted, or extravagantly and unthrifly used. This Australian invention of raising silk so much cheaper than can be grown elsewhere, would necessarily soon outstrip the yields by the ancient mode current in other countries, and place this Colony in a commanding position in the markets of the world; which, adding considerably to the present productive resources of the Colony, the prosperity of a silk industry once established, would encourage, by a newly-created diffusion of wealth, all other existing occupations, trades and handicrafts, and also probably cause the introduction of many others yet unknown or strange.”

Dr. Cleland, of South Australia, has given considerable attention to sericulture for some years. In a paper read before the members of the Central Agricultural Bureau, 6th March, 1890, he said: “Much of the profit of rearing silkworms will depend on the possibilities of rearing more than one crop of cocoons in the same house, in the same season. As yet I have not succeeded completely in doing so.”

It seems quite clear, that if a system of successive hatchings at will could be made available for those who may enter upon the industry, sericulture should be very profitable, for then the production of silk would be limited only by the supplies of food available.

In many parts of the Colony the mulberry grows with great luxuriance, particularly the northern coast districts, where some varieties become almost evergreen, owing to the mildness and salubrity of the climate, and it yields larger supplies of food than elsewhere, even in its own native habitat. But for sericultural purposes considerable care and management would be necessary to produce the best results, in providing different varieties for different purposes, in judicious pruning, and in many other matters which I cannot venture to enter upon here.

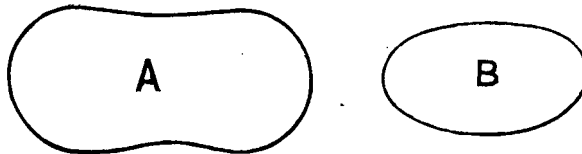
If any settler or farmer wished to carry on sericulture as an adjunct to his other crops, a few acres from the farm might easily be spared for mulberries, more especially so as they would thrive and become productive in places where it would be unprofitable, perhaps, to grow ordinary farm crops. On squattages the mulberry would be a profitable food on occasions of the failure of natural pasture, for all kinds of stock. Cows fed on them yield excellent milk. John Evelyn, in his “*Sylva*,” 1669, says, respecting the mulberry: “The timber (amongst other properties) will last in the water as well as the most solid oak, and the bark makes good and tough bast ropes. It suffers no kind of vermin to breed on it, whether standing or fell’d, nor does any caterpillar attack it save the silkworm only. The loppings are excellent fuel; but that for which this tree is in greatest and most worthy esteem is for the leaves, which (besides the silkworm) nourishes cows, sheep, and other cattell, especially young porkers, being boiled with a little bran; and the fruit excellent to feed poultry. In summe whatever eats of them will, with difficulty, be reduc’d to eat anything else as long as they can come by them; to say nothing of their other sovereign qualities, as relaxing of the belly, being eaten in the morning, and curing inflamations and ulcers of the mouth and throat, mixed with *Mel. Rosarum*, in which receipt they do best being taken before they are over-ripe.”

There would be no difficulty for any one who intends to plant mulberries to ascertain near enough for practical purposes the minimum area to be planted to produce sufficient food for the number of silkworms his available labour could attend to properly. “The average quantity of eggs in those countries (Italy and France) is now about 2 ounces for each family. Under such circumstances the European farmer is not called upon to employ extra labour, nor are the services of the men of the family required except during the last few days of the rearing. It will be understood that the confining of this work to the women and children necessitates the planting of the mulberry-trees in a convenient place near the house, their periodical pruning in such a shape that their leaves can be gathered economically and quickly, and a further condition, perhaps axiomatic, that the persons in charge of the work shall possess such experience as will enable them to perform their labours without serious mistakes or useless friction. It would be an imputation, which I should be far from placing upon the women of our farming classes, to suggest that they are not as able as their sisters in Europe to become expert silk-raisers in a short time.”

If it be determined by the Government that sericulture shall be aided, fostered, and encouraged, it will be advisable to start the industry in two or three localities or centres where it is most likely to take root. At each centre there must be a small establishment where information of the very best possible sort may be available for everyone, where instruction can be given, and the work open to view. “To raise cocoons successfully demands very little physical strength, nor does it demand talent or skill of a high order, but it does demand intelligence, patience, perseverance, and system, from which there shall not be the slightest relaxation.” The industry would spread fast enough from the “Centres” as soon as the neighbouring farmers and others would be able

able to recognise that there is profit in it. The more it spread, and the larger the areas planted with mulberries, the better it would become, and the better the chances for all connected with it of obtaining increased profits. But whilst this is being encouraged the greatest care must be taken to avoid, and prevent the spread of exaggerated statements as to the probabilities of immense profits being obtained in a very easy way, as well as misleading calculations, for such things can only lead to disgust, and will certainly and effectually prevent healthy progress.

In the United States report of the Secretary of Agriculture, 1890, appears the following statement:—"An examination of the lots received from these small raisers shows also the difficulty of teaching them the work by the distribution of printed matter. Our pamphlets have been prepared in accordance with the methods adopted by the best silk-raisers of Europe, and wherever our experience has shown them to be deficient in certain points, we have, upon the printing of a new edition, endeavoured to bring them more into accord with the needs of our people. One of the points we have called attention to with especial emphasis is the necessity of feeding the worms liberally and regularly, and still of the lots which we have received, many show unmistakable evidence of underfeeding and neglect. This is most distinctly emphasised when we receive a lot of cocoons from one raiser which will average as large as figure A annexed, while another raiser, with no more experience, and with eggs from the same lot, sends in others of the size indicated in Fig. B."



"To the more successful one we pay about 35 cents per lb. of fresh cocoons, but the failure is well compensated at 20 cents per lb. It is scarcely necessary to point out the fact that poor quality and consequent low price are almost always the companions of light weight in the crop, so that side by side we have a person who realises 10 dollars from the cocoons produced from a quarter ounce of eggs, and another who realises less than 1 dollar. In fact, we have on several occasions paid less than 10 cents for the cocoons raised from such a grower. All of this emphasises the fact that, if silk-culture is to be established in the United States, it is absolutely necessary that means should be taken to come into actual contact with our people in order to teach them to raise silkworms successfully. There seems to be no better way than by the establishment of a few model rearing rooms, where silkworms can be properly raised every season in the full view of everybody who chooses to examine into the industry. There might be created several centres from which the industry could be spread over such portions of the country as are climatically adapted for it. At present far more harm is being accomplished by assisting would-be silk-raisers to make inevitable failures, and thus augmenting the number of persons who believe, beyond all power of persuasion, that silk-culture is a delusion and a snare to the unwary agriculturist."

In many parts of New South Wales the settlers are sadly in need of some crop to take the places of those which do not pay, or which yield such small profits as hardly to be worth the growing; for instance, maize is a crop which, in many localities, barely pays the grower, but it is persevered with, simply from the fact that the farmers know of nothing better to take its place. I find, on referring to the Statistical Register for 1891, that the average yield for the northern coast districts was as follows:—

Richmond River	...	...	...	...	34.45 bushels per acre.
Clarence	"	...	...	...	36.48 " "
Grafton	...	...	...	...	36.85 " "
Macleay	...	...	...	...	37.69 " "
Hastings and Manning	...	...	...	...	36.32 " "

General average for the above districts, 36.51; and I find that the average yield for the whole Colony is but 32.77 bushels.

The yield of sugar-cane also averages very low:—

Richmond River	...	...	...	...	23.64 tons per acre.
Clarence	"	...	...	...	17.66 " "
Grafton	...	...	...	...	28.12 " "
Macleay River	...	...	...	...	33.02 " "

The general average being 21.51 tons per acre, which, at the highest price paid the producers of sugar-cane at the sugar mills, means only about £10 18s. gross per acre per annum, being for the most part a two-year crop. This is without deducting the cost of production, and I doubt whether very many of the farmers clear more than £5 per acre per annum from this crop. These are the two most important crops raised in the districts named; but dairying is likely to spread largely, and is in some places profitable, and is likely to become more so; and I see no reason why sericulture may not become an adjunct, likely to bring additional profit.

At the central establishments, a great deal, if not all, for a time, of the "graining" or the general management of silkworm eggs, which is the most important work in connection with sericulture, would have to be done; and this work should only be entrusted to very skilful and intelligent persons. This "graining" is a matter, or art, altogether apart from the raising of cocoons for silk; because the silkworms set apart for the production of eggs need different treatment and different foods to those which

which are reared for silk alone; the objects being to breed silkworms which produce uniformity of cocoons and silk, "the most valuable reeled silk is from homogeneous cocoons"; to obtain as much improvement in yield as possible; the preservation of a high standard; and the prevention of any inroad of disease. Good graine (or good eggs) is the foundation stone, as it were, of the whole business of sericulture. As an example of the importance of vigour of race, I may mention that a Frenchman in 1845, got 1 lb. of cocoons from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of leaves, the largest proportion known. Dandolo thought it good to get 1 lb. from 14 lb. leaves; and during the bad time 1 lb. from 33, or even 50 of leaves was the general ratio.

The following valuable information having reference to the subject of "graining," was kindly given to me by Mr. J. K. Fry:—

"Previous to the silkworm disease which devastated Europe, it had come to be seen in Italy and France that it was best to have the rearing of graine in skilful hands specially devoted to this part of the business. The methods of rearing for silk and for graine are in some respects directly opposed. Hence, certain distinctive fine races of silkworms came to the front, each having its own repute, and the ordinary rearers bought their eggs from the special rearers instead of saving some of their own worms for reproduction; but the disease maimed all the fine races, and exterminated many, and threw the whole business of scientific egg-rearing into utter confusion. It was from such diseased races that Mr. Brady had from careful breeding and severe and continuous selection, through a course of years, to get, and succeeded in getting, a new, pure-bred, and healthy race, as the first fruits of the new Australian climate. Beginning at the highest point attained by the European rearer, namely, that skill in breeding meant permanent improvement in product, it was for the Australian skilled rearer to make that highest point his starting point towards a systematic improvement in the breeding of silkworms; and there was no estimating the extent to which improvement could go. Mr. Brady produced several races, each with its distinctive excellence, and each probably distinctly best for a distinctive locality. But beyond this there is a peculiar feature to be mentioned. Mr. Griffitt, a famous silk-grower in Smyrna states, that out of 60,000 moths of mixed breeds he could select as perfect only seventy-six, about half male and half female, which seventy-six showed such an abnormally vigorous development as almost required them to be called 'a freak of nature.' These few units treated separately, gave him an exceptionally fine race; and now he has no reason to allow any percentage of loss in his annual rearings. So with Mr. Brady, from whose writings he probably learned the method. For, some fifteen or more years earlier, Mr. Brady led the way into this region of science, and sometimes out of many hundred moths, discovered a single pair, one male and one female, particularly adapted to be the progenitors of a race finer than any yet possessed, suggesting vast possibilities for the future. More than this, out of 40,000 or 50,000 eggs he has mentioned in a letter from him to Dr. George Bennett, through careful examination with the naked eye, a single pair of eggs superior to all the rest (which eventually through all the transmutations turned out to be one male and one female) a superiority of which the microscope confirmed, and which the subsequent rearing demonstrated. But in order to these possibilities it is obvious that as a *sine qua non* the rearing of graine should be exclusively in skilled hands; and it is a grave question whether for this country's permanent welfare in silk-growing, the rearing of graine should not be a Government function, in other words, whether all export of silkworm graine by traders should not be required to be under Government stamp or guarantee. For, as regards these eggs, they might be worth in Europe their weight in gold, or, on the other hand not worth their cost of transmission; besides doing irreparable damage to the reputation of the country, which ought to be an object of supreme importance in the interest of silk-growing, as the late Mr. T. S. Mort used pointedly to remark in his public speeches."

#### YIELD OF MULBERRY LEAF.

There is considerable difficulty, I may say it is well nigh impossible, in arriving at a proper estimate of the yield or likely yield of an acre of mulberries in this Colony; however, I respectfully submit information that will, no doubt, prove useful.

I found when I questioned practical men, who were well informed and familiar with the subject by experience and study, as to the results in value, &c., in silkworm rearing, that they are very careful, and shy even, in giving any answer whatever. And when replies to inquiries can be elicited their opinions vary considerably and appear contradictory. There are many reasons for this; different points of view are taken, then natural conditions vary so greatly, such as soil and climate, and climate especially accounts for a great deal of diversity of opinion, or rather statement of opinion. Besides this each one has his own peculiar ideas, or appropriate method of work and treatment. As for instance, one person, who has perhaps been successful, prepared his mulberry plantation in the first place, by deep trenching, very careful working of the ground, and by planting his trees well and properly. But in quite a different manner, another has cleared his land in a very rough way, and planted his mulberries after very little or very shallow cultivation of the soil, or perhaps there has been no cultivation at all. Some men look forward to permanent and yearly increasing results, year after year, later on after a more or less protracted delay. Therefore as the methods vary so greatly, it is useless to state an average outturn which shall not be misleading. Most persons whose ideas are worth having, generally confine their estimates to what may be obtained in any named locality or district, the data supplied concerning which their own knowledge and experience elsewhere of actual and measured and weighed returns may warrant. All careful and judicious writers, particularly the best informed and qualified to instruct, and of the greatest experience, have been very careful and guarded in their statements.

John

John M. Bate (in the pamphlet before referred to) page 12, says, "an acre of mulberry 'shrubs' full growth in France is expected to yield nearly 8,000 lb. of leaves. Sufficient to produce 40 lb. raw silk, which at only 27s. per lb. = £54 an acre."

"Observer," *Town and Country Journal*, 15th July, 1882, says, "At end of ten years (in New South Wales but not stating where) 20 acres mulberry leaf=fifty bales cocoons."

Mr. Cobb, Secretary to Silk Supply Association, London, gave at a meeting of the Society of Arts, 26th January, 1877, as his estimate from an acre of land carrying 500 to 600 trees in the colonies, when three years old, would yield (each tree?) 20 lb. of leaves, which 20 lb. would produce 1 lb. of cocoons; and basing his estimate for 1 ounce of graine at 16 lb. of leaves for food at 10s. per cwt. £8, and allowing £2 for cost of eggs (seed graine), labour £8, and petty expenses £2. Result, £20 per acre.

Now, at the present time, 1892, we know for certain that the cost of grain may be considerably less, and the yield of leaf, by reason of superior conditions, cultivation and mangement, very considerably more per acre.

When visiting Antony, on the Tweed River, Mr. Brady informed me that owing to the soil and splendid climate at his place, he found that 100 trees, of proper sorts, are sufficient per acre, and more profitable than a greater number. Of course thorough cultivation and management was an important factor in Mr. Brady's results. I may mention that he strongly condemns the idea of stripping the trees (although they might appear most vigorous to anyone) more than once a year, except in cases of great necessity, his practice and advice is, particularly to beginners, to extend the plantation rather than treat the trees with undue severity, especially when they are young. I have heard it stated, that among the better classes in Italy, it is considered to be the most wise and profitable course to adopt, to strip, even mature mulberry-trees, three times only in four years, thus allowing one whole year's spell after three years cropping.

Mr. Ramos, in 1839, found, by trial under the careful superintendence of the Government of India, that the consumption of mulberry leaf (locality, Island of Bombay) was under 25 lb. (Cape Mulberry?) per thousand worms from egg to cocoon.

Lardner, 1831. Origin of silk manufacture by E. R. Porter (Board of Trade), *Cyclopedia*, page 103. At six years of age, an average tree should give 12 lb. leaf. A well cultivated tree (age not stated) should yield every season about 30 lb. "good leaves," and that it was not uncommon in the south of France to see "large trees" able to furnish five times the quantity.

Boullenois, edition 1851, page 30—besides stating in a note that rarely at the test did 100 eggs yield so many as fifty cocoons; says that with 2,200 lb. of the best leaf a rearer might get 45,000 to 50,000 cocoons, weighing up to about 154 to 176 lb. English. Allowing the trees to be robbed of their leaves only every other year to avoid deterioration as much as possible; thus treated they should give, at seven or eight years after planting, 33 to 44 lb. each tree; and at nine to ten years old, 88 to 100 lb.; one crop in the two years.

In France the yield per English acre may be estimated as equal to 7,500 or 8,000 lb. in good seasons from well-grown trees on fair land, in times before the panic caused by the silkworm disease prompted the owners to root up and destroy old and most productive mulberries. The value of a crop of leaves from the same trees may vary from year to year as between 2s. 6d. and 10s. or 11s. per cwt. English, or (say) £10 to £40 per acre, for sale to the people who actually reared the silkworms but who did not grow the food for them.

In Italy it was much the same thing, though the destruction of the mulberries in consequence of the panic was not so severe as in France. I may mention that in New South Wales Mr. Brady's experience for many years has shown a considerably larger crop in weight, as well as more uniform and reliable than in the two European countries named. The appearance and vigour of these trees struck me directly I saw them. As Mr. Brady used the leaf grown, for his own purposes, I could not obtain a quotation of a sale price.

Dr. Cleland, of South Australia, expressed his opinion "that if the cultivator of the white mulberry-tree can find a sale for his leaves at one-eighth of a penny per pound, his returns per acre should be as good as those of the growers of grapes for wine." If this can be so profitable in a dry climate like South Australia, what would not the profit be in such a favourable climate, for the mulberry, as that of the north-eastern coast districts of New South Wales?

Dr. Schomburgh, Adelaide, 1871—"For many years with all my energy, I have advocated sericulture as a paying industry and advised the extensive planting of the mulberry. There is no doubt that the production of silk will become one of our future and most important industries, which will at the same time be a practical and useful aid to the ordinary occupation of our farmers."

Mrs. Bladen Neill, 1873. Pamphlet—On the silkworm. "Most farmers can plant a quarter acre of mulberries which will yield sufficient leaves for an ounce of graine or about 40,000 worms."

#### SILK INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

There is evidently a strong desire in the United States of America that the Government of that country should provide knowledge and adequate means to enable its own agriculturists to profit by the local demand by its own manufacturers for raw silk.

The supply of raw silk is at present wholly from foreign sources, as the domestic output even of cocoons of local produce "is too small to have any influence whatever." Italy, France, China, and Japan are yet the principal and, indeed, only sources of supply.

The following statistics from the English Board of Trade Journal, Vol. XI, September, 1891, will give an idea of the magnitude of the imports of raw silk:—

1886—	Total imports, 4,754,626 lb ;	average value, \$3.67, at 4/2 ...	£3,589,905
1887—	" 4,599,574 "	" 4.06 "	3,890,473
1888—	" 5,172,929 "	" 3.89 "	4,598,117
1889—	" 5,329,646 "	" 3.48 "	4,278,785
1890—	" 5,943,360 "	" 3.92 "	4,821,077
1891—	" 4,619,733 "	" 3.67 "	

(eleven months)

Five years 1886–1890 amount, £19,570,769.

" American imports from France are about holding their own, those for 1890 amounting to 279,488 lb. as against 276,633 lb. in 1887," sustained by reason of quality, while receipts from China have not been equal to those of 1886, they have steadily increased since 1886, both in amount and in total value, as follows:—

1886 .....	1,476,215 lb.;	value, \$4,421,151, at 4/2 .....	£921,073
1887 .....	1,076,280 "	" 3,685,192 "	767,748
1888 .....	1,016,945 "	" 3,155,668 "	657,435
1889 .....	1,118,807 "	" 3,618,286 "	753,809
1890 .....	1,130,491 "	" 3,726,996 "	776,457

Besides the foregoing I have found by referring to the published authoritative reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, noteworthy indications of the active and sustained efforts by the Department of State, and also by the Governments of individual States, separately, for a number of years, to create and foster a production of cocoons in their country. The large outlay, authorised by the National Government as well as the Governments of several States, separately, and annually expended not merely to manufacture the material known as raw silk, but more particularly to establish at home, the production of cocoons, or the raw material from which raw silk is manufactured. The manipulation and reeling (not winding) of cocoons by machinery transforms them into the raw silk of commerce. The actual demands for this so-called "Raw Silk," of late years, for local working up in the United States factories into various textile fabrics, have caused payment to foreign countries of the large amounts shown in the table I have given.

The United States Government fully alive to the importance of the facts have adopted a policy evidently designed to have a double effect; that is to cause the distribution at home of the ready money, hitherto sent out of the country, now about four millions sterling, by encouraging or promoting the growth of cocoons, and thus supporting agriculture in their own territory by a revenue from a new source to a very considerable extent. And also the manufacturing interests both in town and country by the employment of a considerable amount of skilled labour and machinery for the conversion of home-produced cocoons into home-produced raw silk by the reeling and throwstering processes, &c., for the supply of their home factories wherein various fabrics are now manufactured (chiefly in the Eastern States) and are already superseding the imported articles. If well carried out this policy would, so far as silk is concerned, render the United States independent of the foreigner.

I am unable to show by detailed statistics what is done with cocoons or raw silk "imported" and noticed under the general term "silk," imported silk manufactures not included. As roughly illustrative, how a provision of material to work upon affects a community, I respectfully beg to add the following statements, which I take as regards the United States from the last edition of Mulhall, 1892, and the United States Census returns for previous to 1890. The latest, those of the decennial period ending 1890, are not yet published or procurable.

PAGE 359, in the United States Census Returns.

Year.	Factories.	Operatives.	Capital.	Manufactures.
			£	£
1850	67	2,000	200,000	400,000
1870	86	7,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
1890	332	31,000	4,000,000	7,300,000

THE consumption of silk was as follows:—

Period.	Lb. yearly.	Value of Textures.
		£
1861 to 1870	1,200,000	2,500,000
1871 to 1880	1,400,000	3,000,000
1881 to 1887	3,500,000	7,200,000

THE yearly average value of all silk manufactures consumed was:—

Period.	American.	Imported.	Total.	Shillings per inhabitant.
	£	£	£	
1861 to 1870	2,500,000	3,100,000	5,600,000	3/-
1871 to 1880	3,000,000	5,000,000	8,100,000	4/-
1881 to 1887	7,200,000	6,800,000	14,000,000	5/-

The Balance-sheet was approximately as follows :—

Period for ten years.	Raw silk.	Manufactures.	Net result.
	£	£	£
1861 to 1870 .....	14,000,000	25,000,000	11,000,000
1871 to 1880 .....	15,000,000	30,000,000	15,000,000
1881 to 1887 (seven years).....	20,000,000	50,000,000	30,000,000
27 years.....	£49,000,000	£105,000,000	£56,000,000

This shows that, given a quantity of material of the sorts in question, for every £1 of cost or value, at least an equal amount is produced (if that is the proper term to use) by and to the workers up of it, and a profit left besides which may be said to be capital added to the good.

The above general statements are from Mulhall ; I now beg to submit an extract from the United States official report itself, as given in Tenth Census.

MANUFACTURES of silk, 1st June, 1880 :—

The number of factories reported, 288 ; capital, real and personal, invested in business, \$15,371,575, at 4s. 2d. = £3,202,411 ; number of looms, 6,452 ; gross value of manufactured products, \$32,966,090, at 4s. 2d. = £6,867,935 ; net value of manufactured, that is, finished goods, \$27,688,170, at 4s. 2d. = £5,768,368 ; total amount paid in the year for wages, \$7,531,505 (?) (this must probably be for the year ending 30th June, 1880) = £1,569,063.

The number of workpeople (silk mill operatives):—8,860 males, 9,211 females, total persons, 18,071. Rate of wages per week, female, \$3 to \$3.37, this lowest to raw silk cleaner = 12s. 6d. to 14s. Rate of wages per week, male, £5 6s., highest to designer.

As a useful illustration I add a comparative statement of the annual average consumption of articles of silk, chiefly of clothing and luxury, in some countries per individual of their populations, and thus, incidentally, their probable relative wealth and comfort as indicated by the use of silk.

Period.	Spain.	Austria.	United States.	France.	United Kingdom.
1831 to 1840 .....	.....	.....	.....	3 shillings.....	.....
1841 to 1850 .....	.....	.....	.....	4 " .....	.....
1851 to 1860 .....	.....	.....	.....	5 " .....	10 shillings.
1861 to 1870 .....	15 pence .....	17 pence .....	3 shillings ...	8 " .....	11 " ..
1871 to 1880 .....	17 " .....	26 " .....	4 " .....	9 " .....	10 " ..
1881 to 1887 .....	22 " .....	25 " .....	5 " .....	11 " .....	8 " ..

Instruction gained from these figures points to the importance, and clearly shows the interest all classes have in the employments of labour other than their own. The farmer or tiller of the soil, who, producing other commodities besides substances for food, provides also material obtained from the soil by cultivation, and thereby creates means which yet greater numbers of other persons, including unskilled as well as skilled labourers, use to work upon and gain a constant employment, or, in short, obtain subsistence and all necessaries, whilst these new fresh workers again help the farmer by consuming the rest of his farm produce. "A thriving agriculture is the beginning and foundation of national progress and prosperity." The people of the United States, including the rulers and the ruled, being alive to the facts appear to be also alive to the truth of the old saying, "the farmer feedeth all."

There is now a Bill (Mr. Mitchell's), of which I have seen a copy, before the Senate of the United States which has been read twice, and referred to the committee on Agriculture and Forestry, "For the development and encouragement of silk-culture in the United States under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture."

The Secretary of Agriculture is directed to establish a number of silk experiment stations, not exceeding five in number, in different parts of the United States. The said silk-culture stations shall be a part of the present experiment stations in the States in which they are located and now established and receiving appropriations from the Treasury of the United States. The work at each station to be under the supervision of the director of such station, who is to carry on work under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. A sum of \$5,000 (about £1,000) is appropriated to each station established, to be drawn from the Treasury of the United States.

The Secretary of Agriculture to have power to diminish, at his discretion, the appropriation to be used at any station and to discontinue payments if the work in relation to silk-culture, performed at the station, is not in accordance with his rules, &c.

WOOL AND SILK-COCOONS.

I have already referred to several public meetings which were held in Sydney, sometime between the years 1870-1876, to consider the advisability of establishing the silk-rearing industry. At one of the meetings, at which a number of prominent citizens were present, including Mr. T. S. Mort, Mr. Henry Prince, Mr. R. D. Adams, the Revd. Father Pacilio, Mr. James Manning, and several others, Mr. Mort, who took a great interest in the subject and had given it a great deal of consideration, in referring to an exhibit of cocoons raised by Mr. Brady, remarked that if that gentleman "were given a start of ten years with such cocoons he will produce silk in quantities which will surpass, in value,

our

our present crop of wool," and also that "the production of silk would, in value as an export, soon rival and exceed the value of the wool export"; but the majority of those present seemed to be rather amused at these remarks, and evidently considered them to be bordering on the ridiculous, and were not inclined to treat them seriously, although one gentleman gave it as his conviction that a pound weight of silk-cocoons could, in this country (Australia), be produced at a less cost than a pound weight of wool. As I took a great deal of interest in the question of silk production I thought over this carefully, and have done so frequently since that time, and I now consider it my duty, while preparing this report, to investigate this question in order to determine, if possible, whether there may be any good grounds for such a belief, as it seems to be a matter of considerable importance.

In regard to the production of wool the case seems clear enough from the fact that the food of the wool-producing sheep, consisting, as it does, of natural grasses or pasture and needing no labour to produce, may be considered as being "cheap food" almost unlimited in quantity and, as it were, ready made; and that sheep can feed themselves, and require comparatively little nursing; and as official statistics abound it may seem easy enough to get at the cost of producing a pound of wool, but I submit that to obtain a statement of net results was an exceedingly difficult matter.

The great difficulty is in regard to silk-cocoons. To a pastoralist the idea of having to employ labour extensively, the necessity of having to cultivate, to plant the mulberry, and tend to it for years whilst growing leaf, the only food for the silkworms, would forbid him to entertain a notion that there could be any possibility in such a slow and expensive proceeding being profitable, and that it could yield more valuable and reliable results than the natural provision of ready made grass at less cost, especially taking into consideration the labour in connection with the daily, almost hourly, feeding of silkworms by hand, and the gathering of artificial food.

I have taken great pains to obtain and authenticate, as well as possible, any facts or information I could gather. With regard to wool the statistics are very difficult to deal with, as there is a complete absence of certain details necessary to show net results. I have been obliged to have recourse to private friends for assistance and information, without which my conclusions would be worthy of but little confidence. The figures given me by various persons, and from different quarters, have been supplied me on the understanding I do not reveal the sources which are, of necessity, private concerns of the persons. I believe them to be reliable in a general way, although I should have been glad had my information been wider in extent. I am very thankful for the confidence and friendly feeling which assisted me immensely in my investigation.

From the reports of the Stock Branch of this Department, with valuable assistance from the Government Statistician, I can gather that at the end of 1891 the stock depastured in the Colony of New South Wales was 61,831,416 sheep and 1,702,870 cattle (horses and dairy cattle not included). There appear to be no data on which to compute the actual amount of capital invested in pastoral pursuits, but the approximate value of land estimated for pastoral purposes, together with the value of improvements on all pastoral land (both Crown and alienated), together with the value of sheep and cattle, is about £139,520,000.

There now comes a difficulty which it is hard to deal with satisfactorily, and that is how to rank and apportion, fairly, between cattle and sheep, because both together are often kept on the same run or station. I believe an old method of reckoning was six sheep as being equal to one head of large stock. The Stock Branch, I believe, reckons eight, while the Statistical Department considers ten sheep equivalent to one cattle. Therefore on each of these bases the figures would be:—

At 6 sheep = 1 cattle	...	10,217,220 sheep for the 1,702,870 cattle.
8 "	"	13,622,960 " " " "
10 "	"	17,028,700 " " " "
Taking these as a start, 10,217,200 added to 61,831,416 = 72,048,616 sheep.		
"	"	13,622,960 " 61,831,416 = 75,454,376 "
"	"	17,028,700 " 61,831,416 = 78,860,116 "

therefore, if 78,860,116 stand charged in a rough way at £139,520,000, the portion of the capital deduction made for the part of the cattle, about £109,418,291, will remain for a sort of first charge on the 61,831,416 sheep in the case of 10 sheep being equal to 1 cattle. If 8 sheep to 1 cattle, the 61,831,416 share of the approximate value of alienated land for pastoral purposes, together with the value of improvements on all pastoral land, Crown as well as alienated, together with the value of sheep and cattle, will be £114,330,269; and at 6 sheep to 1 cattle, £119,734,663, or—

Per head of cattle, 1,702,870 at £30,102,000	
10 " sheep, 61,831,416 at 109,418,000	78,860,116 = £139,520,000
<hr/>	
Per head of cattle, 1,702,870 at £25,189,731	
8 " sheep, 61,831,416 at 114,330,269	75,454,376 = £139,520,000
<hr/>	
Per head of cattle, 1,702,870 at £19,785,337	
6 " sheep, 61,831,416 at 119,734,663	72,048,616 = £139,520,000

The yield of wool at end of 1890 was estimated equal to about 269,686,034 lb. Value of clip estimated at £8,991,396, for number of sheep, 55,983,431, being at the rate of rather over 4½ lb. of wool per sheep, worth a little over 8d. per lb., or about 3s. 6d. per sheep.

The

The yield at the end of 1891 was 357,096,954 lb. Estimated export value £11,036,018. For number of sheep, 61,831,416, being at the rate of over 5 $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. of wool per sheep, worth about 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb., or over 3s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per sheep.

To both years the value of increase of stock must be added, and, also, the value of the sheep slaughtered, which was estimated in the year 1891 at £859,300 for the carcasses, to which may be added the value of the skins, &c., is in all about £2,000,000, perhaps rather more than less.

As near an estimate as I can make from different data, which I can obtain, that is the return from sheep, and taking into account all value obtained besides the wool (but not including the increase of stock, which may probably be about 10 per cent., nor the rise and fall of the market, nor other matters which are doubtful and difficult to deal with), would be 8d. per sheep added to the 3s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. or 4s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., cash, for the yearly crop, from such information as I have been able to get, in the gross. From this 4s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. deduction has to be made for wages, station expenses, rents, &c.

The 61,831,416 sheep and 1,702,870 cattle together depasture on 165,133,000 acres of land, of which about 132,136,000 acres are Crown lands, rented for pastoral purposes at an average annual rent of 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and 32,997,000 acres of land, private property, which, probably, cost its owners from 35s. to upwards of 40s. per acre (say) more than £60,000,000.

Each acre produces about 2 $\frac{3}{10}$  lb. of wool at 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. means a yield of 1s. 5d. per acre.

I will now consider the yield per acre, assuming that the 1,702,870 head of cattle are reckoned as being equal to the following numbers of sheep, at the rates of six sheep equal to one head of cattle; eight sheep equal to one head; and ten sheep equal to one head:—

Weight of wool from

72,048,616 sheep	=	414,279,542 lb.;	value,	£12,833,659
75,454,376 "	=	438,862,662 "	"	13,440,310
78,860,116 "	=	453,445,667 "	"	14,046,958

The sheep are depastured on 165,133,000 acres of land, therefore the number of acres required to maintain each sheep would be (and the value or yield per acre):—

72,048,616 sheep,	2.29 acres,	yield per acre	2.61 lb.,	worth	1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
75,454,376 "	2.18 "	"	2.63 "	"	1s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
78,860,116 "	2.09 "	"	2.75 "	"	1s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

In regard to silk-cocoons, I am at a loss for sufficient data upon which to estimate the cost of a mulberry plantation in any country, nor do I know of any other than statements, mostly very loose, as to the yield of mulberry leaf, or as to the yield of cocoons to the acre. I give in the appendices sufficient reliable facts to enable a judgment to be made of the profit to be derived without entering the domains of speculation or romance.

Referring to the only statistics I can find about the number of mulberry-trees, viz., the figures in Mulhall [*Appendix*, No. 5], which are very incomplete for my purpose, nor do I find it easy to fit a known produce of cocoons to any stated number of mulberry-trees in more than one single instance. That authority says: "In 1835 the number of mulberry-trees in France in that year was 14,880,000." In another appendix (No. 5) will be found the average annual produce of cocoons in France during the decade, 1831-1840, was 11,527,000 kilos, value, francs, 42,840,000. English, 25,381,400 lb., value, £1,785,000, an average per lb. of 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

I can find no reliable statement of the actual acreage in any country under mulberry, such as can be found with regard to vineyards, orchards, &c., for the mere guesses of the number of mulberry-trees occupying any actual defined area are not worthy of serious attention. The best authorities in this Colony consider 100 mulberry-trees quite sufficient for one acre of the best and most productive land, and from 120 to 200 trees for generally good land. Having some knowledge on agricultural and horticultural matters, and having carefully observed the growth of various species of mulberries growing under various circumstances, I consider that the above numbers on one acre of land should not be exceeded. From what I can learn from others, and from the general tenor of any information I obtained from a vast number of books (all the most valuable of which in French, Italian, and English I have carefully studied), I am satisfied that the number of mulberry-trees, per acre, should not anywhere exceed 200 trees. At this rate (200 per acre) Mulhall's 14,800,000 would occupy only 74,000 acres, a very small area indeed on which to raise a return of £1,785,000, cash, worth of fresh cocoons, equal to only 2s. 5d. a tree, per annum, and £24 10s. an acre yield to the grower. This is by no means extravagant, though it seems probable that a yet smaller area than the 74,000 acres and its products were, and still is, the foundation, and maintained most largely the great city of Lyons as well as other large cities. [*Appendix*, No. 3.]

I now most respectfully beg to invite attention to extracts in the appendices, particularly to the statements in No. 3, Lyons and Smyrna; No. 3, France; No. 6, Italy, in which authentic and undeniable facts are given of the gains from raising cocoons of £12 1s. 9d., £10 3s., £29 15s. to each rearer of silkworms. In the case of France no less than 141,400 cultivators, giving a little over £10 each, and in Italy not fewer than 559,155 breeders for at most two months' work; but work with knowledge, care, and cleanliness. I might remark that the carriage of 40,000 tons of cocoons would add a considerable amount to the railway revenue of the Colony.

When looking at the facts concerning the production of wool, it may be seen that to raise £11,000,000 or £12,000,000 worth of wool for export nearly 62,000,000 of sheep must be raised and cared for during a whole year; that the capital for their



cost must have amounted to more than £109,000,000; that the wool by last returns, the crop, was 357,000,000 lb.; that its average value was about 7½d. per lb.; that the area actually used to pasture these 62,000,000 of sheep is not less than 165,000,000 of acres, an average of about 2.66, or slightly more than 2½ acres for one sheep; that the capital invested for purchased land is about £60,000,000, the salaries or expenses of owners or managers actually conducting the business, the wages of constant or permanent hands and temporary services, shearing, &c., cost of rations, &c., together with a year's share of cost of improvements and "dead plant," cost of carriage from station to port. There is no need to endeavour to ascertain, which is impossible to do, the additions to stud stock nor the value of increase, which could only be guessed at, to know for almost certain that out of the 7½d. gross return for the wool per lb., and 8d. an equivalent for cash of the 62,000,000 of sheep for the known value of the carcasses, skins, &c., deduction must be made for ascertainable expenses amounting to at least 4½d. per lb.; 5½ lb. the weight of fleece at 4½d. is equal to 2s. 1½d., or a little more than half of the 4s., leaving the balance to meet unknown expenses and risks of droughts, fires, and floods.

On the other hand, compared with this is the cost of cocoons and the net return on a comparatively small outlay of capital.

In respectfully submitting this portion of my report, which must be, necessarily, crude and incomplete (but, I think, at the same time of value) I beg to remark that the subject is worthy of much better investigation.

#### COST OF PRODUCING 1 lb. WEIGHT OF SILK-COCOONS.

The cost of producing a pound weight of cocoons in this Colony must of necessity depend on a great many circumstances, as the tenor of previous portions of my report will indicate.

These silkworms which are well bred, and wisely and properly selected, such as those reared by Mr. Griffitt, of Smyrna, produce double, and indeed, sometimes, treble as much silk, as indifferently bred, poor kinds of worms; and, in the opinion of a skilled sericulturist, it costs more to produce a bad cocoon than it does to produce a good one.

In cases where sericulture may be carried out rather extensively, the necessary appliances, buildings, utensils, &c., &c., must remain idle for at least ten months of the year, if only one crop of cocoons can be reared; but if a succession of crops can be reared, these buildings, &c., &c., can be kept in almost constant use, and this must add considerable to cash returns.

A rearing may be done on a small scale by an individual rearer, or by a family in any rank of society (for in this manner nearly all the cocoons of the world are produced), whose time during the seven or eight weeks could not, perhaps, have been employed at all usefully, or, at any rate, not in any sense productive of money gain. Even if the cost of sheds, buildings, or utensils, can be reckoned an expense, which is but seldom, the amount per lb. of cocoons would be extremely trifling.

The chief expense would be in cases where the mulberry-leaf has to be purchased for the silkworms' food, just as hay, corn, or other food, is bought for working horses or dairy cattle.

Whether the rearer of silkworms uses his or her own grown leaf or purchased food, and his or her own families or hired assistance, it is certain that in silk-producing countries a good profit is obtained with healthy worms.

It is difficult to estimate the value of mulberry-leaf in this Colony, or at what price it can be produced. I have already given Dr. Cleland's opinion that one-eighth of a penny per lb. would pay growers well in South Australia. Of course some kinds of leaves are much superior to others, and it is possible, according to Count Dandolo, to raise 1½ lb. of cocoons on 20 or 21 lb. of leaf.

In a general way it may be considered that 20 lb. of leaves, which may be bought for 2½d. or 3d., will produce 1 lb. of cocoons, and, allowing 1d. per lb. for other expenses, the balance would be the reward for the rearer for his or her time, thus profitably employed. I think that in this country, with any good management, the net profit should be at least 8d., for 1 lb. of fresh cocoons would be worth at least 1s. In fact, in many cases, the net profits should very nearly be the shilling.

#### NEW ITALY.

On the 7th November I visited the settlement known as New Italy, where a number of the Marquis du Ray's New Ireland emigrants had taken up selections under the Crown Lands Act, and settled down soon after they arrived in this Colony. I was accompanied by Mr. Reginald Champ, who had been appointed, nearly two years ago, to initiate the sericultural industry.

It was in consequence of the experience and knowledge gained by the Italians in sericulture at their native country Venetia, in Italy, and the fact that the mulberry flourished in the district, that the late Government decided to aid and encourage the industry here. This, then, is the first attempt that has ever been made by the State, to introduce in a practical manner the sericultural industry in New South Wales.

"New Italy" is situated in the county of Richmond, about 8 miles south of the township of South Woodburn. I visited the farms where plantations of mulberries had been made by sixteen Italians who had obtained loans of money from the Government; and also the farms of others who now desire to obtain the loans they asked for but which they had not taken. I found that the men, with a few exceptions, were absent, some cutting sugar-cane under contract with the Colonial Sugar Refining Co., and others were engaged at the sugar-mill on the Richmond. The sugar season  
extends

extends over a period of about six months, and the money earned during that time is the main support of the families. I was able to obtain the information I required from the women, who were busy at work on the farms.

I found everyone much excited about the unexpected results of the late, and first, rearings of silkworms. They were all greatly pleased, as well as surprised, at the successful result of their experiment which had not been anticipated, considering the age of the majority of the mulberries, and the poor and rough conveniences which were available to enable them to rear the silkworms. They informed me that they can hardly understand how easy it is to manage silkworms at New Italy, compared with the difficulties they used to meet with at home. They were greatly surprised at the health and vigour of the worms, for, notwithstanding the rough manner in which they had to be reared here, there were no deaths and no losses whatever. In Italy they were certain to lose at least 20 per cent. of the silkworms, and the labour of rearing, in spite of all conveniences, is very considerable, owing to severity of climate.

At New Italy the silkworms were reared in all sorts of places—kitchens, bed-rooms, sheds, anywhere under some sort of cover; the little houses were crowded with silkworms in all sorts of contrivances for trays. Three-bushel bags stretched on rough sapling frames seemed to be much in favour. The food used was chiefly obtained from one-year old plants raised from the cuttings distributed by Mr. Champ, and also from the plantations of seedling mulberries. There were a few matured trees in the settlement, chiefly the *Morus multicaulis* species, and the leaves of these trees were used for the first feedings of the silkworms, but during the final and most important stage in the life of the worm the leaves were obtained from the young trees. It is during the last stage that the silkworm secretes the matter which forms the silk, and nearly the whole effort of the worm is directed to gather as much silky matter from the leaves as possible, within the time after the last moult, it remains a caterpillar.

It has generally been considered by the best authorities on sericulture, that the mulberry needs age, from four to eight years, before the leaves secrete the best gummy matter for silk, so that it seems rather remarkable that the silk produced at New Italy has turned out to be as good as it has done, and some of it equal, perhaps, to the best. The silk is a very fair sample indeed, and the cocoons, although not so regular in quality as could be desired, are on the whole good, and some amongst them very good.

The Italians are very satisfied with the results of their work, so far, as it gives an indication of what they will be able to produce when they shall be able to grow a sufficiency of food for the number of silkworms they may be able to attend to. It is in consequence of this success that those Italians who hesitated to accept the loans offered, and which were applied for under encouragement, now desire to set to work and plant mulberries as largely as circumstances will permit.

The greater part of the rearing had been completed before my arrival, and most of the silk had been reeled from the cocoons, but I was able to see a number of worms being fed, and others spinning their cocoons. Anyone could see at a glance that the women were very expert in managing the worms. They seemed to be delighted to get to the business to which they had been brought up to again; and they took the keenest interest in the silkworms, which they treated quite as pets. As the worms showed signs of spinning they were placed on brushes made from branches of shrubs or trees, and long tufts of dried grass. Some of the brushes were very large, others small, the branches and twigs being tied up together into the shape of brush brooms, and these were put in corners and out of the way places, until the cocoons were completed by the silkworms.

I was fortunate in being in time to see the work of reeling the silk from the cocoons, for it was most interesting to me to watch the skill with which it was managed. The woman who was reeling, Mme. Pazzutti, had been brought up to this particular branch of the silk industry from childhood, and, although, she had passed through several years of very hard and different sorts of work since she last reeled silk, she had by no means forgotten her art, and her expertness was surprising.

I ascertained that there are six of the Italian women who are experts at reeling silk, and that they could easily give instructions to children and others if, or whenever, it might be desirable.

As soon as Mr. Champ knew that there was a probability of a considerable number of cocoons being produced, he made application to the Principal Under Secretary for the purchase of a small reeling machine which had been obtained from Europe by the late Mr. George Thorne, of Castle Hill, and which could be bought for the sum of £12 (I saw this machine within the last few days, and the price seems to me to be most reasonable); but Mr. Champ's application does not appear to have been considered. However, two Italians, Antonio Murandi and Antonio Pazzutti, made a singularly ingenious machine, but necessarily a rough one, by which a woman can wind off two skeins of silk at a time, and more than a pound a day. This photograph [*See Appendix—Photo., fig. 2*], taken by me, whilst the machine was at work, will give a rough idea of it; I was not able, with the small hand camera and from the position of surrounding buildings to take a better view. The two skeins of silk can be seen on the wheel which is being turned by the little girl who is standing just behind it.

It cannot be expected that the silk reeled by such a rough machine could be of the best quality, and it is surprising that it has turned out so well as it has done, for the threads of silk, or filaments, were passed through holes made in hoop-iron, instead of through glass-beads or agates, and these threads were again passed through wire-eyelets on a little movable frame worked backwards and forwards by the action of the large wheel in order that the silk should be properly spread and not bunched up. Very

Very considerable interest has been aroused in the immediate neighbourhood of New Italy, at Woodburn, and in the Richmond River district, at the results of the Italians' work, and several residents who have large interests in the district, and with whom I had conversations on the subject, consider the prospects of a new industry to be excellent, and one which will eventually be of immense importance to the district, but that it will first need some encouragement and assistance by the State.

I made very careful inquiries as to the general opinion about the labour required, and whether the want of labour would prevent sericulture making progress, but no difficulty whatever on this point is anticipated. Most of the settlers in the district have large families, and there seems to be a growing anxiety as to what is to become of the children. This is the opinion of many men who have thought well on the subject, and given it much consideration.

I may mention that being obliged to travel to several parts of the district, to carry out other instructions, far distant from New Italy, I took the opportunity to obtain the opinions of all whose opinions were worth asking, and there is a general agreement that there would be no difficulty about labour if sericulture were once established. I was much surprised to find that considerable interest was being taken in the subject of silk growing in places where I least expected that it would be thought about.

I made many inquiries about the Italians, and found that they are considered to be a most honorable, trustworthy, hardworking, and thrifty people.

When sericulture was initiated at New Italy, it was considered by the residents of the surrounding district (with one or two notable exceptions) to be a very paltry affair, and Mr. Champ's appointment was looked upon with great distrust, and the whole thing was ridiculed; but since the Italians have shown what can actually be produced the greatest interest is generally being taken in sericulture, and the feeling now respecting it and Mr. Champ is the very antithesis of what it used to be, and the greatest desire has been expressed that the Government should continue to assist the Italians to the extent promised, and that the experiment be continued.

The few persons who, besides the Italians, obtained some mulberry cuttings and seeds from Mr. Champ, by the permission of the Government, planted and sowed them, more, I think, from curiosity than from a genuine desire to enter upon the sericulture industry; however, from what some of them informed me, I believe, they are now quite alive to its importance.

The country about the settlement of New Italy is undulating, bearing a hardwood forest, the chief timber being ironbark, blackbutt, tallow-wood, peppermint, stringybark, sheoak, &c. The soil, which is considered to be extremely poor and worthless in comparison with the rich alluvial brush land on the banks of the Richmond and Clarence Rivers, or the soil of the "Big Scrub" in the Richmond River district, is better than it seems to be at first sight, or when it is in a state of nature, and this is apparent where it has been well cleared and cultivated. The timber is very heavy and difficult to clear. The country and soil have very much the appearance of many of the heavily timbered portions of the county of Cumberland—both districts overlying coal-measures. When the Italians first settled at New Italy they had great difficulties to contend against, being strangers, almost unable to speak a word of English, and being extremely poor, they had great difficulty to live. When I visited the place a few years ago the women were working like men, clearing timber, digging out stumps, cutting and squaring timber for railway sleepers, and so on. The women still work hard, and so do the children; but the general appearance of the farms has very much changed for the better, many of the original huts have given place to substantial cottages built of well squared solid slabs, and there is a look of comfort and neatness about the dwellings, too often absent from those of the settlers generally in the district. They seem to have an abundance of good vegetables for home use and some for sale; and all the gardens have some well cared for flowers, of which they seem to be very fond and proud. The grape vine succeeds very well, and grapes are produced abundantly. Some wine is made for home use, and most of the grapes are sold in the district. This is the chief crop they have to depend on.

I think that most of them now own a few cattle and a horse or two. They save and collect every scrap of manure they can for their gardens. The farms and gardens are all well fenced, and, considering the difficulties they had to contend against, and their up hill struggle, they have done wonderfully well, and are an example of energy and perseverance.

The mulberry succeeds admirably here, in fact its growth is surprising. The cuttings planted a little more than one year ago have grown into trees, many of them to a height of 10 or 12 feet, having stems with a diameter of from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches to 2 inches.

This photograph [*See Appendix—Photo. fig. 2*], taken at random, shows one of these young mulberry-trees which was planted as a cutting about one year ago. It is planted with a number of others in a vineyard, and shows how advantageous it is to plant in soil that has been well prepared. The two Italians standing near this tree are each about 80 years old. The old woman is extremely active and sprightly. I found her hoeing away amongst her sweet potatoes with wonderful vigour. This old couple take the greatest interest in sericulture, and the man had just finished making several trays of different sizes for his silkworms next season. These trays were made of vine cuttings tied neatly together with strands of stringybark. On the alluvial banks of the Richmond River a variety of mulberry may be seen growing near many houses, between Woodburn and Lismore, and there are many trees lower down the river. This variety is, I am almost sure, the *Morus Indica*, wrongly named by the settlers the "Cape mulberry." The foliage of this variety grows very thick and dense, so that it forms an admirable shade tree. Floods do not affect it in the least. I found the same variety, here and there, throughout

throughout the district between the Richmond and the Tweed Rivers, and also on the Clarence River, growing everywhere with great luxuriance. I also noticed the "Cape" mulberry growing near the Clarence. The *Morus multicaulis* is also common in the district. When visiting Mr. Brady, on the Tweed, about three years ago, I spoke to him about the *Morus indicus* and its luxuriant growth. He told me that he thought this had spread from plants originally distributed by him.

The Italians consider the climate of New Italy to be very healthy, and they suffer but little, if any, sickness. The children look very strong and healthy, and the climate seems to suit them admirably. The climate also seems to be admirably adapted for the silkworms, which thrive splendidly. I was informed that the time from hatching to spinning here occupies about eight days less than it does in Italy, and the Italians consider that the worms require less feed here. They say that in Italy the worms require 25 lb. of leaves to produce 1 lb. of cocoons, but that here 20 lb. of leaves will produce 1 lb. of cocoons, and that a tree two years old here will yield 12 lb. of leaves, whilst only from 2 to 4 lb. can be obtained from one three years old in Europe. However, it is only from very exact experiments that perfectly correct estimates can be formed.\*

I was informed by one of the Italians that a gentleman named Oscar Meyer came to New Italy some time before Mr. Champ's first visit, with a view to induce the Italians to enter into the sericultural industry, but he was not successful. He left his card which was shown to me.

I visited a reserve, No. 14,836, 19½ acres, which has been reserved from sale for sericulture. Five acres have been well cleared ready for the plough.

This photograph [See Appendix—Photo. fig. 3] shows a portion of the cleared land, a part of the fence, and it shows the sort of timber that has been cleared away. It will also give a good idea of the general character of the timber at New Italy, although in some places the timber is much heavier than this. The 5 acres were cleared by Mr. Champ in order to make a mulberry plantation, and to sow a large quantity of mulberry seed which had not been distributed. The work of planting and sowing was not carried out owing to the suspension of operations by the Government. The mulberry seed is in charge of a gentleman at South Woodburn, but unless it is sowed before very long it will probably perish. Its value is, or rather its cost was, about £45. One bag of seed was sent to the Forest Department, and 71,000 plants were obtained, of which about 11,000 are now available.

The work of clearing the 5 acres of the reserve has, apparently, been well done, and the land is quite ready for the plough. The situation of the reserve is good, well elevated, and about the centre of the settlement; so that if it be determined to carry on the work already begun, of aiding, fostering, and encouraging sericulture, great use might be made of this portion of land.

The mulberry seedlings raised by the Italians, from seed distributed by Mr. Champ, number about 25,000 or 30,000. They have grown very well indeed, although standing only an inch or two apart in the seed beds, for numbers of them are upwards of 5 feet in height. Great use was made of the leaves from these young plants for food for the silkworms that were reared. The Italians told me that in Italy, seedlings three years old would not be so fine as these one year old seedlings.

As far as I was able to ascertain, I think that about 180 lb. weight of cocoons were raised at New Italy, but numbers had been given away and distributed about the district, and no accurate account of the weight had been kept.

The Italians had saved a number of cocoons for "graine," and the moths were laying their eggs when I visited New Italy. I think that, considering the conditions under which the silkworms were reared, the worms obtained from the eggs are likely to deteriorate. This may not be apparent at the next rearing, but it will become evident in course of time if the silkworms are reared under similar conditions to which they were at first. "Graining," or rearing, silkworms for their eggs requires the special attention of very skilled persons, and is a separate branch (or should be) of sericulture.

I was informed that the Italians had some eggs sent out to them from Italy by friends there, but they were (I think, fortunately) destroyed in transmission. The greatest care should be taken in importing eggs from Europe, where the very worst of the silkworm diseases have not been eradicated.

Dr. Cleland, of South Australia, in his report previously referred to by me, says: "I would like to draw attention to the possible danger of importing disease with silkworm eggs from Europe. It seems to me that these should be quarantined as well as any other live stock. There might be some isolated Government farm in time where a cultivation of the imported eggs could be made, and where, if found diseased, they could be destroyed."

The Italians are quite satisfied that sericulture, when once firmly established, will be sufficiently profitable to enable them to remain at home altogether, instead of, as at present, being obliged to absent themselves for, at least, half the year. They will be satisfied to obtain small profits. The women are exceedingly anxious for their husbands to remain at home. It is evident, therefore, that the establishment of sericulture will be a very important matter to these settlers. I

\* NOTE.—I find, curious enough, on consulting Count Dandolo's excellent work on "The Art of rearing Silkworms," published in 1825, the following remark, which leads me to think that the Italians may be quite correct in their opinion as to the silkworms requiring less food at "New Italy" than is the case in the colder climate of Italy:—"The results of my experiments," says Dandolo, "tends to show that in warmer climates than ours the silkworms consume rather less leaf than I have stated, because the quality of the leaf is more nutritive. In the favourable regions of Dalmatia I obtained, in 1807, 1½ lb. of cocoons from 15 lb. of leaves, and 15 lb. of cocoons yielded 1½ lb. of silk, although it was not so fine and delicate as ours."

I carefully examined all papers relating to sericulture at New Italy, and it appears that, in accordance with instructions from the Colonial Secretary, Sir Henry Parkes, the Inspector-General of Forests, Mr. J. E. Brown (accompanied by Mr. Reginald Champ), visited New Italy and made a very favourable report as to the suitability of the settlement for silk-culture. Mr. Brown, on the 28th October, 1890, wrote: "According to your instructions, I entered carefully into the subject of the probability of establishing the industry of sericulture in the settlement, and have much pleasure in reporting that, in my opinion, it is one of the most important that could be undertaken in connection with it." \* \* \* "Taking all these matters into consideration, then, I have respectfully to recommend that every encouragement should be given by the Government to the settlers of New Italy to establish a thorough system of reproductive sericulture in their midst." Mr. Champ also made a report addressed to the Director-General of Forests.

Immediately after these reports were made (on 31st October, 1890), a petition was sent to the Colonial Secretary from the Italian residents of New Italy, through the Italian Consul, Dr. Marano, asking for assistance to enable them to make a start in the sericultural industry.

In the beginning of December, 1890, Mr. Champ was instructed by the Colonial Secretary to visit Adelaide; and on the 19th December, Mr. Champ reported: "Referring to your instructions of the 3rd instant, I have the honor to report that I returned yesterday from my visit to Adelaide, and to Dr. Cleland, of that city, and in accordance with the said instructions, have made satisfactory arrangements with this gentleman for the supply of the New South Wales Government of the necessary quantity of silkworm graine from his present small stock of Japanese silkworms." Mr. Champ further reported that the quantity of graine, or eggs, which he estimated would be required by the Italians in two or three years would be between 300 and 400 ounces, and he "arranged with Dr. Cleland to supply a maximum of about half that quantity to be delivered as may be desired by the Government at the expiration of two or three years." The other portion of the graine, Mr. Champ proposed should be obtained from Mr. George Thorne, of Castle Hill. Mr. Champ said, "In the absence of any authority for a supply being obtained from this gentleman, and his worms being very considerably more forward than those of South Australia, he was kind enough at my request to multiply his stock to the needful extent this year on his own account, so that they can be still more largely increased next season if desired." He adds, "Should you see fit to appoint me to see that the project is properly carried out, either with the Italians or otherwise, I shall be pleased to do my utmost to ensure its success, and am confident the ultimate results will well repay whatever expenditure it is intended to incur." In a letter to the Principal Under Secretary, dated 11th March, 1892, respecting his qualifications, Mr. Champ wrote, "As regards my knowledge of sericulture, I have had about ten years experience, gained as follows:—In the year 1881 I entered the firm of Henry Zweifel & Co., raw silk merchants, who did the principal trade of the port with Italy and France, and I there gained considerable experience of the European methods of silk production. In the year 1886 I was dispatched to China (Canton) to buy and inspect silk, and it was during my residence here amongst the Chinese producers that I gained my principal knowledge."

On the 10th December, 1890, Mr. Champ was instructed to proceed to New Italy, on the Richmond River, and "make inquiries with a view to ascertain the number of inhabitants who are willing and able to undertake sericulture in that district, and also to what extent they will require assistance, and fully report on your visit." Mr. Champ informed me personally that after his report had been received by the Colonial Secretary, Sir Henry Parkes informed him that the sum of £1,500 was, or would be, granted for the loans to be made to the Italians, &c., and that he was verbally instructed to return to New Italy, and that the money would follow.

On the 6th March, 1891, Mr. Champ reported that he had arrived at South Woodburn, on the Richmond River, on the 26th February, and stated that he had informed the Italians of New Italy "that the Government is willing to give them the help asked for to start sericulture," and he urged the necessity for affording the promised assistance. No reply was received to this letter, and Mr. Champ was subsequently informed that the delay was due to preparation of bonds. On the 18th April, he telegraphed to the effect that if he did not receive instructions to the contrary he would come to Sydney. During this visit to Sydney, Mr. Champ went to Liverpool to see a few Italians who had settled there (and who had belonged to the same expedition as their fellow countrymen at New Italy), to ascertain whether they were willing to take up sericulture, and he reported the result of his visit on the 30th April, 1891.

Whilst in Sydney Mr. Champ, referring to the work he had done, applied for remuneration at the rate of £500 per annum, and said, "I am willing to continue my duties in regard to the introduction of the industry into the Richmond River district, or other parts of the Colony, on payment to me by the Government of this same salary (£500) per annum plus the usual travelling expenses," and on the 6th May, 1891, the Colonial Secretary approved of the appointment of Mr. Reginald Champ with salary at the rate of £500 per annum and the usual travelling allowances, "to take effect from the 30th January last."

On the 30th April, 1891, Mr. Champ submitted the names of the Italians who required assistance, the number in family, number of selection, number of acres in each selection, number of acres to be planted with mulberries, number of cuttings required, and the amount of money asked for on loan for the first twelve months; and he also submitted a schedule of the Italians at Liverpool and their requirements. With respect  
to

to these schedules, Sir Henry Parkes wrote, the following minute:—"I have consulted with the Treasurer on the proposal to turn to practical advantage the experience and special training of the Italian residents of 'New Italy' in the production of silk as a permanent industry. Hitherto all attempts at silk cultivation have been futile from the want of practical knowledge. These Italians, with their wives and children, appear to be the very persons to prosecute the project to a success and to permanently establish the industry as a profitable undertaking. They have been visited both by the Director-General of Forests and by Mr. Champ (a gentleman having an intimate knowledge of the silk trade, as well as of the latest methods of silk cultivation), and every means has been adopted to ascertain the trustworthiness and general character of the persons it is proposed to assist in following this industry. The Attorney-General has prepared a draft bond (A.B.) for the persons who receive assistance to execute for the payment of the advances. Under these conditions, and directing that the utmost care and precaution be exercised for the protection of the Government, I approve of the schedule of advances submitted by Mr. Champ, exclusive of the residents near Liverpool," dated 5th May, 1891.

Mr. Champ visited Adelaide again in the beginning of May, 1891, "to make arrangements for transport of a large quantity of mulberry trees and cuttings," and on the 21st May reported that these arrangements had been completed. He then visited Mr. George Thorne, at Castle Hill, who promised to supply a number of trees and cuttings gratis. On the 18th November, 1891, Mr. Champ submitted that it would be very desirable that a house should be erected for him at New Italy, to cost about £400 or £450. Then, on the 30th November, he wrote respecting accommodation at South Woodburn.

When Mr. Champ first went to the district after his appointment, he was unable to obtain a house at South Woodburn, which is the nearest township to New Italy; he therefore resided at Lismore with his family, until he could obtain a house at Woodburn.

On the 30th November Mr. Champ applied for the sum of £190 for further advance to the Italians, and on the 9th February, 1892, he received £135, but was not informed why the full amount asked for was not sent. On the 10th February he sent a letter to the Principal Under Secretary, explaining his reasons for applying for £190.

Thinking it desirable that a cheap house for rearing silkworms (a magnanerie) should be erected on a reserve in a central part of the Italian settlement, Mr. Champ wrote to the Principal Under Secretary, recommending the erection of one; but no reply to his letter having been received, he telegraphed, saying that if he did not receive instructions to the contrary he would come to Sydney. Not receiving a reply to this he came to Sydney, and had his recommendation for a silkworm house approved on the 17th August. The cost of this house was not to exceed £80.

On the 3rd August, Mr. Champ submitted a statement as to the distribution of mulberry-trees and cuttings to the Italians, and a few of the neighbouring farmers. It appears that 13,000 cuttings were sent from Adelaide on 11th July, 1891, addressed to Mr. Champ, care of the Forest Department, Sydney; but for some reason, which is not known, the cuttings, and some young trees, were delayed in Sydney for twelve days, consequently most of the cuttings perished, not more than 5 per cent. struck root. The 300 young trees, however, grew. It is possible that the loss may not be so great as it might seem, for after seeing the plants, which are growing, I am disposed to think that most of them were from a variety of mulberry\* (supposed to be of *M. alba*), known about Sydney as the "Cape mulberry," which is by no means a desirable or useful kind to plant largely. It is useful as a change of food, or as a "medicine" for the silkworms, but it yields inferior silk. Mr. Champ does not appear to be very well acquainted with the various species and varieties of mulberry. From Mr. George Thorne, of Castle Hill, 100 young mulberry-trees were received, and about 75 per cent. grew. Also about 1,800 cuttings, of which about 25 per cent. rooted; they were in a very dry condition when received.

In view of the erection of a magnanerie or silkworm rearing-house, and wishing to make a mulberry plantation, and to sow a large quantity of the white mulberry seed which, on his recommendation, had been obtained from Europe at a cost of £86 5s., Mr. Champ recommended, on the 28th August, 1891, that an area of 5 acres of a reserve (since notified, on 28th November, 1891, as 14,836, "Reserve from Sale for Sericulture, 19½ acres") should be cleared, grubbed, ploughed, and fenced, the work to cost about £200. This recommendation was approved on 29th August. Tenders were then accepted and the work was completed. On the 5th October Mr. Champ wrote to the Principal Under Secretary, requesting that the first instalment for payment of work done might be paid, and on the 4th November a reply was received enclosing a receipt to be signed before payment could be made. The receipt was returned signed on the 30th November, and in the letter transmitting this Mr. Champ sent interim receipts for balance of payment, £52, and for fencing, £30 3s. 6d. The money for the first instalment, £25, was received by Mr. Champ on the 17th May, 1892. The other moneys were received on 16th June, 1892. Mr. Champ wrote several letters urging that the contractor should be paid.

The silkworm graine, or eggs, which had kindly been presented, through Mr. Champ, to the Italians, by Miss Thorne, of Castle Hill (which had been reared by her late father, Mr. George Thorne), amounting to about four ounces, or about 160,000 eggs, and

\* Note.—I do not think this mulberry is a species of *Alba*. I believe it is a native of Japan, and plants or cuttings were taken thence to the Cape of Good Hope, about 200 years ago, by the Dutch. It was also taken to St. Helena, and from both those places it was brought to Sydney. The leaves produce good silk, but in small quantities.

and some graine presented by Dr. Cleland, of Adelaide, was distributed by Mr. Champ, about the beginning of October. This was reported to the Principal Under Secretary by Mr. Champ, who inquired, at the same time, whether his recommendation to purchase the reeling machine, made in July last, was approved.

On the 10th October, 1892, a petition was sent to the Colonial Secretary by the Italians at New Italy, praying that the Government will continue operations that have already been started, until they are in a position to make the industry profitable; they said, "So far as we have been able to proceed, every circumstance points to a favourable conclusion of such experiments," and "In all our experience in Italy, whence emanates the great bulk of high-class silks in the world's markets, we have never seen such favourable indications of production as are now before us, although we have at command at present only the most rude means of obtaining a crop of silk; the successful rearings are taking place in sheds which in our native country would probably only result in an entire loss of the crop."

I respectfully submit that Mr. Champ's work has, from all I can gather in the district, been performed under very discouraging circumstances. Public opinion was altogether against him, and the idea that sericulture would ever be established in the district was ridiculed, although one or two of the residents had great faith in the industry.

Amongst the Italians, he was met, at first, with a good deal of suspicion and discouragement, and had many difficulties to overcome. I believe, as far as I could judge, that Mr. Champ performed his work to the best of his ability, and as well as adverse circumstances would permit.

#### REELING.

[See also Appendix No. 10.]

There is an important matter to be considered, if it be determined by the Government to take action with respect to sericulture, namely, the advisability of making careful experiments to determine whether the reeling of silk from the cocoons, and producing "raw silk," can be made a commercial success, or whether it would not be more profitable to simply desiccate the cocoons, and press them for shipment to Europe.

Silk-reeling is a branch of sericulture (or, in fact, is an industry by itself) which depends on the raising of cocoons for supplies, but has, otherwise, really nothing to do with that part of the business.

Although I am doubtful as to the probability of silk-reeling becoming a commercial success, at the same time I think it would be highly desirable to have the matter settled as soon as a sufficient supply of cocoons would be forthcoming; and I respectfully suggest that a "Filature" be established at New Italy, and that experiments be made on a sufficiently large and business-like scale to determine this matter beyond all doubt. The expense need not be very great, and amongst the Italian women, as I previously mentioned, there are six expert reelers. This I consider a most fortunate circumstance, which should be taken advantage of. The woman I saw at work reeling informed me that the girls, with a little teaching and practice, would very soon acquire the art, and there would be no difficulty about it.

I have thought over this matter very carefully, and, taking everything into consideration, I think that the extraordinary opportunity which presents itself of testing the possibilities of a very large industry (connected with, but apart from, sericulture) becoming established should not be lost.

I find that the American Government is extremely anxious to establish a silk-reeling industry in the United States to save the immense import of raw silk from foreign countries which is required to supply the silk manufactories. Great attention is being given to the improvement of silk-reeling machines, whereby saving in cost of reeling may be effected.

In a circular, published 5th October, 1891, by the Ladies Silk Cultivation Society, of St. Diego County, California, it is stated, "in the fourth year one acre well cared for will support the worms hatched from  $6\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of eggs (40,000 to the oz.), and yield a net profit of 226 dollars 25 cents, if the cocoons are sold. If they are converted into silk the acre will net 357 dollars 50 cents, allowing 1 dollar 50 cents per day to each labourer except the reeler. In this State the regular wages paid for reeling is 40 dollars per month. An expert can reel 1 lb. of 16 oz. per day."

Dr. Cleland says, "We come now to the third stage, or the reeling of the cocoons into raw silk. This portion of the industry is considered a very profitable one. The more reason on this account that our original leaf-growers should still continue and manage to share this profit as well as the others. The young women previously engaged in rearing cocoons would be available for reeling purposes. The work is not pleasant, but is essentially fitted for female labour. In Italy I was charged at the rate of 2s. per lb. for reeling the raw silk from the cocoons. Even if it would cost 3s. in this Colony (South Australia) it would still pay well. It would be necessary to have skilful instructors, and the most improved machinery. In a former communication to the Central Agricultural Bureau, I gave it as my opinion that 1 lb. of raw silk would cost, from first to last to produce, 8s. Suppose that it was to cost 10s. per lb., the Co-operative Company would still make a profit of 5s. per lb., for I received 15s. per lb. in Italy for some that was reeled there. When the quantity turned out amounted to  
tons

tons in weight it would be difficult to see why the industry might not be made a financial success. I think I might say that the man or men who ever do this will deserve well of their country."

In a report to the Governor of the State of Kansas, U.S., for 1889-90, the Silk Commissioner remarks—"I visited the filatures at Washington and Philadelphia to investigate and inform myself with regard to the best methods of reeling, but found nothing practically better than our own. However, Mr. Phillip Walker, in charge of the silk section at Washington, was engaged in perfecting the Terrell Automatic Reel, which, when completed, will greatly lessen the expense of reeling, and the filatures will then become self-sustaining." He further remarks, respecting sericulture generally in the State—"With the same encouragement and fostering care, I see no reason why the silk industry should not succeed as well, and be of as much real value and profit to the people of our State as the production of sugar." He also states that fifty-four families received for the cocoons they produced 1,254 dollars, or an average of 23 dollars 22 cents per household. The time occupied was but six weeks, and the money received at a time when there is little income from the farm, and every dollar is acceptable. The work can be done by the aged and young members of the household, who are unable to go to the field and perform hard-labour, and it is especially adapted to the girls of the family."

I think these opinions will show that the question of reeling is worthy of consideration. The work must be done with great care, and no faulty raw silk submitted to market, for it will be of the most vital importance to the trade that a good name be established to be afterwards maintained with the strictest care.

There need be no difficulty, on the the other hand, in finding a market for dried cocoons when they can be produced in sufficient quantity; but they must be properly desiccated, and the expense of doing this will, I think, be trifling in comparison with reeling.

In tendering advice to the stewards of the silk section of the New South Wales Agricultural Society's Exhibition for 1871, Mr. Brady wrote "The term '*stoved*' should be expunged as implying a necessity for a particular mode of treatment. The proper term is desiccated, the precise meaning of which is that the whole cocoon, just completed by the worm, is subjected to some drying process (the mode of which should be left to the option and skill of the exhibitor) by which the drying is carried to that extent by which all moisture and unctious matter are removed so perfectly, that upon pressure even under an hydraulic press, the grub contained in the cocoon is reduced to mere dust and no amount of pressure will soil or tarnish the silk of the cocoon."

Mr. Thomas Dickens, President of the Silk Supply Association of London, in his guide to sericulture says "Cocoons thoroughly desiccated, may be pressed and packed for transport, and will yield as good silk as if reeled at once in the localities where they are produced." He also remarks about reeling "This operation, although simple not costly, and conveniently performed by women and children, requires careful, special training and much experience, so that the operators may become accustomed to the touch and manipulation of the fine filaments. It is therefore strongly urged that silk-growers do not attempt this process until they shall have successfully carried out the plan recommended for producing and exporting cocoons. Good cocoons will realise far more than silk defectively reeled from them.

It may be gathered from this report that sericulture in its widest meaning may be said to embrace four very distinct sorts of work, viz., the cultivation of the mulberry; the rearing of silkworms expressly for graine or eggs; the rearing of silkworms for cocoons only; and the reeling of silk from the cocoons, and each of these branches requires special knowledge and skill; and, in fact, the more this is applied the better chance of success. This is either not generally understood or else is overlooked by those who have not studied the subject, and who consider the whole thing to be merely child's work, because nearly every boy or girl who can obtain a few mulberry leaves, generally manages to rear a few poor worms, and wind off a few pretty little skeins of worthless silk. Juvenile labour can, when properly directed, be made great use of; and it is absolutely necessary, where silk is being raised for commercial purposes, that the work be guided by well trained and skilful persons, who have a thorough acquaintance with the business. I respectfully invite particular attention to this matter, as I so fully believe that the ultimate success of the sericultural industry in this Colony will depend in a great measure on a proper training of those who may engage in it. But, I may add, I foresee no difficulty in spreading proper information from central establishments as I have suggested.

I observed, when at New Italy, that the Italian children seemed to pick up the sericultural work, almost by a sort of intuition, even in the short space of time they could obtain any experience. I was surprised at the knowledge shown by the little girl who was turning the reeling machine for her mother. She explained to me how the filaments of silk had to be crossed and passed over the wheel, and many other things, evincing the greatest possible interest in the silk-reeling. The greatest interest, too, was being taken in the matter by young English or Australian residents at South Woodburn for some graine, or eggs, had been obtained from the Italians, and silkworms were being reared by several, and the occupation of attending to the worms seemed to give unbounded interest and pleasure. I noticed many indications amongst the residents which convinces me sericulture would gain ground rapidly after it once becomes fairly well established. If this industry should be taken to by young members of the community, from feelings of interest and pleasure, as well as profit, they would very soon become experts if they had the advantages of proper guidance and instruction.

EXPENDITURE



## EXPENDITURE BY THE GOVERNMENT ON SERICULTURE.

The expenditure of money made by the Government in connection with the initiation of sericulture at New Italy has been as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Champ's salary to end of 1892 ... ..	958	12	0
Mr. Champ's salary for January, 1893 ... ..	41	8	0
Preliminary expenses paid to Mr. Champ previous to his appointment by the Colonial Secretary's Department ... ..	182	10	0
For expenses and report paid to Mr. Champ by the Forest Department previous to his appointment ... ..	42	8	6
Mr. Champ's travelling expenses since his appointment... ..	213	8	0
Clearing and fencing 5-acres Reserve, New Italy ... ..	107	3	6
Loan to Italians at 5 per cent. ... ..	608	0	0
Sundries, about ... ..	10	0	0
	£2,164	10	0

Some expenses were incurred by the Forest Department in obtaining cuttings of mulberries from Castle Hill, in planting them, and also in sowing mulberry seed. I cannot obtain particulars as to cost, but I think it might be estimated at about £25. As no plants have been yet supplied to New Italy by that Department I do not think this can be charged to sericulture at New Italy.

No other expenditure of public money has ever been made by the Government, that I can discover, for sericulture, and no scheme has ever yet been formulated to introduce the industry into the Colony; nor, in fact, does much, or any, interest appear to have been taken in the subject beyond the setting apart 1,280 acres for a sericultural reserve on the Tweed River, selected by Mr. Brady as being a suitable spot to begin operations. This was proclaimed by Mr. Secretary Farnell on 5th December, 1872. One or two small special leases were granted for sericultural purposes, but I cannot ascertain that any use was made of them for the purpose applied for. The reserve of 1,280 acres was leased at a nominal rent to Mr. Brady, but as he did not receive the assistance from the Government, which he affirms he was led to expect, and which he and others are convinced was intended to be afforded him to carry out his project of establishing the sericultural industry, he was unable to make any use whatever of the land. He lived near this reserve for many years fully believing that steps would be taken towards the establishing of the industry, and that his services, experience, and remarkable discoveries would be availed of; but nothing was ever done.

In the report published by the Commissioners on the International Exhibition held at the Garden Palace, Sydney, in 1879, on sections 242 to 249, silk and silk fabrics, &c., of which I append a copy, marked [*Appendix*, No. 2], there appear indications that the Government at that time wished to take some action with respect to sericulture, for Mr. Josiah Smale, of Macclesfield, who was a judge in the sections referred to, mentioned in his report that "just before leaving Sydney I had an interview with both the Ministers of Lands and Mines of New South Wales who told me they would do all in their power to assist sericulture in the Colony. They will lease, say, up to 500 acres at a nominal rental for this object, but the use of this land must be wholly confined to silk-culture." I beg to invite attention to other important matters contained in this report, but I entirely disagree with his views on the necessity for Chinese labour or any other labour than will be found available here.

## SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION.

In submitting my report I feel the greatest difficulty in suggesting a method by which the Government might effectively aid, foster, or encourage sericulture, without obtruding on, or interfering with private enterprise.

The real difficulty of establishing sericulture is the fact, remarkable as it is, that in no part of the British dominions are the English people, or ever have been, in any place, acquainted with the occupation of silk raising as a productive pursuit. Nowhere is there to be found that traditional training by father to son and mother to daughter, which ensures the best of all knowledge in a craft which comes and grows, from childhood upwards, with the practical experience of everyday life. The very difficulty which now presents itself has been the very difficulty in, former times, which it was necessary to meet in every European country where sericulture now flourishes.

There is no doubt of the existence of a very general desire, by some persons, to obtain assistance, and who are confident that success cannot be attained without help, and I have no doubt that I may be expected to offer a favourable opinion thereon. Others again probably think the proper course for the Government to take would be to start Government farms, plantations, and making sericulture a Government enterprise and paying concern, such as the Railways, Telegaphs, &c., &c. I feel that I may be expected to refer to, if not to deal with, these or similar projects as my instructions intend me to make my report as perfect as I am able.

I believe it will be found that all those whose practical experience justifies them in speaking with some degree of authority, that they are opposed to the idea of any interference by the State, in any way, in what should be private enterprise.

Being very much interested in sericulture, some years ago, I attended several meetings presided over by the late T. S. Mort, and it was there that I first heard Mr. Charles Brady, give his views with respect to the industry, answering questions, and giving information, &c. That gentleman expressed himself as being very much opposed to Government interference with private enterprise, and that Government action should be confined

confined to providing sound or useful information to be as practical as possible, or something very much to this effect. At one meeting it was proposed that a joint stock company should be formed to grow silk and appoint Mr. Brady as manager, but he refused to become a servant to a number of gentlemen, not one of whom was sufficiently qualified to give proper instructions, but who were to control everything.

As Mr. Brady is probably one of the best authorities on sericultural matters to be found anywhere, his opinions on the subject must be of considerable value, and they deserve great consideration. When visiting him officially, at Antony, on the Tweed River, on more than one occasion, I took the opportunity to question him as to his opinion, or propose the best way for the Government to assist him to establish a silk industry suitable to the country, and the peculiar condition of the people to be served. Whilst disdaining any idea of Government aid to himself individually, or any favour to him in preference of any other person "beyond fulfilment of promises volunteered to him personally," he strongly approved of the Government causing mulberry plantations being made on Government land either at public or private cost, getting a number of these plantations established, and kept in good order, with suitable mulberry-trees properly trained and cared for, until fit for silk purposes, in as many different localities as possible in the Colony, to be let or leased, the same as other Government properties improved or not, and their appurtenances, such as sheep or cattle runs, wharfs, &c., &c. Mr. Brady also sketched out a more definite plan which has not, so far as I am aware, been touched upon publicly, and this as well as his ideas previously mentioned, he requested me, at the time he explained them to me, to treat as confidential, but Mr. Brady has now given me permission to use them if I think proper, for he says "Times have changed. Want in many quarters presses, and the public mind is more open, or less indifferent and less callous than it has been, to the necessity for the better use of the territorial resources of the Colony natural and accidental."

Mr. Brady thinks that action by the Government might necessitate legislation, but he considered "that it might be quite practicable as a matter of business with private persons of fortune, who, having land available for, and not jealously indisposed, even if they had eventually to part with some of it, would be willing to do so on the probability that any amount of success and presence of additional population on the portion alienated would necessarily advance the value of the remainder, and that an understanding should be arrived at between two parties.

In faith of an understanding, a binding agreement should be made on capitalists side to conditionally sell, a defined portion of land, say, not less than 320 acres, or more than 640 acres. The seller to securely fence the whole on every side, put up a fairly good family dwelling besides other necessary buildings, improvements, &c., and from time to time, say from three to five years, furnish funds to cultivate, plant with mulberry-trees in paddocks specially prepared and so on. The buyer to become at start an inchoate purchaser bound to residence, to care for continuously, to faithfully carry out by his own labour, knowledge, and experience of himself, family, and servants with the assistance of others if needed and desirable. During the progress of these operations, while the mulberries are growing the buyer should, if not already acquainted with proper methods of rearing silkworms, learn and extend his and his family's experience by managing such small quantities of worms as from time to time could be easily attempted by means of food actually at hand on the spot. As soon as production made payments or reimbursement practicable, the buyer should begin to pay off the whole cost by instalments agreeably to understanding. The amount and cost of land, improvements, and all outlay provided by seller with interest, &c., to be computed actuarially and capitalised on the basis of a moderate rate, say,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  or 5 per cent., and not exceeding  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for the whole time stipulated. The amounts and periods of payments adjusted according to agreement. Calculations to be founded on accounts submitted to a competent recognised actuary. The whole of the payments being accomplished the place and all its belongings would become the absolute property of the quasi-tenant or buyer and unencumbered.

I do not venture to either criticise or recommend Mr. Brady's proposals, but I respectfully submit them for information and consideration. They would seem somewhat to have been suggested by Messrs. Chaffey Brothers' Mildura irrigation scheme in Victoria; but to my certain knowledge they had been formulated long prior to the origination of that scheme.

Mr. Brady's advice was that Government action should mainly be to afford much-needed and desired knowledge and education, and, to some extent, assist to make the knowledge and experience practical. His plan requires that suitable land be chosen, in extent, not merely to allow considerable acreage of mulberry plantation for family, rather than what might be understood by village settlement. Land enough to permit of general farming, dairying, &c., besides silkworm rearing, so that independent of silk-raising, each holding might be permanent and self-sustaining. This he considered an important feature.

At first sight, Mr. Brady thinks, his project will very probably appear extravagant and impracticable, for many reasons, "a narrow-minded land-grabber," as he expressed himself, would demur. No security to the seller, and "undoubtedly a very great difficulty would be the demands on a seller's powers of trust as to the good faith, the reliability of continuous power on part of the buyer and his family to perform his or their share, and these would largely depend on the stamp and disposition of the parties." This difficulty, he considered, would thin out a good deal upon careful consideration, and would not be in any way, and certainly not in every case, very serious. Nor would the practical risks of loss be very great if discreetly dealt with. "Indeed, as a matter of fact, men of the world, level, hard-headed men of business, daily incur much greater

greater real risks, without loss and without inconvenience, more than is easily remedied by either party." Mr. Brady is of opinion that "there may be practical ways or methods by which common-sense persons, exercising their own will and pleasure, public-spirited persons with means, if so disposed, could, without any very serious risk, do a very good and valuable service, whether Government should decide to make, or not to make, Government plantations of mulberries, with intention to let them to approved tenants." His great thought and desire is to enlist, at the very first, in the very beginning, the class which he regards as the most desirable and useful. He informed me that there were, to his own knowledge, quite a large number of well, and often highly-educated and accomplished persons, both male and female, many in the prime of life, without occupation to do, profitable to themselves or to the country. A large proportion of these, with some preliminary information and training, would certainly prove successful silk-growers. At first, and for some time, there would be only small supplies of mulberry leaf available, and consequently but few could be employed. "The time and active energies of these most valuable members of the community produce nothing at present. But little is known of them, so entirely unobtrusive are they, but their desires are known to some who would wish to serve them and serve the country. Employment, something to do they would have, but cannot find." Mr. Brady is warmly in favour of an earnest effort to enlist as many as possible of these into the ranks of learners and beginners.

One important feature in the scheme would be that, "the active parties (the buyer and his family) owing to the uncertainties of health and life, it would be a great safeguard, to assist as far as possible, a risk of rupture or halt, at any rate until the farm or plantation had had time to grow into a condition of profit, that other members of the family interested, being in a position take up the enterprise. Apart from all philanthropic motives, which as a matter of business seldom trouble an investor—the presence of a superior class of persons working on only a single farm in his neighbourhood, with but moderate success, would bring settlement of the best kind, and put a value on all the surrounding properties especially in remote, or not tempting localities. To some minds it would seem ridiculous to think of taking trouble laying out their money and so on, for the benefit of someone else, most probably a stranger, and the whole thing to pass away from them. Undoubtedly my notion would appear chimerical, at any rate to those of shallow or merely superficial reflection, but, even in a country like this, I believe there are many, a good many, who do not regard their fellows in an absolutely selfish view as mere animals to make money by; but who would willingly adopt, or further by their influence and their money, be instrumental in creating practically a practical means to improve the condition of many persons not so happily circumstanced as themselves, whose presence, in a field at present unoccupied, is most desirable to cultivate."

It seems to me to be evident that it will be necessary for the State to take some action and afford some preliminary support to sericulture, before it can become an established industry, and I feel convinced that any efforts and expenditure that may be made by the State will be quite justified by the probability of this industry becoming of very great importance to the Colony, if initiatory steps be well and carefully directed. But, I respectfully submit, that I believe the attempt, will most certainly fail, if matters in connection with it are permitted to drift about without any guidance or proper supervision, in the same manner as the work already begun, with the best possible intentions, has gradually, perhaps accidentally, but undoubtedly, drifted until it has become, pretty well, no one's care and no one's business, and in a fair way to become a failure.

I believe that it will be in the best interests of the Colony that the work of introducing the industry generally be taken up by the Government, and I do not think it will need a very large expenditure of money; and I believe the present time is opportune. Considering that very large sums of money are expended annually for the encouragement of various branches of industry, such as prospecting, dairying, the distribution of seeds and plants to farmers and others, inspection of agriculture, large prizes to agricultural shows, prizes for farms, &c., subsidies to agricultural and kindred societies, schools of arts, on agricultural education, technical education, and so on; I think that sericultural education and encouragement might fairly claim a share.

The evidence I have given in this report, will, I believe, remove all anxiety of a deficiency of suitable labour being likely to occur. Argument to the contrary can only be founded on supposition, because so far as I can possibly ascertain, sericulture in this Colony has never reached a stage where its progress has been stopped or even impeded by a want of suitable labour. I may mention as having a bearing on this matter, that it has been found quite possible to produce butter in the Colonies at a sufficiently low cost to enable vendors to enter into successful competition with it on the London market, against that produced by the cheap European labour of France, Denmark, Holland, &c., notwithstanding the high cost of carriage. And so, too, will our sericultural products be successful in consequence, as with the butter of our most favourable and magnificent climate.

If it be decided that steps shall be taken to aid, foster, or encourage sericulture, I respectfully suggest that it would be advisable as an important factor towards success, that if it is possible the services of Mr Charles Brady be secured to advise, supervise in the field, and instruct on sericultural matters; and it will be of the very greatest importance that arrangements be made with that gentleman for him to give instruction to intelligent persons in his method of artificial hibernation, &c. Or arrangements might be made whereby he could supply graine, or eggs, at periods, as required.

Mr Brady's local experience and his knowledge of sericulture in all its branches being remarkable and in fact unique, I am convinced that, it would not be possible to find anyone else whose advice and assistance in establishing such an important industry

as sericulture may become, could approximate his in any degree. I believe that although he may be opposed to what he may consider "Government interference in the industry," he may be induced to give his services and co-operation in any reasonable plan likely to promote and popularise the industry.

I respectfully suggest also that Mr. Reginald Champ's services be retained to carry on the work at New Italy, and that the Italians should receive the expected assistance they need to complete the work they have begun. That Mr. Champ be paid at the rate of £250 per annum and a house be provided for him at New Italy, on the reserve for sericulture, and also that he be allowed forage for one horse. He should be required to have the 5 acres, already cleared, to be prepared immediately for sowing mulberry seeds, and planting cuttings at the proper time. This work could be done by contract, and arrangements might afterwards be made to keep the plantation in proper order by contract.

I also beg to suggest that it would be most desirable that the large reserve on the Tweed, which was originally set apart for sericulture be retained for the purpose intended and that as soon as possible, plantations of mulberry be made there. And that other reserves in two or three parts of the Colony be secured for the same purpose as this will be necessary to carry out a proper scheme.

The most important work to begin will be the planting, and the encouragement of planting, varieties of the mulberry for food for silkworms, and this should be done as speedily as possible. I believe it will be possible to obtain a large and perhaps sufficient supply of mulberry cuttings of proper sorts, in this Colony, for planting next season. It would be advisable to supply public schools with plants or cuttings of varieties, and when the trees attain a sufficient size, cuttings can be distributed and pupils and persons in the neighbourhood, can become acquainted with the proper varieties, for the several localities, to plant. Cuttings might also be distributed, to any gardens, parks, or other grounds subsidised or under the immediate control of the Government, or public bodies. Many varieties of the mulberry are ornamental and would become useful for shade trees, even if they may not be required for other purposes.

I respectfully submit that if the sericultural work be taken in hand by the Government, it must be done cautiously, but at the same time with spirit and vigour.

In conclusion, I beg to invite particular attention to the various appendices to this report, for these will show more than anything else, being statements of actual facts, how gigantic the silk industry really is in other countries. The more I reflect on the matter of sericulture the more and more I am surprised that some branches of it have never yet become established in Australia, but I really believe this is due in a great measure to a general ignorance of its importance and potentialities, and also a general ignorance of the wonderful suitability of the country for the production of the very best raw silk, which we might and should produce in New South Wales alone to the value of millions of £ sterling annually with comparatively little labour, or labour at present lying dormant, and this may yet be done by a little judicious management and encouragement, and I respectfully submit that New South Wales being the mother colony might well take the lead with advantage and no doubt other colonies would speedily follow.

I have lately been shown some admirable small samples of silk, produced by pupils attending public and private schools in various parts of the Colony, and some of them are really excellent, and serve as an indication of what may be done if proper means are taken to spread proper knowledge on the subject. I am sure the children would become intensely interested, more particularly so if a little profit crowned their exertions. It needs but a qualified head, and a few trained assistants to teach and direct matters for these youngsters to become an important factor in building up an immense industry.

I respectfully invite attention to the appendix showing the expenditure, in shillings and pence, of various countries per head of the population on manufactured silk goods which have been consumed by those countries; and particularly to the table showing Victoria and New South Wales, and the extraordinary difference between the consumption of silk in the two colonies.

I have taken great pains to make everything clear, and as concise as is consistent with the importance of the subject. I am not aware that any report has ever yet been prepared officially in any of the colonies, or one which contains such information respecting the whole silk industry by which a thorough grasp of the whole thing can be obtained.

Although the work of preparing my report has been laborious, it has given me the greatest pleasure to perform, especially as it may possibly assist in establishing an immense industry in, and bring wealth to New South Wales.

I have, &c.,

WALTER SCOTT CAMPBELL, F.L.S.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

## REPORT ON SERICULTURE.

## APPENDIX No. 1.

C. Brady, Esq., to the Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Curl Curl, Manly, 17 March, 1870.

I desire to call your attention to a subject which, under present circumstances, may become of large and immediate importance to the interests of the Colony.

I believe that some time last year a despatch from Lord Granville made this Government acquainted with the representations of the Silk Supply Association of London, and thereby, both with the urgent necessity in England for a larger import of silk to make up the actual deficiency of raw material for manufacture, and also with the excellent opportunity for colonial producers to enter the market at the present time when not only England, but every continental country, suffers from the extreme scarcity and high price of this article. The scarcity, owing to the continued devastations by disease of silkworms all over Europe, in all probability may last for years, and it appears opportune for me to request your particular consideration of Lord Granville's despatch, and the contents of this present letter, which may largely conduce to the future welfare of the Colony.

My own personal knowledge and experience in the treatment of silkworms in New South Wales and Queensland for several years justify me in expressing my conviction that this part of Australia at any rate is peculiarly well adapted for the production of cocoons. I began the study of the subject in 1862, and have since devoted myself exclusively to this pursuit in all its relations, particularly to experiments and efforts to take advantage of our brilliant atmosphere, and of various food grown in this climate, to introduce and breed superior races of silkworms, and especially to free them from the dire disease which now for so many years has all but destroyed an industry yielding annually more than thirty millions of pounds sterling to the present cultivators of Southern Europe.

My experiences have been most conclusive and satisfactory, and it is proved that the importance of our proceedings here is not unappreciated in England by persons capable of forming an estimate of their value.

I am well aware that the public mind is prepossessed with the idea that the growth of silk in Australia must prove unremunerative on account of the high relative price of labour in the colonies, but I have never met with even one person who had investigated the subject, or qualified himself in any way to form an opinion, who held this idea; in fact, there not only is nothing to prevent silk being raised as cheaply in Australia as in France or Italy, but there is very good reason to believe that, favoured as we are by climate and cheap land, we may be in a position to undersell any country in Europe.

When I first engaged in this enterprise I own I myself entertained some misgiving about the cost of labour. It was this very circumstance which set me to work to contrive means to obviate what might prove a serious obstacle to a commercial success in silk-growing in these colonies, and I devised the plan of multiplying the number of crops obtainable in a single season. In every country besides this the most valuable worms (being annual only) give but one brood or crop a year, and this occurring at the most unsettled and precarious period is attended with great risk, and frequently with serious expenses and casualties, it occurred to me to profit by our long season of clear weather, repeatedly to take advantage of our opportunities for providing sustenance during many months continuously for the worms, and by managing to have worms to consume the food at such times as the many different varieties of mulberry are severally in perfection. This is done by employing cold and moisture as well as warmth in the preservation of the graine, and also by having many varieties of mulberry silkworms adapted by their nature to thrive on the different varieties of food plant.

To thoroughly carry out my plan I imported at great expense mulberry plants of every country, the quality of which at all gave hopes of obtaining useful sorts, and I also, at even much greater cost, and after many and repeated failures, succeeded in introducing and rearing in this Colony and in Queensland all the most celebrated and choicest breeds of silkworms from every silk-growing country. A large number of these have, after years of severe labour and close attention, become thoroughly acclimatised, and many important races, under the influence of careful as well as special treatment, prolonged through several generations, have become freed from the taint of disease and are now healthy.

I believe the Government has long entertained a wish to afford our settlers in the interior—and more particularly the younger portion—instruction, and the means to profit by the same wonderful source of wealth which renders the rural population in silk-growing countries so prosperous; but there have been available neither the special knowledge nor the food plants, and not even one single species or variety of profitable silkworm had been established in the Colony until I had the good fortune to succeed in introducing and naturalising them. Now the case is different to what it was some years ago, and I submit for your consideration the expediency of the Government at once adopting measures to impart information and spread the industry in such districts of the Colony as may offer a fair prospect of doing well.

I would urge upon your attention the financial importance of silk. First, the eggs (graine), small as they are, and prolific as is the animal, it is a well-known fact that Europe in one year paid to Japan alone cash to the amount of £1,250,000, the next year nearly one million and a half. The last season in Japan was a failure, and, notwithstanding the money was there to pay, enough eggs are only found to take the foreigners' money to the extent of half the quantity demanded. In Europe this spring (April and May), it is estimated that to supply the demand in France and Italy alone not less than 7,000,000 ounces of eggs are required, the present money value (an exorbitant one) is nearly £8,000,000, and of these 7,000,000 ounces required but 6,000,000 are forthcoming, so that in this one item there would be a very large opening for a new export from Australia. I ought, however, to say that it would be preposterous for anyone to entertain the idea of supplying such a market without adequate knowledge and the right sort of stock. I may add, as a matter of information, that in every country the production of eggs is distinct from the production of silk, and that the producers of silk, as a rule, do not use eggs from their own stock, but purchase every season graine grown by others than themselves. The production of good seed is a special craft.

Cocoons are silk, and in this primitive condition should form a new staple in our exports. It is usually thought necessary to wind or reel the cocoons to render the produce marketable, but such is not the case; the cocoons thoroughly dried (or, more correctly speaking desiccated) in a proper manner may be packed and pressed with hydraulic pressure. If properly desiccated (the grub inside being pressed into dust), upon unpacking and immersion in water the cocoons resume their original shape uninjured. Cocoons thus treated may be sold to the merchants or to the mills in bulk for proper reeling according to the purpose for which the raw silk is required, but wound or reeled silk, unless so handled or prepared to meet the requirements of the throwster, is merely of value as "waste" and of no value as "raw silk." The markets of Europe are open for illimitable quantities, and the nature of silk being unlike that of any other material there is no danger of a substitute coming into competition, but rather that as civilisation and trade extend so will the demand for silk increase. It is to the production of cocoons that the attention of growers in this Colony should be directed.

There are many districts in the Colony suited to the rearing of out-door silkworms. Among others not yet satisfactorily established I have introduced three different species, the most valuable of their class, now domesticated in the Colony, producing severally one brood, two broods, and three broods in one season—first the "Yama" feeding on common English oak (quercus, of several varieties) furnishes light-green silk of the most superior kind; it is the most valuable of all, but the most difficult to rear; the two latter the "Perny," also feeding on the same kind of oak as the Yama and the

he "Ailant," feeding on *ailantus glandulosa*, find the climate and food singularly congenial and thrive to perfection. The natural increase of such prolific creatures, multiplying two and three times in one Australian season, must necessarily yield, under proper conditions and intelligent management, a prodigious amount of cocoons.

It is manifest that silk-growing in these colonies, once established or fairly set going, would give lucrative employment to large numbers of persons of both sexes, and tend greatly to elevate as well as to enrich them; time was when the peasants of Europe were at least as unimpressible and as difficult to receive new ideas as our own wide and thinly spread population is now supposed to be. Such as our colonists are, we may at least consider that if worthy of being entrusted with political power they are not unworthy, by reason of their want of intelligence, of having such attention bestowed on their welfare as may in some degree make up to them for the disadvantages under which people who live in the bush necessarily labour; in truth, our distant settlers have but few benefits conferred upon them, and any new export raised in any part of the Colony enriches not only the producers but is capital gained to the community.

Nor is the production of silk in these colonies without interest in regard to immigration. I have stated in another quarter my conviction that the exhibition of colonial grown silk and healthy silkworm graine of good quality by authority of our Government at some of the chief seats of this industry in Europe, would have a powerful effect in directing the thoughts of enterprising and energetic people towards these shores. I am sure that authentic information as to our capabilities and reasonable facilities would induce families skilled in many arts and employments, which have yet found no footing here, to come amongst us; not a few would come at their own expense, or at any rate pay part, bringing with them (for silk-growers are generally well to do), besides their experience and labour, their tools and appliances, and some capital. We should implant at very small cost amongst us new industries suited to our soil and climate, while the immigrants, from whatever country they might come, would enjoy the advantages of our liberal institutions and land policy. The first step is to let people know that they may find here fair scope for the particular occupations in which they have been brought up. Silk-growers in all countries are generally the most temperate and intelligent of their class. Manufacturers and capitalists are eager for new sources of supply, and would require no other inducement to turn their attention to this country than the demonstration that certain results are obtained. That we can do as well in a general sense as any country cannot be doubted, and in what has actually been done in eradicating disease and in multiplying the power of production, it is plain we are in advance of every other; the reputation of Australia is already such as to favourably prepossess inquiring minds.

My operations and experiments have all been carried on by myself, unsupported by any extraneous aid; what I have effected alone and single-handed is work that, in every other country where any parallel success has been accomplished, has been done by Governments, with the resources and at the cost of the State. I take no reproach to myself for not having before communicated with you on this subject; and, I think, that the very fact of my having effected what I have done without assistance is valid argument why Governments should be very reticent in taking up every likely scheme for promoting new industries; but now that success is a demonstrated fact, and the opportunity so good, I venture to suggest to you that it may be sound policy not to ignore the experience and knowledge gained. There is no secret or patent in my proceedings or methods. I have been ever ready, and always have shown living stock in every stage of growth at whatever period of the year information has been sought of me; and I have made the mode of operation clear to every inquirer; what I have found out with much labour and difficulty, and by suffering many failures, is plain now, and the way is easy for anyone to follow. It is true I have special qualities, education, training, and opportunities peculiar to myself for the work, but is it social or political wisdom to wait until the masses of untutored minds become spontaneously imbued with craving for knowledge and instruction, and undertake the toil, and incur the anxiety of doing over and over again, each one for himself, that which now once done is done for all?

I, therefore, shall be happy, should you determine to pursue the matter, to afford you, without reserve, any information you may be in need of, and any personal assistance I can render. The Government already possesses several useful varieties of mulberry and other silk-producing plants at the Botanic Gardens, and I would willingly supply other varieties in my possession in which they are deficient. In regard to the silkworms themselves, the case is difficult; besides myself, there is no one in the Colony, as far as I am aware, qualified to judge of their value. It by no means follows that what succeeds with me will do equally well with inexperienced, and perhaps careless or clumsy hands; hence, I am not disposed to risk the liability to reproach, or to be held responsible for the possible failures of others. Should you, therefore, approve of my suggestion, and accept as a free gift from me such stock as may be required, I will on timely notice, furnish any quantity of acclimatised silkworms or silkworm's eggs of any varieties, race, or species I possess, that may be needful to spread the culture throughout the Colony. I say as a free gift, as this would relieve me to some extent from discomfort in case of an unsatisfactory result. If the worms perished or did not turn out well, the loss would be mine; and if, as I think we may reasonably hope, they take a fair hold of the country, I entertain no doubt that a liberal legislature in due time would mark its sense of service rendered by a private individual, and requite my endowment by a grant of land, or in such way as it may deem appropriate.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES BRADY.

#### APPENDIX No. 2.

EXTRACT from the Official Record of the Sydney International Exhibition of 1879, pages 169-170.

Coming to classes 242 to 249, "silk and silk fabrics, &c.," France and Great Britain proved, apart from a few manufactured silks shown by Japan, to be the chief exhibitors of the completed fabric; but, irrespective of the exhibits of cocoons and raw silks in the Japanese Court, New South Wales showed herself well forward in the production of cocoons, and also of raw and reeled silks. Sericulture has so far been experimented upon in New South Wales as to show the Colony is eminently suited for the cultivation of the mulberry and the successful rearing of the silkworm, these being, it is generally understood, two of the necessary conditions for successful silk-culture. The experiments of the largest kind within the Colony of New South Wales, have been conducted, we believe, at the Tweed River, in the northern extremity, and close to the Queensland border, by Mr. Brady; at Corowa, in the south of the Colony, near the border of the Colony of Victoria, the leading proprietrix of the latter place being Mrs. Bladen-Neill (of the Ladies Silk Association of Corowa), who will be found an exhibitor of the products of the enterprise of the Association; and at Albury, in the same district, by Mr. Thomas Affleck, who have all devoted much attention to this enterprise. With the exception of Mr. Brady, who did not show, the results of the silk industry were shown by exhibits. We have mentioned two conditions as being necessary to successful silk-culture. A third and all important condition is pointed out by Mr. Josiah Smale, of Macclesfield, a judge of this class at the Sydney International Exhibition, who, in reply to queries put to him by letter after his return to England, when the Garden Palace had been officially closed (and to which country he had taken with him samples of raw Australian silks of which samples he had been a judge), as to the commercial prospects of sericulture within the Australian Colonies, suggested that cheap labour was one of the essentials to the success of this particular industry. Mr. Smale, whose letter at all events, in its Australian application and as pointing to a more than probable future source of supply of the raw material to the English market, is of considerable value, says:—"Just before leaving Sydney, I had an interview with the Ministers for Lands and Mines of New South Wales, and they told me they would do all in their power to assist sericulture in the

the Colony. They will lease (say) up to 500 acres at a nominal rental for this object, but the use of this land must be almost wholly confined to silk-culture. The labour will be the difficulty. If you could import Chinese who have been used to the work, it might be done. There is a Chinese resident in Lower George-street, Sydney, who is anxious to go into the matter; he wants me to return to the Colony and get the land, and he says that if I do so he will find the labour, &c.; but I cannot well leave here. In reply to your first question as to the reeling of your samples, it is altogether imperfect in the reeling; I enclose sample of what we are buying to-day at 21s. per lb. (of 16 oz.), laid down at Macclesfield. Silks are very cheap now—they have not been cheaper for the last twenty-five years. Good silk is spoilt, and its quality is lost unless properly reeled. Your samples"—(those of Mr. J. C. Johannsen, of North Shore, near Sydney, an exhibitor at the Garden Palace, at whose request the inquiries were preferred from the offices of the Sydney International Exhibition to Mr. Smale—"I am glad to inform you, have the quality, and, if produced in quantity and properly reeled, they would be appreciated by us manufacturers. I enclose you also a sample of Bengal silk which is produced in India. The quality of this is not so good as that of yours; we pay 16s. to 17s. per lb. for it made up into long skeins, and put into bales, each containing from 130 to 160 lb. in weight. Of Chinese silks I also enclose you a sample. This silk is also inferior to Italian or Bengalese; it is always reeled more closely and more unevenly—it is also badly reeled. The price of this silk (China) ranges from 12s. to 16s. per lb. in bales of about 108 or 110 lb. each. The samples you produce will compare nearest to the 21s. quality. The Japanese at the Sydney Exhibition, and the Chinese merchants to whom I have referred, told me that New South Wales was the best place in the world for silk-growing, and if you could get labour it would pay well."

It may here be stated that, apart from the three establishments which we have referred to at the Tweed River, Corowa, and Albury, sericulture is elsewhere undertaken throughout the Colony, but only to a small extent, and rather for purposes of experiments and finding therein an elegant employment for ladies and children of families than for any hope or wish for profit.

### APPENDIX No. 3.

*Sydney Mail*, Saturday, 4 July, 1874, p. 4.

**SILK Industry.**—An adjourned meeting of the Silk Committee, held at the rooms of the Agricultural Society, on Saturday morning. Present: The Rev. L. B. Pacilis, Mr. James Manning, Mr. Brady, and others. Mr. Howard Reed, in the Chair. After some observations from the Chairman relative to the desire of the Government for more precise information to guide them when placing the proposal for assistance before Parliament, the Rev. L. B. Pacilis moved, "That a sub-committee be appointed for the purpose—1st, of preparing all the information required by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, at the last interview with the deputation; 2nd, of devising a practical scheme in accordance with the ideas expressed by the said Colonial Secretary, such scheme to be submitted to the Government at the next interview; 3rd, of assisting Mr. Brady in the compilation of a pamphlet, to contain full and detailed information about silk culture. That this Committee be formed of Messrs. Mort, Dangar, Reed, Prince, Manning, and the mover."

This resolution being seconded by Mr. Manning, it was carried. The work of the sub-committee appointed will be submitted to all members at a general meeting. Mr. Brady undertook to compile the information required in readiness for the sub-committee by Thursday morning. The following suggestion was received from Mr. James Manning, and favourably entertained. The Chairman considered that in the furtherance of this work the co-operation of the ladies on the committee was desirable. Mr. Manning said: I feel I should be neglecting the opportunity of giving expression to reflections in connection with this very interesting subject of sericulture, should I fail in giving utterance to suggestions that might be considered worthy of adoption. Not only for the sake of the grand commercial results that would accrue to the Australian Colonies generally, by the extensive culture of the silkworm, but also from a social point, I believe that much good might follow. My ideas on the subject are of a practical and social nature, and are based on a very long experience of a life in the bush of Australia. I know intimately what are the capabilities of a bush life, and what are the deficiencies and wants of the same, and I therefore think it can be easily shown how the interests of the silkworm growth might go hand in hand with the furtherance of the social position of our lives in the bush. By way of introduction to the important facilities afforded to the connected Australian Colonies for the production of silkworm graine for Europe, I wish to remark that nature has done more for us here than most gentlemen who are present may probably be aware of; our Australian Alps, and in the vicinity of Kiandra, offer the best possible position for the artificial hybernation of that silkworm graine which could come from the summer production of every part of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland. At a high region beyond Kiandra, the great receiving-house could be built, and the graine be stored there that would be intended for exportation, and for our Colonial distribution for reproduction. There in the region of heavy constant snows, the manager of such central receiving establishment could receive eggs from the various so-called "grainers" from the interior, and, by the adoption of a proper method, the controlling of the maturing of the graine could be insured to any required and given time.

The origination of this idea of artificial hybernation for the purpose of controlling the hatching of the silkworm eggs, is claimed by Mr. Brady since 1864, but Monsieur Duclaux and Monsieur Pasteur speak of it as their own discovery in 1868-69, and Monsieur Roland, in Switzerland, owes his success in silkworm breeding to a rigid system of natural or open-air rearing and hybernation adopted by him on the Jura mountains, near Neufchatel. This all important retardation could with certainty be obtained by having a suitable building that should be so constructed as to protect its interior in the spring months against the infiltration of heat from the sun, and the temperature could be lowered to any required degree, in perfectly light rooms, by utilising the snows at hand, by converting them into ice in some approved form. Such ice could then be stored inside the building, where the graine could be kept, and both the graine and ice could go away together to Goulburn and Sydney, and to Albury and Melbourne for exportation anywhere under fresh refrigerating arrangements from those places, or be distributed anywhere over the inland parts of the contiguous colonies; and the removal of the graine from Kiandra could be so arranged that it would arrive at all destinations (whether to France or Italy or to our own colonies) exactly in proper time to suit requirements, with such natural facilities for the prolonged and healthy hybernation of the eggs or graine, it would seem to be palpable that all these colonies should avail themselves (confederately or separately) of the advantages afforded them of supplying Europe with healthy graine to any extent that may be required, and of our extending the operation to the production of raw silk; and thus we could successfully compete with Japan, which wonderful country already exports to Europe annually £1,250,000 worth of silkworm eggs only, for reproduction in Italy and in France, where they have ceased to use their own graine for silkworm rearing, because of established diseases in all graine reared in Europe. One mail steamer alone took last year from Japan silkworm eggs to the value of half a million. So far, perhaps, so good, but you may say, how are we to set to work to grow mulberry-trees, have the suitable buildings, and adopt proper labour, under skilled instructors, all over the interior of our respective colonies to avail ourselves of such a promising industry? My answer is this: Let every sheep proprietor grow mulberry-trees enough, and close to his woolshed, and in quantity proportioned to the size of such shed. After a few years growth and the annual shearing of the sheep being over, let the battened floors and the yards of the sheds be cleansed and free from ammoniacal effluvia, and the further and light arrangements for feeding silkworms and for cocooning the grown worms, being done under instructions, the graine from Kiandra, should arrive on the station, ready to burst into life there when the mulberry-trees there would be in their fullest vigour. But here again you will ask who is to attend to the industry and work out

its details from the hatching of the eggs to the cocooning season, two months later? My reply to this is:—Let every sheep proprietor, where the mulberry trees are developed, hand over the use of the empty station shed to his wife, sisters, and lady friends, for the purposes of sericulture to be carried on in the same form as Mrs. Colonel Neil has done in Victoria. Then I would propose that the ladies should keep the profits of their own labour. This arrangement being conceded, I have little hesitation in saying that this plan, if judiciously carried out, would meet with general favour; and if such views were carried into effect, I would warrant that the silkworm season would be looked forward to in the bush with much more interest than the shearing time. It would become the season for friends from Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane to congregate at the cheerful and busy homes of their lady friends in the bush. For the two months all would be life and activity among the ladies and their servants, with the daily occupation at the silk-shed; and even the gentlemen of the station and of the neighbourhood would, I doubt not, render assistance to the busy work. If the sheep proprietors would adopt this idea, and begin to plant mulberry trees, their example would soon be followed by free selectors, boundary-riders, and hut-keepers, throughout all the accessible parts of the interior, and thus, I think, that by the adoption of such a plan, the important silkworm interest would receive the greatest possible stimulus at the least possible expense, at the same time that the social condition of the interior of the country would become enhanced in a high degree.

*Sydney Mail*, Saturday, 11 July, 1874, p. 37.

We are glad to perceive that the interest in the silk industry is not narrowed down to the question of providing Mr. Brady with £1,500. That object seems to be dropped, and the attention of the Silk Committee—if that body continues to exist—is to be given to spreading information, and promoting the growth of the mulberry. Inasmuch as this committee is without funds, and no proposition is yet made to raise any, we expect that these two objects are likely to be carried out rather by the Agricultural Society. It will be seen by the letter addressed by Mr. Brady to Mr. Mort, as chairman of the committee, that he is quite content to go on quietly by himself, continuing to give information to any persons who may desire to associate themselves with him in sericulture. Obviously the first thing to be done is to show people that there is money to be made, and then how they are to proceed to make it. We hoped that Mr. Brady, acting on the invitation of the committee, would have done the first, and the second also, but apparently he prefers addressing himself separately to individuals than to the public generally. The following is a letter addressed to the chairman of the Silk Committee by Mr. Brady, and omitted from our late report:—"I wish you will be good enough to explain to the meeting that on no terms whatever will I accept any money contributions from the public. An idea seems to prevail that I cannot get on without the public, and that the industry about which my name is so unfortunately identified, must languish for want of means to maintain it in its infancy. The idea is fallacious, our days of infancy are over, it is true we are young, and have not yet gained a full growth, but young as we are, we are productive, and every season does and must see us not only increasing in strength and stature, but in a geometrically increasing ratio in beneficial results from the growth already established. We want to expand, and although you seem to think that this expansion or success, as you phrase it, may be most economically supported or provided for by friends assisting me individually to extend my own operations, I yet venture to express my difference of opinion. To provide an export of consideration it is manifest numbers are required—numbers of workers, and numbers of plantations—though I and my friends, the owners now of other young plantations, are able to provide for our small beginnings, to be content (and with reason very content) with the small returns past and present, the uttermost we could do for a long time, will not make a produce of a magnitude to induce or divert a trade like that, which in so short a time has sprung up in Japan. Japan had, when the demand for grain began, plenty of mulberries; her people had the wit to see their opportunity and bled the Europeans for 'graine' above a few good millions of pounds sterling in hard coin, a large amount indeed, for their import of money annually looks respectable alongside our New South Wales export of gold. Now our New South Wales mulberry plantations are very few and very far between, and I think it would be a very good exercise of the functions of the Silk Committee to stimulate the formation of mulberry plantations in all suitable localities. The cost of production and net returns for silk culture have been so often stated in print, I am surprised the subject has not gained more attention. I can but reiterate what I have repeatedly pointed out, namely, that it is not so much indifference to the advantages as diffidence in the people who are prompted to engage in an entirely new occupation—people who have no knowledge about silkworms are naturally and rightly reluctant to venture without proper and reliable counsel and assistance. Herein again I say there is scope for the influence of a Silk Committee. It is idle to point to the success of a few individuals who have sacrificed heavily to gain the experience which has caused their success. To make the knowledge and experience of the few beneficial to the many is a special matter in which I would invoke the action of the committee." The plan of operation proposed by Mr. James Manning is novel, and perhaps for that reason is likely to take. We should scarcely have ventured to suppose that men given to sheep and bullocks would have condescended to silkworms, but he speaks from the raised platform, and with knowledge of the feelings of squatters. If he thinks the silk industry would find favour with them, perhaps it would, and could they only be brought to see a good deal of profit with little trouble attended it, probably prejudices would be overcome. Besides he attacks the squatters on the weak side—he makes it a wife's question.

We accord, however, with the opinion expressed in the following information respecting silk culture in China, which has been forwarded to us by Mr. George Peell, namely, that the chief dependence must be on the small farmers and horticulturists. To secure the growth of the mulberry by them is the great point to be looked to. Having resided in Ningpo and Shanghai for some years, and having occasionally to make journeys into the interior on business of a mercantile nature, I had opportunities of seeing a little of both of the cultivation of the mulberry and also of the production of silk, but not being peculiarly interested in that branch of business I did not devote to it the attention I otherwise might have done. I was several times on the borders of the great silk district, and stayed for a time with the Imperial forces then investing Hanchow which was held by the Taiping rebels. One thing that struck me much was the evidence of former wealth and prosperity that were everywhere visible in strong contrast to the then present ruin, devastation, and misery, and which was nothing to what was to follow. Hanchow was one of the great centres of the silk trade, and was a place of enormous wealth. This, however, cannot be laid to the account of the silk industry alone, though that undoubtedly contributed more than anything else to it. The population had evidently been very great, and was so still, where the contending armies had not passed. The country seemed to be subdivided into very small plots, and nearly all the houses or clusters of habitations contained several families—commonly, the old grandfather, and all his descendants. The soil where the mulberry seemed to flourish best was a strong loam of yellow or red colour, and trees were almost invariably planted along the sides of the canals or on small rises, the intervening spaces being devoted to crops apparently requiring more moisture. The kind of mulberry was a strong vigorous tree with broad, glossy, dark leaves. It is no doubt peculiarly suited to the soil, position, and climate. The climate is different to anything we experience in this Colony, it being very cold in winter and excessively hot and moist in summer. The country is a dead level plain, but a few feet above high-water mark, broken and occasionally very high, rough hills of rough granite mingled with quartz.

I have travelled for as many as 20 miles at once, seeing almost nothing but mulberry trees; I say almost, because although the population depended on the silk as their chief production and mainstay, yet being all small proprietors or tenants, they have to cultivate many other things to give them occupation.



occupation at other seasons, besides which the Chinese peasants, like some of our farmers, grow everything they can for their own consumption, and a little more. The selling or interchange of leaves and grain seemed to be prevalent, those having too much of either for their own use easily finding purchasers for their surplus. It is interesting and amusing to see the people, mostly women and old men, bringing their silk for sale, some with but a very few ounces, others far more. I witnessed it for some days in a small village where the European agent of a large firm had taken up his quarters, he had a staff of Chinese, some to value the silk according to quality, the schroffs or cashiers to pay for it, and the compradores, or head clerks, to manage affairs generally. There were portions of this district soon afterwards entirely depopulated, no human being to be seen for spaces of 40 or 50 miles, except some small parties of soldiers, and not a tree of any description remaining. The rebels threatened to cut down the mulberry trees if the Europeans assisted the Imperialists, but it remained for the latter to do it, cutting down and destroying everything for fuel, or in mere wantonness. The authorities afterwards commenced bringing people from other parts of the Empire to resettle the country, the original population having vanished off the face of the earth. It seems to me that silk-producing can be made a success in this country in time, but it must be in or near centres of population, and be looked to as an auxiliary, and not as a primary means of support. We must look to the farmers, fruit-growers, market gardeners, and others in a small way, for the principal producers, and the first thing will be to show them that it will pay, and then show them how to go to work. From what I have seen, the mulberry could be planted in any good garden ground, like peach or plum trees, and the intervening spaces cultivated. The value of sericulture can hardly, I think, be overestimated.

Nothing could exceed the opulence and luxury formerly enjoyed by the better classes in the silk districts of China; while, for a purely peasant class, the labourers were, I believe, in their own way, better off than any others in the world. No other product but silk could, I think, have produced similar results, and I see no reason why, in course of time, it should not be the means of giving healthy employment and large returns to numbers of our growing population.

#### APPENDIX No. 4.

*Journal, Society of Arts, London, 2nd March, 1883, p. 375.*

##### SERICULTURE AT LYONS AND SMYRNA.

THE following particulars are obtained from three official Consular Reports to the American Government on continental silk culture, which appear in the Washington Blue-book for August, 1882. Consul Peixotto, of Lyons, on the 29th June, last, says that febrine, which for twenty years has sterilised the French silk crop, has almost completely disappeared. Recent experience shows that the worms are now as healthy as at any previous epoch, although the supply of food has proved inadequate. This has been owing to the fact that some years ago when sericulture was plunged in gloom on account of disease thousands of mulberry trees were uprooted, and other shrubs, notably the vine, planted in their place. Phylloxera has in turn so materially interfered with viticulture that, encouraged by the decrease in the virulence and prevalence of the various silkworm maladies, the peasantry are once more turning their attention to the mulberry, and a revival in sericulture on a large scale in France is confidently anticipated soon. "There are few industries," Mr. Peixotto continues, "that present so much attraction to those engaged in it as that of silk. Youth is scarcely ever too young, old age too feeble, but what work, and pleasant work, may be found in this branch of agriculture and commerce."

Again writing to his Government on the 5th July, the same gentleman, after a survey of the mutations of the French silk industry up to a recent date, alludes to the success achieved by M. Pasteur in combatting the various silkworm diseases by the aid of the microscope. It appears that Pasteur's method of examination made way but slowly among the silk farmers of France and elsewhere. During the silk season of 1880 and 1881, however, his system has been thoroughly tested with the result that the appetites of the immense mob of hungry, healthy, ravenous silkworms produced could scarcely be satisfied by the diminished harvest of mulberry leaves available. Since then the lessons taught by the distinguished savant have been still further acquired to such purpose that in 1882, with a purposely limited, but entirely healthy brood of worms, enough food was forthcoming, and the hitherto dreaded pebrine and flacherie are quickly subsiding into phantoms of the past; but the reeling difficulty remains and is likely to prove a source of anxiety for some time to come, unless some marked improvements in the mechanical treatment of cocoons be effected. Whilst sericulture continued moderately prosperous before the rapid spread of the various silkworm maladies unhinged the industry, the filature resources of France were ample. Latterly, however, many of the silk mills were diverted to other purposes, so that the present reeling and spinning plant is said to be short by at least 30 per cent. Nor is this the worst; the mere augmentation of machinery and buildings might easily be accomplished, but as the former workers are scattered or have attached themselves to other employments, skilled labour, which require several years to train, is scarcely to be obtained. Hence, as Mr. Peixotto justly argues, the necessity for automatic machinery, the invention and perfecting of which he presses on the notice of American engineers.

On the same date Vice-Consul Griffitt, of Smyrna, contributes a report, in which he relates the results of his own experiments and experiences in his struggles with silkworm disease in Asia Minor. The loss sustained by Turkey, he says, since 1857, is incalculable. I remember the time when the wife of every gardener in the vicinity of Smyrna obtained from her crop of cocoons a sufficient return to enable her to pay for the clothing of her family for the entire year. This fatal disease (pebrine) swept away our beautiful indigenous races, and this branch of industry was almost abandoned. Mr. Griffitt then refers to the mediocrity of the Japanese silkworms, which were subsequently introduced to fill the gap, and informs us that "it requires 250 fresh cocoons of the indigenous race to weigh 1 lb., but 500 of the Japanese, and the quality of the silk is much inferior. I obtained, some years ago, a quantity of indigenous graine of a very fine race, but very much diseased. I raised the worms from the moment of hatching in separate cells, in order that the diseased ones might not infect the healthy, and from the few healthy ones I obtained my present race. From 1 ounce of thirty grains I obtain invariably from 150 to 155 of fresh cocoons, twelve of which yield over 1 lb. of silk of the best and finest quality. Another great advantage of this improved race is that it yields only from 4 to 6 per cent. of double cocoons, while other races have from 15 to 30 per cent."

After paying a high compliment to M. Pasteur, whose system of egg examination he follows, Mr. Griffitt describes the process of microscopic inspection and the silk-rearing industry generally, concluding by assuring his readers that, by hatching silkworms from healthy eggs, and feeding under proper precautions, a good crop of cocoons must be obtained. Upon the particulars of this department of the subject it may be unnecessary to dwell, as it is understood that a manual for sericulturists will soon be published by that gentleman.

*Journal, Society of Arts, London, 7th September, 1883, p. 933.*

##### TURKISH SILK FARMING.

A LATE number of the *British Trade Journal* contains an article entitled "A Glance at a Turkish Industry," from which the following particulars are extracted:—Mr. Griffitt has for many years been more or less engaged in the double task of combating the various diseases to which the silkworm is liable, and in trying to teach the peasantry how to regain something of the remunerative silk harvests which preceded the unfortunate year 1837. The loss suffered by Turkey when the various silkworm maladies spread so violently is, he says, incalculable. He remembers the time when the wife of every gardener in the vicinity of Smyrna obtained from her crop of cocoons a sufficient return to enable her to pay for the clothing of her family for the whole year. In those days there were in the

the neighbourhood of Smyrna three large steam silk reeling factories, where hundreds of women were employed; but when disease became general this industry had to be abandoned from lack of cocoons. Flacherie and pebrine swept away the valuable indigenous races, large areas of mulberry trees were uprooted as being no longer required, and silk-farming came to be almost entirely relinquished. It is true that attempts were made to stem the tide of misfortune by the introduction of foreign eggs; but the peasantry, accustomed to handle their own large and beautiful cocoons, numbering 250 to the pound weight, became disheartened when they had to deal with the far inferior Japanese product of only half the size and weight. About this juncture Mr. Griffitt obtained possession of a quantity of native graine representing a peculiarly fine race of silkworms, but which were very much diseased. Being aware from experience, that no batch of eggs is ever entirely contaminated by disease, and being a firm believer in the system of regeneration by isolation introduced some time before by the French physicist, M. Pasteur, Mr. Griffitt carried it into practice, hatching his worms in separate cells and jealously following with the microscope every subsequent stage of their development. With an expenditure of infinite patience and trouble, he at length succeeded in rearing his present entirely healthy and vigorous brood, the eggs from which yield about 150 of cocoons for every ounce hatched; 12 lb. of the cocoons, as taken fresh from the brushes, yielding 1 lb. of silk of the finest quality. Having thus accomplished his first and principal self-imposed task, Mr. Griffitt set himself with equal ardour and determination to grapple with the second. It was not enough to be able to show the peasantry of Bournabat, near Smyrna, where his chief magnaneries are situated, of Nympio, and of the island of Mytelene, that he had mastered the dreaded pebrine and flacherie; but determined to leave no opening for misunderstanding or carelessness, he went among the people personally with supplies of healthy eggs. In this manner he taught the farmers and peasantry the precautions they should observe and secured their self-interested co-operation by making them partners in the season's venture. Even then he was constantly baffled to some extent by the appearance of diseased moths bred from absolutely healthy graine, the result of infection caught from diseased worms still in the neighbourhood. Frustrated for the moment only, he still persevered, and now, after years of unremitting struggles with the enemy, he has restored to that district of Turkey some of the prosperity in silk-raising which it enjoyed thirty years ago. During the past season, Mr. Griffitt has scarcely lost a single worm through disease, and his peasant friends have been almost equally fortunate, though others in the same localities using French eggs, but without the advantage of a paternal director, have again lost heavily through the ravages of pebrine. Accordingly, the most convincing proof that could be offered of the happy effects of Mr. Griffitt's labours among the Turkish peasantry in the place alluded to appears in the following specimen cases of this year. A few instances out of many where educations of silkworms on the Pasteur cellular system have been attained without loss from eggs previously passed under the microscope; Elleni raised 247½ lb. of cocoons, which sold at 1s. 2d. per lb., £14 8s. 9d.; she expended for mulberry leaves and a girl's help, £2 7s., leaving a net profit of £12 1s. 9d. This peasant woman attended to the worms without aid during the first three ages, and was assisted by a girl throughout the last two. Adriana's crop consisted of 151½ lb. of cocoons, from which she reeled 15 lb. of raw silk, selling the same at 15s. per lb., £11 5s., the cost of reeling, &c., was £1 2s., leaving a net profit of £10 3s. Possessing her own mulberry bushes, and having two young daughters, who assisted her during the last age, her outlay was small. Dhepinon and Costoula had a crop of 418 of cocoons, which produced 44 of raw silk, and sold at 15s. per lb., £33. The cost of reeling, &c., was £3 5s., leaving a net profit of £29 15s. These two sisters were also the owners of a small mulberry garden, and were assisted during the last age by two daughters and a son. Here, as Mr. Griffitt points out, "are poor Turkish peasant women who have acquired by" a few days' labour what would have taken their husbands three months to earn.

APPENDIX No. 5.

Statistics.

From *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Vol. 9, page 520, edition 1876. (*G. Saintsbury, writer.*)

Produce of Rearings of Silkworms in France.

Cocoons.—A century of average annual quantities and values during the periods named.

	Produce, cocoons, in kilogrammes.	Average value, in francs.	English equivalents in lb. at 2½ lb. = 1 kilo.	English value in sterling, 1 fr. = 10d.	Per lb.	
	1780 .....	6,600,000	15,500,000	14,529,194	£ 620,000	About— 10 pence.
	1781-1788 ..	6,200,000	18,600,000	13,640,000	775,000	13½ "
Time of Revolution and war.	1789-1800 ...	3,000,000	9,800,000	6,600,000	409,000	15 "
	1801-1807 ...	4,200,000	13,600,000	9,240,000	568,000	14½ "
	1808-1812 ...	5,147,800	17,502,550	11,325,160	731,000	15½ "
	1813-1820 ...	5,200,000	21,520,000	11,440,000	897,000	19 "
	1821-1830 ...	10,800,000	44,080,000	23,760,000	1,837,000	18½ "
Frequent political disturbances at home, but no great foreign war.	1831-1840 ...	11,537,000	42,840,000	25,381,400	1,785,000	16½ "
	1841-1845 ...	17,500,000	66,500,000	38,500,000	2,772,000	17¼ "
	1846-1852 ...	24,254,000	91,816,000	53,388,800	3,835,000	17¼ "
	1853 .....	26,000,000	117,000,000	57,200,000	4,875,000	20¾ "
	1863 .....	9,578,804	51,916,837	21,073,369	2,162,000	24½ "
Foreign graine imported in quantities.	1867 .....	14,082,945	98,580,515	30,982,480	4,107,000	31¾ "
	1869 .....	8,076,545	60,170,260	17,768,400	2,507,000	33¾ "
	1872 .....	* 9,871,116	60,707,363	21,716,455	2,530,000	28 "

\* These 9,871,116 kilos of cocoons are said to have given 636,800 kilos (= 12,547 cwt. English) of raw silk, or a yield in that year in France from French growth of 1 lb. raw silk to 15½ lb. of cocoons. This home production = 21,716,000 lb. English, was good to the French agriculturist, farmer, or rearer, at the then (1872) price, 2s. 4d., for £2,530,000. This

This native agricultural product, together with foreign grown imported, was substantially the foundation of the great silk manufacturing industry for which France has been and is so famous—it has added greatly to the well-doing of an immense number of artizans and other labourers, and to employment of capital. A chief portion of both native and imported material was used at Lyons, where it was woven by 120,000 looms belonging to about 400 firms, who gave employment to nearly £00,000 workers, who every year produce silk goods to a value of about 460,000,000 francs (four hundred and sixty millions of francs), say about £18,400,000 sterling.

An important portion of this was taken by demands for export, much to the relief and support of the home market and ease to manufacturers by the high values affected by foreigners.

Mulhall.—*Dictionary of Statistics*. Edition 1892, page 538.

THE Balance-sheet (France) of the silk industry since 1830 was approximately as follows :—

Period.	Raw Silk.	Manufacture.	Net Result.
	£	£	£
1831-40	48,000,000	80,000,000	32,000,000
1841-50	86,000,000	140,000,000	54,000,000
1851-60	120,000,000	200,000,000	80,000,000
1861-70	166,000,000	298,000,000	132,000,000
1871-80	125,000,000	288,000,000	163,000,000
1881-87	72,000,000	206,000,000	134,000,000
57 years.	£617,000,000	£1,212,000,000	£595,000,000

In the 18th century, Lyons counted 15,000 silk factories, but the industry suffered so much during the Revolution that in 1800 there were only 3,500 left. It revived in later years, Lyons consuming one-sixth of the silk crop of the world, or 50,000 tons of cocoons, one-half of which was imported from Italy until the recent rupture of commercial relations. In 1840 the silk factories had 1,790 steam engines of 36,000 aggregate horse-power. In 1866 France had 1,172 mills, with 110,000 operatives, 1,080,000 spindles, and 50,000 power looms, turning out silks to the value of £29,000,000 sterling.

Memo. :—The decline of the millions in the seventies and eighties was because of the competition which after 1873 sprung up in Russia, Germany, and other countries formerly supplied from France.

#### Consumption of Silk Manufactures.

##### Spain.

1861-1870	£900,000	At the rate of 15 pence English per inhabitant per annum.
1871-1880	1,100,000	do 17 do do do do
1881-1887	1,600,000	do 22 do do do do

##### Austria.

1861-1870	£2,300,000	At the rate of 17 pence English per inhabitant per annum.
1871-1880	3,900,000	do 26 do do do do
1881-1887	4,000,000	do 25 do do do do

##### France.

1831-1840	£47,000,000	At the rate of 3 shillings English yearly per inhabitant.
1841-1850	70,000,000	do 4 do do do do
1851-1860	90,000,000	do 5 do do do do
1861-1870	140,000,000	do 8 do do do do
1871-1880	165,000,000	do 9 do do do do
1881-1887	150,000,000	do 11 do do do do

##### United States.

1861-1870	£5,600,000	At the rate of 3 shillings English yearly per inhabitant.
1871-1880	8,100,000	do 4 do do do do
1881-1887	14,000,000	do 5 do do do do

##### United Kingdom.

1854-1860	£88,000,000	At the rate of 10 shillings English yearly per inhabitant.
1861-1870	170,000,000	do 11 do do do do
1871-1880	165,000,000	do 10 do do do do
1881-1887	120,000,000	do 8 do do do do

##### Silk.

Annual world production of cocoons estimated at 300,000 tons.

##### France.

About the year 1620 the mulberry tree was first cultivated for the rearing of silkworms.

In 1780 the cocoons weighed 6,600 tons, valued at £660,000 sterling. The farmers have recently been cutting down the mulberry trees for fuel. In 1820 the number of mulberry trees was 9,632,000; in 1835 the number of mulberry trees was 14,880,000; in 1884 the number of mulberry trees was 6,100,000.

The price of cocoons was 1s. per lb. in the 18th century, and rose to 2s. about 1850. A few years later a disease carried off two-thirds of the silkworms, which were badly housed and overcrowded, causing the cocoons to rise to 4s., but the price fell owing to large importations, and is now hardly remunerative.

In 1884 the total yield of cocoons sold for £1,500,000, and was divided among 141,400 cultivators, giving a little of £10 each.

Mulhall.—*Progress of the World*. Edition 1880, p.p. 240-245.

##### France.

THE medium price of land (period not stated) for purchase or renting is as follows :—

	Purchase.	Rent per year.	Interest on Capital.
Tillage.....	£88 per acre.	56s. per acre.	3½ per cent.
Meadow .....	135 "	88s. "	3½ "
Vineyards .....	106 "	82s. "	4 "

It would appear that the price of land is much above its fair value, if we are to judge by the fact that the Government valuation on 77,000,000 acres under cultivation is only £1,860,000,000, or £24 per acre.

*Notizié*

*Notizie e Studi sulla Agricoltura. (Produzione in Italia) Roma, 1892.*  
Cocoons. *Production in Italy.*

	Quantity.	Value per kilo and lb.	Total.
1886	41,397,323 kilos. 91,074,127 lb.	3.36 lire 15½ pence	139,095,005 lire £5,795,125
1887	43,025,783 kilos. 94,656,722 lb.	3.45 lire 15½ pence	148,438,951 ,, £6,184,956
1888	43,899,443 kilos. 96,578,767 lb.	3.04 lire 13½ pence	133,454,307 ,, £5,560,624
1889	34,332,291 kilos. 75,531,040 lb.	3.77 lire 17 pence	129,435,376 ,, £5,393,140
1890	40,774,410 kilos. 89,703,702 lb.	4.06 lire 18½ pence	165,544,105 ,, £6,898,500

MEMO.—See *Bollettino di Notizie, Agrarie No. IX del. 1891*, for method of estimate—a footnote to the above official return states that, values were ascertained by careful enquiry direct from the “dealers” (Growers and Sellers, Merchants and Filandas).

Consumption of Silk Manufactures—From Statistics furnished by the Department of the Government Statistician, New South Wales.

*New South Wales.*

Year.	Amount.	Rate.
1887	£83,200	At the rate of 1s. 7d. yearly, per inhabitant.
1888	130,144	” 2s. 6d. ” ”
1889	126,537	” 2s. 4d. ” ”
1890	87,744	” 1s. 7d. ” ”
1891	78,619	” 1s. 4d. ” ”

*Victoria.*

1887	249,087	At the rate of 4s. 11d. yearly per inhabitant.
1888	371,923	” 7s. 0d. ” ”
1889	347,680	” 6s. 4d. ” ”
1890	363,550	” 6s. 6d. ” ”
1891	257,804	” 4s. 6d. ” ”

*Italy.—Mulhall, Dictionary of Statistics. Edition, 1892.*

THERE are factories for throwing silk at Milan, and Turin, and some of the fibre is consumed at home for velvets and damasks, but the greatest part is usually exported to France for the Lyons factories. The production and export of silk approximated yearly as follows :—

Period.	Production.	Export, lbs.	Home use, lbs.
1861-1870	5,600,000	4,600,000	1,000,000
1871-1880	7,400,000	6,600,000	800,000
1881-1887	10,600,000	9,800,000	800,000

The import and export of manufactured silks was as follows :—

Period.	Import.	Export.	Surplus imports. (all yearly averages.)
1861-1870	£400,000	£220,000	£180,000
1871-1880	800,000	600,000	280,000
1881-1887	960,000	600,000	360,000

The consumption of silk manufacturers was as follows :—

Period.	Italian.	Imported Yearly averages.	Total.	Pence per inhabitant.
1861-1870	£2,000,000	£150,000	£2,180,000	23
1871-1880	1,600,000	280,000	1,880,000	20
1881-1887	1,600,000	360,000	1,960,000	18

The value of the silk industry to Italy may be summed up thus, in £1 sterling millions :—

Period.	Cost of Japanese eggs.	Silk exported.	Manufacturers.	Total product.	Deduct eggs.	Net product.
1861-1870	£10	£84	£20	£104	£10	£94
1871-1880	8	122	16	138	8	130
1881-1887	2	80	11	91	2	89
27 years.	20	286	47	333	20	313

In 1878, Italy had 230 silk factories with 2,100,000 spindles giving employment to 16,000 men, there were also 120,000 women, and 76,000 children engaged in attending to the silkworms.

In 1840, the Kingdom of Sardinia had several silk factories with an aggregate of 14,900 operatives. The cocoon crop of Italy for the years 1881-88 averaged 86 million pounds.

## APPENDIX No. 6.

Foreign Office.—Board of Trade Reports, 1891. No. 195, Italy, page 16.

THE produce of cocoons in 1880 was 41,500,000 kilos; in 1888, 44,000,000; and in 1889, 34,000,000; and was just superior to the poor yields of 1882 and 1885.

Page 17.—The average value of cocoons, 1879–1883, was 151,000,000 lb. = £6,040,000.

Page 24.—Whilst Italy holds a commanding place in Europe for the production of cocoons and raw silk, the same cannot be said of its position as a manufacturer of silk goods.

In 1888, the breeding of silkworms was carried on in 5,195 communes by 559,155 breeders, who each placed for incubation an average of 2.39 ounces of seed (27 grammes to the ounce.)

They obtained 43,899,443 kilos of cocoons, equal to 96,578,774 lb. English, a figure never reached since 1875. The raw silk obtained in that year was equivalent to 3,566,000 kilos, equal to 7,853,200 lb. English, a figure never attained since 1862. The export of silk goods from Italy exceeded in 1888 the import by 93,200,000 lb., equal to £334,000, and in 1889 by 96,000,000 lb. equal to £400,000.

The persons employed in the silk factories number 150,000, nine-tenths of whom are women and girls. NOTE.—The yield in 1888, 96,578,774 lb., about 43,115 ton, at the average of the period, net Is. 2d. = £5,133,761 or about £9 to each breeder; the actual value of the year, however, Is. 6d. or £7,243,400 equal to nearly £12 in 1888 to each breeder to pay for about eight weeks work, and the indispensable mulberry leaf. In this good year, 1888, about 11 lb. cocoons gave 1 lb. raw silk, the best yield since 1875.

## APPENDIX No. 8.

## SILK-RAISING IN ITALY.

Mullhall—Progress of the World.—Edn. 1880, p. 414.

SILK.—This is the most valuable of Italian products, the annual exportation of silk averaging £10,000,000 sterling. Lombardy is the chief seat of this industry, the silk grown being almost wholly 96 per cent. of Japanese seed. The eggs or seed are imported from Japan on cards, at a cost of £12,000 sterling per ton (say 7s. per oz.), the average importation being from 70 to 80 tons per annum. The eggs were formerly more prolific (gave more silk in cocoon, but not more eggs for succession) and yielded 50 lb. of cocoons per oz., but at present an oz. of eggs gives only 35 lb., worth about 50s., or seven times the cost of the eggs (?) (about 17d. per lb. green cocoons).

The single province of Lombardy raises an annual crop of 11,000 tons cocoons, worth £200 per ton (£2,200,000). For a period of thirteen years, down to 1878, the silk trade of Italy may be summed up thus:—

Paid for Japanese eggs .....	£13,200,000
Exported Raw silk (for the whole thirteen years) .....	127,600,000
Profit.....	£114,400,000
the production at present averages 50 per cent. more than it did ten years ago.	
1865–1868—	1,940 tons, value £7,300,000
1869–1873—	2,880 ,, ,, 11,570,000
1874–1877—	3,110 ,, ,, 10,160,000

Italy produces one-third of the silk of the world.

## APPENDIX No. 8.

## FRANCE AND THE SILKWORM DISEASE.

THIS table shows what happened during “the disease” up to the beginning of partial recovery, about 1872, from the panic caused by it, and progress towards again obtaining supplies for manufacture, the recovery being largely due to the investigations of M. Pasteur during 1865 to 1870.

I will take the opportunity of inviting attention to the essential difference between the French and Australian ideas of dealing with, or “combating the disease,” and also to the peculiarity, or what seems something more than peculiarity, in the language of Monsieur Pasteur, and also, strangely enough, of Professor Tyndall. M. Pasteur styles his invaluable book “Études sur la Maladie des vers à soie,” while his whole work and descriptions show that his investigations comprised several distinctly different diseases, or as he terms them, developments, of each one of which, that remarkable and accomplished scientist found a material difference, attributable, he pronounced, whether it existed in the form known as pébrine, muscadine, glacherie, or any other, to one and the same spore or corpuscle, the effect of which is contagious or not contagious, or hereditary or not hereditary, &c., or otherwise, as the accident of other circumstances in the physical condition of the individual subject might cause it to develop or naturally evolve. Professor Tyndall uses the term “Pébrine” for the whole, much as anyone might use the word “fever,” for any sort of fever. So it will be found that M. Pasteur’s remedy or “cure” (which both employ) to “combat the disease” resolves itself into first,—a very careful selection from apparently healthy worms, moths, and eggs, and a most careful examination and search by aid of the microscope in each and every one, for germ or sign of disease in it. This rigorous and most laborious method of obtaining healthy graine, which may be most properly termed the destruction of all infected subjects that can be discovered, as well as a quarantining of the rest, was attended by excellent results. French rearers, as well as those of other countries, took fresh heart and accomplished a great deal more, than, but a short time before, was thought possible. It is objected that if the French process, admirable as it unquestionably is, or its salutary effects undeniable, has not “cured,” nor has it yet saved a single pure race from absolute destruction. It is true that some excellent breeds do now exist, but almost all, if not quite every one of the fine old races are nowhere to be found. In Europe the expensive scrutiny and the quarantining are still necessary, but this is not the case in Australia. M. Pasteur began his labours on 8th June, 1865, and from the beginning his method was to find by extremely rigorous selection, if possible, original healthy sources or parents reproducing healthy eggs. In the same month Cornalia, a no less famous expert, said to him, “Your efforts will be in vain, your selected eggs will produce healthy worms, but these worms will become sickly through the influence of the epidemic demon which reigns everywhere.” I would here most respectfully invite reference to my remarks and extracts from the United States authorities in my report, dated 29th March, 1889, to the Honorable The Minister for Mines, and also to what I have stated elsewhere in my report to which this is an appendix.

The disease made its appearance in France in 1849. It became fully developed in 1850, 1851, and 1852, and it spread devastation also in every other silkworm-growing country.

The French Minister for Agriculture agreed to pay F. 500,000 or £20,000, English, for an efficient remedy.

The well known Dumas, about 1865, proposed a committee of investigation. M. Pasteur was appointed to make inquiry and was allowed unlimited means, and authority to use any resources of the state or assistance he might require in following up his investigations.

A perusal of the tables will show the condition of this important industry before the disease, during that malady, while M. Pasteur was studying it, and subsequently.

In contrast with the French method I beg to invite attention to what was being carried out in Australia. Mr. Brady in 1862 began to look seriously into the matter and make preparation by importing mulberry trees, and many varieties of silkworms, no good kind having been previously known in the Colony (see his Petition to Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, 18 May, 1876) and set

set to work in 1863 with already diseased silkworms he had imported. So very much diseased, in fact, that frequently in whole lots of eggs of not less than an ounce of eggs, which really did hatch nearly 40,000 worms, he seldom got more than a few or less than ten cocoons in any lot, and frequently not even one cocoon to produce a moth; and this is what he had to start with. His object was to cure and save. Some results or progress in improvement was seen by a number of gentlemen who watched with great interest the strange doings and experiments of Mr. Brady, in his efforts to master the difficult problem, till in 1869 or 1870, after seven or eight years of persistent effort, he was able to show results so satisfactory as to challenge admiration, that so much had been accomplished in the Colony from such a beginning, and with none but private resources.

Notwithstanding the great success achieved by M. Pasteur and his followers, from what I can gather, every pure race of silkworms seems to have died out. The chief bulk of cocoons produced in France and in Italy, was from foreign eggs imported. Here, in New South Wales, though I believe Mr. Brady failed to save all he endeavoured to save, a considerable number of the identical races lost in Europe were restored to their original health and vigour, and were available had there been any encouragement to use them.

From the very first of his experience he appears to have recognised the probability, or rather regarded it as a certainty, and dealt with it accordingly, that the disease, whatever it was, was communicable not only by contact but by floating spores or germs, whether by falling within the rearing place, on the worms themselves, or on their food, or very possibly floating in the open air, and settling on the mulberry leaf, while growing on the tree. His theory, as he explained it, "the curative agency," was in any case attributable to an atmosphere in many places where there is a perceptible presence in the air of essential odours, peculiar to the eucalyptus, but yet more to the fumigation of the living silkworms in all stages, particularly while feeding, by means of a dense smoke by burning in the apartment fresh branches of eucalyptus in full growth, with all possible leaf.

This use of eucalyptus, together with the best food grown on virgin soil, our splendid climate, with extreme cleanliness and personal attention, Mr. Brady regards as the causes of his success.

I understand it was to isolate alike plantations of different kinds of mulberry, and the nurseries for his different races of silkworms, sufficiently apart, that Mr. Brady selected the 1,300 acres at the Tweed (I have referred to before in my report), which was set apart for sericulture, and which he states he was led to believe would be granted to him; but as this has not been done, it has, it appears, determined Mr. Brady to abandon his enterprise in this Colony.

The effect of the silkworm (or rather the special) disease which began in France 1849-1850 and the chance it offered to Australia may be easily understood by the following table:—

Years 1846 to 1852—Annual production of cocoons in France alone, about 46,200,000 lb., English							
Average value 2/4 per lb = £6,200,000	} 1853—	do	do	57,200,000	do		
		1854—	do	do	47,300,000	do	
		1855—	do	do	39,600,000	do	
		1856—	do	do	15,500,000	do	
		and down- wards till	} 1863—	do	do	14,300,000	do
				1864—	do	do	13,200,000
1865—	do			do	8,800,000	do	

Afterwards the total production of cocoons for the whole of Europe (exclusive of imported and inferior substitutes) from the old European races dwindled to about in the—

Year 1874—when total production for all Europe was only 8,140,000 lb., English					
	1875—	do	do	7,700,000	do
	1876—	do	do	2,750,000	do
	1877—	do	do	5,280,000	do
	1878—	do	do	7,480,000	do
	1879—	do	do	2,618,000	do

By way of illustration, it might be imagined, in view of these figures what would be the condition of capital, labour, and of trade, the probable state of all the Australian colonies if the ordinary yield of wool, their one great staple, should suddenly be reduced by disease in the sheep or by any other unforeseen and unavoidable calamity to a one-twentieth, or a one-twenty-fifth, or even less of the usual crop, say from an aggregate value of about £20,449,351 (in 1890, quantity of wool in grease, Coghlan's Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, 1890-1, page 250. All Australia, 573,533,576 lb., value £20,449,351 equal to about 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per pound, less cost of carriage to port) down to about £1,000,000 worth only, or even less, for all Australia; then even the lowest or the humblest intelligence could hardly fail to feel and know by practical experience what such facts, as given above, really mean.

The extraordinary calamity in regard to silk which fell upon the silk producing countries was the opportunity which Mr. Brady affirmed in his petition, 1876, he endeavoured to seize for some years previous to that period, not only for the benefit of the Colony but of Europe, and to this he seems to have devoted and applied his mind and his resources, his life, his skill, experience, and enterprise (*vide* Mr. Brady's letter to the Colonial Secretary, 17th March, 1870, page 16, Parliamentary paper, 1870; also a letter in same papers from Dr. George Bennett, dated 7th June, 1870, copies of which I have appended to my report.)

As Mr. Brady was thoroughly well acquainted with the gradual ruin caused by the spread of the diseases in Europe, from his private correspondence, he became convinced that a splendid opportunity presented itself "to create a silkworm graine production in Australia" in fact, to take up from Europe, and improve and perfect in Australia the growth of the remarkable substance which furnishes the real foundation of great manufacturing industries, employing vast populations in many of the most prosperous cities of Europe.

This peculiar substance by its simple growth from mulberry leaves had already yielded at first hand to agriculture, not less, in the aggregate than £30,000,000 (thirty millions sterling).

The great gain to agriculture in Europe by the growth of cocoons, and the entire failure of home supplies of the necessary "graine," or seed, or eggs, gave rise to an extraordinary trade in foreign silkworms' eggs which sprang up, a direct consequence of the disease. Nothing in ordinary commerce is so surprising as the enormous sum in value made up of the minute silkworm egg. Even in bulk this apparently insignificant article acquired wonderful proportions, for the demand became enormous. On one occasion it was found profitable to charter one of the finest steamers of the P. & O. Company, the "Delhi," to load with a full cargo of only silkworms' eggs for conveyance from Japan to Europe, the insured value of which was over half a million pounds sterling. That trade for years average over £1,250,000 annually, which Japan received in cash from Europe in exchange for this one "small item." The Japan import of ready money from this single source exceeded the average annual value (£942,230) of the gold won in New South Wales during the last forty-one years. In a few years Japan received no less than £17,000,000 in cash for silkworm eggs alone, without reckoning its export at same time of raw silk. A great deal of this trade, and probably longer continued, might have been secured to Australia, had sericulture become established here at the time.

#### APPENDIX No. 9.

*Extract from the Sydney Mail, 23 July, 1870.*

DR. BENNETT has obliged us with a letter written to him in his capacity of President of The Acclimatization Society, by Mr. Brady, from which we make a few extracts. Mr. Brady gives an account of his twelve months transactions at Curl Curl, where he is nursing what he supposes to be the germ from which the silk industry of New South Wales is to spring. He says:—"I have now closed up active

active operations for the season with all living silkworms (except the moths, a few of which remain), and as you desire to know the result, as far as concerns the importations of the Acclimatization Society, I have the pleasure of confirming my first report, and informing you that the mulberry worms from India continued to the last to do well. Of course the yield of silk is much inferior in quantity to that from the principal European races, but the quality and lustre are excellent. For my own part, I think the out-turn of these small yielding worms, double, treble, or many brooded in the season—taking into account the cost of labour, food, and management, &c., as well as the safety of a profitable result if worked in a proper manner—bears a very favourable comparison with the out-turn from the more valuable but much more difficult to rear and precarious—lived single-brooded worms (annuals) of Europe or Japan. In the first case, operations continue for months at any time—spring, summer, or autumn, or for as long, or for as short a time as mulberry leaf is available; in the latter only for a few weeks in spring, subject to all the vicissitudes and chances of the most uncertain period of the year, unless indeed the grower adopts my system of bringing the annuals into period by cold and moisture as well as warmth whenever they are wanted. If there was any attention given to this subject in the Colony or it could be made worth while, I could easily manage to supply not eggs unhatched or uncertain, but young living silkworms, of fine kinds, which other persons growing or possessing the food could at any time procure from me, and rear through the rest of their natural course, and thus avoiding expensive preparations, requiring a good deal of skill and management, reap a certain profit from a very small outlay."

Private letters contain information relative to the reception of a packet of silkworm eggs, by the highest silk authorities in Europe, from Mr. Brady's stock, raised at Manly. In Italy they were received with great favour. "They were everywhere pronounced to be splendid fertile eggs, which is a point of great importance in France and Italy, as their own native races are so diseased as to be useless for mercantile purposes," says one correspondent. Cocoons of the same race (Milanese) possessed by Mr. Brady, pleased them exceedingly, and the writer informs his correspondent that "eggs of that species would find a good market in France and Italy." One of the best authorities in France on silkworms pronounced the samples in fine condition, and greatly admired the system in transporting them. Other distinguished and practical men expressed the same opinion, and stated that "You may at once calculate on my being able to place for you a large amount of eggs." Another letter says:—"The eggs were found in excellent order—not a single egg was hatched, and not one was crushed." This, then, is the information we get concerning Australian "graine" (the technical term by which eggs are now known). Mr. Brady's observations on these facts, in the letter alluded to, is this:—"The result of the first shipment also bears out what I have so often told you and others of the practicability of supplying from here the markets of Europe with better and more reliable graine than can be obtained in any other part of the world."

It thus appears that Mr. Brady's experiments have put us in possession of knowledge with relation to our advantages over the rest of the world as silkworm egg producers, for which we have reason to be very thankful. Our advantages are twofold. In the first place, in our climate the Italian, French, and Japan worms have been produced without any trace of the disease which ravages them at home; and in the second, we are in a position to supply newer seed to the European sericulturalists than can be done from any other part, seeing that the "graine" season here is December, January, and February, which allows of the seed or graine arriving in the bold season, and having no tendency to hatch before the food is ready for it. In Japan and California the graine season is the same as in Europe, and consequently time is lost, and the seed is comparatively old when hatched.

Something should be done in this matter. We can produce cocoons with the assurance of obtaining an active market for them, which never has been the case before; and should Mr. Brady's expectations be confirmed, the climate of New South Wales will enable several crops to be produced in the year. And then, further, for the more skilful we have accorded to us, apparently by geographical position, the speciality of producing eggs for exportation of great superiority.

#### APPENDIX No. 10.

##### REELING.

REFERRING to the questions as to whether it would be preferable to sell cocoons while fresh, or dried, or to reel the silk, I took an opportunity to obtain Mr. Brady's opinion, as I know he is opposed to the rearing and reeling to be done by the same person.

He said that "as you know something about reeling, you are aware that the word is not synonymous nor equivalent to 'winding off,' and that the silk of every cocoon tapers finer and finer continuously from the first trailed out by the caterpillar, even then double though the twins unite immediately before the liquid stuff has time to set or harden, becomes one fibre. This first trailed out silk is best and strongest, and the tapering continues until the fibre at last becomes so small and weak as to be practically of little or no use. You also already know that in reeling a number (varying from four to five and more up to fifteen or twenty and upwards, according to size and so on in requisition by trade or manufacture) are brought together in such a way that the thicker and stronger portions of individual fibres shall not be all at one part of the united threads, but the bulk so managed that as the machine turns and uses up the stouter and proceeds with the continuously lessening, the attendant adds, at the right moment, fresh ends as necessary to maintain the best possible even-sized uniform thread or 'single' without discoverable burrs or joints, breaks, or inequalities anywhere, all along."

"I think I sometime told you that the silk itself of cocoons varies in size and in length in different races and breeds, and in other qualities besides, and consequently in taper, from 200 to 300 yards to fully an English mile (in the best, formally grown) without a flaw or break, or more or less serious weakness in parts caused by irregular feeding or by change of food leaf. The qualities, lustre, strength, elasticity, and so on, are due principally to breed and proper feeding, regular nourishment, with suitable food, in wholesome condition."

"Now, I may say, in the first place experience pretty uniformly indicates that, when reeling, the fibres of any number of cocoons, they should be joined, connected together, at the first wetting or softening of the gum or glue which exists naturally, more or less, on each fibre. On attempting a second wetting, before making a 'single,' joining is imperfect and faulty. Secondly, I believe it is not generally known or suspected, the straighter and more evenly (with as little twist as possible), the individual fibres are laid alongside and together, the brighter the lustre of each one and more brilliant the united sheen of the whole.

"Among many delicate machines devised by knowing fellows, experts, for use in their several functions or offices, co-ordinating towards production of a perfected article, silk, in whatever form it may eventually arrive at, for trade, manufacture, or whatever the requirement may be, there is a machine, the invention of a clever Frenchman, I believe, modestly but very appropriately called a 'Serrell.' A few words what this elegant contrivance is, will at once explain and illustrate what I have endeavoured to present to your minds eye. Not to go into details, the Serrell consists essentially of two small drums placed at a moderate distance apart but held together firmly, moved simultaneously and equally by the same movement that puts both in action. The silk is first wound with care round one drum, and then taking up the slack not too tightly, an equal number of turns round the other drum. I must tell you the second drum is a little larger than the other, so as the machine moves the larger drum exercises a strain as it winds off from the smaller. This tests the elasticity, and does something more, it records. To complete—an essential portion of the machine, which is automatic, you must imagine a delicate, free swinging pendulum suspended over the silk, with a fine point reaching to a drum, over which a tape travels—this fine point swayed hither or thither, one way or other, according as the inequalities of the thread in touch with the pendulum causes it to make corresponding irregular marks on the tape. The result seen is a revelation, so enlarged as to make  
plainly

plainly visible every fault or irregularity, and when, if a break occurs, the machine stops of its own accord, and the why, or what, the flaw or weakness, was exposed to view. The Serrell is one of many methods of scrutiny and precision practically employed to test, determine, and classify the sizes, qualities, &c., of raw silks used in the manufacture of endless varieties of fabrics."

"Even granted that a competent 'reeler' (and there are many such) may realise something more than the value of the fresh cocoon, where a coarse material of unknown and uncertain quality or where nothing better is known, may find a market, or some use for it when reeled by the grower. It is however self evident this profit cannot be but on a very limited scale. Surely to others than already competent reelers who probably have spent years in learning and practice in acquiring this expertness, our Australian plan for raising continuous crops of cocoons should be more attractive, as it certainly would be more profitable to inexperts, than abortive efforts at 'reeling.' My intercourse with people has not yet introduced me to acquaintance with one single individual would-be reeler who knew what raw silk is."

"The first thing to be done is to grow the food—there are millions of acres of land here as admirable as any that can be found in the world for plantations of mulberry—then to rear the silkworms, produce and sell the cocoons. We know, by long neglected experience, for certain there is no better, perhaps not so good a climate for both food and worms anywhere. Afterwards, will be time enough to talk about 'reeling.' Do not encourage people to toy with living creatures—all too often do grown people permit, even encourage, what is most frequently cruel pastime. Let it be money-making business not play—keeping silkworms."

#### APPENDIX No. 11.

*Vol. 21, page 484, Journal Society of Arts, London, 9th May, 1873.*

##### YIELD OF COCOONS IN ITALY.

THE yield of cocoons in Italy in 1871, is considered to be superior in quantity, as it was in quality, to that of the previous year. The greater portion was formed of the imported eggs of the Japanese breeds, both green and white, the green sorts predominating. The total quantity of silkworms' eggs imported into Italy for the season, deducting the exports, amounted to 92,155 kilog. (equal to 3,240,856 ounces English, about), of an estimated value of 22,117,200 Italian lire (equal to £921,500, or about 5s. 8d. per oz.) This estimate, however, is below the selling value of the eggs, which, in Lombardy and Piedmont, is stated to have averaged 28 lire (equal to £1 3s. 4d.) per card of 28 grammes for Japanese eggs, of good quality. The high price, if maintained, cannot but be a serious obstacle to the further development of the silk industry of Italy, so long as the bulk of crops is based on the Japanese eggs.

Mr. Consul Colaaghi remarks upon the discrepancies contained in the estimates of the yields of cocoons for the whole of Italy, but attaches importance to the more positive facts obtainable with reference to the yield of cocoons in Piedmont and Lombardy alone, which regions, with Venetia, form the most important silk-growing districts of Italy. The yield in Piedmont in 1871 was above mediocrity, and showed signs of considerable progress over the results of previous years.

From the returns published by the Chamber of Commerce of Turin some idea of the present condition of the silk husbandry may be obtained.

In 1871, in Piedmont, including that portion of the province of Pavia, which formed part of the Kingdom of Sardinia, public markets for the sale of cocoons were held in thirty towns between 30 May and 11 July. The total number of market days was 712, and the number of markets held at each town varied from eleven to thirty, according to the importance of the locality. The total quantity of cocoons sold and weighed in these markets amounted to 602,156 myriagrammes, of a value of 23,820,831 lire, to which must be added 211,958 myriagrammes brought to the markets, but not publicly weighed, and sold by private contract.

The registered sale of cocoons in the public markets during the last ten years, give an average of 329,818 myriagrammes, being 872,338 less than in the year 1871, which also surpassed the most abundant yield of any of the series. The results have been obtained most entirely, however, by means of importations of Japanese eggs. The persevering and intelligent attempts to overcome the silkworm disease and rear healthy worms in Italy, though giving fair hopes of ultimate success, have not yet made this country independent of foreign supplies. In Lombardy, the yield of cocoons in 1871, was somewhat greater than in 1870, and amounted to 1,820,000 myriagrammes. The quality was decidedly better, 14 kilog. of cocoons giving 1 kilog. of silk, whereas, in 1870, 15 kilog. were required to produce the same quantity. The production of cocoons in Lombardy may be calculated at about one-half the entire crop of the whole of Italy. Hopes are, however, entertained based on the more healthy condition observed to exist in the reproductiveness of the Japanese breed that the silkworm disease is on the decrease. During the first years of the disease, which deprived that region of nearly one-half the usual produce, dealers imported large quantities of Asiatic raw silk to enable them to work the importations of raw silk into Italy, in 1864, was about 1,000,000 kilog., the greater part of which came from French ports, England importing direct only 13,717 kilog. As the production of silk gradually increased in Italy there was a corresponding decrease in the imports of raw silk, which, in 1870, had fallen to 844,429 kilog., of which 12,676 kilog. were received from England. This increase of the production of Italian silk will, in all probability, continue until the produce of the country reaches the original state. Such at least is the hope generally entertained, and there seems no reason to doubt its fulfilment.

##### MEMORANDUM.

1 gramme = 15.4325 grains, English.

1 myriagramme (10,000) = 22.0485 lb., English.

1,820,000 myriagrammes × 22.0485 lb., English, = 40,128,270 lb., English, for half Italy,  
× 2 = 80,256,540 lb., English, for all Italy in 1871.

At 1s. 6d. per lb. about £6,000,000, probably more, as usually when the crop is large the quality is good, hence the bigger the quantity in equal ratio or even more the selling price is bigger. Quality in almost every commodity always fetches a superior price. Silk not being a perishable article is easily kept in store. A high quality of silk, if put upon the market, is always seized whenever obtainable for the best use and purposes where mere prices is quite a secondary consideration.

#### APPENDIX No. 12.

WHEN cotton was introduced from India "at the beginning of the Yuan dynasty, A.D. 1260," it appears to have, owing to its cheapness, usurped the place of silk, which industry had been in a flourishing condition for more than 4,000 years. The production of silk consequently decreased until from the date mentioned above until the present dynasty (A.D. 1644), it was nearly abandoned, only sufficient looms being left to supply the Government requirements, and those of local consumption, which, after what has already been said, it can easily be surmised could not have been great.

However much the narrow-minded pure native may despise western assistance, and however much the self-sufficient Chinese, who has received a slight veneer of western civilisation, may sneer at the advantages and blessings brought in the train of European intercourse with China, it is an indubitable fact, but probably ignored by Chinese and little known by foreigners, that the arrival of the latter, and their continued intercourse, created a demand for silk goods and spurred on the natives to resuscitate their dying industry of silk culture, and, with "the ever-increasing demand for silk for exportation abroad," the industry has revived, and not only has the demand for exportation been met, but its increased manufacture has brought more wealth to the people, and, with the foreign silver, they themselves have been able once more to provide themselves with their own costly silks and satins.



"Silk is now produced in every province in China, particularly in Che-kiang, Kwang-tung, Sz-chuen, Ho-nan, Kiang-su, and Kwai-chaw. The best silk comes from the province of Che-kiang, especially its north-west corner, though this does not equal Italian or Cevennes silk."

The Chinese name for silk is sz (pronounced by placing the tip of the tongue on the gum, a little above the front teeth, and hissing s-z quickly), and our word silk, as well as the other words in the different languages of Europe, are derived from it, through the Greek name *σῆψ*. The word satin is even supposed to be derived from the Chinese word sz-tün.

As the mulberry-leaf is the chief food of the silkworm, much labour and the greatest care is expended on the cultivation of the mulberry-tree for the purpose. In the neighbourhood of Chin-kiang there are two kinds of mulberries—a wild and a domestic—the domestic is grafted on the wild. The young mulberry-trees are transplanted in December, and are placed at regular distances of 5 or 6 feet from one another; they are then cut down to 1 foot 6 inches in height, and two shoots are allowed to grow; with the systematic pruning carried on each year, after five or six years there are only sixteen branches left; the continual cutting off of all but two fresh twigs on each branch produces a knobbed appearance of the tree; and finally, from these knobbed-like fists, about fifty to eighty branches are preserved. The trees live more than fifty years, but are not allowed to grow higher than 5 or 6 feet. The wild mulberry, which grows to a height of 50 or 60 feet, is also used, and there is a smaller kind as well.

There are ten rules laid down for breeding silkworms; "the eggs when on paper must be kept cool; after having been hatched they require to be kept warm; during their period of moulting they must be kept hungry; the intervals between their sleeps they must be well supplied with food; they should not be placed too close together, nor too far apart; during their sleeps they should be kept dark and warm; after they have cast their skins, cool, and allowed plenty of light; for a little time after moulting they should be sparsely fed; and when they are full grown ought never to be without food; their eggs should be laid close together, but not heaped upon each other." Wet, withered, or dusty leaves are not given to them. Rather less than 2 oz. in weight of young worms will eat 1 ton and 420 lb. weight of leaves.

Silk from wild worms of different species is also used in some of the provinces.

"From two catties of good cocoons nine catties of silk are reeled off. A quick hand with a double reeling-machine, reels about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  catties of silk per day; thus, 100 catties of cocoons are about six days' work." A certain number of cocoons are kept for breeding purposes. The female moths die in five days after laying their eggs, which they do within a day or so of coming out.

In the Canton province, the two principal qualities of silk are Tai-tsam and Lum-yut; the eggs of the former are hatched once or twice a year, the latter seven times.

Wild silkworms in the north of China are fed on different kinds of oak, and they supply two crops of cocoons annually. The natives hatch them, and after feeding them themselves, place them on the branches when the leaves of the trees are fully out, and transfer them to other trees as they eat the leaves of one. They spin their cocoons on the trees from whence they are gathered. After the female moths have come out and are ready to lay their eggs, the natives tie them by one leg with fine threads to the branches of the tree, when they lay their eggs on the leaves. These wild silkworms are "smaller than the domestic ones, and of a grayish black colour." The silk filaments of the domestic silkworm cocoons are wound into thread by the aid of a primitive reeling-machine.

For reeling the silk filament off the cocoons they are placed in hot water to loosen the ends of the silk, the rough parts are cleared away, and the clean filament taken with the hand, and then passed over or through the different parts of the reeling-machine. As soon as the cocoon gets thin and the chrysalis is visible, a new filament is taken in its place. The best threads are made with six or seven cocoons, ranging from this number to twenty or more for the coarsest. "A quick hand can reel in one day about 20 taels weight fine, or 30 taels coarse silk." The wild worm cocoons are treated in a different manner.

The space of our article will not allow us to go into a detailed statement of the numbers of looms and their output, nor are statistics available for a full statement; but, as an example of what is done, we may say that in 1880 there were in Chin-kiang 1,000 looms, employing 4,000 labourers, three men being at one loom; in one day three men can turn out about 12 feet to 16 feet of silk; for plain goods, two men only are required at each loom; and only one man for weaving gauze, there being 200 looms for this with 300 men at work, of which 14,000 to 15,000 pieces are annually produced for local consumption within the province, that of Kiang-su. Besides this there are fifty or sixty looms engaged in weaving silk ribbons, each attended to by one man; a second is required only in weaving the broader kinds. On an average, one man can weave about 40 feet per day. There are about 100 men engaged in this branch of the business, and there are about thirty or forty looms for weaving red plain satin.

For making sewing silk, "two filaments are twisted together into threads." For crape manufacture there are about 200 looms and 800 men employed.

The greatest silk producing province in China is "Che-kiang, and Kiang-su comes second," while "Hu-chow holds the first place among the departments of the whole empire of China for the production of silk." It may, therefore, be interesting to note the production of this one department. The production, then, for 1878 was 2,925,232 catties (1,755,139 kilos), and for 1879, 3,304,196 catties (1,982,517 kilos). There are 4,000 looms, each loom producing about 100 pieces a year.

Hang-chin produces the best kinds of silk piece goods.

There are several silk filature establishments in China, where foreign machinery is employed in reeling and weaving the silk. There are three in Macao, one with 54 steam looms. There is room for several more as the silk is on the spot, there is cheap labour available and a market.

Enormous quantities of silk are not only sent abroad, but even larger quantities are used by the Chinese themselves. Silk is a common article of attire and is not confined to the gentler sex, who delight to array themselves in bright and soft fabrics in the West; in the gorgeous East men are clothed in as brilliant robes as women. It is utterly impossible to say how much silk is used in China; but the Chinese consider that their consumption is more than double the amount exported to foreign countries. In 1890, the amount, in piculs, exported was 158,427 (or 21,123,600 lb.); in the previous year, 1889, it was 182,939 (or 24,391,867 lb.) piculs, doubling these sums would give 316,854 (42,247,200 lb.) piculs, and 365,878 (28,783,734 lb.) piculs, respectively, and no one who has seen the quantity of silk used by Chinese would doubt that these amounts must be well within the mark of their actual consumption of that useful commodity.

#### APPENDIX No. 13.

Memorandum having reference to differences in quantities, &c.

I HAVE in several instances found it very difficult to understand and reconcile the occasionally differing figures in official statistics for the same items. I believe that the difference now and then in reference to stated quantities of cocoons may be caused by the figures in some cases recording partially or wholly dried cocoons as equivalent in weight only to fresh cocoons.

These, and some other discrepancies do not, however, disparage the conclusions to be deduced or inferred from the whole estimates and values.

M.C.

[Three photographs.]

APPENDIX.

REPORT ON Sericulture by MR. W. S. CAMPBELL, F.L.S.

FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.



1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

STATUES PROPOSED TO BE PUT IN MARTIN-PLACE.  
(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 October, 1892.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 6th October, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all correspondence between Sir Henry Parkes and Sir G. R. Dibbs in regard to the statues of William Charles Wentworth, Sir James Martin, and Sir Charles Cowper, proposed to be placed in Martin-place.”

(*Mr. Fuller.*)

The Colonial Secretary to T. Woolner, Esq., R.A., London.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 15 October, 1891.

Referring to my letter on the subject of statues of William Charles Wentworth, Sir James Martin, and Sir Charles Cowper, K.C.M.G., to be erected in Martin-place, opposite the General Post Office, Sydney, I now commission you to execute these statues on behalf of the Government of this Colony, at an estimated cost of 3,000 guineas each.

You have been selected for this service, not only on account of your eminence as a sculptor but because you personally knew all the men while they were living. I believe you executed medallions of all three when you were in Sydney some years ago. You will be furnished with photographs or pictures to assist you; but before anything is done you will be good enough to submit designs of the several works of art, with the dimensions in each case, to such Board as this Government may appoint to examine and decide upon them. All the statues are to be mounted on pedestals in erect attitude.

I have, &c.,

HENRY PARKES.

Cablegram from The Colonial Secretary to The Agent-General.

Sydney, 27 November, 1891.

ORDER for statues of Wentworth, Martin, and Cowper, given to Woolner; letter of fifteenth ultimo countermanded.

Cablegram from The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

London, 7 December, 1891.

REFERRING to your telegram of 27th November, have given notice to Woolner that statues contract cancelled.



1892.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**“TRUTH” NEWSPAPER.**

(AMOUNT PAID TO THE PROPRIETORS OF, FOR GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS IN.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 November, 1892.*

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[*Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 17, of 11 October, 1892.*]

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Question.

17. AMOUNT PAID TO PROPRIETORS OF NEWSPAPER CALLED “TRUTH”:—MR. McCOURT *asked* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—What is the total amount of money paid to or owing to the proprietors of a newspaper called *Truth* for advertising on account of the Public Service from the accession to office of the present Government up to date?

Answer.

Payments to the extent of £236 have been made to the proprietors of *Truth* newspaper from the accession of the present Government to office (to 23rd. November, 1892).

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1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VICE SUPPRESSION BILL.

(PETITION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SYDNEY WESLEYAN MINISTERS' MEETING, IN FAVOUR OF.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 12 October, 1892.*

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

The humble Petition of the Sydney Wesleyan Ministers' meeting,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That in the opinion of your Petitioner the laws in this Colony for the protection of girls and young women, and for the suppression of open immorality, are totally inadequate for these purposes, and that consequently there is a deplorable amount of defilement of young females, and undue opportunity for indulgence in vice by the youth of both sexes.

Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that the measure lately laid before your Honorable House, and known as the Vice Suppression Bill, shall receive your favourable consideration, and that the same may be passed into law.

And your Petitioner will ever pray.

CHARLES STEAD,  
Chairman.





1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VICE SUPPRESSION BILL.

(PETITION FROM THE MINISTER OF THE CHURCH, AS CHAIRMAN OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF OFFICERS OF THE CLEVELAND STREET WESLEYAN CHURCH, SURRY HILLS, IN FAVOUR OF.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 18 October, 1892.*

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

The humble Petition of the Quarterly Meeting of Officers of the Cleveland-street Wesleyan Church, Surry Hills,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That, in the opinion of your Petitioner, the laws in this Colony for the protection of girls and young women, and for the suppression of open immorality, are totally inadequate for these purposes, and that consequently there is a deplorable amount of defilement of young females, and undue opportunity for the indulgence in vice by the youth of both sexes.

Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that the measure lately laid before your Honorable House, and known as the Vice Suppression Bill, shall receive your favourable consideration, and that the same may be passed into law.

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

FRANK DUESBURY.

Similar Petitions were received,—

On 19th October, 1892, from the Chairman of a Meeting of the Committee of the Sydney Rescue Work Society; 1 signature.

„ „ from George Verey and others; 50 signatures.

„ „ from certain Members of the Church of England in Balmain; 17 signatures.

„ „ from the Most Reverend the Primate, Chairman of a Public Meeting assembled at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall in Sydney; 1 signature.

On 20th October, 1892, from Members of the Temperance and Morality Committee appointed by the Congregational Union of New South Wales; 5 signatures.

„ „ from Samuel Wilkinson, Chairman of a Meeting of the Committee of the Association for the Promotion of Morality and Social Purity.



1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**VICE SUPPRESSION BILL.**

PETITION FROM RICHARD BENNETTS, CHAIRMAN OF A MEETING OF THE SYDNEY CITY MISSION,  
(IN FAVOUR OF.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 25 October, 1892.*

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned Committee of the Sydney City Mission, in meeting assembled, October 13th, 1892,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That, in the opinion of your Petitioners, the laws in this Colony for the protection of girls and young women, and for the suppression of open immorality, are totally inadequate for these purposes.

We have eleven city missionaries, whose work lies among the poorest, and they can furnish abundant proof that it is as above stated.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the "Vice Suppression Bill" may become law, and that there may be added thereto clauses dealing with the publication, sale, or exposure of indecent literature, prints, photographs, and advertisements, as to your Honorable House may seem fit.

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

R. BENNETTS,  
Chairman.

Similar Petitions were received,—

On 25th October, 1892, from the Baptists' Union of New South Wales, in Annual Session assembled ;  
3 signatures.

„ „ from the Most Reverend the Primate, Chairman of the Social Reform  
Committee, appointed by the Synod of the Diocese of Sydney ; 1  
signature.

On 26th October, 1892, from the Chairman of a Committee of the Sydney Female Refuge ; 1  
signature.



1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**VICE SUPPRESSION BILL.**

(PETITION FROM THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, IN FAVOUR OF.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 25 October, 1892.*

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

The Petition of the members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union,—

SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners, believing that the age provided by the present law of the Colony at which a girl may consent to her seduction is too low, humbly pray your Honorable House to pass into law, during the present Session, the Bill introduced by Mr. J. C. Neild, M.L.A., entitled "A Bill for the Better Suppression of Vice."

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

[Here follow 3 signatures.]

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1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**VICE SUPPRESSION BILL.**

(PETITION FROM LOYAL ALBERT DIVISION OF THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE,  
BATHURST, IN FAVOUR OF.)

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*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 1 November, 1892.*

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

The Petition of the Loyal Albert Division of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance, in Session  
met at Bathurst,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners have learned with pleasure that a Bill is now before your Honorable House, entitled "Bill for the Suppression of Vice." That they very heartily approve of the aims of the said Bill, believing that morality and society demand further and stern legislation in these directions. And further, your Petitioners strongly urge that clauses be inserted in the said Bill for the suppression of the circulation by post and otherwise of immoral literature, and the exposing to view of indecent pictures.

Your Petitioners therefore pray your Honorable House to as speedily as possible pass this Bill, with needed amendments, into law.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

[*Here follow 2 signatures.*]

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1892.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

**TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION  
BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND MUSKAT.**  
(DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
5th September, 1892.

**TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND MUSKAT.**

His Excellency the Governor directs the publication, for the information of officials and persons concerned, of the following Circular Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing copy of a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, entered into between Great Britain and Muskat (Persian Gulf).

JOHN SEE.

Circular (1).  
Sir,

Downing-street,  
31st May, 1892.

I have the honour to transmit to you, for publication in the Colony under your Government, a copy of a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between Great Britain and Muskat, signed at Muskat on the 19th of March, 1891, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Muskat on the 20th of February last.

I have to call your attention to Article XXI of the Treaty, from which you will observe that, if it is desired that the Colony under your Government should come within the operation of the Treaty, notice to that effect must be given to His Highness the Sultan of Muskat within two years from the 20th February, 1892, the date of the exchange of the ratifications.

I have therefore to request that you will be good enough to acquaint me as soon as possible of the wishes of your Government in the matter.

I have, &c.,  
KNUTSFORD.

The Officer Administering the  
Government of New South Wales.

**TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION  
BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND MUSKAT.**

Signed at Muskat, 19th March, 1891.

Ratifications exchanged at Muskat, 20th February, 1892.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Highness the Seyyid Feysal-bin-Turki-bin-Saeed, Sultan of Muskat and Oman, being desirous to confirm and strengthen the friendly relations which now subsist between the two countries, and to promote and extend their commercial relations, have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Colonel Edward Charles Ross, Companion of the Star of India, Her Britannic Majesty's Political Resident in the Persian Gulf;

And His Highness the Sultan of Muskat, in person;  
Who have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The Treaty concluded between the British Government and Sultan Seyyid Saeed-bin-Sultan of Muscat and Oman on the 31st May, 1839 (17 Rabia 1st, 1255) is hereby cancelled and declared void, and the present Treaty, when ratified, shall be substituted for it.

ARTICLE II.

Subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, include subjects of native States in India in alliance with Her Majesty. Such subjects shall enjoy, immediately and unconditionally, throughout the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muskat, with respect to commerce, shipping, and the exercise of trade, as in every other respect, all the rights, privileges, immunities, advantages, and protection of whatsoever nature, which are, or hereafter may be, enjoyed by, or accorded to, the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

They shall more especially not be liable to other or more onerous duties, imposts, restrictions, or obligations of whatever description, than those to which subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation now are, or hereafter may be, subjected.

ARTICLE III.

The two High Contracting Parties acknowledge reciprocally to each other the right of appointing Consuls to reside in each other's dominions wherever the interests of commerce may require the presence of such officers; and such Consuls shall at all times be placed, in the country in which they reside, on the footing of the Consuls of the most favoured nations. Each of the High Contracting Parties further agree to permit his own subjects to be appointed to Consular offices by the other Contracting Party, provided always that the persons so appointed shall not begin to act without the previous approbation of the

Sovereign whose subjects they may be. The public functionaries of either Government residing in the dominions of the other, shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions which are enjoyed within the same dominions by similar public functionaries of other countries.

#### ARTICLE IV.

There shall be perfect freedom of commerce and navigation between the High Contracting Parties; each shall allow the subjects of the other to enter all ports, creeks, and rivers with their vessels and cargoes, also to travel, reside, pursue commerce and trade, whether wholesale or retail, in each other's dominions, and therein to hire, purchase, and possess houses, warehouses, shops, stores, and lands. British subjects shall everywhere be freely permitted, whether personally or by agent, to bargain for, buy, barter, and sell all kinds of goods, articles of import, or native production, whether intended for sale within the dominions of His Highness or for export, and to arrange with the owner or his agent regarding the price of all such goods and produce without interference of any sort on the part of the authorities of His Highness.

His Highness the Sultan of Muskat binds himself not to allow or recognize the establishment of any kind of monopoly or exclusive privilege of trade within his dominions to any Government, Association, or individual.

#### ARTICLE V.

Subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall be permitted, throughout the dominions of His Highness the Sultan to acquire by gift, purchase, intestate succession, or under will, or any other legal manner, land, houses, and property of every description, whether movable or immovable, to possess the same; and freely to dispose thereof by sale, barter, donation, or otherwise.

#### ARTICLE VI.

His Highness the Sultan shall be permitted to levy a duty of entry not exceeding 5 per cent. on the value of all goods and merchandise, of whatever description, imported by sea from foreign countries into His Highness' dominions. This duty shall be paid at that port in His Highness' dominions where the goods are first landed, and, on payment thereof, such goods shall thereafter be exempt, within the Sultan's dominions, from all other customs duties or taxes, levied by, or on behalf of, the Government of His Highness the Sultan, by whatever names these may be designated, and no higher import duty shall be claimed from British subjects than that which is paid by subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

This duty, once paid, shall cover, from all other charges on the part of His Highness the Sultan, goods of whatever description coming from foreign countries by sea, whether these are intended for local consumption or for transmission elsewhere in bulk or otherwise, and whether they remain in the state in which they are imported or have been manufactured.

There shall, however, be exempted from payment of all duty the following, namely:—

1. All goods and merchandise which, being destined for a foreign port, are transhipped from one vessel to another in any of the ports of His Highness the Sultan of Muskat, or which have been for this purpose provisionally landed and deposited in any of the Sultan's custom-houses to wait the arrival of a vessel in which to be reshipped aboard. But goods and merchandise so landed shall be exempted only, provided that the consignee or his agent shall have, on the arrival of the ship, handed over the said goods to be kept under Customs seal, and declared them as landed for transshipment, designating at the same time the foreign port of destination, and also provided that the said goods are actually shipped for the said foreign port as originally declared, within a period not exceeding six months after their first landing, and without having, in the interval, changed owners.

2. All goods and merchandise which, not been consigned to a port within the dominions of the Sultan, have been inadvertently landed, provided that such goods are reshipped within a month of being so landed and transported abroad. Should, however, such goods or merchandise, here spoken of, be opened or removed from the custody of the Customs authorities, the full duty shall then be payable on the same.

3. Coals, naval provisions, stores, and fittings, the property of Her Majesty's Government, landed in the dominions of His Highness for the use of the ships of Her Majesty's navy.

4. All goods and merchandise transhipped or landed for the repair of damage caused by stress of weather or other disaster at sea, provided the cargo so discharged shall be reshipped and taken away on board the same vessel, or if the latter shall have been condemned, or her departure delayed, in any other manner.

#### ARTICLE VII.

No article whatever shall be prohibited from being imported into or exported from the territories of His Highness the Sultan of Muskat, and no export duties are to be levied on goods exported from those territories except with the consent of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, such consent being subject to the conditions that may be laid down in the notifications intimating the same.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

It is agreed and understood by the High Contracting Parties that, in the event of an arrangement being entered into hereafter between His Highness and the Powers having Treaty relations with Muskat, and to which Great Britain shall be a consenting party, whereby vessels entering the port of Muskat shall be charged with shipping, tonnage, or harbour dues, such dues to be administered under the control of a special Board for the improvement of the harbour and construction and maintenance of lighthouses, &c.; nothing in the aforementioned provisions shall be construed so as to exempt British vessels from payment of such shipping, harbour, or tonnage dues as may hereafter be agreed upon.

#### ARTICLE IX.

It shall be at the option of the British subject in each case to pay the percentage duties stipulated in Article VI, either in cash, or, if the nature of the goods allows of it, in kind, by giving up an equivalent amount of the goods or produce.

In the event of payment being made in cash, the value of the merchandise, goods, or produce on which duty is to be levied, shall be fixed according to the ready-money market price ruling at the time when the duty is levied. In the case of foreign imports, the value shall be fixed according to the market price at Muskat, and in that of native goods and produce by the market price at the place where the merchant shall choose to pay the duty.

In the event of any dispute arising between a British subject and the Custom-house authorities regarding the value of such goods, this shall be determined by reference to two experts, each party nominating one, and the value so ascertained shall be decisive. Should, however, these experts not be able to agree, they shall choose an umpire, whose decision is to be considered final.

#### ARTICLE X.

His Highness the Sultan of Muskat engages by the present Treaty to provide and give orders to his officials that the movement of goods in transit shall not be obstructed or delayed in a vexatious manner by unnecessary Customs formalities and Regulations, and that every facility will be given for their transport.

#### ARTICLE XI.

British vessels entering a port in the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muskat, in distress, shall receive from the local authorities all necessary aid to enable them to revictual and refit so as to proceed on their voyage.

Should a British vessel be wrecked off the coast of His Highness' dominions, the authorities of His Highness shall render all assistance in their power to the distressed vessel, in order to save the ship, her cargo, and those on board; they shall also give aid and protection to persons saved, and shall assist them in reaching the nearest British Consulate; they shall further take every possible care that the goods so recovered are safely stored, and kept for the purpose of being handed over to the owner, captain, agent of the ship, or British Consul, subject always to rights of salvage.

His Highness' authorities shall further see that the British Consulate is at once informed of such disaster having occurred.

Should a British vessel, wrecked on the coast of His Highness' dominions, be plundered, the authorities of His Highness shall, as soon as they come to know thereof, render prompt assistance and take measures to pursue and punish the robbers, and recover the stolen property. Likewise, should a vessel of His Highness the Sultan of Muskat, or of one of his subjects, enter a British port in distress, or be wrecked off the coast of Her Majesty's dominions, the like help and assistance shall be rendered by the British authorities.

#### ARTICLE XII.

Should sailors or others belonging to a British ship of war or merchant-vessel, desert and take refuge on shore or on board of any of His Highness' ships, the authorities of His Highness the Sultan of Muskat shall, upon request of a Consular official, or, in his absence, of the captain of the ship, take the necessary steps in order to have them arrested and delivered over to the Consular official or to the Captain.

In this, however, the Consular officer and captain shall render every assistance.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

Subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall, as regards their person and property, enjoy within the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muskat the rights of exterritoriality.

The authorities of His Highness the Sultan have no right to interfere in disputes with subjects of Her Britannic Majesty amongst themselves, or between them and members of other Christian nations; such questions, whether of a civil or criminal nature, shall be decided by the competent Consular authorities. The trial and also the punishment of all offences and crimes of which British subjects may be accused within the dominions of His Highness the Sultan, also the hearing and settlement of all civil questions, claims, or disputes in which they are the defendants, is expressly reserved to the British Consular authorities and Courts, and removed from the jurisdiction of His Highness the Sultan.

Should disputes arise between subjects of His Highness the Sultan or other non-Christian Power, not represented by Consuls at Muskat, and a subject of Her Britannic Majesty, in which the British subject is the plaintiff or complainant, the matter shall be brought before and decided by the highest authority of the Sultan, or some person specially delegated by him for this purpose. The proceedings and final decision in such a case shall not, however, be considered legal unless notice has been given and an opportunity afforded for the British Consul or his substitute to attend at the hearing and final decision.

**ARTICLE XIV.**

Subjects of His Highness the Sultan, or any non-Christian nation, not represented by Consuls at Muskat, who are in the regular service of British subjects within the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muskat, shall enjoy the same protection as British subjects themselves.

Should they be charged with having committed a crime or serious offence punishable by law, they shall, on sufficient evidence being shown to justify further proceedings, be handed over by British employers, or by order of the British Consul, to the authorities of His Highness the Sultan for trial and punishment.

**ARTICLE XV.**

Should a subject of Her Majesty residing in the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muskat be adjudicated bankrupt, the British Consul shall take possession of, recover, and realize all available property and assets of such bankrupt, to be dealt with and distributed according to the provisions of English Bankruptcy Law.

**ARTICLE XVI.**

Should a subject of His Highness the Sultan of Muskat resist or evade payment of the just and rightful claims of a British subject, the authorities of His Highness the Sultan shall afford to the British creditor every aid and facility in recovering the amount due to him. In like manner the British Consul shall afford every aid and facility to subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Muskat, in recovering debts justly due to them from a British subject.

**ARTICLE XVII.**

Should a British subject die within the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muskat, or dying elsewhere leave property therein, movable or immovable, the British Consul shall be authorised to collect, realize, and take possession of the estate of the said deceased, to be disposed of according to the provisions of English law.

**ARTICLE XVIII.**

The houses, dwellings, warehouses, and other premises of British subjects, or of persons actually in their regular service within the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muskat, shall not be entered, or searched under any pretext, by the officials of His Highness without the consent of the occupier, unless with the cognizance and assistance of the British Consul or his substitute.

**ARTICLE XIX.**

It is hereby agreed between the two High Contracting Parties that, in the event of an agreement being hereafter arrived at between His Highness the Sultan of Muskat and the various Powers with which His Highness shall be in Treaty relations, including Great Britain, which must be a consenting party, whereby the residents of a district or town shall, without distinction of nationality, be made subject to the payment of local taxes, for municipal and sanitary purposes, the same to be fixed and administered by or under the control of a special Board, nothing contained in this Treaty shall be understood so as to exempt British residents from the payment of such taxes.

**ARTICLE XX.**

Subjects of the two High Contracting Parties shall, within the dominions of each other, enjoy freedom of conscience and religious toleration, the free and public exercise of all forms of religion, and the right to build edifices for religious worship.

**ARTICLE XXI.**

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to all the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty so far as the laws permit, excepting to those hereinafter named, that is to say, except to—

The Dominion of Canada.  
Newfoundland.  
The Cape of Good Hope.  
Natal.  
New South Wales.  
Victoria.  
Queensland.  
Tasmania.  
South Australia.  
Western Australia.  
New Zealand.

Provided always that the stipulations of the present Treaty shall be made applicable to any of the abovenamed Colonies or foreign possessions, on whose behalf notice to that effect shall have been given to Her Britannic Majesty's Representative in Muskat to His Highness the Sultan within two years from the date of exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty.

**ARTICLE XXII.**

The present Treaty has been executed in quadruplicate, two copies being written in English and two in Arabic. These are understood to be of similar import and signification; in the event, however, of doubt hereafter arising as to the proper interpretation of the English or Arabic text of one or other of the Treaty stipulations, the English text shall be considered decisive. The Treaty shall come into operation within one month after the date when the ratifications may take place.

**ARTICLE XXIII.**

After the lapse of twelve years from the date on which this Treaty shall come into force, and on twelve months' notice given by either party, this Treaty shall be subject to revision by Plenipotentiaries appointed on both sides for this purpose, who shall be empowered to decide on and adopt such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

In witness whereof Colonel Edward Charles Ross, C.S.I., on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, and His Highness Seyyed Feysal-bin-Turki, Sultan of Muskat, on his own behalf, have signed the same and affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Muskat, this 19th day of March, 1891, corresponding to the 8th Shaaban of the year 1308 Hijreea.

(Signed) EDWARD CHARLES ROSS, Colonel,  
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.  
Signature in Arabic of His Highness the  
Sultan of Muskat.

**PROTOCOL.**

The undersigned in proceeding to the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty signed at Muskat on the 19th March, 1891, between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Highness Seyyid Feysal-bin-Turki, Sultan of Muskat, have agreed to the present Protocol, which shall have the same force and validity as if it had been inserted in the body of the Treaty itself.

It is agreed that under Article XXIII of the said Treaty either of the High Contracting Parties shall be at Liberty, after the expiration of twelve years from the date on which the Treaty has come into force, to terminate the said Treaty at any time on giving twelve months' notice.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized for the purpose, have signed the present Protocol, in quadruplicate, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Muskat, on the 20th day of February, 1892.

(Signed) A. C. TALBOT, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

(L.S.)

(Signature in Arabic of His Highness the  
Sultan of Muskat.)

(L.S.)



1892-3.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## WENTWORTH IRRIGATION TRUST.

(STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE OF, TO 31st DECEMBER, 1892.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Wentworth Irrigation Act of 1890.

I, FREDERICK WILLIAM WILKES, of Wentworth, Secretary to the Wentworth Irrigation Trust, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the annexed Statement of Expenditure, marked with the letter A, is a correct statement of the expenditure of the Wentworth Irrigation Trust, out of an advance from the A.J.S. Bank, Wentworth, from which Bank His Excellency the Governor, by proclamation, gave permission to the Trust to borrow £1,000: And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Made and signed before me, at Wentworth, }  
this 3rd day of February, 1893.—

F. W. WILKES.

DAVID A. MORGAN, J.P.

A.

## WENTWORTH IRRIGATION TRUST.

STATEMENT of Revenue and Expenditure out of Loan from Australian Joint Stock Bank.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
To Advance from Municipal Council .....	79	11	0	By Manager's salary, from March 9 to September	337	16	2	
Overdraft at A.J.S. Bank .....	858	3	9	31, 1891—6 months 22 days, at £600 .....	142	15	8	
				Manager's office furniture, instruments, &c. ....	236	14	4	
				Survey camp—Salary and wages .....	12	1	2	
				Survey camp—Goods and equipment .....	32	3	9	
				Draughtsman .....	21	5	1	
				Printing and advertising .....	18	7	3	
				Secretary's office—Freight, coach-hire, post-	30	0	0	
				age, telegrams, and stamps .....	2	2	0	
				Expenses drafting Irrigation Bill .....	14	15	0	
				Audit fees .....	2	14	0	
				Preparing land and planting trees .....	85	19	4	
				Trees .....	1	1	0	
				Interest to A.J.S. Bank at 7 per cent. ....				
				Cost of advice (Bank charge) .....				
	£	937	14	9	£	937	14	9

Audited and found correct,—

Council Chambers, 15th January, 1893.

D. BROWN, }  
C. W. PRICE, } Auditors.

This is the document marked with the letter A, referred to in the annexed Statutory Declaration,—

DAVID A. MORGAN, J.P.

F. W. WILKES,  
Hon. Secretary.