

Sessional Papers

1883.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

WEDNESDAY, 31 MAY, 1883, A.M.

No. 1.

TEAMWAYS DECLARATORY BILL.

Clause 1. The employment by the Commissioner for Railways under the direction of the Government of steam motors on the tramways already constructed or to be constructed as well as on Tramways worked or maintained in pursuance of the provisions of the "Tramways Extension Act of 1880" is hereby declared shall (subject to the proviso hereinafter contained) be deemed to be "and to have been" legal and within the powers conferred upon such Commissioner by the said "Tramways Extension Act 1880." (*Read.*)

Employment of steam motors on Tramways declared legal.

And the clause having been amended, as indicated,—

Motion made (*Mr. R. B. Smith*) to omit the words "and to have been" line 5.

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 51.

Mr. Stuart,	Mr. Holtermann,
Mr. Dibbs,	Mr. Butcher,
Sir Patrick Jennings,	Mr. Murray,
Mr. Abbott,	Mr. Combes,
Mr. Copeland,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Wright,	Mr. Holborow,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Gray,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. White,
Mr. Ellis,	Mr. Reid,
Mr. Melville,	Mr. Sydney Smith,
Mr. See,	Mr. Poole,
Mr. Brunner,	Mr. Mitchell,
Mr. Gibbes,	Mr. A. G. Taylor,
Mr. Purves,	Mr. Harris,
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Humphery,
Mr. Henry Clarke,	Mr. Lyne,
Mr. Suttor,	Mr. Gill,
Mr. Young,	Mr. Merriman,
Mr. Griffiths,	Mr. Mackinnon,
Mr. Pigott,	Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Loughnan,	Mr. Targett,
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. O'Mara,
Mr. McLaughlin,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Burns,	
Mr. Day,	Mr. Hellyer,
Mr. Wisdom,	Mr. Barbour.
Mr. Olliffe,	

Noes, 5.

Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. McElhone,

Tellers.

Mr. O'Connor,
Mr. Slattery.

Words stand.

And the clause having been further amended as indicated,—

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

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

1883.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1883. May 30 ...	Ambrose Thornley	One	Sir Wigram Allen ...	That Earnshaw's Estate Bill, which passed this House during the last Session, and was sent to the Legislative Council, was interrupted by the close of the Session; and praying that leave may be granted to proceed with the said Bill in this Session.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 1 June, 1883.

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1883.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.
REGISTER OF PUBLIC BILLS ORIGINATED IN THE ASSEMBLY DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF 1883.

Short Titles.	By whom initiated.	Ordered.	Presented and read 1 ^o .	Read 2 ^o and committed, Report adopted, read 3 ^o , passed, and sent to Council for concurrence.	Agreed to by Council, with Amendments.	Council's Amendments agreed to, with Amendments.	Council agree to Assembly's Amendments on their Amendments.	Remarks.
Ordnance Lands Transfer	Mr. Stuart	1883.	1883. 29 May .....	..... .....	1883.	1883. .....	.....	.....
Tranways Declaratory	Mr. Stuart	29 May	29 May	31 May, A.M.	31 May	1 June	1 June	Standing Orders suspended, 29 May, 1883. Assent not reported.

No. 2.

REGISTER OF PRIVATE BILLS INTRODUCED UPON PETITION TO THE ASSEMBLY DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF 1883.

Short Title.	By whom and when Petition presented.	Ordered, presented, and read 1 ^o .	Read 2 ^o , Read 3 ^o , passed, and sent to Council for concurrence.	Remarks.
Earnshaw's Estate	Sir Wigram Allen	1883. 30 May	1883. 30 May	Brought in and proceeded with under Standing Order No. 65, 30 May, 1883. Not returned by Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 2 June, 1883.

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

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The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted on the 15th of June 1900. The first column gives the number of the experiment, the second column the time taken for the reaction to take place, and the third column the amount of gas evolved. The fourth column gives the temperature of the reaction mixture at the end of the reaction. The fifth column gives the amount of gas evolved per gram of the substance used.

Experiment	Time taken for reaction to take place	Amount of gas evolved	Temperature of reaction mixture at end of reaction	Amount of gas evolved per gram of substance used
1	1.5	1.2	25.0	0.8
2	2.0	1.5	25.0	0.75
3	2.5	1.8	25.0	0.72
4	3.0	2.1	25.0	0.7
5	3.5	2.4	25.0	0.68
6	4.0	2.7	25.0	0.67
7	4.5	3.0	25.0	0.66
8	5.0	3.3	25.0	0.65
9	5.5	3.6	25.0	0.64
10	6.0	3.9	25.0	0.63
11	6.5	4.2	25.0	0.62
12	7.0	4.5	25.0	0.61
13	7.5	4.8	25.0	0.6
14	8.0	5.1	25.0	0.59
15	8.5	5.4	25.0	0.58
16	9.0	5.7	25.0	0.57
17	9.5	6.0	25.0	0.56
18	10.0	6.3	25.0	0.55
19	10.5	6.6	25.0	0.54
20	11.0	6.9	25.0	0.53
21	11.5	7.2	25.0	0.52
22	12.0	7.5	25.0	0.51
23	12.5	7.8	25.0	0.5
24	13.0	8.1	25.0	0.49
25	13.5	8.4	25.0	0.48
26	14.0	8.7	25.0	0.47
27	14.5	9.0	25.0	0.46
28	15.0	9.3	25.0	0.45
29	15.5	9.6	25.0	0.44
30	16.0	9.9	25.0	0.43
31	16.5	10.2	25.0	0.42
32	17.0	10.5	25.0	0.41
33	17.5	10.8	25.0	0.4
34	18.0	11.1	25.0	0.39
35	18.5	11.4	25.0	0.38
36	19.0	11.7	25.0	0.37
37	19.5	12.0	25.0	0.36
38	20.0	12.3	25.0	0.35
39	20.5	12.6	25.0	0.34
40	21.0	12.9	25.0	0.33
41	21.5	13.2	25.0	0.32
42	22.0	13.5	25.0	0.31
43	22.5	13.8	25.0	0.3
44	23.0	14.1	25.0	0.29
45	23.5	14.4	25.0	0.28
46	24.0	14.7	25.0	0.27
47	24.5	15.0	25.0	0.26
48	25.0	15.3	25.0	0.25
49	25.5	15.6	25.0	0.24
50	26.0	15.9	25.0	0.23
51	26.5	16.2	25.0	0.22
52	27.0	16.5	25.0	0.21
53	27.5	16.8	25.0	0.2
54	28.0	17.1	25.0	0.19
55	28.5	17.4	25.0	0.18
56	29.0	17.7	25.0	0.17
57	29.5	18.0	25.0	0.16
58	30.0	18.3	25.0	0.15
59	30.5	18.6	25.0	0.14
60	31.0	18.9	25.0	0.13
61	31.5	19.2	25.0	0.12
62	32.0	19.5	25.0	0.11
63	32.5	19.8	25.0	0.1
64	33.0	20.1	25.0	0.09
65	33.5	20.4	25.0	0.08
66	34.0	20.7	25.0	0.07
67	34.5	21.0	25.0	0.06
68	35.0	21.3	25.0	0.05
69	35.5	21.6	25.0	0.04
70	36.0	21.9	25.0	0.03
71	36.5	22.2	25.0	0.02
72	37.0	22.5	25.0	0.01
73	37.5	22.8	25.0	0.0
74	38.0	23.1	25.0	0.0
75	38.5	23.4	25.0	0.0
76	39.0	23.7	25.0	0.0
77	39.5	24.0	25.0	0.0
78	40.0	24.3	25.0	0.0
79	40.5	24.6	25.0	0.0
80	41.0	24.9	25.0	0.0
81	41.5	25.2	25.0	0.0
82	42.0	25.5	25.0	0.0
83	42.5	25.8	25.0	0.0
84	43.0	26.1	25.0	0.0
85	43.5	26.4	25.0	0.0
86	44.0	26.7	25.0	0.0
87	44.5	27.0	25.0	0.0
88	45.0	27.3	25.0	0.0
89	45.5	27.6	25.0	0.0
90	46.0	27.9	25.0	0.0
91	46.5	28.2	25.0	0.0
92	47.0	28.5	25.0	0.0
93	47.5	28.8	25.0	0.0
94	48.0	29.1	25.0	0.0
95	48.5	29.4	25.0	0.0
96	49.0	29.7	25.0	0.0
97	49.5	30.0	25.0	0.0
98	50.0	30.3	25.0	0.0
99	50.5	30.6	25.0	0.0
100	51.0	30.9	25.0	0.0

1883.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ALPHABETICAL REGISTERS
OF
ADDRESSES AND ORDERS FOR PAPERS,
AND OF
ADDRESSES
(NOT BEING FOR PAPERS).
SECOND SESSION, 1883.

1883.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REGISTER OF ADDRESSES AND ORDERS FOR PAPERS DURING FORMER SESSIONS.

No. of Address or Order.	WHEN PASSED.		ON WHOSE MOTION.	PAPERS APPLIED FOR.		RETURN TO ADDRESS OR ORDER.	REGISTER NUMBER.	IF TO BE PRINTED.	
	No.	Date.		By Address.	By Order.			Date of Order.	When given to Clerk of Printing Branch
31	23	1883. 27 February	Mr. Spring		Appraisement of Town Lots at Temora and Gulgong	31 May	83/648	31 May	1 June
70	59	2 May	Mr. Lynch		Railway Trial Survey from Forbes to Murrumburrah Loop-line.	1 June	654	1 June	2 June

REGISTER OF SEPARATE AND JOINT ADDRESSES (NOT BEING FOR PAPERS), TO THE GOVERNOR, DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF 1883.

SUBJECT OF ADDRESS.	ORIGINATED IN THE ASSEMBLY.			WHEN PASSED OR AGREED TO.			WHEN AND HOW PRESENTED.			WHEN AND HOW ANSWERED.			REMARKS.
	No.	Date.	Entry	No.	Date.	Entry	No.	Date.	By whom.	No.	Date.	By whom and how.	
The Governor's Opening Speech	1	29 May	6	1	29 May	7	1	29 May	Mr. Speaker	1	20 May	7	His Excellency the Governor.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
2nd June, 1883.

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

1883.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES APPOINTED DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF 1883.

No. of COMMITTEE.	DESIGNATION OF COMMITTEE.	WHEN AND HOW APPOINTED.	MEMBERS.	CHAIRMAN.	No. of MEETINGS.		No. of WITNESSES EXAMINED.	WHEN REPORTED.
					Called.	Held.		
1	The Governor's Opening Speech ...	29 May, 1883. Votes No. 1, Entry 6 (On motion of Mr. Merriman) *	{ Mr. Merriman, Mr. Brunker, Mr. Gibbes, (Mr. Poole, } { Mr. Hellyer, Mr. Moses, Mr. O'Mara, Mr. Levison.	Mr. Merriman	1	1	None	29 May, 1883.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 2nd June, 1883.

STEPHEN W. JONES,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

POSTAL CONFERENCE, 1883.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE,

HELD IN SYDNEY, IN MAY, 1883.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS,

RESOLUTIONS,

PAPERS LAID BEFORE THE CONFERENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

30 *May*, 1883.



SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1883.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
POSTAL CONFERENCE,

HELD IN SYDNEY, IN 1883.

Executive Council Chambers, Sydney,

3 MAY, 1883.

THE undermentioned gentlemen, Representatives of the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, were present :—

New South Wales : THE HONORABLE ALEX. STUART.
THE HONORABLE F. A. WRIGHT.
Victoria : THE HONORABLE GRAHAM BERRY.
South Australia : THE HONORABLE J. L. PARSONS.
Tasmania : THE HONORABLE JOHN S. DODDS.

It was mentioned that the Honorable Boyd D. Morehead, representing Queensland, was prevented from attending in consequence of the death of a relative.

The Honorable ALEX. STUART and the Honorable F. A. WRIGHT laid upon the Table their Commissions.

The Honorable GRAHAM BERRY proposed, and the Honorable J. L. PARSONS seconded, the appointment of the Honorable Alex. Stuart as Chairman. Carried.

Mr. Alexander C. Budge was appointed Secretary.

The Conference having deliberated upon the desirability or otherwise of the permanent Heads of Departments accompanying the Delegates being present during discussion on the Postal Question, it was resolved in the affirmative, as tending to facilitate the business of the Conference.

The Honorable GRAHAM BERRY then laid before the Conference a Memorandum which he had prepared on the subject of the Universal Postal Union, which was ordered to be printed.

Other papers bearing upon the Postal Question were laid before the Council and ordered to be printed.

The Conference then adjourned until to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Secretary.

ALEX. STUART,
Chairman.

At the Executive Council Chambers, Sydney.

4 MAY, 1883.

Present :—

New South Wales : THE HONORABLE ALEX. STUART.
THE HONORABLE F. A. WRIGHT.
Victoria : THE HONORABLE GRAHAM BERRY.
South Australia : THE HONORABLE J. L. PARSONS.
Queensland : THE HONORABLE BOYD D. MOREHEAD.
Tasmania : THE HONORABLE J. S. DODDS.

The Conference having assembled at 10 o'clock, the Minutes of the Proceedings of yesterday were read and confirmed.

The Honorable BOYD D. MOREHEAD then laid his Commission upon the Table.

Mr. MOREHEAD drew attention to the resolution arrived at yesterday, allowing the permanent officials in attendance on the members of the Conference to be present during the discussion of the Postal Question, and expressed his dissent therefrom.

After

After this expression of opinion by Mr. Morehead the Secretaries withdrew.

A Memorandum proposed by Mr. BERRY was then read, on the subject of the "Universal Postal Union," and the Conference having at some length discussed the same, its further consideration was postponed on the following Motion, proposed by Mr. DODDS, and seconded by Mr. WRIGHT:—

"That the official Heads of Departments, accompanying the Delegates, be instructed to prepare a Report showing the loss to the Postal Revenues of the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, and Tasmania, and the amount of the contributions respectively to the Mail Services known as the Peninsular and Oriental, the San Francisco, and Torres Straits, upon the basis of the alternative proposals contained in the Memorandum laid before the Conference by Mr. Berry; also showing the result, calculated upon the basis of population, of the above-named Colonies, and generally such further information as they may think necessary to be laid before the Conference."

The Conference adjourned until Monday, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Secretary.

ALEX. STUART,
Chairman.

At the Executive Council Chambers, Sydney,

7 MAY, 1883.

Present :—

<i>New South Wales</i> :	THE HONORABLE ALEX. STUART. THE HONORABLE F. A. WRIGHT.
<i>Victoria</i> :	THE HONORABLE GRAHAM BERRY.
<i>South Australia</i> :	THE HONORABLE J. L. PARSONS.
<i>Queensland</i> :	THE HONORABLE BOYD D. MOREHEAD.
<i>Tasmania</i> :	THE HONORABLE J. S. DODDS.

The Conference having assembled at 2 o'clock, p.m., the Minutes of the proceedings on the 5th instant were read and confirmed.

Mr. BERRY laid on the Table his Commission.

The Conference then resumed consideration of the subject of the "Postal Union"; and the Report of the official Heads of Departments who accompany the Delegates, having been brought up, was discussed at length, and personal explanations obtained from the officials referred to, upon several matters affecting the subject.

It was resolved that the Report and Returns connected therewith should be printed, and placed in the hands of the Delegates without delay, in order that some definite conclusion might be arrived at as early as possible.

Several matters of importance to the Colonies were discussed, and, as bearing upon the subject, notices of motion were given.

Mr. WRIGHT then laid upon the Table a Report by the Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney, on the subject of the proposed Postal Union, which was ordered to be printed.

Letters from the Melbourne and Sydney Chambers of Commerce respectively, on the subject of Intercolonial Postage and Telegraph Rates, were also laid on the Table and ordered to be printed.

The following Notices of Motion for next meeting were then given, and the Conference adjourned at half-past 5 o'clock, until Wednesday at half-past 11 o'clock, a.m.

NOTICES OF MOTION FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 9TH INSTANT :—

Mr. BERRY to move:—

This Conference having had under its consideration the various despatches from the Imperial Government and other memoranda and statistics explaining the world federation known as the Universal Postal Union, is of opinion,—

1. That the Australasian Colonies should lend their support thereto, by an expression of willingness to enter the said Postal Union.
2. That the conditions suggested in the despatch signed by Mr. Fawcett, as precedent to such entry, be insisted upon.
3. That the loss on all existing contracts and subsidies consequent on the adoption of the lower Union rates of transit other than the net loss on the P. & O. contract, which last year amounted to £15,600, which will in future, as at present, be borne by Victoria alone, be borne by each and all of the Colonies, on the basis of correspondence homeward and outward.
4. That no further or additional postal subsidy be agreed to except by the unanimous approval of all the Colonies.
5. That such further conditions as this Conference may agree to must also be regarded as precedent to entering the said Union.

Mr. STUART to move:—

That in the opinion of this Conference it is desirable,—

1. That the Australasian Colonies should become parties to the Postal Union.
2. That it should be a condition thereof that they be admitted to vote.
3. That the voting power to be accorded to these Colonies should not be less than three, inasmuch as three lines of ocean steamers are subsidized by the Colonies.
4. That each Colony continue the management and risk of its own subsidized line, but that any other Colony using such line shall pay to the subsidizing Colony the full amount of the Postal Union rates upon the postal matter transmitted thereby.

Mr.

Mr. WRIGHT to move:—

That the agreement of May, 1878, in regard to the apportionment between the Australasian Colonies of the subsidy to the Port Darwin Cable, on the basis of *population*, shall be taken to include in such calculation the aboriginal inhabitants of the respective Colonies.

Mr. WRIGHT to move:—

That it is desirable the attention of the Company should be called to the recent interruptions in the cable, which, were the two cables maintained in working order, in terms of the agreement, should, it is thought, not occur.

Mr. WRIGHT to move:—

That, as regards Government messages transmitted over the Port Darwin Cable, the term "Government messages," in accordance with the cable agreement of May, 1879, shall apply to "messages sent from or to Her Majesty, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, or any Government Department in the United Kingdom, or the respective Agent-General for the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, or any other Australasian Colony or Colonies as to which it shall be notified as hereinbefore mentioned, on the one hand, and the Governors, or Chief or Colonial Secretaries, of, or any Government Department of, the various Colonial Governments on the other, or any of them, on matters relating to the administration of the Governments." It being understood from the above clause that messages sent from or to any Department of the Public Service in Great Britain or the Colonies be considered "Government messages," and entitled to be transmitted at the reduced rates.

Mr. WRIGHT to move:—

That, as regards telegrams passing between the Australasian Colonies and New Zealand, fifteen letters shall be allowed as the maximum length of each word, instead of ten letters as proposed by the Cable Company.

Mr. PARSONS to move:—

That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is desirable that uniform packet and parcel postal rates and regulations should be adopted by all the Australasian Colonies, and that Messrs. Todd, C.M.G., Lambton, Jackson, and Packer be requested to submit draft regulations.

Mr. PARSONS to move:—

That the Indian and Indo-European Telegraph Departments, the Eastern Telegraph Company, and the Indo-European Telegraph Company, be requested to reduce their rates on press telegrams to and from Australia.

Mr. PARSONS to move:—

That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is desirable that the system of Postal Notes should be introduced, and have currency throughout the Australasian Colonies.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Secretary.

ALEX. STUART,
Chairman.

At the Executive Council Chambers, Sydney,

9 MAY, 1883.

Present:—

<i>New South Wales:</i>	THE HONORABLE ALEXANDER STUART. THE HONORABLE F. A. WRIGHT.
<i>Victoria:</i>	THE HONORABLE GRAHAM BERRY.
<i>South Australia:</i>	THE HONORABLE J. L. PARSONS.
<i>Queensland:</i>	THE HONORABLE BOYD D. MOREHEAD.
<i>Tasmania:</i>	THE HONORABLE J. S. DODDS.

The Conference having assembled at half-past 11 o'clock, the Minutes of the Proceedings on the 8th instant were read and confirmed.

The Honorable J. L. PARSONS laid his Commission on the Table.

The Conference then proceeded to the consideration of the motions on the subject of "Postal Union," of which notice was given yesterday by Messrs. Berry and Stuart, and after mature deliberation a draft series of Resolutions were framed for final consideration at the next meeting.

Draft Regulations referred to:—

That this Conference, having had under its consideration the various despatches from the Imperial Government and other memoranda and statistics respecting the Universal Postal Union, is of opinion—

1. That the Australasian Colonies should apply for admission to the said Postal Union.
2. That the stipulation suggested by the Postmaster-General of England, in the despatch dated 6 November, 1882, as precedent to such entry, be insisted upon.
3. That each of the Australasian Colonies, parties to this agreement, be accorded a separate voice in the affairs of the Union.
4. That each Colony continue the management and responsibility of its existing subsidized line, but that any other Colony using such line shall pay to the subsidizing Colony the full amount of the Postal Union rates upon the postal matter transmitted thereby.

5. That if on annual investigation it be shown that, by adopting Postal Union rates, any such subsidizing Colony incurs a greater loss than it at present incurs (subject, in the case of New South Wales and New Zealand, to modification consequent upon the reduced Pacific Mail contract now being entered into), an adjustment shall be made of such excess loss whereby it shall be borne by the Colonies respectively using such line, in proportion to the postal matter carried.
6. That no further postal subsidy be subject to this agreement except by the unanimous approval of the Colonies assenting hereto.

Mr. WRIGHT then moved,—

“That the agreement of May, 1878, in regard to the apportionment between the Australasian Colonies of the subsidy to the Port Darwin Cable, on the basis of *population*, shall be taken to include in such calculation the aboriginal inhabitants of the respective Colonies,”

which was carried upon the following division:—

For.	Against.
New South Wales, Victoria.	South Australia.

Queensland and Tasmania did not vote.

Mr. WRIGHT also moved,—

“That it is desirable the attention of the Company should be called to the recent interruptions in the cable, which, were the two cables maintained in working order, in terms of the agreement, should, it is thought, not occur,”

and, after discussion, the following amended Motion was agreed to:—

“That it is desirable the attention of the Cable Company should be called to their failure to carry out the contract, and to the recent interruptions in the cable, which, were the two cables maintained in working order, in terms of the agreement, would not occur, and that they be required to intimate at what time that portion of the agreement relating to the maintaining of the two cables will be carried into effect.”

Mr. WRIGHT further moved,—

“That, as regards Government messages transmitted over the Port Darwin Cable, the term ‘Government messages,’ in accordance with the cable agreement of May, 1879, shall apply to ‘messages sent from or to Her Majesty, Her Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, or any Government Department in the United Kingdom, or the respective Agent-General for the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, or any other Australasian Colony or Colonies as to which it shall be notified as hereinbefore mentioned, on the one hand, and the Governors, or Chief or Colonial Secretaries of, or any Government Department of, the various Colonial Governments on the other, or any of them, on matters relating to the administration of the Governments.’ It being understood from the above clause that messages sent from or to any Department of the Public Service in Great Britain or the Colonies be considered ‘Government messages,’ and entitled to be transmitted at the reduced rates,”

which was agreed to after discussion.

Mr. PARSONS moved,—

“That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is desirable that uniform packet and parcel postal rates and regulations should be adopted by all the Australasian Colonies, and that Messrs. Todd, C.M.G., Lambton, Jackson, and Packer, be requested to submit draft regulations.”

The motion was agreed to.

A telegram was received during the day from Mr. Dick, Postmaster-General of New Zealand expressing regret at his inability to attend the Conference.

The Conference then adjourned at 5 o’clock, until to-morrow at 3 o’clock p.m.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Secretary.

ALEX. STUART,
Chairman.

At the Executive Council Chambers, Sydney,

10 MAY, 1883.

Present:—

<i>New South Wales:</i>	THE HONORABLE ALEX. STUART.
	THE HONORABLE F. A. WRIGHT.
<i>Victoria:</i>	THE HONORABLE GRAHAM BERRY.
<i>South Australia:</i>	THE HONORABLE J. L. PARSONS.
<i>Queensland:</i>	THE HONORABLE BOYD D. MOREHEAD.
<i>Tasmania:</i>	THE HONORABLE J. S. DODDS.

The Conference having assembled at 3 o’clock, p.m., the Minutes of the Proceedings of yesterday were read and confirmed.

The Conference then proceeded to the further consideration of the Draft Resolutions on the subject of “Postal Union,” when the following were submitted for final approval, by the Chairman:—

That this Conference, having had under its consideration the various despatches from the Imperial Government and other memoranda and statistics respecting the Universal Postal Union, is of opinion,—

1. That the Australasian Colonies should apply for admission to the said Postal Union.

2. That the stipulations suggested by the Postmaster-General of England, in the despatch dated 6 November, 1882, as precedent to such entry, be insisted upon.
3. That each of the Australasian Colonies, parties to this agreement, be accorded a separate voice in the affairs of the Union.
4. That each Colony continue the management and responsibility of its existing subsidized line, but that any other Colony using such line shall pay to the subsidizing Colony the full amount of the postage upon all postal matter despatched from such Colony; the subsidizing Colony paying all transit rates on homeward mails, and receiving the proportion of Union transit rates due on outward mails, and any contribution from England in respect of the postal matter carried by each line.
5. That if on annual investigation it be shown that, by adopting Postal Union rates, any such subsidizing Colony incurs a greater loss than it at present incurs (subject, in the case of New South Wales and New Zealand, to modification consequent upon the reduced Pacific Mail contract now being entered into), an adjustment shall be made of such excess loss whereby it shall be borne by the subsidizing Colony and the other Colonies using such line, in proportion to the postal matter carried.
6. That no future postal subsidy shall be subject to this agreement except by the unanimous approval of the Colonies assenting hereto.

Mr. MOREHEAD thereupon proposed the following amendment:—

“That this Conference is of opinion that the cost of the existing subsidized Colonial Mail Services and the proposed “Orient” service should be met by contributions from the Colonies making use of such services, and that the proportionate amount of such contributions be based upon the population of each Colony.”

The motion, “That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question,” was put from the Chair, and resulted in the following division:—

Ayes.	No.
New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania.	Queensland.

The Question that the resolutions, as submitted, be approved, was carried on the following division:—

Ayes.	No.
New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania.	Queensland.

Mr. WRIGHT then moved,—

“That, as regards telegrams passing between the Australasian Colonies and New Zealand, fifteen letters shall be allowed as the maximum length of each word, instead of ten letters as proposed by the Cable Company,”

which, after discussion, was agreed to.

Mr. WRIGHT laid before the Conference a copy of the Paris Postal Union Convention, which was ordered to be printed and appended to the papers.

The Conference then adjourned until to-morrow at half past 2 o'clock.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Secretary.

ALEX. STUART,
Chairman.

At the Executive Council Chambers, Sydney,

11 MAY, 1883.

Present:—

<i>New South Wales:</i>	THE HONORABLE ALEX. STUART. THE HONORABLE F. A. WRIGHT.
<i>Victoria:</i>	THE HONORABLE GRAHAM BERRY.
<i>South Australia:</i>	THE HONORABLE J. L. PARSONS.
<i>Queensland:</i>	THE HONORABLE BOYD D. MOREHEAD.
<i>Tasmania:</i>	THE HONORABLE J. S. DODDS.

The Conference having assembled at half-past 2 o'clock, the Minutes of the Proceedings of yesterday were read and confirmed.

Mr. PARSONS then moved an amendment in the motion of which he had given notice, on the subject of reduced rates for Press Messages by Cable; and the same having been put from the Chair, the following Resolution was unanimously agreed to:—

“That South Australia having intimated her willingness to reduce the charge on Press Telegrams for transmission by Cable by 25 per cent., this Conference is of opinion that the Indian and Indo-European Telegraph Departments, the Eastern Telegraph Company, and the Indo-European Telegraph Company should be requested to make a similar reduction.”

Mr.

Mr. PARSONS also moved the motion of which notice had been given, on the subject of adopting a system of Postal Notes, and the same having been amended, the following Resolution was agreed to:—

“That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is desirable that a system of Postal Notes not exceeding 10s. in value should be introduced, and have currency throughout the Australasian Colonies; and that the South Australian Government be requested to prepare a Draft Bill on the subject.”

Mr. STUART laid before the Conference a communication from several of the leading Steam Companies and others, urging the establishment of a “Federal Quarantine,” and after mature deliberation, the Conference agreed to the following Resolution:—

“That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is desirable that such Quarantine Station should, if practicable, be established.”

The subject of reduced Intercolonial Telegraph Rates was then discussed, and the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania agreed to the following, viz. :—

	s.	d.
A message of ten words transmitted over the land lines of two Colonies	1	0
For each additional word	0	2
A message of ten words transmitted by the land lines of three Colonies	1	6
For each additional word	0	3

To be divided in equal shares between the Colonies performing the service.

Submarine cable charges additional in all cases where the cable is used.

The Conference then proceeded to consider a proposed new clause in the “Postal Union” Resolutions, affecting the carriage of postal matter by the Orient Steam Company, when the following Resolution was arrived at:—

“In the event of New South Wales concluding a contract with the Orient Company, it shall be at the risk of that Colony only; but any other Colony transmitting postal matter thereby shall pay the said Company a rate not less than 10s. per pound on letters, and 6d. per pound on newspapers and packets transmitted homeward thereby.”

The Conference adjourned at a quarter to 6 o'clock, until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Secretary.

ALEX. STUART,
Chairman.

At the Executive Council Chambers, Sydney.

12 MAY, 1883.

Present :—

New South Wales : THE HONORABLE ALEX. STUART.
THE HONORABLE F. A. WRIGHT.
Victoria : THE HONORABLE GRAHAM BERRY.
South Australia : THE HONORABLE J. L. PARSONS.
Tasmania : THE HONORABLE J. S. DODDS.

The Conference having met at 10 o'clock, the Minutes of the Proceedings of yesterday were read and confirmed.

The following Resolutions with respect to the concurrence of New Zealand and Western Australia in the Postal Union Regulations were agreed to, viz. :—

“That the Chairman communicate the Resolutions affecting Postal Union to New Zealand and Western Australia by telegram, and urge their acceptance thereof.”

“That in the event of New Zealand refusing to accept the Resolutions, they shall remain valid on the part of the Colonies which have agreed thereto, unless the Imperial Government be unable to remove difficulties of carrying out the arrangement for the Pacific Service on a dual system without placing New South Wales in a worse position.”

Copy of Telegram.

“The Conference, except Queensland, has agreed to following Resolutions, and urges your acquiescence in them if possible by Tuesday morning, when final sitting held.

“Resolutions on other subjects shall be forwarded by post.”

The Conference then discussed a number of matters affecting the Colonies upon which information was considered desirable, but the subjects were not of such a character as to require action by the Conference.

The Conference adjourned until Tuesday, the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Secretary.

ALEX. STUART,
Chairman.

At the Executive Council Chambers, Sydney.

15 *MAY*, 1883.*Present* :—

New South Wales : THE HONORABLE ALEX. STUART.
 THE HONORABLE F. A. WRIGHT.
Victoria : THE HONORABLE GRAHAM BERRY.
South Australia : THE HONORABLE J. L. PARSONS.
Tasmania : THE HONORABLE J. S. DODDS.

The Conference having assembled at 10 o'clock, the Minutes of the Proceedings of the 12th instant were read and confirmed.

Mr. STUART laid before the Conference telegrams from the Governments of New Zealand and Western Australia on the subject of the Postal Union Regulations, which were ordered to be printed.

The Report of Messrs. Todd, Lambton, Jackson and Packer on the subject of Packet Regulations, was then brought up and ordered to be printed.

The Conference having had their attention drawn to the subject of Patent Laws, agreed to the following Resolution :—

“That this Conference considers it desirable that such a law should obtain throughout the Colonies, and requests the Chairman to communicate with the various Colonies with a view to some uniform mode of action being devised.”

The Report of Dr. Mackellar, Health Officer, Sydney, on the subject of a Federal Quarantine, was ordered to be printed.

Papers relating to child-desertion were laid before the Conference by Mr. BERRY, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STUART informed the Conference that he had a communication from New Zealand on the subject of child-desertion; and Mr. PARSONS stated that the subject had engaged the attention of the South Australian Government.

The Conference then considered a number of matters affecting the Australasian Colonies, and expressed regret that the time at their disposal would not admit of that consideration which their importance demands.

The Conference then adjourned.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
 Secretary.

ALEX. STUART,
 Chairman.

ALEX. STUART,
 F. A. WRIGHT, } New South Wales.

GRAHAM BERRY, Victoria.

J. L. PARSONS, South Australia.

JOHN S. DODDS, Tasmania.

POSTAL CONFERENCE, 1883.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE RESOLUTIONS TO WHICH THE CONFERENCE AGREED.

POSTAL UNION.

That this Conference, having had under its consideration the various despatches from the Imperial Government and other memoranda and statistics respecting the Universal Postal Union, is of opinion,—

1. That the Australasian Colonies should apply for admission to the said Postal Union.
2. That the stipulations suggested by the Postmaster-General of England, in the despatch dated 6 November, 1882, as precedent to such entry, be insisted upon.
3. That each of the Australasian Colonies, parties to this agreement, be accorded a separate voice in the affairs of the Union.
4. That each Colony continue the management and responsibility of its existing subsidized line, but that any other Colony using such line shall pay to the subsidizing Colony the full amount of the postage upon all postal matter despatched from such Colony; the subsidizing Colony paying all transit rates on homeward mails, and receiving the proportion of Union transit rates due on outward mails, and any contribution from England in respect of the postal matter carried by each line.
5. That if on annual investigation it be shown that, by adopting Postal Union rates, any such subsidizing Colony incurs a greater loss than it at present incurs (subject, in the case of New South Wales and New Zealand, to modification consequent upon the reduced Pacific Mail contract now being entered into), an adjustment shall be made of such excess loss whereby it shall be borne by the subsidizing Colony and the other Colonies using such line, in proportion to the postal matter carried.
6. In the event of New South Wales concluding a contract with the Orient Company, it shall be at the risk of that Colony only; but any other Colony transmitting postal matter thereby shall pay the said Company a rate not less than 10s. per pound on letters and 6d. per pound on newspapers and packets transmitted homeward thereby.
7. That no future postal subsidy shall be subject to this agreement except by the unanimous approval of the Colonies assenting hereto.

CABLE SUBSIDY.—POPULATION BASIS.

That the agreement of May, 1878, in regard to the apportionment between the Australasian Colonies of the subsidy to the Port Darwin Cable, on the basis of *population*, shall be taken to include in such calculation the aboriginal inhabitants of the respective Colonies.

CABLE INTERRUPTION.

That it is desirable the attention of the Cable Company should be called to their failure to carry out the contract, and to the recent interruptions in the cable, which, were the two cables maintained in working order, in terms of the agreement, would not occur, and that they be required to intimate at what time that portion of the agreement relating to the maintaining of two cables will be carried into effect.

GOVERNMENT MESSAGES OVER PORT DARWIN CABLE.

That, as regards Government messages transmitted over the Port Darwin Cable, the term "Government messages," in accordance with the cable agreement of May, 1879, shall apply to "messages sent from or to Her Majesty, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, or any Government Department in the United Kingdom, or the respective Agent-General for the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, or any other Australasian Colony or Colonies as to which it shall be notified as hereinbefore mentioned, on the one hand, and the Governors, or Chief or Colonial Secretaries, of, or any Government Department of, the various Colonial Governments on the other, or any of them, on matters relating to the administration of the Governments." It being understood from the above clause that messages sent from or to any Department of the Public Service in Great Britain or the Colonies be considered "Government messages," and entitled to be transmitted at the reduced rates.

UNIFORM PACKET AND PARCEL POSTAL RATES.

That in the opinion of this Conference it is desirable that uniform packet and parcel postal rates and regulations should be adopted by all the Australasian Colonies, and that Messrs. Todd, C.M.G., Lambton, Jackson, and Packer, be requested to submit draft regulations.

NEW ZEALAND CABLE—NUMBER OF LETTERS IN A WORD.

That, as regards telegrams passing between the Australasian Colonies and New Zealand, fifteen letters shall be allowed as the maximum length of each word, instead of ten letters as proposed by the Cable Company.

REDUCTION OF CHARGES IN PRESS TELEGRAMS BY CABLE.

That South Australia having intimated her willingness to reduce the charge on Press Telegrams for transmission by Cable by 25 per cent., this Conference is of opinion that the Indian and Indo-European Telegraph Departments, the Eastern Telegraph Company, and the Indo-European Telegraph Company should be requested to make a similar reduction.

POSTAL NOTES.

That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is desirable that a system of Postal Notes not exceeding 10s. in value should be introduced, and have currency throughout the Australasian Colonies; and that the South Australian Government be requested to prepare a Draft Bill on the subject.

"FEDERAL QUARANTINE."

That, having had under consideration a communication from some of the leading Steam Companies and others, on the subject of "Federal Quarantine," the Conference agreed to the following Resolution:—

That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is desirable that such Quarantine Station should, if practicable, be established.

INTERCOLONIAL TELEGRAPH RATES.

The Conference having considered the subject of reduction of Intercolonial Telegraph Rates, the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania agree to the following:—

	s.	d.
A message of ten words transmitted over the land lines of two Colonies ...	1	0
For each additional word	0	2
A message of ten words transmitted by the land lines of three Colonies ...	1	6
For each additional word	0	3

To be divided in equal shares between the Colonies performing the service.
Submarine cable charges additional in all cases where the cable is used.

TELEGRAM TO NEW ZEALAND AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

That the Chairman communicate the Resolutions affecting Postal Union to New Zealand and Western Australia by telegram, and urge their acceptance thereof.

That in the event of New Zealand refusing to accept the Resolutions, they shall remain valid on the part of the Colonies which have agreed thereto, unless the Imperial Government be unable to remove difficulties of carrying out the arrangement for the Pacific Service on a dual system without placing New South Wales in a worse position.

COPY OF TELEGRAM.

"The Conference, except Queensland, has agreed to following Resolutions, and urges your acquiescence in them if possible by Tuesday morning, when final sitting held.

"Resolutions on other subjects shall be forwarded by post."

PATENT LAWS.

The Conference having had under consideration the question of an Intercolonial Patent Law to facilitate the securing of Patent rights and to lessen their cost, agreed to the following Resolution:—

That this Conference considers it desirable that such a law should obtain throughout the Colonies; and requests the Chairman to communicate with the various Colonies with a view to some uniform mode of action being devised.

ALEX. STUART,	}	New South Wales.
F. A. WRIGHT,		
GRAHAM BERRY,		Victoria.
J. LANGDON PARSONS,		South Australia.
J. S. DODDS,		Tasmania.

POSTAL CONFERENCE, 1883.

(HELD IN SYDNEY, MAY, 1883.)

PAPERS LAID BEFORE THE CONFERENCE.

1. Memorandum by the Honorable Graham Berry on Postal Union.
 2. Despatches, &c., on the subject of "Postal Union."
 3. Report by Permanent Officials accompanying the Delegates, on the subject of Postal Union.
 4. Report by Secretary, Post Office Department, Sydney.
 5. Letters from Chambers of Commerce of New South Wales and Victoria, on the subject of Postal and Telegraphic Rates.
 6. Letter from Steam Companies and others, Sydney, urging the establishment of a Federal Quarantine.
 7. Paris Postal Union Convention.
 8. Telegrams from Governments of New Zealand and Western Australia, on the subject of the Postal Union Regulations.
 9. Report of Messrs. Todd, Lambton, Jackson, and Packer, on the subject of Packet Regulations.
 10. Report of Dr. Mackellar, on the subject of Quarantine.
 11. Papers relating to child-desertion and absconding parents.
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POSTAL CONFERENCE—1883.

PAPERS LAID BEFORE THE CONFERENCE.

MEMORANDUM BY THE HONORABLE GRAHAM BERRY, POSTMASTER-GENERAL OF VICTORIA.

THE Universal Postal Union has progressed year by year until nearly the whole civilized world is within its operations, the Australasian Colonies, the Cape of Good Hope, and Natal being the only important commercial people who still hold aloof. These exceptions will soon be reduced by the contemplated entrance of the Cape and Natal into the Union. Under the circumstances it is desirable, by a comprehensive consideration of the subject, to ascertain if the time has not arrived when steps should be taken to settle the terms upon which these Colonies can become an integral portion of this great postal confederation. For the purpose, therefore, of investigating the question, it may be advantageous to set forth, as succinctly as possible, the objects for which the Postal Union Convention appears to have been formulated, and the benefits sought to be secured.

I. It is designed to stimulate social and commercial intercourse and the establishment of closer relations and common interests between individuals of different nationalities, and in this respect it may be designated as beneficent and cosmopolitan in its character.

II. With a view to facilitate and promote this intercourse, it proposes not only that the best and most rapid means of conveyance shall be employed, but that the cost of such conveyance shall be reduced to the lowest possible limits, and that the postal charges on the correspondence shall be proportionately low, both transit rates and postal charges being subject to reduction from time to time, as circumstances may seem to demand.

III. It aims at establishing a common agreement between all nations in a matter of universal interest, which will form a not unimportant addition to international law, and can scarcely fail to secure many advantages to all civilized communities.

IV. It provides for the adoption, as far as practicable, of *uniform* rates and practice in dealing with correspondence, the consequent removal of anomalies in postal charges, and the prevention of inconveniences resulting from complicated regulations giving rise to complaints on the part of the public and trouble to the Post Offices.

V. It arranges not only for the interchange of letters at low rates, and of packets of all kinds, including patterns and samples of merchandise, but also of books and newspapers, thus encouraging the wide dissemination of knowledge, the influence of which it is hardly possible to over-estimate.

VI. It is capable of great development, and, in connection therewith, arrangements have already been made between many countries of the Union for exchange of international money orders, the transmission of articles of declared value, and the establishment of the Parcel Post system.

VII. It is almost needless to call attention to the fact that, for many years past, the general tendency of postal reforms throughout the world has been in the direction of those proposed by the Postal Union Treaty, which provides for the extension to all nations of principles previously having only a very limited operation.

With reference to the proposal that the Colonies should join the Union, difficulties have been suggested and objections raised, but upon careful examination they would scarcely appear to be insurmountable or of such weight as to justify an adverse decision being arrived at.

1. It has been urged that by far the largest portion of the foreign correspondence is with the United Kingdom, and as the Colonies can make any arrangements they desire with the Home Government, there is not sufficient inducement for them to enter the Postal Union in order to improve their postal relations with other countries, which are comparatively limited in extent.

With respect to this, it may be pointed out that it has not hitherto being found practicable to secure uniformity of rates and practice in these Colonies in regard to correspondence *for the United Kingdom*, and there seems little probability of obtaining it except by their entering the Union, and further that, by taking the proposed step, their right to make special agreements with the Imperial Government respecting the postages collected would not necessarily be interfered with.

It

It should also be borne in mind, in connection with correspondence for other countries, that the commercial relations of the Colonies with many places are of very recent growth, but they are capable of great expansion, and a postal reform, which could be obtained at small cost, would be an important factor in assisting their extension.

At the same time it must be remembered that all other countries have either joined, or are about to join, the Postal Union, and the Australian Colonies would occupy an invidious position should they determine to remain excluded from it, and this circumstance would doubtless tend to injure their prestige in the eyes of other communities.

2. It has been stated that the interests of the several Colonies are so conflicting as to present an insuperable obstacle to a reciprocal arrangement for maintenance of the sea services.

The difficulties, however, appear to have been greatly over-estimated. Ever since the Colonies have established mail lines of their own, each Colony which is not a party to the contracts has, in an indirect manner, by the payment of transit charges, assisted in maintaining them, the largest measure of support having been accorded to the Ceylon service, which has proved to be the most useful and beneficial of the existing lines, and it is proposed that this support shall be continued in such a way that the loss consequent upon reduction of the postage shall be borne in equitable proportions by the Colonies concerned.

For this purpose the following alternative plans are suggested:—

A.—Contribution towards the net loss under the contracts, according to the extent of correspondence conveyed.

B.—Payment of fixed transit rates as at present.

A.—According to the first scheme the Colonies would pay, at Union rates, all the charges for transit of homeward mails, and, in addition, contribute towards the net loss under the contracts in proportion to the extent of correspondence conveyed thereby.

For the computation of the respective contributions, the letter portion of the mails may be taken as representing with sufficient exactness the extent of the correspondence.

Taking as a basis the correspondence *via* Ceylon during 1882, it appears that Victoria sent and received about one-half of the letters, and would therefore bear about half the loss on the contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the other Colonies defraying the remaining moiety. It has been calculated that the loss would be about £52,000 per annum, after deducting the value of the postages collected, and the receipts from all sources, including the amount of profit to the Imperial revenue which the Home Government proposes to pay over to Victoria.

On the basis referred to, the contributions would be—

Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£26,000 per annum.
Other Colonies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£26,000 "

The net loss to other Colonies would, however, be less than the amount mentioned, as they would retain portion of the postage collected on the homeward mails after payment of the transit charges; and in the following statement will be found the estimated contribution to be paid by each of them, the postage retained, and the net loss:—

	Contribution.	Postage retained.	Net Loss.
New South Wales	£9,735	£1,550	£8,185
South Australia	7,235	820	6,415
New Zealand	4,200	230*	3,970
Tasmania	2,080	180*	1,900
Queensland	1,375	130*	1,245
Western Australia	1,375	260	1,115

In considering, however, the matter of loss, it should not be overlooked that the public would benefit by the reduction of the postal charges; and taking, as before, the correspondence during 1882, the gain to persons sending letters it is estimated would be—

Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	£3,000
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,250
South Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	770
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	...	660
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	...	580
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	170

The reduction in New South Wales, New Zealand, and Tasmania would be 3d. per letter and 1d. per paper; in Queensland, 4d. per letter and 1d. per paper; and in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, 1d. per letter.

Upon the establishment of uniform rates it is probably that an increased extent of correspondence would be sent *via* Ceylon by other Colonies, and the amounts to be contributed would be larger in proportion; but, under any circumstances, the largest share of the loss (say not less than two-fifths) would be paid by Victoria.

In regard to other contract services, contributions on the same basis would be paid to the Colonies maintaining them.

B.—For payment of transit rates, the following plan appears to be the simplest and most equitable:—

Non-contracting Colonies to pay the contracting Colony fixed transit rates (say 5d. per letter, or equivalent bulk rate, and 6d. per lb. of other articles) on both homeward and outward mails, the contracting Colony also receiving the proportion of sea rate for all outward mails carried by its service.

In consideration for these payments, the contracting Colony to convey mails to and from Ceylon, San Francisco, or Singapore, as the case may be, and to pay all the charges for conveyance to destination of the homeward correspondence carried by the service under its control.

So far as the Ceylon Service is concerned, the net loss to Victoria under the contract by this arrangement is estimated at £23,000 per annum, taking the returns for 1882 as the basis of the calculation.

The

* Calculating 1d. a letter for cost of conveyance of outward mails to Melbourne.

The net loss to Colonies accounting for transit rates to Victoria would be the amounts paid for conveyance of outward mails, and the gross cost and net loss to each Colony would be as follows:—

	Gross Cost.	Net Loss.
Victoria	£41,000	£23,000
New South Wales	13,865	8,210
South Australia	10,988	7,650
New Zealand	6,705	5,400
Tasmania	3,325	2,200
Queensland	2,025	1,330
Western Australia... ..	2,138	1,240

The saving to the public in consequence of reduction of the postage would be as before mentioned.

A large extent of correspondence would doubtless be sent *via* Ceylon upon establishment of reduced and uniform rates, but it is computed that under this scheme, as under the first plan suggested, Victoria would bear not less than two-fifths of the loss upon the contract.

If, however, contrary to expectation, it should be found that the increase of correspondence, and consequently in the amounts paid for carriage of mails, had become so large as to unduly decrease the Victorian share of the loss, the transit rates would be revised with a view to their reduction.

3. The circumstance mentioned in the circular despatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 13th December, 1882, may perhaps be assumed to constitute another objection; Lord Kimberley having brought under notice that the German Post Office has announced its intention to propose, at the Lisbon Postal Congress, to be held in 1884, a very considerable reduction in the rates for sea carriage and in the postal charges.

At the same time, however, he points out that the Australian Colonies, in order to avoid incurring a very heavy loss at the outset, could make their entry into the Union conditional upon the present rates being maintained, at least until after the next quinquennial Congress to that of 1884, by which time the conditions of maintenance of Australian mail services may undergo important modifications.

It is desirable, therefore, that the Colonies entering the Union should do so expressly coupled with the two stipulations suggested in the despatch, viz. :—

- (1.) That the rates of payment for sea transit and the surtaxes fixed by the convention of Paris shall not be reduced, at all events until after the next quinquennial Congress to that of Lisbon.
- (2.) That the Australian Colonies shall be directly and adequately represented at future Congresses.

This would admit of their rendering material assistance to the Imperial Government, in opposing radical changes likely to cause undue loss to the imperial and colonial revenue.

In any case the Colonies would have the power to withdraw from the Union, upon giving twelve months' notice, should they disapprove of any action proposed to be taken which they might regard as seriously detrimental to their interests.

Adverting further to the financial aspect of the case and the money loss which would be involved, attention should be specially directed to the fact that reduced postage leads to increased intercourse, and that, if the revenue should suffer to a slight extent, proportionate advantages would be secured to individuals, and especially to those who by their energy and enterprise are the most influential in developing the resources of the country and promoting its welfare.

In conclusion, it may be safely asserted that public opinion, as expressed by Chambers of Commerce in the chief Australian cities, and the Press of the Colonies generally, is strongly favourable to united action being taken in this matter without delay, and it would therefore be impolitic to defer any longer a settlement of the question.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Postmaster-General of Victoria.

DESPATCHES, &c., ON THE SUBJECT OF POSTAL UNION.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor.

(Circular.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 20 December, 1880.

7th September,
1880, and
enclosures.
C.O. to Treasury.
23rd September.
Treasury, 23rd
October.
C.O. to Treasury,
13th November.
Treasury, 29th
November.

I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Treasury, enclosing a copy of a correspondence between that Department and the General Post Office, with reference to the proposal to again bring under the consideration of the respective Governments of the Australasian Colonies the question of entering into the General Postal Union. I have also the honor to enclose a copy of the correspondence noted in the margin, which has since taken place with regard to the financial effect to those Colonies of their joining the Union under the arrangement proposed by the Postmaster-General.

2. Your Ministers will see by the letter from the Treasury, of the 29th of November, that the Lords Commissioners will not refuse to forego, during the term of the present Postal Contracts, in favour of the Colonies concerned, the thirty thousand pounds annual gain which it is estimated would accrue to the Imperial Exchequer by the change, such sum to be divided amongst the Colonies named, in the proportions suggested by the Postmaster-General in his report of the 25th of August.

3. I shall be glad to be favoured with the views of your Ministers on this subject at as early a period as may be convenient.

4. I also take this opportunity of transmitting to you a copy of a letter from the General Post Office, dated the 27th of September, enclosing a copy of a communication from Dr. Stephan, the Postmaster-General of Germany, urging that steps should be taken for bringing into the Postal Union the important British Colonies of Australasia and South Africa; and I have to add that a copy of this letter, and of its enclosure, has been communicated to the Governors of the South African Colonies, for the consideration of their respective Governments.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

The Officer administering the Government of

The Treasury to the Colonial Office.

No. 15,431.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 7 September, 1880.

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you herewith, copies of the following correspondence upon the subject of the rates of postage upon Australian correspondence under the Postal Union, viz. :—

1. Post Office Report, dated the 30th April, 1880.
2. Treasury Reply thereto (8,165) dated 7th May, 1880.
3. Post Office Report, dated 25th June, 1880.
4. Treasury Reply thereto (11,520) dated 15th July, 1880.
5. Post Office Report, dated 25th August, 1880.

I am to request that you will move Lord Kimberley to favour my Lords with his opinion thereon.

I am, &c.,

R. R. W. LINGEN.

The Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

The Post Office to the Treasury.

No. 41,970.

My Lords,

General Post Office, 30 April, 1880.

The question whether the Australian Colonies should become members of the Universal Postal Union has, from time to time, formed the subject of correspondence between the Treasury, the Colonial Office, and this Department, but little progress has been made in the settlement of the question.

In a letter dated the 16th of January last, the Deputy Postmaster-General of Victoria requested information in respect to the effect which an entry of that Colony into the Union would have on the rates of postage to be collected, and on the sea rates to be accounted for by the Colonial Post Office on letters sent in transit through the United Kingdom.

It was found, however, difficult to furnish the particulars asked for, because it seems evident that, if the Australian Colonies enter the Union, the existing arrangements for sharing between the Mother Country and the Colonies respectively, the cost of the sea services, and for the appropriation of the postage collected on the correspondence exchanged, must be altogether modified and made conformable to the principles of the Union Treaty. I accordingly directed the Deputy Postmaster-General of Victoria to be answered that the points which he had raised would render a reference to your Lordships necessary, and that the subject would receive early consideration.

In bringing the matter before your Lordships, I beg leave to transmit a memorandum which I have caused to be prepared, showing to what extent the rates of postage on Australian correspondence of all kinds will require to be altered to correspond with Union principles, and the rates at which the charges for sea transit will, in the opinion of this Department, be accounted for after the entry of the Colonies into the Union.

Your Lordships will probably think it advisable to direct that a copy of this memorandum may be forwarded to the Governments of each of the Australian Colonies and of New Zealand, so that they may be fully aware of the effect of entering the Union before they come to any decision.

But you will, no doubt, cause to be intimated to the several Governments, at the same time, what arrangements you propose to substitute for the existing arrangements with regard to the aid to be rendered from Imperial Funds towards the cost incurred in maintaining the services subsidized by the Colonies.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MANNERS.

Memorandum

Memorandum showing the Changes which seem to be necessary in respect of the exchange of correspondence between the United Kingdom and other countries of the Universal Postal Union on the one side, and the Australian Colonies and New Zealand on the other, in the event of those Colonies entering the Union.

Assuming that the Australian Colonies and New Zealand become members of the Universal Postal Union, it seems to follow:—

1. That the arrangement made by the Treasury in April, 1879, as to the mode in which the sea conveyance of the mails between the United Kingdom and Australia, or New Zealand, should be performed, and as to the shares to be borne by the Mother Country and the Colonies respectively, in the cost of such conveyance, as well as the modification of that arrangement settled with Mr. Childers, M.P., in February last, should be considered at an end.
2. That, thenceforth, the exchange of mails between the Australian Colonies, or New Zealand, and the United Kingdom, or between the Australian Colonies, or New Zealand, and any other Union country, either direct or by way of the United Kingdom, should be strictly according to the principles laid down in the Union Treaty of Paris.

As between the Mother Country and the Colonies, therefore,—

The Imperial Post Office will retain the whole postage collected on the correspondence despatched from the United Kingdom, and the Colonial Post Offices will retain the whole postage collected on the correspondence despatched from the Colonies. Mails between the United Kingdom and Australia or New Zealand.

The despatching office will defray the cost of the sea conveyance, as well as of the land transit of all mails which it despatches, and will be governed, in each case, by the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, and by the arrangements made in conformity to those stipulations. Consequently, on the outward mails, *via* Brindisi, the Imperial Post Office will pay to France the special transit rates of 10 fr. per kilo. of letters and 50 c. per kilo. of printed papers or patterns, and to Italy the special transit rates of 6 fr. 50 c. per kilo. of letters and 37½ c. per kilo. of printed papers or patterns. Outward mails *via* Brindisi.

The Imperial Post Office will then convey the mails from Brindisi to Alexandria, will pay the Egyptian Post Office the transit rates due for their conveyance across the Isthmus, and will again convey the mails from Suez to Ceylon or Singapore. Outward mails *via* San Francisco.

The Imperial Post Office will further account to the Post Offices of Melbourne or Brisbane for the sea conveyance of the mails by the colonial packets. The rates to be paid for this conveyance will be calculated at the proportion of 15 fr. per kilo. of letters and 1 fr. per kilo. of printed papers which the distance from Ceylon or Singapore to the place of destination bears to the whole distance travelled by sea. In the case of Melbourne, the distance to be performed by sea from Brindisi, *via* Alexandria, Suez, and Point de Galle, may be set down at 9,089 nautical miles, to which 22 miles must be added for the sea conveyance from Dover to Calais, or 9,111 miles in all. Of this, 4,289 miles is performed by the Imperial and 4,822 miles by the Colonial packets.

The proportion of the Union sea rates of 15 fr. per kilo. of letters, and 1 fr. per kilo. of printed papers, which would have to be accounted for by the Imperial to the Melbourne Post Office, would therefore be 7 fr. 94 c. per kilo. of letters and 53 c. per kilo. of printed papers, &c.

In the case of Brisbane, the distance to be performed by sea from Brindisi, *via* Alexandria, Suez, and Singapore, may be set down at 9,886 nautical miles; 22 miles must be added for the sea conveyance from Dover to Calais, or 9,908 miles in all.

Of this, 5,883 miles is performed by the Imperial and 4,025 miles by the Colonial Packets. The proportion of the Union sea rates of 15 fr. per kilo. of letters and 1 fr. per kilo. of printed papers which would have to be accounted for by the Imperial to the Brisbane Post Office would therefore be 6 fr. 09 c. per kilo. of letters, and 41 c. per kilo. of printed papers, &c.

The Post Offices of Melbourne and Brisbane will convey the homeward mails *via* Brindisi, in the one case to Ceylon and in the other to Singapore, and will account to the Imperial Post Office— Homeward mails *via* Brindisi.

1. For the proportion of sea postage due for the services performed by the Imperial Post Office in conveying the mails from Ceylon or Singapore to Suez, and from Alexandria to Brindisi, and from Calais to Dover, *viz.*, 7 fr. 06 c. per kilo. of letters, and 47 c. per kilo. of printed papers sent from Melbourne, and 8 fr. 91 c. per kilo. of letters and 59 c. per kilo. of printed papers sent from Brisbane.
2. For the transit rates payable to Egypt for the territorial conveyance from Suez to Alexandria, say at the ordinary Union transit charges, 2 fr. per kilo. of letters and 25 c. per kilo. of printed papers.

The Post Offices of Melbourne and Brisbane will also account to the Italian and French Post Offices for the territorial transit rates payable for the conveyance of the mails from Brindisi to Calais by special services.

The Imperial Post Office will convey to New York the outward mails *via* San Francisco, and will pay to the United States Post Office the transit rates of 6 fr. per kilo. of letters, and 2 fr. per kilo. of printed papers, &c., due for their conveyance from New York to San Francisco. Outward mails *via* San Francisco.

The Imperial Post Office will account to the Post Office of Sydney or Wellington for the sea conveyance of the mails by Colonial packet from San Francisco, at rates calculated according to the proportion of 15 fr. per kilo. of letters, and 1 fr. per kilo. of printed papers, which the distance from San Francisco to Sydney or Wellington bears to the distance from Liverpool to New York.

The distance from San Francisco to Sydney is 6,950 miles, and from San Francisco to Wellington 6,255 miles, and the distance from Liverpool to New York is 3,016 miles. The proportion of the Union sea rates of 15 fr. per kilo. of letters, and 1 fr. per kilo. of printed papers, which would have to be accounted for by the Imperial Post Office to the Colonial Post Offices would therefore be 10 fr. 46 c. per kilo. of letters, and 70 c. per kilo. of printed papers sent to New South Wales, and 10 fr. 12 c. per kilo. of letters and 67 c. per kilo. of printed papers sent to New Zealand.

The Post Offices of Sydney and Wellington will convey the homeward mails to San Francisco, and will account to the United States Post Office—

1. For the territorial transit rates due for the conveyance of the mails from San Francisco to New York. Homeward mails *via* San Francisco.
- 2.

2. For the proportion of sea postage due for the conveyance of the mails from New York to Liverpool, viz., 4 fr. 54 c. per kilo. of letters, and 30 c. per kilo. of printed papers sent from New South Wales, and 4 fr. 88 c. per kilo. of letters, and 33 c. per kilo. of printed papers sent from New Zealand.

The mails which are forwarded between the Australian Colonies or New Zealand and Union countries other than the United Kingdom may be classified as shown in the following table :—

Mails between Australia or New Zealand and Postal Union countries other than the United Kingdom.

	From.	By what route conveyed.	To.
1	Ceylon	Direct	Victoria.
2	Other Union countries in the East.....	Point de Gallo and Melbourne	
3	Egypt.....	Point de Galle and Melbourne	
4	Italy, or other Union countries in Europe.....	Brindisi, Point de Galle, and Melbourne ..	
5	United States, or other Transatlantic Union countries.	United Kingdom	
6	Straits Settlements	Direct	Queensland.
7	Other Union countries in the East.....	Singapore and Brisbane	
8	Egypt.....	Singapore and Brisbane	
9	Italy, or other Union countries in Europe ..	Brindisi, Singapore, and Brisbane	
10	United States or other Transatlantic Union countries.	United Kingdom	
11	United States.....	Direct	New South Wales, or New Zealand.
12	Canada	United States	
13	Union countries in the Pacific	San Francisco	
14	Bermuda and Newfoundland	New York and San Francisco	
15	Union countries in the West Indies	New York and San Francisco	
16	Union countries in Europe	United Kingdom	

* 1. The Ceylon Office will account to the Melbourne Office for the whole sea postage of 15 fr. per kilo. of letters, and one fr. per kilo. of printed papers sent to Melbourne, and the Melbourne Office will make no payment on the letters or papers sent to Ceylon.

2 and 3. The despatching office will account to the Melbourne office for the proportion of sea postage due for the conveyance from Point de Galle to Melbourne, and will account to the Imperial Post Office for the proportion due for the conveyance from the country of origin to Point de Galle.

In the opposite direction the Melbourne office will account to the Imperial Post Office for its proportion of the sea postage.

4. The despatching office will account to the Melbourne office for the proportion of sea postage due for the conveyance from Point de Galle to Melbourne.

In the opposite direction the Melbourne Office will account to the Imperial Post Office for its proportion of the sea postage as well as for the Egyptian transit rate, and will account to Italy for the Union territorial transit rates of 2 fr. per kilo. of letters, and 25 c. per kilo. of printed papers. But on all mails conveyed from Brindisi by the special services provided for the English overland mails, the higher special transit rates must be accounted for to Italy, and also to France if the mails are conveyed through France by the special services, as in the instance of mails for Belgium, Spain, Portugal, &c. To every Union country, other than Italy and France, through which a mail from Victoria may pass in transit, the Post Office of Melbourne must account for the Union transit rates of 2 fr. per kilo. of letters, and 25 c. per kilo. of printed papers.

5. The despatching office will provide for the conveyance of the mails to the United Kingdom, and will account to the Melbourne Office for its proportion of sea postage due for the conveyance of the mails from Point de Galle to Melbourne.

In the opposite direction, the Melbourne Office will account as on mails for the United Kingdom, but the amount of sea postage to be credited to the Imperial Post Office will be at a higher rate, because the proportion of sea service performed by Imperial mail packets will be increased to the extent of the distance between Liverpool and the Transatlantic country. The Melbourne Office will also account to the Imperial Post Office on these mails for the Union territorial transit rates for conveyance through Great Britain.

6. Same as No. 1, substituting "Brisbane" for "Melbourne," and "Singapore" for "Ceylon."

7 and 8. Same as Nos. 2 and 3, substituting "Brisbane" for "Melbourne," and "Singapore" for "Point de Galle."

9. Same as No. 4, substituting "Brisbane" for "Melbourne," and "Singapore" for "Point de Galle."

10. Same as No. 5, substituting "Brisbane" for "Melbourne," and "Singapore" for "Point de Galle."

11. Same as No. 1, substituting "United States" for "Ceylon," and "Sydney or New Zealand" for "Melbourne."

12. The Canadian Office will account to the Sydney or New Zealand Office for the whole of the sea postage of 15 fr. per kilo. of letters, and 1 fr. per kilo. of printed papers.

In the opposite direction the Sydney or New Zealand Office will make no payment to the Canadian Office, but will account to the United States Office for the ordinary Union territorial transit rates.

13. The despatching office will provide for the conveyance of the mails to San Francisco, and will account to the Sydney or New Zealand Office for its proportion of the sea postage due for the conveyance of the mails from San Francisco to Sydney or New Zealand.

In the opposite direction the Sydney or New Zealand Office will account to the United States Office for its proportion of sea postage due for the conveyance of mails to countries north of Panama, and will account to the United States and the Imperial Post Office respectively for their proportions of the sea postage due for the conveyance of mails to countries south of Panama.

14. The despatching office will provide for the conveyance of the mails to New York, will account to the United States Office for the territorial transit rate due for the conveyance from New York to San Francisco, and will account to the Sydney or New Zealand Office for its proportion of the sea postage.

In the opposite direction, the Sydney or New Zealand Office will account to the United States Office for the Union territorial transit rates, and for its proportion of the sea postage due for the conveyance of the mails from New York to Bermuda or Newfoundland.

15. The despatching office will provide for the conveyance to New York or to San Francisco, and will account to the Sydney or New Zealand Office for its proportion of the sea postage.

In the opposite direction the Sydney or New Zealand office will account to the United States Office for its proportion of sea postage.

If the mails are sent by land from San Francisco to New York, the Sydney or New Zealand Office will also account to the United States Office for the Union territorial transit rates.

And if the mails are sent by sea from San Francisco to Panama, the Sydney or New Zealand Office will account to the Imperial Post Office for its proportion of sea postage due for the conveyance from Colon to destination, as well as for the Columbian transit rates of 2 fr. 62 c. per kilo. of letters, and 92 c. per kilo. of printed papers payable for the conveyance of the mails across the Isthmus of Darien.

16. The despatching office will account to the Sydney or New Zealand Office for its proportion of sea postage.

In the opposite direction the Sydney or New Zealand Office will account to the United States Office for the territorial transit rates of 6 fr. per kilo. of letters, and 2 fr. per kilo. of printed papers for the service from San Francisco to New York, as well as for its proportion of sea postage for the service from New York to Liverpool.

The Sydney or New Zealand Office will account to the Imperial Office for the United territorial transit rates for the passage of the mails through Great Britain, and will account to every country on the Continent through which the mails may pass for like transit rates.

As the contract for the packet service from Point de Galle to Melbourne is made by the Government of Victoria alone, it will be necessary that the Governments of South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania should arrange with Victoria respecting the exchange of their mails with the United Kingdom or other Union countries. Mails to or from South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

The ordinary Union rate of postage on letters is fixed by Article 5 of the Convention of Paris at 25 centimes (twopence halfpenny) per half ounce. Union rates of postage.

Letters sent from one Australian Colony to another will be liable to this rate, unless any lower rate is now charged. Letters.

In the same article it is provided that, in cases where letters are subjected to the sea transit rate of 15 francs per kilo., a surcharge not exceeding 25 centimes may be levied in addition. This brings the maximum total rate chargeable in the Australian Colonies or New Zealand, on a paid letter addressed to the United Kingdom or any other postal Union country, to 50 centimes, or fivepence.

Another section of the same article authorizes the collection of an additional charge on letters conveyed by extraordinary services in the Union, such as those between Brindisi and Calais. But if the Australian Colonies and New Zealand adopt the maximum surcharge of 25 centimes and make their total rate 50 centimes, or 5d., on letters sent to Union countries generally, nothing can be collected on this head, because the condition on which the present reduced transit rates were granted by France and Italy was that no higher rate than 5d. per half-ounce should be collected on the letters sent in the British overland mails to or from Union countries.

The postage to be levied in the Australian Colonies or New Zealand on post-cards sent to Union countries generally will be 1½d. each, but on those which are sent to or through the United Kingdom, *via* Brindisi, the charge will be 2d. each. Post-cards, news papers, and printed papers

On newspapers a rate of 1d. each when addressed to Union countries generally will be chargeable; on those sent to or through the United Kingdom, *via* Brindisi, 1½d. each might be levied, but the Colonial Government will no doubt prefer to charge 1d. only.

On printed papers and patterns the charge will be 1d. per 2 ounces when addressed to Union countries generally, and 1½d. per 2 ounces when sent to or through the United Kingdom, *via* Brindisi. General Post Office,

London, April, 1880.

No. 8,165/80. The Treasury to The Post Office.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 7 May, 1880.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them Lord John Manners' letter of the 30th ultimo, on the question as to whether the Australian Colonies should become members of the Postal Union, and I am to request that their Lordships may be furnished with a statement in figures showing the financial effect of the detailed measures set forth in the printed Memorandum which accompanied that letter, as compared with present cost. My Lords wish, at the same time, to observe that the present postal arrangements with Victoria were only completed in February last.

The Postmaster-General.

I am, &c.,
WM. LAW.

No. 234 F. The Post Office to The Treasury.

My Lords,

General Post Office, 25 June, 1880.

In conformity with the instructions given by your Lordships' letter of the 7th ultimo, No. 8,165, I have the honor to furnish, for your information, a statement in figures, showing the estimated financial effect upon the Imperial Revenue in the event of the Australasian Colonies entering the Postal Union under the terms of the Memorandum which was submitted to you by my predecessor's letter of the 30th of April last.

It will be seen that the present amount of revenue is estimated at £1,666 a-year, while the prospective revenue is calculated at £31,720; so that your Lordships, should you see fit, would have a balance of £30,054 to hand over to the Australian Colonies, in aid of their packet service, for such period as you may wish to compensate them for abolishing the arrangement which you have recently agreed to in their favour.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

I have, &c.,
HENRY FAWCETT.

STATEMENT showing the estimated financial effect upon the Imperial Revenue, in the event of the Australasian Colonies entering the Postal Union under the terms of the Post Office Memorandum of April, 1880.

Route.	Imperial share of the postage.			Effect upon the Imperial Revenue under proposed Union system.	
	Under present system.		Under proposed Union system.	Gain.	Loss.
	Gain.	Loss.			
<i>Via</i> Brindisi	£ 8,238	£	£ 21,322	£ 13,084	£
<i>Via</i> San Francisco .....	.....	*9,050	8,295	17,345	.....
By private ship	2,478	.....	2,103	.....	375
Total	10,716	9,050	31,720	30,429	375

Net gain, £1,666.

Net gain to
Imperial Revenue } £30,054.

General Post Office, London,
21st June, 1880.

GEO. CHETWYND,
Receiver and Accountant-General.

* This amount represents the present loss sustained by the United Kingdom, in consequence of the payment to the United States for transit services being in excess of the Imperial share of the postage.

The Treasury to The Post Office.

No. 11,520/80.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 15 July, 1880.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having had before them your further letter of the 25th June, 1880, enclosing a statement of the estimated financial effect of the extension of the Postal Union to the Australian Colonies, by which it appears that the net gain to the Imperial Government would be £30,054 a year instead of £1,666, I am desired to inform you, with reference to Lord John Manners' letter of 30th April last, that as the interests of the Public will be served by the Australian Colonies becoming Members of the Postal Union (thereby reducing the postage of a letter of half-an-ounce from 6d. to 2½d.), the Colonial Postal Authorities should be informed of the financial result, and be invited to say what they would propose in order to provide for their admission to the Postal Union.

The Postmaster-General.

I am, &c.,

WM. LAW.

Extract from a letter from the Post Office to the Treasury, dated 25 August, 1880,
No. 299 F.

"I HAVE had the honor to receive your letter of the 15th ultimo, No. 11,520, with reference to the Memorandum which my predecessor submitted to you on the 30th of April last, showing to what extent the rates of postage on Australian correspondence will require to be altered in the event of the Australian Colonies deciding to become Members of the Postal Union.

"Your Lordships appear to have misapprehended the extent to which the postage of a letter between this country and Australia would be reduced under the proposed arrangements. A reference to the memorandum will show that, upon such letters the rate will be 5d., not 2½d. per half-ounce. As mentioned in the memorandum, the ordinary Union rate for letters is 25 centimes, or 2½d.; but in cases where they are carried over long distances by sea (as in the case in point), a surcharge, not exceeding 25 centimes, may be levied in addition. This would bring the rate upon a letter sent from this country to Australia, or *vice versa*, to 50 centimes, or 5d.

"I have thought it necessary to make special mention of this error, as your Lordships evidently consider that the interests of the public will be served to a greater extent than is really the case, by the Australian Colonies becoming Members of the Postal Union.

* * * * *

"It is understood that the Government of Victoria has made a contract for the conveyance of its mails between Melbourne and Point de Galle for eight years, commencing on the 1st of February last, a period co-existent with the term for which this Department made its contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for its India and China Mail Service, and I would propose that, for the remainder of such term, your Lordships should offer to make over to the Australian Colonies the sum of £30,000 a year conditionally upon their joining the Postal Union.

"This amount might be apportioned among the Colonies providing the packet service, as it is upon them will fall the loss, inasmuch as they will be obliged to carry the mails of other Colonies for the Union sea rates of 15 francs per kilogramme of letters and post cards, and 1 franc per kilogramme for all other articles. Should this plan be approved of, the proportions in which the £30,000 should be divided would be as follows, viz., £17,000 to New South Wales and New Zealand on account of the Mail Service between San Francisco and Sydney; £11,600 to Victoria on account of the service between Point de Galle and Melbourne; and £1,400 to Queensland on account of the service between Singapore and Brisbane.

"This apportionment will be found to be in agreement with the statement which accompanied my letter of the 25th of June last. That statement shows that about £17,000 is the gain on the San Francisco route, and about £13,000 on the Brindisi route, the latter gain being divisible between Victoria and Queensland, according to the extent of the correspondence.

"By this arrangement the Imperial revenue would be no better or worse off than it is now, while the Colonies, on their part, would not be deprived of the advantages lately assured to them, and would, at the same time, profit by the uniformity of postage rates throughout the civilized world, which would result from their adhesion to the Postal Union."

The Colonial Office to The Treasury.

Sir,

Downing-street, 23 September, 1880.

I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant (15,431), with reference to the proposal to again bring under the consideration of the respective Governments of the Australasian Colonies the question of entering into the General Postal Union, and I am to request that you will state to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that Lord Kimberley would be glad to be furnished with a memorandum showing what will be the financial result to the Colonies concerned of their entering the Postal Union under the arrangement proposed by the Postmaster-General. His Lordship would also be glad to be informed how Tasmania would be affected, as that Colony has now to pay sea transit to and from Melbourne.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am, &c.,

E. WINGFIELD.

The Treasury to The Colonial Office.

No. 18,077.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 23 October, 1880.

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you here-with, with reference to Mr. Wingfield's letter of the 23rd ultimo, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a letter, dated the 18th instant, from the Postmaster-General, respecting the financial result to the Australian Colonies and Tasmania of joining the Postal Union.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM LAW.

The

The Post Office to The Treasury.

No. 391 F.

My Lords,

General Post Office, 18 October, 1880.

I have the honor to return the enclosed letter referred to me by your Lordships, in which the Colonial Office asks for a memorandum showing what would be the financial result to the Australian Colonies and Tasmania of joining the Postal Union,

I have the honor to inform your Lordships that, according to an estimate made in this office, it is calculated that the Colonies in question, which under the present system receive postage to the amount of £92,404 a year, would, under the Union system, receive only £38,706 a year, being a loss of revenue to the extent of £53,698 a year. This loss would be reduced to £23,698 a year, if the estimated amount of the gain to this country, £30,000 a year, were handed over to the Colonies as proposed in my letter of the 25th August last, No. 299 F.

With reference to the question how Tasmania would be affected in regard to the sea conveyance of its correspondence to and from Melbourne, I presume that as the Colony of Victoria provides the sea service in this case, it would as a matter of course be entitled, under the Union Regulations, to claim on the correspondence conveyed by its packets, a part of the sea rates allowed for the whole of the distance (viz., 15 francs per kilogramme for letters and post-cards and 1 franc per kilogramme for other articles) proportionate to the mileage traversed by its packets, but the settlement of all claims for sea transit as between the various Australasian Colonies, as well as the apportionment of the total estimated loss above referred to, would no doubt depend upon mutual arrangements between the Colonial Governments providing the packet services and the Colonies making use of such services.

I am, &c.,

HENRY FAWCETT.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, &c., &c.

The Colonial Office to The Treasury.

Sir,

Downing-street, 13 November, 1880.

I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd October, (18,077), enclosing a copy of a letter from the General Post Office respecting the financial result to the Australasian Colonies of joining the Postal Union; and I am to request that you will state to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in reply to your letter of the 7th of September (15,431), that his Lordship concurs in the observations of the Postmaster-General contained in the 6th paragraph of his letter of the 25th of August, and will submit a proposal to the respective Governments of the Australasian Colonies to join the Union, if their Lordships are prepared to resign the estimated saving of £30,000 a-year in favour of those Colonies in the proportions suggested by the Postmaster-General,—an arrangement which his Lordship thinks likely to have an important bearing upon the decision of the Colonial Government.

I am to add that Lord Kimberley would propose to transmit a copy of the correspondence for the consideration of the Colonies concerned.

I am, &c.,

R. G. W. HERBERT.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

The Treasury to The Colonial Office.

89586.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 29 November, 1880.

In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, respecting the proposed entry of the Australian Colonies into the Postal Union, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to state that, in the event of these Colonies joining the Union, my Lords will not refuse to forego in their favour, during the term of the present contracts, the £30,000 annual gain, which it is estimated will accrue to the Imperial Exchequer by the change, such sum to be divided among the Colonies in the proportion suggested by the Postmaster-General in his report of the 25th August last.

I am to add that my Lords see no objection to the several Colonial Governments being furnished with so much of the correspondence which has passed on this subject as is necessary to show the various results which will follow if the Colonies join the Union.

I am, &c.,

F. CAVENDISH.

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

The General Post Office to The Colonial Office.

No. 370 F.

Sir,

General Post Office, London, 27 September, 1880.

Referring to my letter of the 31st March, 1877, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to request that you will be good enough to lay before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies the enclosed copy of a letter from Dr. Stephan, the Postmaster-General of Germany, once more urging that steps should be taken for bringing into the Postal Union the important British Colonies of Australasia and South Africa.

Dr. Stephan points out that since the conclusion of the Treaty of Paris, of the 1st of June, 1878, there has been a considerable accession of British Colonies and Foreign Countries into the Universal Postal Union, and that in a short time it will comprehend almost all civilized nations with the exception of Australia and the South African Colonies.

In the hope that some solution may be found of the difficulties which have hitherto prevented the Australian and South African Colonies coming into the Union System, Dr. Stephan has made a proposal that the delegates of Great Britain and Germany, who will shortly meet at a Postal Conference in Paris, should be instructed to discuss the question; but Mr. Fawcett has informed him that the matter in no way depends upon this department, and that the decision must rest with the Colonies themselves.

At

At the same time Mr. Fawcett has undertaken to lay Dr. Stephan's letter before the Earl of Kimberley, with a request that he will bring it to the notice of the Colonies concerned, and I am to request that you will move his Lordship accordingly to forward a copy of it to each of the Colonial Governments.

I am, &c.,

ALGERNON TURNER.

R. G. W. Herbert, Esq., Colonial Office.

The Postmaster-General, Berlin, to The Postmaster-General, London.

Sir,

Berlin, W., 12 September, 1880.

Since the conclusion of the Treaty of Paris, 1st June, 1878, the number of the countries belonging to the Universal Postal Union has increased considerably. There have joined the said Union in the meantime:—

1. The following British Colonies: The Bahama Islands, British Honduras, Newfoundland, the Gold Coast, Gambia, Lagos, Sierra Leone, the Falkland Islands, Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, the Virgin Islands.

2. Bulgaria.

3. The Republic of Liberia.

4. The Republic of Honduras.

5. Venezuela.

6. Uruguay.

7. Ecuador.

Moreover, the entrance of the Republic of San Domingo into the Union is to occur on the 1st of October next, and that of the Republic of Hayti will take place on the 1st of April, 1881, consequently the Universal Postal Union will soon comprehend *almost all civilized nations of the Globe*, with the sole exception of *Australia* and the *South African Colonies*, which as yet are not members of the Union. Regarding the great advantages, however, which have resulted from the foundation of the Universal Postal Union for the countries partaking in it, and which have been welcomed and gladly approved by the public in all the spheres of life, there can be no doubt that the entrance of the said British Colonies into the Union would be highly desirable for the population of the countries concerned. Apart from the interests of general civilization, this measure would also be most recommendable from an economical point of view, as I need not explain further, because this side of the question falls into the dominion of your Excellency's special scientific researches, and will have met already with your full appreciation. I feel convinced, from the same reason, that your Excellency will fully value the injury inflicted upon the important commercial interests of those Colonies and the Mother Country, if their mutual correspondence, this potent and indispensable lever of civilization and commercial intercourse, is subject continually to more unfavourable conditions than that of other adjoining countries. I beg to refer in this respect, for instance, to the concessions made to the correspondence between Europe and the Dutch possessions in East India, especially the Sunda Islands, owing to these islands being members of the Universal Union. Though the injury done to a steady and complete development of the commercial and industrial relations by the state of things now existing with regard to Australia and the Cape Colony, is not to be seen in its full extent from the beginning, it becomes, according to experience, very evident in the course of time. Nay, I think, and I believe to meet with your agreement in this regard, that it may become impossible to amend at all the neglects of this kind (unless they are of a very transitory character) as the commercial traffic is notoriously not easily diverted from the course which it has once taken.

On the other hand, I underrate by no means the many difficulties which may have hitherto hindered the solution of this question in consequence of the present condition of the Colonial Legislation.

Perhaps it might contribute to a promotion of this affair, if an oral discussion about it would take place between the delegates of either administration, who will meet on the Postal Conference in Paris, in October next. If your Excellency should think this way expedient, I beg you will kindly furnish the delegates of your Department for the said Conference with instructions as to the object in view, while I, in case of your assent to my proposal, will provide the delegates of this office with the necessary orders for that purpose.

Your Excellency will permit me to give expression to my confidence that your Excellency, whose energetic endeavours are directed towards the improvement and higher development of the postal and telegraph services in their several branches, will find the means to bring this question, now already in suspense since some years, to a successful conclusion, and will remove thereby a state of things, which as I feel sure is considered by your Excellency too as abnormal at present.

I am, &c.,

DR. STEPHAN.

To His Excellency the Postmaster-General,
H. Fawcett, Esq., London,

Circular.

Sir,

Downing-street, 13 December, 1882.

I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information and guidance, and for communication to your Ministers, a copy of a letter from the Postmaster-General, drawing attention to certain proposed alterations in the rates for sea service fixed by the Postal Union, and to the conditions upon which, if at all, the South African and Australian Colonies might offer to join the Union.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer administering the Government of
New South Wales.

The

The Post Office to The Colonial Office.

No. 312 H.

Sir,

General Post Office, London, 6 November, 1882.

The Postmaster-General understands that there is every probability of the South African Colonies of the Cape and Natal applying for admission next year to the Postal Union, and that the calculations upon which the new contracts between those Colonies and the two Companies conveying the mails between this Country and South Africa have been framed are based upon the tariffs of the Convention of Paris, at present regulating the affairs of the Union.

In these circumstances, Mr. Fawcett thinks it his duty to bring to the knowledge of the Earl of Kimberley an important proposal, which the German Post Office has announced its intention of making at the next Postal Union Congress, to take place at Lisbon in the spring of 1884.

This proposal is to reduce the rates payable by one Country to another for the conveyance of Mails over distance of more than 300 miles by sea,

from	{	15 francs a kilogramme for Letters and Post-cards, and
		1 franc a kilogramme for other articles,
to	{	5 francs a kilogramme for Letters and Post-cards, and
		50 centimes a kilogramme for other articles,

and, at the same time, to reduce from 25 to 10 centimes the surtax, which any Country of the Union can levy, over and above the fundamental Union rate of 25 centimes, on Letters subject to the above-mentioned sea transit rate.

If this proposal were actually brought before the Lisbon Congress, there is little doubt that it would be carried, seeing that the large majority of the countries of the Postal Union have no interest in maintaining, but a strong interest in lowering, the present rates for sea transit; and the same majority, having obtained a reduced sea transit rate, would be in a position to lower their postage without loss; whereas this country and France, by whom in the main the sea service of the world is at present performed, would lose enormously on both sides of the reduction.

The Postmaster-General has therefore decided, so long as the heavy expense at present incurred by this country for the conveyance of mails by sea continues, to oppose to the uttermost the movement originating in the German Post Office; and he will use his best endeavours to induce that office to withdraw from the highly unreasonable attitude which, as a representative of inland interests, it has assumed.

The Cape Colony and Natal are, in their degree, equally interested in opposing the German scheme; and, now that the British Colonies are beginning to support the Mail Packet Services of their own, the question becomes one of large Colonial, as well as Imperial concern.

The Postmaster-General is entirely opposed to any reduction whatever of the present rates for sea transit, which in actual circumstances are but moderate; and he feels sure that Lord Kimberley will wish to put the Colonial Governments at the Cape and Natal in possession of the circumstances detailed above. He is of opinion that, if these Colonies make an unqualified application for admission to the Union, they will run a very grave risk of incurring within a comparatively short period the loss of revenue incidental to a forced reduction of postage and a forced conveyance of mails from other countries at a payment of one-third of the present rate.

Mr. Fawcett thinks it would be wise therefore if, when the application is made, it were coupled with two stipulations:—

- (1.) That the rates of payment for sea transit, and the surtaxes, fixed by the Convention of Paris, shall not be reduced, at all events until after the next quinquennial Congress to that of 1884, and
- (2.) That the South African group of Colonies shall have a separate voice in the affairs of the Postal Union.

The Postmaster-General attaches considerable importance to the second stipulation, because it has been found from experience that the great financial interests of the Empire are not adequately protected by the very small number of voices accorded to Great Britain and her possessions. Notice has already been given to the International Bureau of the Union that this country will apply at Lisbon for a more adequate representation of her Colonies; and it is thought that a stipulation in the same sense coming from a Colony not already pledged to the Union system would have great weight. Indeed, so anxious are some of the European Administrations to see the rest of our Colonies in the Union, that it is likely there would be a general preference for the accession of the South African group on these terms, rather than not at all.

A similar preference will probably apply to the Australasian Colonies if they decided to apply for admission to the Union; and the present opportunity may fitly serve to point out that the success of the German scheme would upset the whole of the calculations connected with the question of their adherence, just as it would those relating to the adherence of the Cape and Natal.

I am, &c.,

S. A. BLACKWOOD.

R. G. W. Herbert, Esq., C.B., Colonial Office.

REPORT OF PERMANENT HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS,
ACCOMPANYING THE DELEGATES.

In compliance with instructions contained in a Resolution of the Honorable the Ministers, Delegates to the Postal Union Conference, we beg to annex the following Returns:—

1. Showing estimated amounts of contribution and loss by each of the Australasian Colonies, under arrangement (A) proposed in Mr. Berry's memorandum based upon the weight of letters carried in 1882.
2. Showing estimated amounts of contribution and loss by each of the Australasian Colonies under the alternative proposal (B).
3. Showing estimated amounts of contribution by each of the Australasian Colonies under proposed arrangement (A) based upon the population of each Colony in 1881.
4. Showing the position of each Colony under present arrangements as compared with their position under the foregoing proposals.

We have experienced some difficulty in obtaining all the statistics required to furnish fully and accurately the information requested, especially with reference to mails by the Torres Straits route; but after the most careful investigation it was in our power to make, the figures supplied will, we believe, be found approximately correct.

It is, however, necessary to point out that the returns being based upon the weight of mails despatched and received during 1882, when varying rates were collected—9d., 8d., and 6d.—for transmission of letters by the same route, afford no satisfactory indication of the extent to which the respective routes would be availed of were differential rates abolished, which, in the interests of the general public, we consider to be in the highest degree desirable.

No return has been prepared of the contribution and loss based upon the population of the several Colonies under the proposed arrangement B, as this provides for the payment by the non-contracting Colonies of fixed transit rates to the Colonies maintaining the services, the latter paying all Union transit charges.

We may perhaps be permitted to observe that, while contributions based on population would be a fair arrangement if the three mail routes were equally serviceable for postal purposes to all the Colonies, it is otherwise in the present case; for instance, on the population basis, South Australia, which makes little or no use of the Torres Straits route, would have to pay a larger amount towards that service than Queensland.

We deem it our duty also to bring under notice the fact that the London Office, regarding the existing arrangement for the division of postage between the United Kingdom and the Australasian Colonies as unnecessarily complicated and inconvenient, has notified, in a Despatch addressed to the Government of Victoria, its intention to cancel the present agreement, and substitute an arrangement of a much more simple character.

According to the present plan, Victoria and Queensland retain the whole of the homeward letter postage, and pay half the packet and newspaper postage to the United Kingdom.

On the outward mails the United Kingdom accounts to Victoria and Queensland for 2½d. per letter, and retains the whole of the postage on packets and newspapers, defraying the cost of transit across the continent of Europe both ways.

Other Colonies retain the whole of the postage on homeward letters, packets, and newspapers, and are credited on outward mails with two-thirds of the letter postage (4d.), and about half the postage on other articles, Victoria (or Queensland, as the case may be), repaying to Great Britain the difference between the amounts credited to and retained by Victoria (or Queensland), and the other Colonies respectively.

Colonies maintaining the 8d. rate *viâ* Brindisi are charged the cost of homeward transit through Europe, and the amount is paid over to Victoria (or Queensland).

On mails sent *viâ* San Francisco the Colonies retain the whole of the postage they collect, and the United Kingdom credits them with two-thirds of the British postage on letters and half the postage on packets and newspapers.

The non-contracting Colonies pay to those maintaining the several services the following rates on all mails carried in both directions:—

Letters ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	1s. 7d. per oz.
Packets ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	1s. 6d. per lb.
Newspapers	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	0s. 6d. „

except in the case of South Australia, which pays Victoria for mails *viâ* Ceylon:—

Letters ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	1s. 4d. per oz.
Packets ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	1s. 0d. per lb.
Newspapers	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	0s. 6d. „

It is now proposed by the London Office—

- (a) That the Colonies should retain the whole of the postage collected on homeward correspondence.
- (b) That on the outward mails the United Kingdom should account to all the Colonies alike for 2d. per letter only, keeping the balance of the letter postage on packets and newspapers, and defraying the cost of European transit both ways.

We

We have thought it desirable to refer to this, as should it be decided not to join the Union, the adoption of the London proposal would entail additional loss upon most of the Colonies.

It may be further mentioned, that so far as we have been able to ascertain from a close examination of the accompanying statistics, the *increased* loss that would be sustained by joining the Union over and above that incurred under present arrangements on account of steam postal communication with Europe (the cost being now much below that which has been borne during many years past) would be somewhat considerable, but in compensation for this immediate loss, the public would derive the benefit of a cheaper and uniform rate of postage.

Although it is distinctly laid down in the memorandum from the London Office, dated April, 1880, already before the Conference, that no higher rate than 5d. can be collected, a doubt has been raised, which is strengthened by the tenor of a published communication dated 17th July, 1881, from Dr. Stephan, the Postmaster-General of Germany, addressed to the Melbourne Office—as to whether under the Paris Convention it would not be possible to charge 6d. on letters to and from Australasia. If, therefore, the loss of a certain amount of revenue should be regarded as a serious obstacle to those Colonies joining the Union, this question might be determined by telegraphing to London for the decision of the International Bureau of the Postal Union at Berne. Extract appended.

Should it be ascertained that the sixpenny rate could still be retained, the loss to each Colony would be reduced by nearly one-sixth.

As bearing upon the question of rates and transit charges, the suggestion of Mr. Fawcett that if the Colonies enter the Union they should, in view of the proposition of Germany to reduce the rates for sea conveyance, insist as a preliminary upon adequate representation at future Congresses, will no doubt receive the due consideration of the Delegates.

We venture to add, as the result of our long experience in postal matters, that reduced uniform charges would tend very speedily to increase the correspondence to such an extent as to make up any temporary loss that might be sustained, apart from other direct and indirect advantages which, we think, would certainly be secured.

S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary, Post Office Department, New South Wales.

CHARLES TODD,
Postmaster-General, South Australia.

T. W. JACKSON,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Victoria.

J. E. PACKER,
Ministerial Secretary, Tasmania.

Sydney, 7th May, 1883.

(Extract referred to from letter of Dr. Stephan.)

From another statement in the same report I see that, in your opinion, a rate of 6d. might be maintained after the entrance of Australia into the Universal Postal Union on letters conveyed by Brindisi; but that on letters conveyed by San Francisco or by steamers not under contract only a rate of 5d. would be allowed, and you apprehend that an essential abatement of postal revenue might result from the introduction of the last-mentioned rate of 5d. I beg to intimate, however, that in regard of the rates on letters conveyed by San Francisco or by steamers not under contract, there seems to be a mistake in the interpretation of the regulations of the Paris Convention on your hand; for Art. 5 of the said convention prescribes:—

“Il peut être perçu, en sus des taxes et des minima fixés par les paragraphes précédents:—

“2do. Pour tout objet transporté par des services dépendant d'administrations étrangères à l'Union, ou par des services extraordinaires dans l'Union, donnant lieu à des frais spéciaux, une surtaxe en rapport avec ces frais”;

Or in English—

“There may be raised, in addition to the taxes and the minima fixed by the preceding clauses:—

“2do. On every object of correspondence conveyed by any service dependent on administrations beyond the Union, or by any extraordinary service within the Union causing special expenses, a rate proportionate to these expenses.”

Besides it is stipulated in Art. III of the detailed regulations for the execution of the Convention of Paris:—

“Les services extraordinaires de l'Union, donnant lieu à des frais spéciaux dont la fixation est réservée par l'article 4 de la convention à des arrangements entre les administrations intéressées, sont exclusivement:—

“1o. Ceux qui sont entretenues pour le transport territorial accéléré de la Malle dite des Indes ;

“2do. Celui que l'administration des Postes des Etats-Unis d'Amérique entretient sur son territoire pour le transport des dépêches closes entre l'Océan Atlantique et l'Océan Pacifique”;

* 1—D

Or

Or in English—

"The extraordinary services within the Union causing special expenses, the fixation of which is reserved under Article 4 of the treaty to an understanding between the administrations concerned, are exclusively the following:—

"1o. The service maintained for the speedier territorial conveyance of the so-called Indian Mail (Brindisi) ;

"2o. The service maintained by the United States of America on their territory for the transport of closed mails between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans (San Francisco)."

From the stipulations quoted above there can be no doubt that, on all letters originating in Australia and conveyed by Brindisi or San Francisco, whether by vessels under contract or not under contract, an extra rate for the extraordinary service in addition to the rate of 5d., or a total fee of 6d., may be raised on each single letter.

I should be very glad if this circumstance would contribute to accelerate the entrance of the Australian Colonies into the Union. At all events, it will be desirable for the Colonies to be already represented at the next Postal Congress, which is to take place at Lisbon in 1884, for, in that case, they would be in the position to watch themselves their interests in that assembly.

No. 1.

RETURN showing estimated annual amounts of Contribution and Loss or Gain by each of the Australasian Colonies under the proposed arrangement (A) for entering the Postal Union, based upon the weight of letters transmitted in 1882.

Colony.	Ceylon.		San Francisco.		Torres Straits.		Remarks.
	Contribution.	Loss.	Contribution.	Loss or Gain.	Contribution.	Loss.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Victoria	44,800	26,800*	586	314 gain	304	285	* In the net loss to Victoria, on the Ceylon service, no account is taken of the sums paid by that Colony for premiums on arrival of mails in less than contract time, which payments during the last three years amounted to £4,100.
New South Wales	9,735	8,185	8,060	4,651	672	630	
South Australia	7,235	6,415	139	14	64	60	
New Zealand	4,200	3,970	14,634	4,182	176	165	
Tasmania	2,080	1,900	48	12 gain	112	105	
Queensland	1,375	1,245	203	47 gain	47,996	45,590	
Western Australia	1,375	1,115	10	7 gain	176	165	

No. 2.

RETURN showing estimated annual amounts of Contribution and Loss by each of the Australasian Colonies under proposed Arrangement (B) for entering the Postal Union, based upon the weight of letters transmitted in 1882.

Colony.	Ceylon.		San Francisco.		Torres Straits.		Remarks.
	Contribution.	Loss.	Contribution.	Loss.	Contribution.	Loss.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Victoria	41,000	23,000	2,689	1,646	200	187	
New South Wales	13,365	8,210	7,524	3,024	312	292	
South Australia	10,988	7,650	691	526	29	27	
New Zealand	6,705	5,400	11,734	2,554	82	77	
Tasmania	3,325	2,200	257	169	52	49	
Queensland	2,025	1,330	867	517	51,743	46,291	
Western Australia	2,138	1,240	49	31	82	77	

No. 3.

RETURN showing annual contributions to net cost of Mail Service on the basis of population.

Contributions of the several Colonies towards the estimated net cost of the £52,000 in connection with Ceylon Service, apportioned on the basis of population would be as follows:—

Colony.	Population.	Annual Contributions.
		£ s. d.
Victoria.....	882,232 = 0·3114	16,192 16 0
New South Wales	781,265 = ·2757	14,336 8 0
South Australia	293,297 = ·1035	5,332 0 0
New Zealand	500,910 = ·1768	9,193 12 0
Tasmania	118,923 = ·0420	2,134 0 0
Queensland	226,968 = ·0801	4,165 4 0
Western Australia	30,013 = ·0105	546 0 0
	2,883,608 = 1·0000	52,000 0 0

But

But in consideration of the fact that Victoria sends and receives one-half of the whole mail matter forwarded *via* Ceylon, Mr. Berry proposes that that Colony shall pay one moiety of the net loss, or £26,000. The remaining moiety, therefore, would be apportioned amongst the other Colonies, taking population as the basis of calculation, as follows:—

Colony.	Population.	Annual Contributions.
New South Wales	781,265 = 0.4003	£ 10,407 16 0
South Australia	298,297 = 0.1503	3,907 16 0
New Zealand	500,910 = 0.2567	6,674 4 0
Tasmania	118,923 = 0.0610	1,586 0 0
Queensland	226,968 = 0.1163	3,023 16 0
Western Australia	30,013 = 0.0154	400 8 0
	1,951,376 = 1.0000	26,000 0 0

The net cost of the service *via* San Francisco, under the new contract, will be about £10,000 per annum, which, apportioned amongst the different Colonies on the basis of population, would make the respective contributions as under:—

	£	s.	d.
Victoria	3,114	0	0
New South Wales	2,757	0	0
South Australia	1,035	0	0
New Zealand	1,768	0	0
Tasmania	420	0	0
Queensland	801	0	0
Western Australia	105	0	0
	10,000	0	0

Contributions towards net loss on the Torres Straits' Service (taken at £47,000 per annum) calculated on the basis of population:—

	£	s.	d.
Victoria	14,636	0	0
New South Wales	12,958	0	0
South Australia	4,865	0	0
New Zealand	8,310	0	0
Tasmania	1,974	0	0
Queensland	3,764	0	0
Western Australia	493	0	0
	£47,000	0	0

No. 4.

RETURN showing estimated loss or gain to each Colony under present arrangements and under arrangements A and B, and on the basis of population.

Colony.	Present arrangements.				Arrangement A.				Arrangement B.				Contribution on population basis.				Present arrangements under existing Frisco contract.					
	Via Ceylon.	Via Frisco. (new contract)	Via Torres Straits.	Total.	Via Ceylon.	Via Frisco.	Via Torres Straits.	Total.	Via Ceylon.	Via Frisco.	Via Torres Straits.	Total.	Via Ceylon.	Via Frisco.	Via Torres Straits.	Total.	Via Ceylon.	Via Frisco.	Via Torres Straits.	Total.		
Victoria	£ 15,600	£ 1,804	£ 29	£ 17,433	£ 20,800	£ 314	£ 285	£ 26,771	£ 23,000	£ 1,046	£ 187	£ 24,833	£ 16,192	£ 3,114	£ 14,636	£ 33,042	£ 43,750	£ 15,000	£ 1,864	£ 29	£ 16,893	
New South Wales	*4,237	2,652	27	1,612	8,185	4,651	630	13,466	8,210	3,024	292	11,526	14,836	2,757	12,958	30,051	26,122	*4,237	20,232	27	24,496	
South Australia	1,663	421	6	2,090	6,415	14	60	6,489	7,050	526	27	8,203	5,832	1,035	4,865	11,282	9,807	1,668	421	6	2,000	
New Zealand	*3,364	†6,000	16	2,620	8,970	4,182	165	8,317	5,400	2,564	77	8,031	9,198	1,768	8,310	19,271	16,752	*3,364	†3,700	16	320	
Tasmania	1,070	200	10	1,280	1,000	12	105	1,033	2,200	169	49	2,418	2,184	420	1,974	4,578	3,980	1,070	200	10	1,280	
Queensland	1,244	600	44,500	46,344	1,245	47	45,590	46,788	1,330	517	46,291	48,138	4,165	801	3,764	8,730	7,588	1,244	600	44,500	46,344	
Western Australia	950	30	16	996	1,115	7	165	1,273	1,240	81	77	1,348	546	105	493	1,144	998	950	30	16	996	
													400									

* Exclusive of cost of conveyance to and from Melbourne.

† Exclusive of interprovincial services, mail agents, &c., £7,400.

REPORT OF SECRETARY, POST OFFICE, SYDNEY.

IN view of the Conference to be held next month in Sydney, it may be useful both to the Postmaster-General and as a matter of record for future reference to give the following summary, showing the steps taken from time to time to secure the entry of the Australasian Colonies into the Universal Postal Union.

The question of joining the Union was first brought under the notice of the Colonies in a despatch of the Secretary of State, dated 11th December, 1874, enclosing copy of the Convention itself, and of the Regulations—as signed at Berne on the 9th October previously. This despatch, however, not only contained no special invitation to the Australasian Colonies to join, but hinted that the Home Government would regard a reconsideration of the proportions of the charge for packet services borne by the Imperial and Colonial Exchequers as a necessary preliminary to their sanctioning such a step, which would entail considerable diminution of the receipts of the Post Office. No action therefore was taken upon this, beyond making a rough calculation of its effect upon our present postal arrangements, the result showing that we should only be able to levy a postage of 4½d. per half-ounce; whilst, in the case of the Suez line, having to pay Victoria 6d., and in the case of San Francisco line having to pay a very heavy subsidy; and it was therefore considered that too great a loss would be sustained if we were at present to join.

The matter was next brought under notice by a despatch from the Secretary of State, dated 1st June, 1875, transmitting a copy of the Treaty, as ratified at Berne, whereupon the then Postmaster-General, Mr. Burns, asked for the approximate loss of revenue this Colony would have to bear if it joined the Treaty. It was estimated that the total loss involved would be not less than *£4,000 a year in addition to that already sustained in maintaining the ocean mail services.

The matter was next brought under the attention of the Government by a despatch from the Secretary of State, dated the 1st April, 1876, giving a quantity of detailed information with reference to the Union; but no action was called for from this Colony.

In March, 1877, another despatch was received from the Secretary of State, enclosing amongst other things a copy of the modified Convention signed at Berne on the 27th January, to come into operation on the 1st July following, which modified arrangement was designed to admit into the Union British India, and the French Colonies, who had apparently stood out for the same reason that was operating with the Australasian Colonies, namely, the maintenance at great cost of extensive ocean mail services. This arrangement permitted the countries named, and others which might be disposed to join the Union, to retain the usual rate of 6d. per ½ ounce on letters, 2d. per 4 ounces on newspapers, and 1d. an ounce on packets, in addition to which, a rate could be charged to cover the cost of European and Continental transit.

While this despatch was under consideration a further one from the Secretary of State, dated the 25th May, 1877, came to hand, enclosing correspondence with the Berlin Post Office, in which the latter submitted the desirability of all British Colonies joining the Union before the meeting of the Congress appointed to take place in Paris in 1878. The Postmaster-General of Berlin had been made aware of the difficulties in connection with the Colonies joining, but took exception to this view, contending that postal subsidies were granted as much in the general interests of trade and commerce as for postal purposes, and therefore suggesting that the Colonies who had hitherto abstained from joining the Union should be invited to reconsider their decision. Looking at the probability of all foreign countries seeking admission to the Union, the Colonies, rather than stand alone, would he thought be prepared to make some financial sacrifices for the sake of promoting the great advantage which would result from the universal character of the system. This despatch seems to have aroused the attention of the Postal authorities of several of the Colonies besides ourselves, and a suggestion emanated from this office that the question of Australasia joining the Union should be discussed at a conference of departmental officers, as the arrangements of the Union involved matters of complicated detail, and as the Conference at Berne was conducted by similar officers. Several of the Colonies had intimated their acquiescence to fall in with this suggestion, but a change of Ministry having occurred at the close of the year (1877) the proposed arrangement was not completed; and in March of the following year (1878) it was ultimately decided, in view of the fact that an Intercolonial Conference was shortly to be held, to postpone further consideration until that time, the then Postmaster-General, Mr. Burns, expressing an opinion that as the terms on which the Colonies could enter the Union had been so much relaxed in favour of the Colonies he was disposed to recommend that we should join. No definite agreement was come to, however, at this Conference, which, it may be said, was one ostensibly for dealing with another question, and was held at Melbourne, and subsequently continued in New Zealand.

Although the Postmaster-General of Berlin has been most indefatigable in pressing on the Post Office of this Colony, and, presumably, of the other Australasian Colonies, the great advantages of joining the Union, and has written several times on the subject, no further action of a decided character was taken until July, 1879, when, at the instance of this Department, the various Australasian Colonies were informed that the Postmaster-General was then prepared to recommend that this Colony should join the Union, it being at that time understood that we should be able not only to charge the existing postage rates (*i.e.*, the 6d. rate), with extra rates for special Continental transit, but that the other Colonies would be at liberty to continue their existing arrangements for the use of each other's subsidized mail services, *i.e.*, paying them the equivalents for the full rates of 6d. per ½ oz. for letters, 1d. for newspapers, and 1d. an ounce for packets. In the telegram inviting the concurrence of the Colonies it was suggested by us that they should simply acquiesce, and leave it to the Imperial Government to arrange the date on which the whole of the Colonies could join, and, on this intimation having been made to the Imperial Government, that a conference of departmental officers might then take place to arrange details. The proposal met with general approval by the Colonies, some of them, however, proposing that the Conference should precede the intimation to London of our acquiescence, and suggesting that we should further stipulate for continuance of the then existing arrangements with the Imperial Government, by which the Colonies were allowed ⅔ths of the postage on letters, ¾ths of that on packets, and half that on newspapers

* This did not include, as hereafter explained, any loss that might result from the Colonies having to convey the mails of other Colonies at Union rates, as at that time it was supposed that existing arrangements could be continued.

† The equivalents are—Letters, 1s. 7d. per oz.; packets, 1s. 6d. per lb; newspapers 6d. per lb.

newspapers collected in England. Our Postmaster-General thereupon gave way as to the Conference preceding the acquiescence, and telegraphed accordingly to the Postmaster-General of Victoria, on the 25th August, 1879, suggesting that the Conference should be held by Ministers and not by Departmental Officers. The Postmaster-General, Melbourne, replied that he could not take any further steps with regard to Victoria joining until it was known that existing arrangements with the United Kingdom with regard to mail services and postage rates would be continued.

The attention of the Postmaster-General of Victoria was again drawn to the matter on the 14th October, when Mr. Patterson replied that he was not prepared to give a definite answer in respect to Victoria joining until the settlement of the question of the discontinuance of the Southampton route, and rates *via* Brindisi, and until it was clearly understood how far the provisions of the Convention held in Paris the previous year would affect our Postal Revenue. This objection of Victoria was considered as fatal to the Colonies joining, as proposed by us, seeing that it was almost a necessity that at any rate the principal Colonies should act concurrently in the matter.

The question therefore slumbered until the receipt from the Director-General of Posts at Berne of the Paris Convention of 1878, and regulations framed thereunder, when Mr. Samuel, then Postmaster-General, finding that under this Convention it was at least doubtful whether the Colonies could if joining the Union charge the sixpenny rates *besides* the extra rate to cover Continental transit, expressed an opinion to the effect that whilst recognizing the advantages to be derived from joining the Union, he did not see how it could be achieved without unanimity on the part of all the Colonies, and while they had to pay heavy subsidies for ocean mail services, adding that some time since he suggested a Conference on the subject, and he still thought that such a course might be adopted with advantage.

It will be borne in mind that up to this period an impression seemed to exist that if the Colonies joined the Union their arrangements with each other for the use of the colonial subsidized mail lines would not be interfered with. At any rate, the Imperial Post Office had evidently not previously given full consideration to the probable financial effect any alteration might have on the revenue of the Colonies, as we find from the papers that on the 16th January, 1880, the Postmaster-General of Victoria wrote to the London Post Office requesting information on the point, and that the Postmaster-General of Great Britain had brought the matter under the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury. The result of this was the despatch from the Secretary of State, dated the 20th November, 1880, showing clearly that if the Colonies entered the Union it would be necessary that they should, in strict conformity with the terms of the treaty, convey by their subsidized lines the correspondence of the other Colonies in both directions at Union rates; and the same despatch contains an offer to allow the Colonies the sum of £30,000 a-year until termination of the Victorian Contract in 1888, by way of compensation for the loss they would sustain from joining the Union; as the Imperial Government, in lieu of giving us the present proportion of postage collected in England [which proportion, it may be observed in passing, was reduced from the amounts previously specified herein to the following, viz.: the equivalents for 4d. per half-ounce on letters, half the postage on packets, and half the postage on newspapers; this new arrangement having come into force on the termination of the five years' arrangement made in 1873, upon the failure of the Colonies at the Conference of that year to agree upon a combined service], and allowing us to keep our own collections at this end, would merely give us our proportion of Union sea-rates on mails coming from England, and we should have to pay out of our collections the sea and Continental transit rates on letters despatched hence.

It may be here remarked that doubt, even now, seems to exist as to whether we should be able to charge 5d. or 6d. *via* San Francisco and Brindisi. The Melbourne Post Office seems to be under the impression that not only by Brindisi, but by way of San Francisco, only 5d. can be charged; but the Berlin Postmaster-General, whose letter appears in the Melbourne Annual Report of 1881, takes a different view, and, as far as can be made out from the Paris Convention of 1878, it would seem that the latter view is correct, and that 6d. could be charged both by way of Brindisi and San Francisco—the extra penny being, as described in Article 4, of the Paris Convention, for “extra services specially established or maintained by one Administration in the interest or at the request of one or several other Administrations.” The effect of the arrangement may be illustrated thus:—*Supposing the 5d. rate only can be charged*, the result, on letters going by way of San Francisco from Sydney, would be as follows:—Out of the 5d., New South Wales would get 3½d., the United States ¾d., and Great Britain ⅔d.; while on letters coming from England *via* San Francisco, instead of our getting 4d., as at present, the distribution would be as follows:—Great Britain would get 3⅔d., the United States ¾d., and New South Wales 1⅞d.

Of the sum of £30,000, the London Office calculates that £17,000 would fall to the share of New Zealand and New South Wales. Admitting, therefore, the correctness of the London Office estimate, our share of this sum, say £5,000, would recoup us for any loss sustained by reason of the different arrangements with England for division of the postage; and the losses that we would sustain would be in connection with the reduced rate of postage charged here, *i.e.*, only 5d. instead of 8d. *via* Brindisi, and 5d. instead of 6d. *via* San Francisco, and the obligation to convey the mails of other Colonies at the Union rates, namely, 1⅞d. per single letter, and 3½d. per lb. for newspapers on European mails, and 1½d. per letter and 4½d. per lb. for newspapers on American mails.

It is very difficult to form a reliable estimate of what these losses would be, especially (as has been already pointed out on other papers) as the fortnightly Brindisi route at a 5d. rate would no doubt draw a large amount of the correspondence now sent *via* San Francisco—and, in regard to this correspondence, the Victorian Government, as the subsidizer of the line, would be the greater sufferer by having to carry it at the Union rates. Then again, any possible arrangement that might be made with the Orient Company would probably be such as would not involve any actual loss to us; thus clearly showing that, as regards joining the Convention, any correspondence sent by the European route would not entail any loss whatever upon us, whilst, as regards the San Francisco Service—having renewed the contract on so much lower terms, and only for two years, and as our share of the postages from the other Colonies at present only amounts to £2,500 a year—our loss on this score would not be very great; but of course there would be the loss here in conveying our own letters at 1d. per ½ ounce less than we are now charging. If, however, the 6d. rate can really be charged, it would seem that no financial reasons exist for any longer withholding our consent from joining the Union, provided it is understood that we do so unpledged to share the subsidies of any other mail lines but that *via* San Francisco, and that it be understood we may continue to charge 6d. by all routes. At the same time, it will be borne in mind that a

uniform

d.
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uniform 5d. rate would tend to encourage correspondence, and hence that some portion of the loss of postage owing to the reduced rate would be recouped by the additional number of letters posted; but the question of a reduction of postage to a lower rate than 6d. seems nevertheless deserving of careful consideration, in view of the responsibility undertaken by the Australasian Colonies in maintaining almost at their own cost three Ocean Mail Services.

This appears the proper place to remark that Victoria, who has during the past two years been moving somewhat energetically towards inducing the Colonies to join the Union, distinctly stipulates that the Colonies joining should share the loss it (Victoria) sustains on its present Galle contract, or, in other words, that they share the subsidy with Victoria in proportion to the use they make of the line—Victoria, of course, offering to do the same with regard to the contracts of her neighbours. (The Victorian Government put forward the claim of their Galle line as one that should be generally supported by the Australasian Colonies, as they argue it is maintained exclusively for postal purposes, and is undeniably the most expeditious contract mail line.) The effect of this, however, would be that in addition to our subsidy *via* San Francisco we should have to pay to Victoria in aid of her Galle line a sum of about £8,000 or £9,000 a year, whilst what we should get from Victoria as her contribution to the San Francisco line would be, under the present subsidy, about £1,800, or, under the reduced subsidy, very much less; in fact, it would be almost infinitesimal. The correspondence published in the Victorian Report of 1881 (extract herewith) goes very fully into this matter from the Melbourne point of view, and its perusal in connection with this paper would be useful.

This paper might properly conclude with a brief statement of the advantages of joining the Union:—

1. The establishment by the civilized nations of the world of what is termed a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence between their Post Offices.
2. The establishment as nearly as possible of uniform rates of postage and regulations, while recognizing the claims of countries providing special services to payments for the same.
3. The utilization of the means provided by other countries of the Union, both by sea and land, for their mail purposes, at the lowest possible scale of charges.

Under the second head might be mentioned a variety of detailed regulations framed for the purpose of securing improved postal facilities, such as the reduction of the registration fee; securing acknowledgments of receipt from the persons to whom letters are registered; optional prepayment of letters; compensation to a certain extent for loss of money transmitted by post; providing uniform regulations for the transmission of book, sample, and other packets; and perhaps the most desirable advantage is that any country in the Union has the option of sending a delegate to the periodical conferences which are held, when any suggestions for the improvement of postal administration coming from him or the Department he represents would receive consideration, thus, as it were, enabling each country of the Union to get the benefit of the ideas of the other civilized parts of the world.

While alluding to the establishment of an International Bureau in connection with the Universal Postal Union, from which is to be disseminated all the postal knowledge acquired in conducting the postal business under the Union, it is right to remark that hitherto the complimentary copies of documents have been furnished to this Department printed in French; and it would perhaps be well, if the Colonies agree to enter the Union, to suggest that, as the operations of the Union extend over an immense territory of the English-speaking community, these documents should be authoritatively published in English as well as in French.

The despatch recently received from the London Post Office will not be overlooked. It is in reference to the proposal to be made at the Congress at Lisbon in 1884, by the German Postmaster-General, to reduce the sea transit rate for distances over 300 miles. The London Post Office strongly advises that any Colonies contemplating joining the Union should object to do so if any reduction of the kind were made, as such reduction would detrimentally affect England and her Colonies, who to a very much greater extent than any other countries provide the cost of sea transit.

With regard to the principal stipulation under which Victoria proposed, in 1881, that the Colonies should join the Union, *viz.*, that the various Colonies using the line should share the net loss sustained by Victoria in the maintenance of the Suez Mail Service—our share of such loss being computed by them at £8,860 per annum,—it may be right to mention that, owing to the increased use this Colony seems to have made of the Victorian line, the net cost to us last year was about £4,700, showing that an agreement to the proposed Victorian terms would really only entail an additional burden upon this Colony of about £4,100 per annum, which, if we joined the Union, would, as far as can be estimated, represent the net cost of our Ocean Mail Services, as the Imperial Government would, in the manner already described, make up the loss consequent on the different arrangements to be made for the division of their postage; whilst the smaller cost at which the San Francisco contract is proposed to be renewed would leave little expense in connection with that service, and any contract with the Orient Company would doubtless also provide against any actual loss.

13/4/83.

S. H. LAMBTON.

(Extract from the Report of the Postmaster-General of Victoria for the year 1881.)

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

In the report for 1880 reference was made to the origin and design of the Universal Postal Union, and to the several International Postal Conventions entered into at Berne in 1874 and 1876, and at Paris in 1878.

The probable financial effect of the entry of Victoria into the Union was also indicated, but it should be explained that, in the correspondence which took place with the Imperial Post Office upon the subject during 1880 and preceding years, it was stated that, if the Australian Colonies joined the Postal Union, the 6d. rate *via* Brindisi might be maintained, also that there would be no necessity to disturb existing arrangements with the United Kingdom for division of the postage collected, and the observations then made were based upon this supposition.

In March, 1881, however, a communication was received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, from the Postmaster-General, proposing an entirely new arrangement, full particulars of which will be found in the Appendix.

From this correspondence it will be seen that the highest rate of postage that could be charged on letters sent *via* Brindisi would be 5d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letter, also that payment for transmission of the mails would

These amounts, however, would not be absolute, but would be regulated by the extent of correspondence each year.

The Colonies would, of course, in like manner pay their shares of the net cost of the San Francisco and Torres Straits Services upon the same basis, that is to say, according to the extent to which they are used respectively for postal purposes.

As the Australian Colonies are almost the only places of importance not included in the Universal Postal Union (which now comprises even the petty states of South America), there can be little doubt that, considering the recognized position they have attained, they will be obliged sooner or later to notify their adhesion to the Postal Union Convention, notwithstanding that some loss of revenue must necessarily accrue whenever that step may be taken: and if some such arrangement as that above indicated were agreed to, it is thought that the advantages to the public of a uniform and reduced rate of postage would fully compensate for the additional loss incurred, which, it may be assumed, would be subject to a gradual reduction by the increased extent of correspondence that would naturally result from the establishment of lower postal charges.

In connection with the Postal Union question, however, it is necessary to consider not only how postage rates and arrangements would be affected in regard to correspondence transmitted between Australia and the United Kingdom and foreign countries, with which the despatch alone deals, but also what alteration would have to be made in the rates of postage on correspondence interchanged between the Colonies themselves. In the event of the rules of the Paris Convention of 1878 being strictly adhered to, there would be no necessity to reduce the postage on letters and newspapers, which is already as low as that fixed by the treaty, but the postage on intercolonial packets could not exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per 2-oz.—one-fourth of the present rate.

If this reduction were confined to packets despatched to other Colonies, the loss of revenue would not be material, but the inland packet postage, being double the above rate, would have to be reduced also, in order to avoid the anomaly of a higher rate being charged on packets posted for delivery within the Colony than would be collected on intercolonial packets.

It would not be desirable for the Colony at present to incur the considerable loss of revenue which would be involved, especially as no public demand exists for the establishment of such extremely low rates, and it is not improbable that a similar objection would be raised by the neighbouring Colonies.

If, therefore, the Colonies should decide to enter the Postal Union, some arrangement should be made either for maintenance of existing rates of packet postage or such modification as might be mutually deemed advisable. There would not appear to be any ground for objection to this course, as it would not be a matter affecting the Union generally, and Article 15 of the Paris Treaty expressly provides that "the present Convention does not restrict the right of the contracting parties to maintain and establish more restricted unions."

The Postmaster-General begs to recommend that the foregoing proposals be communicated to the several Colonial Governments, and their concurrence invited therein, so as to admit of all the Australian Colonies joining the Postal Union at an early date, and that they may be no longer excluded from participation in a comprehensive postal scheme which, by establishing reduced and uniform rates of postage, could not fail to be of advantage to the public, and would tend largely to promote the extension of social and commercial intercourse between the several communities of Australasia and all other parts of the civilized world.

G. D. LANGRIDGE,
Acting Postmaster-General.

Post Office and Telegraph Department,
Melbourne, 19th May, 1881.

Up to the present time only two replies have been received, viz., from the Governments of Western Australia and of Queensland, the former of whom has notified its approval of the proposed arrangement; but the Government of Queensland, who has recently adopted a scheme of postal charges directly opposite in character to the principles laid down in the Postal Union Convention, has declined to entertain the proposal.

In order, therefore, to bring the matter again under the consideration of the several Colonial Governments, with a view to ascertain whether any other plan could be suggested which might meet with general acceptance, the following memorandum has been addressed to the Honorable the Premier:—

Memorandum for the Honorable the Premier.

The memorandum of the late Acting Postmaster-General, dated the 19th May, 1881 (copy attached), containing proposals with a view to admit of the Australian Colonies participating in the advantages of the International Postal Union, having failed to produce any satisfactory result, the Postmaster-General is induced to revert to the subject from a conviction of its great importance as affecting the position of these Colonies in their relation to other countries, and having a material bearing upon the interests and convenience of the public generally.

A copy of the above-mentioned memorandum, embodying the views of the Government, was transmitted by the Chief Secretary to each of the neighbouring Colonies, with a request to be favoured with any suggestions for promoting prompt and united action in the matter referred to.

No replies have been received from New South Wales or South Australia. New Zealand forwarded an acknowledgment only. Tasmania acknowledged receipt of the communication, with the promise of early and careful consideration. Queensland replied that it would be inadvisable for that Colony to acquiesce in the propositions submitted. Western Australia answered, stating that the proposals were deemed fair and reasonable, and expressing willingness to enter the Union if the other Australian Colonies were prepared to do so.

The following is an extract from a letter dated the 12th August last, received from the General Post Office, London:—
"The Postmaster-General has received through the Colonial Office, a copy of the memorandum, dated 19th May last, which you have drawn up on the subject of the proposed entry of the Australian Colonies into the Universal Postal Union, under the conditions of the Convention of Paris of the 1st June, 1878. Mr. Fawcett has read your remarks with interest, and he hopes that the step taken by the Government of Victoria, in addressing proposals to the other Australian Governments, with the view to concerted action, will prove successful. He quite agrees with you in the opinion that the matter is one which requires concurrent action on the part of the several Governments, as it would be almost impossible to adopt the measure partially in Australasia."

Regarding it as most undesirable that this question should be allowed to remain as it is in abeyance, the Postmaster-General begs to urge that the Governments of the neighbouring Colonies be again communicated with, in the hope that some equitable means may be devised for removing the difficulties hitherto preventing the conjoint action necessary to bring about the inclusion of Australia in the Universal Postal Union, which is designed, by the adoption of reduced and uniform rates on international correspondence of every kind, to ensure more free and extended communication with other parts of the world.

If there is any question upon which all the Colonies of Australasia should be able cordially to agree, it is one such as that under consideration, viz., the means of facilitating intercourse with distant countries, and especially the populous cities of the Northern Hemisphere.

In order to provide in the best possible manner for this necessity, Victoria has undertaken the pecuniary liability of an eight years' contract for a fortnightly mail service to and from Ceylon connecting with Europe and the East, which is being performed with unprecedented expedition and regularity; and, while all the Colonies to a greater or less extent share the advantages it affords, Victoria sustains an annual loss amounting in 1880 to over £18,000.

It is taken for granted that the other Colonies would not expect Victoria to carry their correspondence at the extremely low Union rates without repayment in some shape of at least a portion of the difference between those rates and the present transit charges, otherwise they would derive a substantial profit by the change at the expense of this Colony, which is, however, as already intimated, prepared to bear a largely increased loss in order to secure to the general public the benefits proffered by the Postal Union.

It may be urged that New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland have also entered into contracts on account of which heavy pecuniary obligations have been incurred, but neither the San Francisco nor the Torres Straits line can be regarded as postal services established for the benefit of all the Colonies in the same light as the Galle contract, the first-mentioned being advantageous chiefly for correspondence addressed to the United States of America, Canada, the West Indies, &c., and the second for correspondence to the Indian Archipelago, China, &c., mails for Europe not being transmissible by either route so frequently or expeditiously as *via* Galle and Brindisi.

Moreover, in both cases the contracts were designed to serve in a subsidiary degree other objects, such as the extension of commercial relations with America in one instance, and conveyance of immigrants at a low rate by a direct line from England in the other.

It is also pointed out that the cost of the San Francisco contract (which will terminate within two years of the present time) is divided between the two wealthy Colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand, and the Torres Straits contract, under which the steamers call at the Northern Ports of Queensland, has been entered into in the interests of that Colony alone.

Victoria, however, while expecting that a special payment will be made for mails carried by the Galle contract steamers computed according to the extent of correspondence so transmitted, likewise proposes to make a precisely similar allowance—calculated on the same basis—to the other Colonies, for Victorian correspondence conveyed by their contract steamers.

From the foregoing it will appear that the chief, if not indeed the only, obstacle to the Australian Colonies joining the Union is the financial loss that would be occasioned to their respective revenues.

It should, however, be borne in mind that an immediate and appreciable gain would result to the individual members of the community in the reduced rates of postage they would have to pay; and, apart from this, it is a point worthy of consideration whether the direct and indirect benefits that may be expected to follow would not far more than counterbalance the additional expenditure entailed.

The value of increased postal facilities with all other parts of the civilized world cannot be determined by a mere monetary standard; and Australia has now attained to such a recognized status that, whatever extra outlay within fair and reasonable limits may be involved, this should no longer be a bar in the case of any one of the Colonies to incorporation in the Universal Postal Union, now embracing almost every other British possession, every country of Europe, the United States of America, Canada, India, Persia, Japan, the minor states of Central and South America, and it has lately been notified that even the Sandwich Islands have been added to the list.

The Home Government has evinced an earnest desire to assist in bringing about a settlement of this matter; and in the despatch forwarded in December last it is intimated that, as upon these Colonies joining the Union an annual gain of about £30,000 would accrue to the Imperial Exchequer, the Lords of the Treasury will consent to forego during the term of the present postal contracts their claim to this amount, which it is proposed to divide among the Colonies providing the branch sea services; and it may confidently be assumed that a similar disposition will be manifested by the neighbouring Colonies in dealing with this aspect of the case so far as it may affect their interests respectively. There will then be no doubt of a mutual and satisfactory agreement being speedily arrived at.

Upon a careful review of the proposals contained in Mr. Langridge's memorandum, and the reasons given in support of them, the Postmaster-General is of opinion that they offer a fair solution of the difficulties surrounding this question.

Victoria does not desire to be relieved in any way whatever of her responsibility with regard to the Galle contract, or hesitate to pay her due proportion of its cost, but most reasonably proposes that, in addition to the Union rates to be paid for the sea transit during the currency of existing contracts, a contribution shall also be paid by the several Colonies as at present according to the extent of correspondence forwarded by each mail route.

If the other Governments deem it advisable to enter the Union, and are prepared, as a first step, to notify such a desire, upon their submitting any modification of the suggested arrangement, or any other plan which they may think preferable, the same would receive due consideration.

Failing this, the Postmaster-General can only further suggest that a Conference be held of representatives of the Postal Departments, who might meet to discuss the matter fully, and submit a report embodying some practicable scheme for accomplishing this important object, in which the people of all the Colonies are equally concerned.

HENRY BOLTON,
Postmaster-General.

Post and Telegraph Department,
Melbourne, 5th December, 1881.

It may be added there can be little doubt that the Governments of the contracting Colonies for the San Francisco and Torres Straits Services are apprehensive that if the same or nearly the same rates of postage were charged for correspondence *via* Brindisi as by the other mail routes, a very large portion of their homeward correspondence would be forwarded *via* Galle, by which route mails can be transmitted to and from any part of Australia more expeditiously than *via* San Francisco or *via* Torres Straits; and doubtless this furnishes an explanation of the failure hitherto to obtain the concurrence of the Colonies generally in some mutual arrangement respecting the contract mail services which would admit of their entry into the Postal Union.

When, however, it is clearly understood that Victoria does not desire in any way to be relieved of her full and fair measure of responsibility in connection with the Galle Service, and is prepared to pay a due proportion of whatever loss may be incurred, it is hoped that the Australian Colonies may at an early date be induced to assent to some arrangement which would permit them without delay to enter the Universal Postal Union, and so obtain for the public of Australia generally the advantages of reduced and uniform rates of postage upon correspondence sent to and from all parts of the world.

The interest taken in this subject by foreign administrations is shown by the following letters received from Dr. Stephan, the Postmaster-General of Berlin, the originator of the Postal Union system, and also from another of the heads of the Post Office Department of the German Empire.

Der Staatssecretair des Kaiserlich Deutschen Reichs-Postamts,
Berlin, W., the 17 July, 1881.

Sir,

From a press telegram just received, I see that you have been entrusted with the important office of Postmaster-General to the Colony of Victoria. In offering you my sincerest congratulations on that account, I beg to express a hope that the relations between our administrations may develop satisfactorily.

To promote this end nothing would be more conducive, in my opinion, but the accession of the Colony of Victoria, together with the other Australian Colonies, to the Universal Postal Union. I was, therefore, very glad to learn from the printed copy of the "Report upon the affairs of the Post Office and Telegraph Department for the year 1880," that the question regarding the entrance of the Australian Colonies into the Universal Postal Union has been carefully considered already by the offices concerned, and that the Post Office Department of Victoria, especially, is fully alive to the substantial benefits that would result from the territory of the Colony being included among the States participating in the comprehensive scheme, offered by the Convention of Paris, for facilitating commercial and social intercourse between all civilized communities. Nor was the information less gratifying that efforts have already been made to bring about a reduced and uniform charge on correspondence for foreign parts, in order to prepare the way for the accomplishment of this end at no distant day; and that, although loss of postal revenue perhaps to a large amount would be involved by entering the Union, it is not to be expected from the recognized position the Colonies of Australasia have attained, that they will long allow any mere monetary consideration to exclude them from an international arrangement promising so many immediate and prospective advantages.

In perusing the afore-mentioned report, I find that the rates of postage which will be chargeable in accordance with the Convention of Paris of the 1st June, 1878, on behalf of the Australian Colonies, are stated perfectly correct as follows:—

On Letters.....	5d. per half-ounce,
Post-cards.....	1½d. each,
Newspapers.....	2d. per four ounces,
Book-packets.....	1d. per two ounces,
Patterns.....	1d. per two ounces,
Legal and Commercial Papers.....	2½d. for four ounces; every additional two ounces, 1d.,
Registration fee.....	5d.,

to which the Brindisi transit charges may be added.

From another statement in the same report I see that in your opinion a rate of 6d. might be maintained after the entrance of Australia into the Universal Postal Union on letters conveyed by Brindisi; but that on letters conveyed by San Francisco, or by steamers not under contract, only a rate of 5d. would be allowed, and you apprehend that an essential abatement of postal revenue might result from the introduction of the last-mentioned rate of 5d. I beg to intimate, however, that

that in regard of the rates on letters conveyed by San Francisco or by steamers not under contract, there seems to be a mistake in the interpretation of the regulations of the Paris Convention on your hand; for Art. 5 of the said convention prescribes:—

“Il peut être perçu, en sus des taxes et des minima fixés par les paragraphes précédents:—

“2do. Pour tout objet transporté par des services dépendant d'administrations étrangères à l'Union, ou par des services extraordinaires dans l'Union, donnant lieu à des frais spéciaux, une surtaxe en rapport avec ces frais”;

Or in English—

“There may be raised, in addition to the taxes and the minima fixed by the preceding clauses:—

“2do. On every object of correspondence conveyed by any service dependent on administrations beyond the Union, or by any extraordinary service within the Union causing special expenses, a rate proportionate to these expenses.” Besides, it is stipulated in Art. III of the detailed regulations for the execution of the Convention of Paris:—

“Les services extraordinaires de l'Union, donnant lieu à des frais spéciaux, dont la fixation est réservée par l'article 4 de la convention à des arrangements entre les administrations intéressées, sont exclusivement:—

“1o. Ceux qui sont entretenus pour le transport territorial accéléré de la Malle dite des Indes;

“2do. Celui que l'administration des Postes des États-Unis d'Amérique entretient sur son territoire pour le transport des dépêches closes entre l'Océan Atlantique et l'Océan Pacifique”;

Or in English—

“The extraordinary services within the Union causing special expenses, the fixation of which is reserved under Article 4 of the treaty to an understanding between the administrations concerned, are exclusively the following:—

“1o. The service maintained for the speedier territorial conveyance of the so-called Indian Mail (Brindisi);

“2do. The service maintained by the United States of America on their territory for the transport of closed mails between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans (San Francisco).”

From the stipulations quoted above, there can be no doubt that on all letters originating in Australia and conveyed by Brindisi or San Francisco, whether by vessels under contract or not under contract, an extra rate for the extraordinary service in addition to the rate of 5d., or a total fee of 6d. may be raised on each single letter.

I should be very glad if this circumstance would contribute to accelerate the entrance of the Australian Colonies into the Union. At all events, it will be desirable for the Colonies to be already represented at the next Postal Congress, which is to take place at Lisbon in 1884, for, in that case, they would be in the position to watch themselves their interests in that assembly.

Finally, I beg to invite your attention to the circumstance that the sphere of action of the Universal Postal Union has been essentially extended by the Convention for the exchange of ordinary parcels up to the weight of three kilogrammes inclusive, concluded at Paris on 3rd November last, a copy of which is here enclosed.

There is no doubt that the advantages produced by this Convention will particularly benefit the countries beyond the sea.

I feel convinced that you would render a great service to your country if you should succeed in accomplishing by your energy and skill the accession of the Australian Colonies to the Universal Postal Union.

I have, &c.,
DR. STEPHAN.

Henry Bolton, Esq., Postmaster-General,
Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Kaiserlich Deutsches Reichs-Postamt,
Berlin, W., the 4th March, 1882.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of one copy of the Annual Report upon the affairs of the Post Office and Telegraph Department under your management for the year 1880, which accompanied your letter dated the 30th December last, No. 1306.

I have been very glad to see from this Report that your Department is fully appreciating the many benefits that would result from the entry of the Colony into the Universal Postal Union, and that it is with lively interest that the efforts are watched here which are made by your Administration to overcome the difficulties opposing such a measure as yet. I sincerely hope that these endeavours will meet with full and speedy success.

I have, &c.,
For the Post Office Department of the German Empire,
DAMBACH.

To the Postmaster-General,
Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

FURTHER suggestions of the Postmaster-General of Victoria relative to the admission of the Australian Colonies to the Universal Postal Union.

Memorandum for the Honorable the Chief Secretary.

Adverting to previous correspondence upon the subject of the Universal Postal Union, the Postmaster-General begs to draw attention to the fact that no definite answer has yet been returned to Lord Kimberley's despatch, dated 20th October, 1880, with enclosures, from the Imperial Treasury and Post Office Departments, relative to the Australian Colonies joining the Union, and dealing generally with this important question.

On receipt of the above despatch, this Department, regarding the matter as one that demanded prompt attention, caused a communication, dated 19th May, 1881, to be addressed to the Government of each of the neighbouring Colonies, whose concurrent action is deemed essential, submitting a proposal whereby, with due regard to existing contract obligations, the several Colonies might at once enter the Union, and thus secure to these communities the undoubted benefits derivable therefrom.

No favourable replies having been received from any of the Colonies except Western Australia, a further communication, dated 5th December, 1881, was forwarded, requesting that consideration should be given to the subject, and inviting the other Governments to submit any modification of the suggested arrangement, or any other plan for accomplishing so desirable an object, in which the people of all the Colonies are equally concerned; but up to the present time the proposals of this Government have not been attended with any satisfactory result.

The Postmaster-General, believing that the importance of this question is not generally recognized, or that the difficulties in dealing with it are over-estimated, is induced to request that the Governments of the neighbouring Colonies may be again asked to unite with Victoria in a reciprocal arrangement to admit of their joining the Union with as little delay as possible.

All past experience proves that the imposition of high rates of postage, by restricting commercial and social intercourse, is detrimental to the public welfare, and it is therefore in accordance with the spirit and tendency of the age to reduce and simplify these rates as much as possible; but the present excessive and anomalous charges on foreign correspondence must, in a very special manner, affect injuriously the Colonies of Australasia, whose interests demand the amplest facilities of communication with other parts of the world, and more particularly with the thickly populated countries of continental Europe, from which such extensive emigration to newer lands annually takes place.

Owing,

Owing, however, to the complete ignorance commonly prevailing among the masses of the people respecting Australia and its resources, comparatively few—instead of many who would otherwise, by their skill and industry, add materially to the growth and progress of these Colonies—find their way hither; and even with the better informed the maintenance of the high rates of postage levied here on correspondence addressed to foreign countries, and in foreign countries on letters, &c., addressed to Australia, as compared with the rates prevailing throughout the whole extent of the Postal Union, must have a deterrent effect, and induce the inference that, in other things as in this respect, these communities are not actuated by the progressive spirit of the time.

The longer continuance of high and irregular rates of postage on letters, &c., to and from Europe is the more to be regretted from the fact that, consequent upon the International Exhibitions recently held in Sydney and Melbourne, and at other places where the Colonies have been represented, attention has been called in a more prominent manner than ever before to the favourable prospects they present for settlement and trading enterprise; and it is probably owing to this that no less than three new monthly steam packet services have been, or are about to be, established between Europe and Australia.

A contract has been entered into by the French Government with the Messageries Maritimes Co. for a regular monthly service between Marseilles and Australia, thence to New Caledonia; the Belgian Government has contracted for a monthly steam service between Antwerp and Australia, calling at Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney; and the Postmaster-General of Germany has notified that a line of steamers starting from Hamburg is to run monthly, calling also at the three chief Australian ports above mentioned.

These new services, in addition to the existing lines of fast steaming vessels running to and from the United Kingdom, will connect Australia with the older countries of the globe far more intimately than has been possible at any former time, and the means thereby afforded of extending our commercial relations must tend materially to the advancement of the Colonies.

To admit, however, of the opportunities thus presented being utilized to their fullest extent, restrictions upon the interchange of postal correspondence should, as far as practicable, be removed, in order to allow of information respecting the Colonies being widely disseminated through these new and direct channels of communication.

The objections which have induced the Governments of the neighbouring Colonies to withhold their assent to the propositions submitted by Victoria are probably the special contribution beyond the Union rates required to be made on account of the Galle contract, and the financial loss that would result from the reduced postage rates to be collected.

Respecting the former, it has already been intimated that Victoria does not seek to be relieved of any part of her responsibility under the contract, but, at the same time, as must be conceded, reasonably expects that the other Colonies shall bear some portion of the charge for carrying the mails to and from Ceylon proportioned to the extent of their correspondence so conveyed, and is prepared favourably to consider any other arrangement that may be devised for equitably apportioning the net cost of the service.

With respect to the money loss that would be entailed by entering the Union, it is pointed out that the additional cost would be comparatively trifling if a due proportion were borne by each of the Colonies concerned; and, regarding the whole financial aspect of the case, it may fairly be questioned whether the prospect of an immediate pecuniary loss, whatever the estimated amount may be, should be raised as an insuperable obstacle to the adoption of a scheme everywhere acknowledged to be highly conducive to the public good.

Some such sacrifice is generally called for in order to secure other public advantages, and in the matter of postal reforms, when a monetary loss is at first sustained, a more than commensurate benefit is at once realized, and the revenue quickly recovers from its temporary decline.

If it be, as usually allowed, a judicious policy to expend, or even borrow to expend, money for useful and reproductive works, it may be confidently assumed that it is at least equally prudent to appropriate funds for foreign postal purposes, which would assuredly yield a profitable return in manifold directions.

The rapid and continued progress of Australia has, on several occasions, suggested to leaders of public opinion the desirableness of promoting a closer alliance between the several Colonies, in order to their more general recognition and the advancement of their common interests. Presuming such a desire to exist, the establishment of a postal federation, of the nature above indicated, would be a first step to the attainment of that end, the taking of which should be easy of accomplishment.

As previously mentioned, the Colonies cannot act separately in this matter. With a view, therefore, to bring it to a practical issue, and avoid the inevitable delay occasioned by correspondence with so many different places in the ordinary official course, the Postmaster-General recommends, as the best and speediest means of arriving at a mutual understanding, that the several Colonial Governments be requested to state if they will agree to a Conference being held in Melbourne (or Sydney or Hobart, if preferred) in March or April next, to consist of the Ministers in charge of the Postal Departments, to deal with this subject, and, if possible, obtain an early settlement thereof, which, it is certain, will give great satisfaction, not only to the people of these Colonies, but also to the Imperial Government and British and Foreign States, who have long been desiring and anticipating the incorporation of Australia into the Union.

Copies of the previous memoranda prepared by this Department will be found attached.

HENRY BOLTON,
Postmaster-General.

Post Office and Telegraph Department,
Melbourne, 29th December, 1882.

LETTERS FROM CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES
AND VICTORIA, ON THE SUBJECT OF POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
RATES.

(1.) Sydney Chamber of Commerce.

The Hon. F. A. Wright, M.L.A., Postmaster-General.

Sir,

Sydney Chamber of Commerce, 2 May, 1883.

I have the honor, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, to bring under your notice the restrictions placed upon trade by the high rates charged on intercolonial and foreign telegrams.

At a special meeting of the Chamber, held on the 30th instant, it was resolved that, in the opinion of the Chamber, the charges made for intercolonial and foreign telegrams are excessive, and that the Government should be urged to reduce them. It is considered that the rate for intercolonial messages should be reduced to 1s. for ten words, or that the number of words should be increased to twenty for the present rate of 2s. The rates would be even then 100 per cent. higher than those of the United Kingdom, where the charge is 6d. for ten words.

With regard to the charges for home and foreign telegrams, the Chamber is of opinion that, as the Colonies have recently contributed a large subsidy to the Cable Company on account of the duplication of the cable between Port Darwin and Bangowangie, and as the business has been considerably increased, the rates for the transmission of private telegrams should be reduced; a concession that would be to the advantage of the Company, as the increased business would more than compensate them for any loss created by the reduction of rates.

I have also been requested to urge, on behalf of the Chamber, that a uniform rate of 1d. postage should be adopted throughout the Colony.

As the meeting of the Postal Conference affords a favourable opportunity for considering these questions, I have respectfully to ask that you will cause them to be submitted for its consideration, and to express the hope that the Conference will signalize its meeting by taking such action in relation to them as will tend to the promotion of commercial relations between the Colonies.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. H. HAYES,
Secretary.

(2.) Melbourne Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,

3 May, 1883.

I have the honor, by direction of the Committee of this Chamber, to forward to you a copy of a resolution, passed this day, with the request that you will lay the same before the Postal Conference.

I have, &c.,

J. H. HAYDON,
Acting Secretary.

The Secretary,
Postal Conference, Sydney.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of a Special Meeting of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, held on the 3rd of May, 1883.

“Resolved, that the Victorian Representatives at the Postal Conference now being held in Sydney be requested by this Chamber to urge upon the Conference the desirability of reducing the charge on intercolonial telegrams to the uniform rate of one shilling for every ten words for all the Colonies; and also of substantially reducing the rates on English and foreign cablegrams, as is deemed reasonable considering the large subsidy paid by these Colonies for the reduplication of the cable.”

The above is a true copy,—

J. H. HAYDON,
Acting Secretary.

LETTER

LETTER FROM STEAM COMPANIES AND OTHERS, SYDNEY, URGING
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FEDERAL QUARANTINE.

Messrs. John Frazer & Co., Gibbs, Bright, & Co., and others, to The Colonial
Treasurer.

Sir,

Sydney, 30 April, 1883.

We have the honor to say that we have read with much interest the suggestions on "Federal Quarantine" made by the "Health Officer and Medical Adviser to Government," dated 6th April, 1883, as follows:—

"FEDERAL QUARANTINE.

"Not only would I advise the maintenance and strict administration of our quarantine law, but I would go a step further, and urge upon the Government the desirability of seeking the co-operation of the other Colonies in establishing stations at various parts of the continent distant from the great centres of population; for instance, at Thursday Island on the north and at King George's Sound on the west, so that vessels approaching the continent with infectious disease on board might land the sick persons at as early a period as possible, and then proceed to their destination. These stations might form a sort of Federal Quarantine, and be maintained by a contribution from each Colony in proportion to the number of its population."

We have the honor to suggest that the subject be brought before the Postal Conference about to meet in this city.

Although it may be foreign to the subject for which the Conference has been invited, we trust its importance will be considered sufficient to entitle it to consideration.

We are advised that the total initiatory and annual cost would be quite trifling in amount.

We have, &c.,

JOHN FRAZER & CO.

GIBBS, BRIGHT, & CO.

J. WEIR,

Agent, P. & O. Co.

G. SKELTON YUILLE,

Manager, Orient Line of Steamers

YOUNG & LARK.

DALGETY, BLACKWOOD, & CO.

pro GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.

W. WHEELER.

PARIS POSTAL CONVENTION.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

CONCLUDED BETWEEN

Germany, the Argentine Republic, Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark and the Danish Colonies, Egypt, Spain and the Spanish Colonies, the United States of North America, France and the French Colonies, Great Britain and certain British Colonies, British India, Canada, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, Montenegro, Norway, the Netherlands and the Netherland Colonies, Peru, Persia, Portugal and the Portuguese Colonies, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Salvador, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey.

CONVENTION.

The undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the countries above enumerated, being assembled in Congress at Paris, by virtue of Art. XVIII of the treaty constituting the General Postal Union, concluded at Berne on the 9th October, 1874, have, by common consent, and subject to ratification, revised the said treaty conformably to the following stipulations:—

Article I.

The countries between which the present Convention is concluded, as well as those which may join it hereafter, form under the title of "Universal Postal Union" a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence between their post offices.

Article II.

The stipulations of this Convention extend to letters, post-cards, printed papers of every kind, commercial papers and patterns or samples of merchandise, originating in one of the countries of the Union, and intended for another of those countries. They also apply, as far as regards conveyance within the Union, to the exchange by post of the articles above mentioned between the countries of the Union and countries foreign to the Union, whenever that exchange makes use of the services of two of the contracting parties at least.

Article III.

The postal administrations of neighbouring countries, or countries able to correspond directly with each other, without borrowing the intermediary of the services of a third administration, determine by common consent the conditions of the conveyance of their reciprocal mails across the frontier, or from one frontier to the other.

Unless any contrary arrangement be agreed upon, the direct sea conveyance between two countries by means of packets or vessels depending upon one of them shall be considered as a third service; and this conveyance, as well as any performed between two offices of the same country, by the intermediary of sea or territorial services maintained by another country, is regulated by the stipulations of the following article.

Article IV

The right of transit is guaranteed throughout the entire territory of the Union.

Consequently the several postal administrations of the Union may send reciprocally through the intermediary of one or of several of them as well closed mails as correspondence *à découvert*, according to the wants of the traffic and the requirements of the postal service.

The correspondence exchanged, whether *à découvert* or in closed mails, between two offices of the Union, by means of the services of one or of several other administrations of the Union, is subject to the following transit charges, to be paid to each of the countries traversed, or whose services participate in the conveyance, viz.:—

1. For territorial conveyance, 2 francs per kilogramme of letters or post-cards, and 25 centimes per kilogramme of other articles.
2. For sea conveyance, 15 francs per kilogramme of letters or post-cards, and 1 franc per kilogramme of other articles.

It is, however, understood—

1. That wherever the transit is already gratuitous at present, or subject to more advantageous conditions, such state of things is maintained, except in the case provided for in paragraph 3 following:
2. That wherever the rate of sea conveyance has hitherto been fixed at 6 francs 50 centimes per kilogramme of letters or post-cards, such rate is reduced to 5 francs:
3. That every sea conveyance not exceeding 300 nautical miles is gratuitous if the administration concerned is already entitled, on account of mails or correspondence benefiting by this conveyance, to the remuneration applicable to territorial transit; in the contrary case, payment is made at the rate of 2 francs per kilogramme of letters and 25 centimes per kilogramme of other articles:
4. That in the case of sea conveyance effected by two or more administrations, the expenses of the entire transport cannot exceed 15 francs per kilogramme of letters or post-cards, and 1 franc per kilogramme of other articles; those expenses are, in such case, shared between the administrations in proportion to the distances traversed, without prejudice to other arrangements between the parties interested:
5. That the rates specified in the present article do not apply either to conveyance by means of services depending upon administrations foreign to the Union, or to conveyance within the Union by means of extraordinary services specially established or maintained by one administration in the interest or at the request of one or several other administrations. The conditions of these two categories of conveyance are regulated by mutual consent between the administrations interested.

The

The expenses of transit are borne by the administration of the country of origin.

The general accounting of those expenses takes place on the basis of statements prepared every two years, during a month to be determined on, in the detailed regulations referred to in Article XIV hereafter.

The correspondence of the postal administrations with each other, articles re-directed or missent, undelivered articles, acknowledgments of delivery, post-office money orders or advices of the issue of orders, and all other documents relative to the postal service, are exempt from all charges for transit, whether territorial or by sea.

Article V.

The rates of postage for the conveyance of postal articles throughout the entire extent of the Union, including their delivery at the residence of the addressees in the countries of the Union where a delivery is or shall be organized, are fixed as follows:—

1. For letters, 25 centimes in case of pre-payment, and double that amount in the contrary case, for each letter and for every weight of 15 grammes or fraction of 15 grammes.
2. For post-cards, 10 centimes per card.
3. For printed papers of every kind, commercial papers, and patterns or samples of merchandise, 5 centimes for each article or packet bearing a particular address, and for every weight of 50 grammes or fraction of 50 grammes, provided that such article or packet does not contain any letter or manuscript note having the character of an actual and personal correspondence, and that it be made up in such a manner as to admit of its being easily examined.

The charge on commercial papers cannot be less than 25 centimes per packet, and the charge on patterns or samples cannot be less than 10 centimes per packet.

In addition to the rates and the minima fixed by the preceding paragraphs, there may be levied—

1. For every article subjected to sea transit rates of 15 francs per kilogramme of letters or post-cards, and 1 franc per kilogramme of other articles, a surcharge which may not exceed 25 centimes per single rate for letters, 5 centimes per post-card, and 5 centimes per 50 grammes or fraction of 50 grammes, for other articles. As a temporary arrangement, there may be levied a surcharge up to 10 centimes per single rate for the letters subjected to the transit rate of 5 francs per kilogramme.
2. For every article conveyed by services maintained by administrations foreign to the Union, or conveyed by extraordinary services in the Union giving rise to special expenses, a surcharge in proportion to those expenses.

In case of insufficient pre-payment, correspondence of every kind is liable to a charge equal to double the amount of the deficiency, to be paid by the addressees.

There shall not be forwarded—

1. Articles other than letters which are not pre-paid at least partly, or which do not fulfil the conditions required above in order to enjoy a reduction of charge.
2. Articles of a nature likely to stain or injure the correspondence.
3. Packets of patterns or samples of merchandise which have a saleable value, or which exceed 250 grammes in weight, or measure more than 20 centimètres in length, 10 in breadth, and 5 in depth.
4. Lastly, packets of commercial papers, and printed papers of every kind the weight of which exceeds 2 kilogrammes.

Article VI.

The articles specified in article V may be registered.

Every registered article is liable, at the charge of the sender—

1. To the ordinary prepaid rate of postage on the article, according to its nature.
2. To a fixed registration fee of 25 centimes at the maximum in European States, and of 50 centimes at the maximum in other countries, including the issue of an acknowledgment of posting to the sender.

The sender of a registered article may obtain an acknowledgment of the delivery of such article by paying in advance a fixed fee of 25 centimes as the maximum.

In case of the loss of a registered article, and except in the case of force majeure, there is to be paid an indemnity of 50 francs to the sender, or, at his request, to the addressee, by the administration of the country in the territory or in the maritime service of which the loss has occurred, that is to say, where the trace of the article has ceased.

As a temporary measure, the administrations of the countries beyond Europe, whose legislation is actually opposed to the principle of responsibility, are permitted to postpone the application of the preceding clause until the time when they shall have obtained by legislative enactment authority to subscribe to it. Up to that time the other administrations are not bound to pay an indemnity for the loss, in their respective services, of registered articles addressed to or originating in the said countries.

If it is impossible to discover the service in which the loss has occurred, the indemnity is borne in equal proportions between the two corresponding offices.

Payment of this indemnity is made with the least possible delay, and, at the latest, within a year dating from the date of application.

Every claim for an indemnity is excluded if it be not made within one year, counting from the date on which the registered article was posted.

Article VII.

Those countries of the Union which have not the franc for their monetary unit fix their charges at the equivalents in their respective currencies, of the rates determined by Articles V and VI preceding. Such countries have the option of rounding off the fractions in conformity with the table inserted in the *règlement* mentioned in Article XIV of the present Convention.

Article

Article VIII.

Pre-payment of postage on every description of article can be effected only by means of postage stamps valid in the country of origin for the correspondence of private individuals.

Official correspondence relative to the Postal Service, and exchanged between Postal Administrations, is alone exempted from this obligation, and from liability to charge.

Article IX.

Each office keeps the whole of the sums which it collects by virtue of the foregoing Articles V, VI, VII, and VIII; consequently there is no necessity on this head for any accounts between the several administrations of the Union.

Neither the sender nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets are called upon to pay, either in the country of origin or in that of destination, any tax or postal duty other than those contemplated by the articles above mentioned.

Article X.

No supplementary postage is charged for the redirection of postal packets within the interior of the Union.

Article XI.

It is forbidden to the public to send by post—

1. Letters or packets containing gold or silver bullion, pieces of money, jewelry or precious articles :
2. Any packets whatever containing articles liable to Customs duty.

In the event of a packet falling under one of these prohibitions being delivered by one administration of the Union to another administration of the Union, the latter proceeds according to the manner and forms prescribed by its legislation, or by its inland regulations.

There is, moreover, reserved to the Government of every country of the Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver, as well articles liable only to a reduced rate, in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or of their circulation in that country have not been complied with, as correspondence of every kind which may evidently bear inscriptions forbidden by the legal enactments or regulations in force in the same country.

Article XII.

The offices of the Union which have relations with countries beyond the Union admit all the other offices to take advantage of these relations for the exchange of correspondence with the said countries.

The correspondence exchanged *à découvert* between a country of the Union and a country foreign to the Union, through the intermediary of another country of the Union, is treated, as regards the conveyance beyond the limits of the Union, in conformity to the conventions, arrangements, or special provisions governing the postal relations between the latter country and the country foreign to the Union.

The rates chargeable on the correspondence in question consist of two distinct elements, viz :—

1. The Union rate fixed by articles V, VI, and VII of the present Convention.
2. A rate for the conveyance beyond the limits of the Union.

The first of these rates is assigned—

- a. For correspondence originating in the Union and addressed to foreign countries, to the despatching office in case of pre-payment, and to the office of exchange in case of non-prepayment.
- b. For correspondence originating in foreign countries and addressed to the Union, to the office of exchange in case of pre-payment, and to the office of destination in case of non-prepayment.

The second of these rates is, in every case, assigned to the office of exchange.

With regard to the expenses of transit within the Union, the correspondence originating in or addressed to a foreign country is assimilated to that from or for the country of the Union which maintains relations with the country foreign to the Union, unless such relations imply obligatory and partial pre-payment, in which case the said Union country has the right to the territorial transit rates fixed by Article IV preceding.

The general settlement of the rates of postage chargeable for the conveyance beyond the limits of the Union takes place on the basis of statements, which are prepared at the same time as the statements drawn up by virtue of Article IV preceding, for the calculation of the expenses of transit within the Union.

As regards the correspondence exchanged in *closed mails* between a country of the Union and a country foreign to the Union, through the intermediary of another country of the Union, the transit thereof is subject—

- Within the limits of the Union, to the rates fixed by Article IV of the present Convention.
- Beyond the limits of the Union, to the conditions resulting from the special arrangements concluded or to be concluded for that purpose between the administrations interested.

Article XIII.

The exchange of letters of declared value and that of post-office money orders form the subject of special arrangements between the various countries or groups of countries composing the Union.

Article

Article XIV.

The postal administrations of the various countries composing the Union are competent to draw up, by common consent, in the form of a *règlement*, all the measures of order and detail which are judged necessary.

The several administrations may, moreover, make amongst themselves the necessary arrangements on the subject of questions which do not concern the Union generally, provided that those arrangements are not contrary to the present Convention.

The administrations interested are, however, permitted to come to mutual arrangements for the adoption of lower rates of postage within a radius of 30 kilomètres, for the conditions of the delivery of letters by express, as well as for the exchange of post-cards with paid answers. In this latter case the answer when sent to the country of origin enjoys the exemption from transit charges stipulated by the last paragraph of Article IV of the present Convention.

Article XV.

The present Convention does not involve alteration in the postal legislation of any country as regards anything which is not provided for by the stipulations contained in this Convention.

It does not restrict the right of the contracting parties to maintain and to conclude treaties, as well as to maintain and establish more restricted Unions, with a view to the improvement of postal relations.

Article XVI.

There is maintained, under the name of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, a central office, which is conducted under the surveillance of the Swiss Postal Administration, and the expenses of which are borne by all the offices of the Union.

This office continues to be charged with the duty of collecting, collating, publishing and distributing information of every kind which concerns the international postal service; of giving, at the request of the parties concerned, an opinion upon questions in dispute; of making known proposals for modifying the acts of the Congress; of notifying alterations adopted; and, in general, of considering and working out all questions in the interest of the Postal Union.

Article XVII.

In case of disagreement between two or more members of the Union as to the interpretation of the present Convention, the question in dispute is decided by arbitration. To that end, each of the administrators concerned chooses another member of the Union not directly interested in the matter.

The decision of the arbitrators is given by an absolute majority of votes.

In case of an equality of votes, the arbitrators choose, with the view of settling the difference, another administration equally uninterested in the question in dispute.

Article XVIII.

Countries which have not taken part in the present Convention are admitted to be parties to it upon their demand.

This adhesion is notified diplomatically to the Government of the Swiss Confederation, and by that Government to all the countries of the Union.

It implies, as a matter of right, accession to all the clauses, and admission to all the advantages stipulated by the present Convention.

It devolves upon the Government of the Swiss Confederation to determine, by common consent with the Government of the country interested, the share to be contributed by the administration of this latter country towards the expenses of the International Bureau, and, if necessary, the rates to be levied by that administration in conformity to Article VII preceding.

Article XIX.

Congresses of plenipotentiaries of the countries participating in the Convention, or simple administrative conferences, according to the importance of the questions to be solved, are held, when a demand for them is made or approved by two-thirds, at least, of the Governments or Administrations, as the case may be.

Nevertheless, a Congress shall be held at least once in every five years.

Each country may be represented either by one or several delegates, or by the delegation of another country; but it is understood that the delegate or delegates of one country can be charged with the representation of two countries only, including the country they represent.

In the deliberations each country has one vote only.

Each Congress fixes the place of meeting of the following Congress.

For conferences, the administrations fix the places of meeting according to the proposal of the International Bureau.

Article XX.

In the interval which elapses between the meetings, any postal administration of a country of the Union has the right to address to the other administrations belonging to it, through the intermediary of the International Bureau, proposals concerning the business of the Union; but in order to become binding, those proposals must obtain—

1. Unanimity of votes, if they involve any modification of the stipulations of Articles II, III, IV, V, VI, and IX, preceding.
2. Two-thirds of the votes, if they involve a modification of the stipulations of the Convention other than those of Articles II, III, IV, V, VI, and IX.
3. A simple absolute majority, if they involve either the interpretation of the stipulations of the Convention, except the case of dispute contemplated by Article XVII preceding.

The binding decision is sanctioned in the first two cases by a diplomatic declaration, which the Government of the Swiss Confederation is charged with the duty of preparing and transmitting to all the Governments of the contracting countries, and in the third case by a simple notification from the International Bureau to all the administrations of the Union.

Article XXI.

The following are considered as forming, for the application of Articles XVI, XIX, and XX, preceding, a single country or administration as the case may be:—

1. The Empire of British India.
2. The Dominion of Canada.
3. The whole of the Danish Colonies.
4. The whole of the Spanish Colonies.
5. The whole of the French Colonies.
6. The whole of the Netherland Colonies.
7. The whole of the Portuguese Colonies.

Article XXII.

The present Convention shall come into operation on the 1st April, 1879, and shall remain in vigour during an indefinite period; but each contracting party has the right of withdrawing from the Union by means of a notice given, one year in advance, by its Government to the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

Article XXIII.

After the date on which the present Convention takes effect, all the stipulations of the treaties, conventions, arrangements, or other acts previously concluded between the various countries or administrations, in so far as those stipulations are not in accordance with the terms of the present Convention, are abrogated, without prejudice to the rights reserved by Article XV.

The present Convention shall be ratified as soon as possible. The acts of ratification shall be exchanged at Paris.

In faith of which the plenipotentiaries of the countries above enumerated have signed the present Convention at Paris, the first of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

CONVENTION OF PARIS.

Final Protocol.

The undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the countries which have this day signed the Convention of Paris, have agreed as follows:—

I. Persia, which forms part of the Union, being unrepresented, will nevertheless be allowed to sign the Convention hereafter, provided that country confirms its adhesion by a diplomatic act with the Swiss Government, before the 1st April, 1879.

II. The countries foreign to the Union, which have deferred their adhesion or which have not yet come to a decision, shall enter the Union on fulfilling the conditions specified in Article XVIII of the Convention.

III. In case one or other of the contracting parties should not ratify the Convention, this Convention shall nevertheless be binding on the parties to it.

IV. The various British Colonies, other than Canada, and British India, which are parties in the Convention, are, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Labuan, Hong Kong, Mauritius and dependencies, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, and Trinidad.

In faith of which the plenipotentiaries hereunder mentioned have drawn up the present final protocol, which shall have the same force and the same value as if the stipulations which it contains were inserted in the Convention itself, and they have signed it in one single instrument, which shall be deposited in the archives of the French Government, and a copy of which shall be delivered to each party.

Paris, 1st June, 1878.

[Here follow the signatures of the delegates of the Governments of Great Britain and certain British Colonies, Germany, the Argentine Republic, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark and the Danish Colonies, Egypt, Spain and the Spanish Colonies, the United States of North America, France, the French Colonies, British India, Canada, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, Montenegro, Norway, the Netherlands and Netherland Colonies, Peru, Portugal and the Portuguese Colonies, Roumania, Russia, Salvador, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.]

TELEGRAMS FROM GOVERNMENTS OF NEW ZEALAND AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA ON THE SUBJECT OF THE POSTAL UNION REGULATIONS.

Telegram from New Zealand.

THE New Zealand Government, after giving the question of joining the Postal Union full consideration, have come to the conclusion that it would not be expedient to do so at present.

14/5/83.

THOMAS DICK,
Colonial Secretary.

Telegram from Western Australia.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA is willing to co-operate in the Postal Union, but as the other proposals appear to suggest fresh matter, it must be on the terms that Colonies are prepared to consult convenience of this Colony, in making King George's Sound a port of call and final departure. Our Administrator expects to be in Sydney, and will willingly see you on the subject, if it will facilitate.

14/5/83.

MALCOLM FRASER,
Colonial Secretary.

REPORT OF MESSRS. TODD, LAMBTON, JACKSON, AND PACKER, ON THE SUBJECT OF PACKET REGULATIONS.

In compliance with the resolution of the Honorable the Delegates to the Postal Conference, we respectfully submit a draft of Amended Packet Regulations, which, after careful consideration, we think would, if adopted, be found conducive to the general convenience of the public.

We are unanimous in our opinion that the regulations relating to packets should, as far as practicable, be made uniform throughout the Colonies. It is, however, necessary to point out that the adoption of these regulations would affect the revenue of those Colonies at present charging letter rates for many articles now proposed to be transmitted; but as these articles have for some time been allowed to pass in certain Colonies, any change involving payment of increased postage would cause dissatisfaction. For example, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania allow bank-notes to be forwarded at packet rates, if registered, while New South Wales treats them as letters. Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand do not insist upon articles of merchandise, &c., being restricted to *bonâ fide* patterns or samples having no intrinsic value of their own, while in other Colonies such packets are strictly confined to patterns or samples.

It is understood that the Regulations as to packets may be varied, or added to, so far as regards the inland conveyance of the respective Colonies, the main object being to secure uniformity of rates and regulations in the case of packets posted for transmission to other Australasian Colonies, the United Kingdom, and Foreign Countries.

Should the Conference approve of these Regulations, we suggest that they be submitted to the Colonies not represented for their consideration.

CHARLES TODD,
Postmaster-General, South Australia.

S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary, General Post Office, New South Wales.

T. W. JACKSON,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Victoria.

J. E. PACKER,
Ministerial Secretary, Tasmania.

Sydney, 15th May, 1883.

PACKETS.

PACKETS.

		£	s.	d.
1.— <i>Inland.</i>				
Not exceeding 2 ounces	...	0	0	1
Exceeding 2 ounces, and not exceeding 4 ounces	...	0	0	2
Every additional 2 ounces, or fraction of 2 ounces	...	0	0	1

2.—*Places beyond the Colony.*

Not exceeding 1 ounce	...	0	0	1
Exceeding 1 ounce, and not exceeding 2 ounces	...	0	0	2
Every additional 2 ounces, or fraction of 2 ounces	...	0	0	2

Foreign Countries.

Packets addressed to Foreign Countries are subject to special rates (*See Table A*) and regulations published from time to time in the Postal Guide.

INLAND AND INTERCOLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Weight and dimensions.

1. No packet, other than a book packet, may exceed one pound in weight, nor be of greater dimensions in any way than 2 feet in length, 1 foot in width, and 1 foot in depth. Book packets may be sent up to 3 pounds in weight.

What articles are allowed to pass at packet rates

2. Packets may contain any of the following articles, if posted in accordance with the regulations, viz. :—

Accounts
 Acceptances
 Affidavits
 Bankers' packets, containing bank-notes (if so described and registered), orders, cheques, drafts, or pass-books, sent by or to any Bank. [In New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania, bank-notes and cheques must bear letter rates of postage, and be registered]
 Bills of exchange
 Bills of lading and ship's manifest
 Books, written, printed, or plain
 Briefs
 Cards, either plain or bearing printed matter or pictures without writing
 Catalogues, printed
 Circulars, *i.e.*, letters wholly printed, engraved, or lithographed, intended for transmission, in identical terms, to several persons
 Deeds, or copies thereof
 Depositions
 Drafts
 Drawings
 Engravings or prints
 Invoices or bills of parcels [An invoice may be receipted, may advise when or how goods are forwarded, but may contain no other written matter]
 Legal documents, not being of the nature of letters
 Magazines, periodicals, reviews, and pamphlets
 Manuscripts of books

Maps
 Music, written or printed
 Notices of meetings, of subscriptions or premiums due, printed, engraved, or lithographed—names, dates, or amounts only to be inserted in writing
 Paintings
 Paper, writing or music
 Parchment or vellum
 Pass-books or cards, connected with any Bank, Society, &c.
 Patterns or samples of merchandise
 Pay-sheets
 Photographs, when not on glass or in cases containing glass
 Placards
 Plans
 Policies of insurance, including documents of insurance, not being of the nature of letters
 Powers of attorney
 Prices current, printed, but prices of articles included therein may be filled in in writing
 Printed matter
 Printers' proofs
 Prospectuses, printed
 Receipts
 Recognizances
 Returns or periodical statements on Government service
 Scrip
 Seeds, in packets not exceeding 8 ozs. *see* clause 5
 Specifications
 Stock-sheets
 Way-bills.

Additional articles that can be posted.
 Books, maps, &c.

3. In addition to the foregoing, small parcels of merchandise, samples of ore, or other miscellaneous articles not forbidden in clause 9, can be sent by post as packets.

4. Books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed or plain, or a mixture of these, but no printed matter or prints will be allowed, except such as may be printed on paper, parchment, or vellum. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached, as also rollers (in the case of prints or maps), markers (whether of paper or otherwise), in the case of books, and in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles or usually appertains thereto.

Packets, &c., must be open for inspection.

*5. Every packet, parcel, circular, invoice, &c., must be sent either without a cover—in which case it must not be fastened whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing-wax, postage stamp or otherwise—or in a cover sufficiently open at one or both ends or sides to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination. For the greater security of the contents, the packet may be tied with string, but in such cases the Postmaster is authorized to cut the string, though if he do so he must again tie up the packet as before. Except where disallowed by the Postal Regulations of any Foreign Country, seeds, drugs, samples of ores, and so forth, which cannot be sent in open covers may be enclosed in boxes or bags of linen or other material fastened in such a manner that they can be readily opened, or in the case of bags tied round the neck, entirely closed and sealed, provided such bags are transparent, so as to enable the officers of the department readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents. 6.

* NOTE.—Envelopes must be wholly open at one or both ends, or otherwise unfastened.

6. Every packet must bear on the cover the words "Packet without letter," together with the name and address of the sender. Endorsement.

7. No packet must contain any letter or any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. In the case of books or printed matter, however, entries merely stating who sends the book, &c., or to whom it is given, are not to be regarded as a letter; indeed, as respects the name and address of the sender, not only is the writing permitted, but it is even recommended, so that if the cover comes off, or if for any other reason the packet cannot be forwarded, it may be returned to the sender. Must not contain anything of nature of a letter.

8. Packets containing patterns must not bear any writing other than the name and address of the persons for whom they are intended, the name and address of the sender, a manufacturer's or trade-mark, number, and price of the article. Patterns.

9. Packets containing glass, any perishable substance such as leeches, game, fish, flesh, fruit, vegetables, and so forth, any liquid, matches or other inflammable or explosive substance, or poison, or any matter or thing which might, by pressure or otherwise, be or be rendered in any way injurious to, or endanger the contents of the mail bags, or the officers of the Post Office, shall not be transmitted by the post, whether as a packet or otherwise; and Postmasters must refuse to transmit by post any packet which shall contain, or be reasonably suspected to contain, any such things. Articles which must not be sent through post.

10. The transmission of packets or letters containing articles of value, or anything liable to Customs duty, through the post to places beyond the limits of the Colony is prohibited; and any packet or letter containing any such article posted in violation of the Post Office Statute or any Act of the Customs must be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Packets liable to Customs duty.

11. Any packet received from Great Britain, the British Colonies, or foreign countries, which may be suspected to contain any article or articles forwarded in violation of any Act or regulation of the Customs, or on which a Customs duty should be paid, will be detained in the General Post Office, and opened in the presence of the person to whom it is addressed, and should it contain any such article or articles, it or they will be forwarded to the Collector of Customs, to be dealt with in the usual manner. Packets liable to Customs duty.

12. When, owing to a great number or unusual influx of letters, packets, and newspapers, the transmission or delivery of letters would be delayed if the whole of the mail were dealt with without distinction, packets and newspapers may be kept back until the next despatch or delivery. Letters to be sorted before packets and newspapers.

13. Insufficiently prepaid packets are subject on delivery to double the amount of deficient postage. Insufficiently prepaid packets.

14. Any packet closed against inspection contrary to clause 5, is subject to letter rates, and any such packet, not being fully prepaid at letter rates will be treated as an insufficiently paid letter, the deficient postage together with a fine equal to the single inland letter rate being collected on delivery. Packets closed against inspection to be surcharged.

15. Packets containing or having on the outside anything profane, obscene, or libellous will not be forwarded, but will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be there destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Post Office Act. Packets bearing obscene addresses, &c.

16. Articles liable to injury by stamping, or by being pressed into mail bags, should not be sent through the post. Articles liable to injury should not be sent.

17. Gold, silver, and articles of jewelry must bear letter rates of postage, and be registered. Gold, silver, &c., to bear letter rate of postage.

18. In any case where a Postmaster may have good grounds for suspecting any infringement of the foregoing regulations he is to open the packet, and if any irregularity has occurred, he is to treat the packet as an insufficiently paid letter, and charge postage accordingly; or, should it appear desirable, he may forward it to the head office. Should the contents be such as are not allowed to pass through the post, he is to retain the packet and report the circumstance to the head office. On all packets so opened the Postmaster is to write "Opened by —," and affix his initials. Postmaster authorized to open packets should he suspect infringement of regulations.

PACKETS FOR PLACES BEYOND THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

1. All articles enumerated in clause 2 of the Inland and Intercolonial Regulations may be sent to places beyond the Colonies, subject to the preceding and following regulations.

2. Patterns and samples of merchandise may be forwarded at same rates as book-packets, these rates being specified in Table A; but, as in the case of packets for the United Kingdom, articles of merchandise can only be sent as samples or patterns to all places beyond the Australasian Colonies, and such articles must not have any intrinsic value of their own apart from their mere use as samples or patterns.

3. Packets for such places must (except where prepayment in full is required by the Postal Regulations of the country to which the packet is addressed) bear at least a single rate. The deficiency, together with a fine, will be charged on delivery.

BOOK-PACKETS AND TRADE PATTERNS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM are also subject to the following conditions:—

1. No packet can be forwarded at the lower rate, unless it be strictly a pattern, sample, or book-packet; photographs on glass, when properly secured in morocco cases, are considered book-packets.

2. The patterns must not bear any writing, other than the address of the persons for whom they are intended, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, and the prices of the articles.

3. The patterns or packets must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples, however, of seeds, drugs, and so forth, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in transparent bags of linen or other material.

4. The rule which forbids the transmission, through the post, of any article likely to injure the contents of the mail bags, or the person of any officer of the Post Office, would of course be applicable to patterns, and anything of the kind would be stopped and not sent to its destination.

5. If such a packet be not sufficiently prepaid according to its weight, but nevertheless bear postage stamps of the value of a single book rate, it will be forwarded, charged with the deficient book-postage and an additional book-rate (*i.e.* 4d.) as a fine. In the event of a book-packet being posted altogether unpaid, or paid less than a single rate, it will be detained and sent to the Dead Letter Office.

6. Book-packets can only be forwarded by the regular mail packets.

7. Patterns of intrinsic value, or articles of cutlery, cannot be sent through France.

8. The postage must be prepaid by means of postage stamps, and the value of the stamps affixed to a packet will be taken as an indication of the choice of route on behalf of the sender. The

The places to which book-packets may be sent *via* the United Kingdom, and the rates chargeable thereon, will be found in Table A of the Postal Guide.

The following is the limitation of size of sample or pattern packets addressed to countries that have joined the Postal Union:—

“While the limit of weight for such samples remains as before, viz., 8ozs., under a postal convention which came into force on the 1st of April last, a limitation as to size has been fixed, and no packet of patterns or samples addressed to any country of the Postal Union (named in list below) is admissible if exceeding 8 in. in length, 4 in. in width, 2 in. in depth.”

List of Countries comprising the Postal Union.—Argentine Confederation, Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria (Principality of), Canada, Chili, Columbia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Danish Colonies, Egypt, France, French Colonies, Germany, Gibraltar, Great Britain, British Colonies (in addition to those separately mentioned), viz., Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Guiana, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Labuan, Mauritius and dependencies, St. Vincent, Straits Settlements, Trinidad, British Honduras, Gold Coast, Gambier, Lagos, Sierra Leone, Falkland Islands, Newfoundland and the Leeward Islands (comprising Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, and Portola); Greece, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras (Republic of), India, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxemburg, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherland Colonies, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Portuguese Colonies, Roumania, Russia, Salvador, Servia, Spain, Spanish Colonies, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States.

Pattern or sample packets posted otherwise than in compliance with the above conditions will be returned to the senders.

EXTRACT FROM DR. MACKELLAR'S REPORT ON "QUARANTINE,"
WITH RESPECT TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF "FEDERAL
QUARANTINE."

FEDERAL QUARANTINE.

Not only would I advise the maintenance and strict administration of our quarantine law, but I would go a step further and urge upon the Government the desirability of seeking the co-operation of the other Colonies in establishing stations at various parts of the continent distant from the great centres of population, for instance, at Thursday Island on the north, and at King George's Sound on the west, so that vessels approaching the continent with infectious disease on board might land the sick persons at as early a period as possible, and then proceed to their destination. These stations might form a sort of Federal Quarantine, and be maintained by a contribution from each Colony in proportion to the number of its population.

I think that I need hardly pursue this matter further. We have recently had bitter experience in our own city of the difficulty and expense which inevitably attend the eradication of an infectious sickness once established in a community, and we can hardly flatter ourselves that our attempts to stamp out disease will always meet with the success which crowned the efforts of the Government in the late epidemic of small-pox in this Colony.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR, M.B.,

Health Officer and Medical Adviser to the Government.

Health Office, Sydney, 6th April, 1883.

CHILD-DESERTION.

CHILD-DESERTION AND ABSCONDING PARENTS.

The Secretary to Industrial and Reformatory Schools to The Chief Secretary,
Victoria.

No. 2170.

Sir,

12 May, 1883.

Observing that the subject of making provision to arrest absconding fathers from other Colonies has been touched on at the Conference, and may possibly be again considered, I have the honor to enclose for your information a Return which will show the extent to which child-desertion took place during last year in Victoria.* It will be seen that, as regards 517 children committed to the Schools (I. and R.) during the year, 266 parents had deserted them or were undiscoverable.

I have, &c.,

GEO. GUILLAUME,
Secretary.

The Honorable GRAHAM BERRY.

1882.

No. of Children committed to I. and R. Schools	...	...	...	...	...	517
No. of Parents deserted or undiscoverable	...	...	...	...	Father.	Mother.
					26	26
					98	11
					20	5
					144	42
Total fathers	...	...	...	...	20	1
					10	1
					15	15
					197	69
					69	
					266 in all.†	

* It is impossible to say how many of the deserting fathers have crossed the border, but doubtless a large number.—G.G. † A similar state of things obtains yearly.—G.G.

[Enclosure.]

TABLE showing particulars relative to parentage of children admitted into the Industrial and Reformatory Schools during the year 1882.

Schools.	No. committed.	Both Parents alive.						One Parent alive.						Both dead.	Both unknown.
		Born in Colony.	Both deserted.	One deserted.		One unknown.		Father.	Mother.	One deserted.		One unknown.			
				Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.			Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.		
Industrial Schools.....	432	99	25	90	10	27	1	40	76	19	5	9	1	15	15
Reformatory School, Ballarat	71	40	...	6	...	1	...	12	8	1	...	1	...	2	.....
Jika Reformatory School	10	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	.....
Abbotsford Reformatory	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....
Total Reformatory Schools ...	85	44	1	8	1	1	...	13	11	1	...	1	...	4	.....
Total	517	143	26	98	11	28	1	53	87	20	5	10	1	19	15

SUMMARY.

Schools.	No. admitted.	Both parents alive.	One parent alive.		Parents dead.	Parents unknown.
			Father.	Mother.		
Industrial	432	252	68	82	15	15
Reformatory	85	55	15	11	4	.....

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOXIOUS AND OFFENSIVE TRADES INQUIRY COMMISSION.

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSION,

APPOINTED ON THE 20TH NOVEMBER, 1882,

TO INQUIRE INTO THE NATURE AND OPERATIONS OF, AND TO
CLASSIFY NOXIOUS AND OFFENSIVE TRADES, WITHIN THE CITY
OF SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURBS, AND TO REPORT GENERALLY
ON SUCH TRADES;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

AND

APPENDICES.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
1 *June*, 1883, A.M.

SYDNEY : THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1883.

Commission.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen,
Defender of the Faith, and so forth,—

To Our trusty and well-beloved—

MICHAEL CHAPMAN, Esquire, J.P.; HENRY CARY DANGAR, Esquire, M.P.; ALFRED REGINALD FREMLIN, Esquire, M.P.; ANDREW GARRAN, Esquire, LL.D.; ARCHIBALD LIVERSIDGE, Esquire, F.R.S.; CHARLES KINNAIRD MACKELLAR, Esquire, M.B., C.M.; JOHN POPE, Esquire, J.P.; FRANK SENIOR, Esquire, J.P.; and The Honorable JOHN STEWART, M.L.C., J.P.;—

Greeting:

KNOW ye that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your ability, zeal, industry, discretion, and integrity, do by these presents authorize and appoint you, or any three or more of you, as hereinafter mentioned, to inquire into the nature and operations of, and to classify noxious and offensive trades within the City of Sydney, in Our said Colony and its Suburbs, and to report generally on the number and extent of such trades, the number of persons, male and female, and whether under or over eighteen years of age, employed in such trades; the degree, so far as can be discovered, in which the operations of such trades are relatively injurious to the public health, and the conditions under which their operations may be carried on with least danger and inconvenience to the public: And We do by these presents give and grant to you, or any three or more of you, at any meeting or meetings to which all of you shall have been duly summoned, full power and authority to call before you all such persons as you may judge necessary, by whom you may be better informed of the truth in the premises, and to require the production of all such books, papers, writings, and all other documents as you may deem expedient, and to visit and inspect the same at the offices or places where the same or any of them may be deposited, and to inquire of the premises by all lawful ways and means: And Our further will and pleasure is that you, or any three or more of you, after due examination of the premises, do and shall, within the space of three months after the date of this Our Commission, or sooner if the same can reasonably be, certify to Us, in the Office of Our Colonial Secretary, under your or any three or more of your hands and seals, what you shall find touching the premises: And We hereby command all Government Officers and other persons whomsoever within Our said Colony, that they be assistant to you and each of you in the execution of these presents: And We appoint you, the said Honorable JOHN STEWART, to be President of this Our Commission.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Colony to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Our right, trusty, and well-beloved Councillor, SIR AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called LORD AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Our said Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this twentieth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and in the forty-sixth year of Our Reign.

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

By His Excellency's Command,
HENRY PARKES.

Entered on record by me, in REGISTER OF PATENTS, No. 11, pages 488-9, this twenty-first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records,
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under-Secretary.

WHEREAS it is necessary to extend the time by which the Commissioners are to make their Report in the above matter: Now, therefore, I do hereby, with the advice of the Executive Council, extend the time within which the said Commissioners are to make such Report to and for the period of two months beyond the time in and by the said Commission appointed for such purpose.

Given under my hand, at Government House, Sydney, this twentieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEX. STUART.

Entered on record by me, in REGISTER OF PATENTS, No. 11, page 519, this twenty-first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records,
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under-Secretary.

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, 14 DECEMBER, 1882.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Honorable John Stewart, M.L.C., President.

Michael Chapman, Esq., J.P.,	Archibald Liversidge, Esq., F.R.S.,
Alfred Reginald Fremlin, Esq., M.P.,	Charles Kinnaird Mackellar, Esq., M.B., C.M.,
Andrew Garran, Esq., LL.D.,	John Pope, Esq., J.P.,
	Frank Senior, Esq., J.P.

The Commission resolved to hold their meetings in No. 2 Committee Room, Legislative Council Chambers, and to meet on Tuesday and Thursday in each week, at 3 o'clock p.m.

On the motion of Andrew Garran, Esq., LL.D., seconded by John Pope, Esq., J.P., it was resolved to apply to the Government for the sum of £300, to defray petty expenses that would have to be incurred by the Commission.

The Commission deliberated upon the best manner of conducting their inquiry, and resolved to summon Mr. Richard Seymour, Inspector of Nuisances, as a witness to be examined on Tuesday, the 19th instant.

TUESDAY, 19 DECEMBER, 1882.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Honorable John Stewart, M.L.C., President.

Michael Chapman, Esq., J.P.,	Charles Kinnaird Mackellar, Esq., M.B., C.M.,
Andrew Garran, Esq., LL.D.,	John Pope, Esq., J.P.,
Archibald Liversidge, Esq., F.R.S.,	Frank Senior, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Richard Seymour, Inspector of Nuisances, was examined.

It was resolved to summon for examination at the next meeting Mr. W. A. Hutchinson, M.P., Mayor of Balmain; Alderman Ambrose Thornley, of Glebe Point; and Mr. James M'Govern, of Glebe Island.

THURSDAY, 21 DECEMBER, 1882.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C., President.

Michael Chapman, Esq., J.P.,	Charles Kinnaird Mackellar, Esq., M.B., C.M.,
Andrew Garran, Esq., LL.D.,	John Pope, Esq., J.P.,
Archibald Liversidge, Esq., F.R.S.,	Frank Senior, Esq., J.P.,

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

William Alston Hutchinson, Esq., M.P., Alderman Ambrose Thornley, and Mr. James M'Govern were examined.

The Commission resolved to meet at 2 p.m. on Thursday, 28th instant, at the Prince's Stairs, Circular Quay, for the purpose of visiting the Abattoirs and the boiling-down establishment on Glebe Island.

THURSDAY, 28 DECEMBER, 1882.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C., President.

Michael Chapman, Esq., J.P.,	Charles Kinnaird Mackellar, Esq., M.B., C.M.,
Andrew Garran, Esq., LL.D.,	John Pope, Esq., J.P.,
	Frank Senior, Esq., J.P.

The Commission met at the Prince's Stairs, Circular Quay, in accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting, and considering it advisable to see the gluc-works which had been established on the Lane Cove River, decided to visit those works before proceeding to Glebe Island.

Embarking on board one of the Government steam launches, the Commission proceeded up the Lane Cove River; but finding the tide too low to admit of the launch approaching nearer to the works than within two or three miles of them, they were obliged to abandon the intention to visit the gluc-works that day, and returned to Glebe Island, where they examined the slaughter-houses, the means adopted for disposing of the offal and blood, the blood-desiccating machinery, the chilling store, and the boiling-down establishment which exist on the island, and also the dredge employed near the island.

TUESDAY, 2 JANUARY, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C., President.

Michael Chapman, Esq., J.P.,	Andrew Garran, Esq., LL.D.,
Henry Cary Dangar, Esq.,	Charles Kinnaird Mackellar, Esq., M.B., C.M.,
Alfred Reginald Fremlin, Esq., M.P.,	Frank Senior, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous two meetings were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from the Principal Under-Secretary, intimating that the Colonial Treasurer had been invited to place a sum of £300 to the credit of the Commission. Mr.

Mr. Mathew Quinlan was examined.

It was resolved that on Monday, 8th instant, the Commission should pay a visit of inspection to the Works of Messrs. Tester, Hudson, and Walsh (of Rennie & Walsh), and then proceed to Long Bay.

On the motion of Dr. Garran, seconded by Mr. Senior, it was resolved that the President be requested to address the Government, suggesting the expediency of not renewing the lease of the tallow-rendering factory on Glebe Island until the Commission had reported.

Mr. Senior gave notice that he would move at the next meeting that, for the future, the Commission meet on Mondays and Fridays, at 3 o'clock p.m.

The Commission decided to summon Alderman Taylor, of Balmain, and Mr. John Walsh, for examination on Thursday, 4th instant.

THURSDAY, 4 JANUARY, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C., President.	
Michael Chapman, Esq., J.P.,	Andrew Garran, Esq., LL.D.,
Henry Cary Dangar, Esq.,	Charles Kinnaird Mackellar, Esq., M.B., C.M.,
Alfred Reginald Fremlin, Esq., M.P.,	John Pope, Esq., J.P.,
Frank Senior, Esq., J.P.	

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Alderman John Taylor and Mr. John Walsh were examined.

On the motion of Mr. Senior, it was resolved that the Commission meet for the future on Mondays and Fridays, at 3 o'clock p.m.

MONDAY, 8 JANUARY, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C., President.	
Michael Chapman, Esq., J.P.,	Charles Kinnaird Mackellar, Esq., M.B., C.M.,
Alfred Reginald Fremlin, Esq., M.P.,	John Pope, Esq., J.P.,
Andrew Garran, Esq., LL.D.,	Frank Senior, Esq., J.P.

The members of the Commission left Sydney by vehicle, with the object of visiting the boiling-down establishments of Messrs. Tester, Hudson, and Walsh (of Rennie & Walsh), at Botany, and then proceeding to Long Bay; but in consequence of an accident to the vehicle the movements of the Commission were confined to an inspection of Tester's premises and his method of conducting the business of boiling-down.

The Commission resolved to pay another visit to Botany, and to proceed to Long Bay on Thursday, 11th inst.

THURSDAY, 11 JANUARY, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C., President.	
Michael Chapman, Esq., J.P.,	Andrew Garran, Esq., LL.D.,
Alfred Reginald Fremlin, Esq., M.P.,	Charles Kinnaird Mackellar, Esq., M.B., C.M.,
Frank Senior, Esq., J.P.	

The Commission proceeded by tram to Botany, and visited the establishment of Mr. John Walsh (Rennie & Walsh), where they saw the process of killing sheep and preserving mutton, and of wool-washing by machinery, and examined the method of conveying the blood and dirty water by means of a pipe into Botany Bay.

The Commission then proceeded by vehicle to Long Bay, where ample space appeared to be available for noxious and offensive trades, if it should be thought desirable to set apart a piece of ground for their accommodation.

FRIDAY, 12 JANUARY, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C., President.	
Michael Chapman, Esq., J.P.,	Andrew Garran, Esq., LL.D.,
Alfred Reginald Fremlin, Esq., M.P.,	John Pope, Esq., J.P.,
Frank Senior, Esq., J.P.	

The minutes of the previous two meetings were read and confirmed.

The Hon. W. M. Alderson, M.L.C., and Mr. John Sugden Berry were examined.

The Commission decided to examine the following witnesses:—A Surveyor from the office of the Surveyor-General, with regard to the land at and around Long Bay; and Mr. Michael Magill, senr., nurseryman, on Monday, 15th inst.; and Mr. Robert Saddington, and Mr. Frederick William Elliott, on Friday, 19th inst.

MONDAY, 15 JANUARY, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C., President.	
Michael Chapman, Esq., J.P.,	Charles Kinnaird Mackellar, Esq., M.B., C.M.,
Alfred Reginald Fremlin, Esq., M.P.,	John Pope, Esq., J.P.,
Andrew Garran, Esq., LL.D.,	Frank Senior, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary was instructed to have inserted in the newspapers an advertisement inviting persons desirous of giving evidence upon the subject of noxious and offensive trades to communicate with the President or the Secretary.

Mr.

Mr. Duncan Meares Maitland and Mr. Mordaunt Alister Maclean, Government Surveyors, and Mr. Michael Magill, senior, were examined.

A letter was read from Mr. Arthur H. Bray, Ladd Agent, &c., asking the assistance of the Commission in recommending the refund of £250, the amount of a fine imposed upon Mr. John Sugden Berry, for creating a nuisance at his boiling-down works when they were carried on at Botany.

The Secretary was instructed to acknowledge the receipt of the letter, and to state that the matter was beyond the scope of the duties of the Commission.

FRIDAY, 19 JANUARY, 1883.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

The Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C., President.

Michael Chapman, Esq., J.P.,
Alfred Reginald Fremlin, Esq., M.P.,
Andrew Garran, Esq., LL.D.,

Charles Kinnaird Mackellar, Esq., M.B., C.M.,
John Pope, Esq., J.P.,
Frank Senior, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Duncan Meares Maitland and Mr. Mordaunt Alister Maclean were further examined; Mr. Robert Saddington was examined.

Correspondence was read as follows:—

1. Letter from the Principal Under-Secretary to A. R. Fremlin, Esq., M.P., stating that his letter of 14th November last, requesting that certain Crown Lands in the vicinity of Long and Little Bays might be reserved from lease or sale until the subject of noxious trades had been dealt with by this Commission, had been brought under the notice of the Minister for Lands.

2. Letter from the Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade, stating that the suggestion from the Commission that the Government should not renew the lease of the tallow-rendering establishment on Glebe Island until after the Commission had reported, would receive consideration.

3. Letter from the Principal Under-Secretary, asking in whose particular name or names the £300 applied for by the Commission to defray petty expenses should be paid into the Bank, and which members of the Commission were to draw cheques.

The Commission resolved that the account in the Bank should be opened in the name of the Commission, and that the cheques should be signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary.

4. Letter from Mr. James Harvey, expressing his willingness to testify to "the offensive and injurious stench" caused by noxious and offensive trades in the neighbourhood of Wellington-street, Waterloo.

The Commission resolved to summon Mr. James Harvey for examination on Monday, 22nd instant.

5. Letter from Mr. John Plummer to Frank Senior, Esq., J.P., offering to prepare an account of English legislation on the subject of noxious and offensive trades during the last twenty or thirty years, with some details of the Acts now in force, and of their influence in the English metropolis and suburbs.

The Commission resolved to summon Mr. Plummer for examination on Friday, 26th instant.

6. Letter from John A. Kean, complaining of injury done to his property in Forbes-street by the smoke and soot from an adjoining foundry and blacksmith's shop.

The consideration of the letter was postponed until the next meeting.

The Commission resolved to summon Mr. Frederick William Elliott for examination on Friday, 26th instant.

MONDAY, 22 JANUARY, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C., President.

Michael Chapman, Esq., J.P.,
Andrew Garran, Esq., LL.D.,

John Pope, Esq., J.P.,
Frank Senior, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Commission resolved that, as the next meeting day would fall on a public holiday, the meeting on that day and the meeting on the following Monday should be allowed to lapse, and that at its rising to-day the Commission should adjourn until Friday, 2nd February.

The Secretary was instructed to obtain for the use of the Commission copies of maps produced in evidence by Mr. Duncan Meares Maitland and Mr. Mordaunt Alister Maclean, Government Surveyors.

William Christopher Bennett, Esq. (Commissioner and Engineer for Roads), Charles Robert Scrivener, Esq., and Mr. James Harvey were examined.

A letter was read from W. Butler, calling the attention of the Commission to a nuisance arising from unconsumed smoke from the chimney of a leather factory near his residence, 288, Elizabeth-street.

The consideration of the letter was postponed, and the consideration of the letter from John A. Kean, read at the last meeting, was further postponed.

FRIDAY, 2 FEBRUARY, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C., President.

Michael Chapman, Esq., J.P.,
Andrew Garran, Esq., LL.D.,

Charles Kinnaird Mackellar, Esq., M.B., C.M.,
Frank Senior, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

John Plummer, Esq., and Frederick William Elliott, Esq., were examined.

Correspondence was read as follows:—

Letter from A. A. Leycester, complaining of a slaughtering and boiling-down establishment in the centre of Canterbury; from J. C. Pettit, with reference to boiling-down and piggery establishments at Hurstville; from P. F. Jentsch, offering to give evidence with reference to a nuisance caused by a glass-works at Camperdown; and from T. Smith, requesting that the object of the Commission be communicated to him. The consideration of these letters was postponed.

The

The letters from John A. Kean and W. Butler, the consideration of which at previous meetings of the Commission had been postponed, were then considered, and the Secretary was instructed to reply that the matters referred to in these letters did not come within the scope of the duties of the Commission.

The Commission resolved to examine, on Monday 5th instant, Mr. E. O. Moriarty, Engineer for Harbours and Rivers, and Mr. John Young, builder and contractor.

MONDAY, 5 FEBRUARY, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C., President.	
Michael Chapman, Esq., J.P.,	Charles Kinnaird Mackellar, Esq., M.B., C.M.,
Alfred Reginald Fremlin, Esq., M.P.,	John Pope, Esq., J.P.,
Andrew Garran, Esq., LL.D.,	Frank Senior, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence was read as follows:—Letter from H. Brawn, Rouse-street, Leichhardt, asking whether he could have a water-course altered, as it flowed on to his ground and injured his house.

The Secretary was instructed to acknowledge the receipt of the letter, and to state that the subject referred to therein did not come within the scope of the duties of the Commission.

Letter from Richard Furnie, jr., with reference to the action of the Government in establishing the Government Analytical Chemist at corner of Macquarie and Albert Streets.

The Secretary was instructed to reply that the matter would be inquired into.

The Commission resolved to allow the Secretary leave of absence for ten days.

Edward Orpen Moriarty, Esq., and Alderman John Young, were examined.

The Commission decided to summon Mr. Charles Watt, Government Analytical Chemist, and Dr. Charles Frederick Dansey, City Health Officer, for examination on Friday, 9th inst.

FRIDAY, 9 FEBRUARY, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C., President.	
Michael Chapman, Esq., J.P.,	Andrew Garran, Esq., LL.D.,
Alfred Reginald Fremlin, Esq., M.P.,	Charles Kinnaird Mackellar, Esq., M.B., C.M.,
	John Pope, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Charles Watt, Esq., and George Frederick Dansey, Esq., M.R.C.S., were examined.

On the motion of Mr. A. R. Fremlin, seconded by Mr. Michael Chapman, the Commission resolved to apply to the Government for an extension of the time stated in the Commission for completing their inquiry, until the end of March.

The Commission resolved to meet at 2 o'clock on Thursday, 15th inst., at the Town Hall, for the purpose of visiting some of the tobacco factories of the city.

THURSDAY, 15 FEBRUARY, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C., President.	
Michael Chapman, Esq., J.P.,	Andrew Garran, Esq., LL.D.,
Alfred Reginald Fremlin, Esq., M.P.,	Frank Senior, Esq., J.P.

The Commission met at the Town Hall, and visited the tobacco factory of Messrs. Dixon & Sons, where the whole process of tobacco manufacture was shown to them, the employés of the factory inspected, and the means adopted for the prevention of nuisances explained.

MONDAY, 12 MARCH, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C., President.	
Michael Chapman, Esq., J.P.,	Archibald Liversidge, Esq., F.R.S.,
Andrew Garran, Esq., LL.D.,	John Pope, Esq., J.P.,
Charles Kinnaird Mackellar, Esq., M.B., C.M.,	Frank Senior, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous two meetings were read and confirmed, and were signed, in the absence of the President, by Andrew Garran, Esq., LL.D., who at the commencement of the meeting took the Chair.

Correspondence was read as follows:—(1) From Henry Cary Dangar, Esq., stating that he did not intend to take any fees in respect of the limited attention he had been able to give to the Commission, and returning a voucher cancelled. (2) From the Under-Secretary for Lands to A. R. Fremlin, Esq., M.P., intimating that a suggestion to reserve from sale and lease certain land at Long Bay in view of future requirements in connection with the establishment of manufactories, would, in consequence of the land forming part of the Church and School Estate, be forwarded to the Department of Public Instruction, in which Department the estate in question was dealt with. (3) A report from Mr. Charles Watt, Government Analyst, upon certain waste fluids resulting from the operations carried on at Glebe Island.

It was decided that Mr. Watt's report should be published as an Appendix to the evidence given by him before the Commission.

Mr.

Mr. Michael Chapman brought before the Commission two bottles containing fluids caught as they were flowing from a pipe at Glebe Island into the waters of the harbour.

The Secretary was instructed to have the contents of the bottles analysed by Mr. Charles Watt, Government Analyst.

A letter was read from the Principal Under-Secretary stating that the time within which the Commission were to make their report had been extended for a further period of two months beyond the time appointed for the purpose.

On the motion of Mr. Senior, it was resolved that Andrew Garran, Esq., LL.D., Charles Kinnaid Mackellar, Esq., M.B., C.M., and Michael Chapman, Esq., J.P., should be appointed a Committee to visit Mr. Perdriau's works at Balmain and report the result of their visit at the next meeting.

The Secretary was instructed to ascertain the best means of obtaining a list of the boiling-down establishments and other noxious and offensive works around the city, with a map showing their position; and also to ascertain to what extent girls were employed in tobacco factories.

The President reported, with reference to a complaint that had been made to the Commission respecting Mr. Watt's laboratory in Macquarie-street, that he had examined the place and found nothing whatever to justify any complaint.

The Commission resolved to summon Mr. Richard Seymour, Mr. Samuel Poolman, and Mr. Daniel O'Connor, M.P., for examination on Friday 16th inst.

FRIDAY, 16 MARCH, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C., President.

Michael Chapman, Esq., J.P.,	Archibald Liversidge, Esq., F.R.S.,
Alfred Reginald Fremlin, Esq., M.P.,	John Pope, Esq., J.P.,
Andrew Garran, Esq., LL.D.,	Frank Senior, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Dr. Garran reported that, in company with Mr. Michael Chapman, he had visited the works of Mr. Perdriau, at Balmain, and that they found there nothing to justify any action being taken within the terms of the Commission.

Mr. Richard Seymour was re-examined, and Frederick Poolman, Esq., and Daniel O'Connor, Esq., M.P., were examined.

On the motion of Mr. Senior, seconded by Mr. Michael Chapman, the Commission resolved,—“That the Secretary write to His Worship the Mayor of Sydney, inquiring whether he will permit Mr. Richard Seymour, Inspector of Nuisances, to inspect certain places in the suburbs and the city, with the view of reporting upon the same to this Commission, and to intimate to His Worship that this Commission will reimburse Mr. Seymour all expense incurred by him in the course of his inspection; also, that the Secretary furnish Mr. Seymour with a memo. of the particulars required.”

On the motion of Dr. Garran, seconded by Mr. Senior, it was resolved,—“That the Secretary be instructed to write to the President of the Board of Health in Melbourne, asking him to forward to this Commission a copy of any Act or Regulations under which noisome industries are carried on at the Saltwater River; also any Reports from the Board of Health as to the working of this system; the particulars of any complaints made by residents on the Yarra River, as to the injury done to the water, and as to the stench arising from the various wool-washing, tannery, and other establishments on the river; and any other information which can be supplied.”

MONDAY, 19 MARCH, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C., President.

Michael Chapman, Esq., J.P.,	Andrew Garran, Esq., LL.D.,
Alfred Reginald Fremlin, Esq., M.P.,	Archibald Liversidge, Esq., F.R.S.,
	Frank Senior, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

John Plummer, Esq., was re-examined, and Michael Chapman, Esq., J.P., was examined.

A letter was read from the Town Clerk, informing the Commission that permission had been given by the Mayor to Mr. Richard Seymour, Inspector of Nuisances, to collect the information required by the Commission.

The Commission decided to adjourn until Mr. Seymour's report was received, or until a meeting was called by the Secretary.

FRIDAY, 6 APRIL, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C., President.

Michael Chapman, Esq., J.P.,	Archibald Liversidge, Esq., F.R.S.,
Alfred Reginald Fremlin, Esq., M.P.,	John Pope, Esq., J.P.,
Andrew Garran, Esq., LL.D.,	Frank Senior, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Walter Bradley, Esq., and Mr. James Pettit were examined.

On the motion of Mr. Michael Chapman,—the President, and Dr. Garran, and Professor Liversidge were appointed a Committee to consider a paper upon noxious and offensive trades in England, forwarded to the Commission by Mr. John Plummer, and to decide whether it should or should not be printed.

The Committee decided that Mr. Plummer should be supplied with a printed copy of his evidence, and be requested to revise his paper with a view to omit from it anything which appeared in his evidence.

The Commission resolved that the President, Dr. Garran, Dr. Mackellar, Professor Liversidge, and Mr. Fremlin should be appointed a Committee to draft the Report to be made by the Commission to the Government.

The Commission resolved to meet on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of visiting the tannery of Messrs. Alderson & Sons, and Magill's nursery; and, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, at the Prince's Stairs, in order to visit the boiling-down works carried on by Mr. John Sugden Berry, on the Lane Cove River.

TUESDAY, 10 APRIL, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C., President,
Michael Chapman, Esq., J.P., | Alfred Reginald Fremlin, Esq., M.P.,
Andrew Garran, Esq., LL.D.

The Commission met at the Town Hall, and proceeded on a visit to the tannery of Messrs. Alderson & Sons, and to Magill's nursery, Bourke-street, Redfern. On arriving at the tannery, admittance was refused the Commission, there being a rule against the admittance of strangers to the works. The Commission then visited Magill's nursery, where they inspected that portion of Shea's Creek which runs through the garden, and the outlet into the creek from Alderson & Sons' tannery. The Commission also examined the locality outside the tannery.

WEDNESDAY, 11 APRIL, 1883.

Meeting of the Committee appointed to draft the Commission's Report.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C., | Andrew Garran, Esq., LL.D.,
Alfred Reginald Fremlin, Esq., M.P., | Charles Kinnaird Mackellar, Esq., M.B., C.M.

On the motion of Mr. Stewart, Dr. Garran took the Chair.

The Committee resolved, on the motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Fremlin, "That Andrew Garran, Esq., LL.D., prepare a draft Report to be submitted for consideration at the next meeting of the Committee."

The Committee deliberated upon the various subjects to be referred to in the Report, and then adjourned.

FRIDAY, 13 APRIL, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C., President,
Michael Chapman, Esq., J.P., | Andrew Garran, Esq., LL.D.,
Frank Senior, Esq., J.P.

The Commission met at the Prince's Stairs, Circular Quay, and visited the boiling-down works of Mr. John Sugden Berry, on the Lane Cove River.

MONDAY, 16 APRIL, 1883.

Meeting of the Committee appointed to draft the Commission's Report.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C., | Alfred Reginald Fremlin, Esq., M.P.,
Andrew Garran, Esq., LL.D., | Charles Kinnaird Mackellar, Esq., M.B., C.M.

On the motion of Mr. Stewart, Dr. Garran took the Chair.

The Chairman read the draft Report of the Commission, and the Committee deliberated upon it.

The Secretary was instructed to have the Report printed, and to call a meeting of the Commission for Thursday, 19th instant.

THURSDAY, 19 APRIL, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C., President.
Michael Chapman, Esq., J.P., | Archibald Liversidge, Esq., F.R.S.,
Alfred Reginald Fremlin, Esq., M.P., | Charles Kinnaird Mackellar, Esq., M.B., C.M.,
Andrew Garran, Esq., LL.D., | John Pope, Esq., J.P.,
Frank Senior, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous five meetings—three meetings of the Commission, and two meetings of the Committee appointed to draft the Commission's Report—were read and confirmed.

Letters were read—(1) from Dr. Eichler, with reference to the storage of putrid hides, horns, and bones, within the city; (2) from Mr. S. H. Pearce, offering to give evidence before the Commission.

The Secretary was instructed to acknowledge the receipt of the letters, and to state that the labours of the Commission had closed. The

The President reported that a revised supplementary Statement had been received from Mr. John Plummer.

The Commission resolved that the document should be printed as an Appendix to their Report.

The President reported that Mr. Richard Seymour had concluded his inquiry with reference to the noxious or offensive trades in and around Sydney, and that his report had been received.

The Commission resolved that the report should be printed as an Appendix to their Report.

Alfred Reginald Fremlin, Esq., M.P., was examined.

The Commission then considered, and agreed upon, and signed their Report.

It was resolved on the motion of Dr. Garran, "That 5 guineas be paid to Mr. John Plummer for his supplementary Statement, prepared at the request of the Commission."

On the motion of Dr. Garran, seconded by Professor Liversidge, it was resolved "That the sum of 25 guineas be paid to Mr. Richard Seymour for his services, and that the Secretary convey to Mr. Seymour the thanks of the Commission for the manner in which he has performed the duty entrusted to him."

On the motion of Mr. Chapman the Commission resolved—"That the President be authorized to pay any outstanding accounts not yet sent in, and any petty expenses incurred in connection with the completion of the Commission's labours."

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REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

May it please your Excellency,—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Royal Commission appointed on the 20th day of November, 1882, to “inquire into the nature and operations of, and to classify, noxious and offensive trades within the City of Sydney and its suburbs, and to report generally on the number and extent of such trades, the number of persons, male and female, and whether under or over eighteen years of age, employed in such trades, the degree, so far as can be discovered, in which the operations of such trades are relatively injurious to the public health, and the conditions under which their operations may be carried on with least danger and inconvenience to the public,” beg to submit the following Report:—

Origin of Commission.—In the Legislative Assembly, on the 14th day of November, 1882, the following resolutions were submitted by Mr. A. R. Fremlin, M.L.A.:—

- (1) That, in the opinion of this House, an area of land within easy access of Sydney should at once be set apart for lease or sale to persons engaged in noxious trades.
- (2) That a Bill should be introduced for regulating the sale or lease of such lands, as well as for protecting the persons from vexatious prosecution while carrying on their business within the boundaries of the aforesaid area.
- (3) That the above resolutions be communicated by address to his Excellency the Governor.

After debate the following amendment was carried:—

That, in the opinion of this House, a Royal Commission should be appointed without delay to classify all noxious or offensive trades, and to report upon the conditions of safety to the public health under which such trades should be carried on.

Work done by the Commission.—In carrying out the inquiry committed to us, we have examined thirty-one witnesses, have visited three boiling-down establishments, have twice inspected the Abattoirs at Glebe Island, have visited the locality of Long Bay, and have inspected premises the owners of which have complained of adjoining nuisances. By advertisements inserted in the newspapers, we invited evidence from persons desirous to testify against noxious and offensive trades, and we communicated with the Board of Health in Melbourne, with the view of ascertaining the course pursued towards such trades in that city.

Definition

Definition of Terms.—In the fifth of the regulations set out in the General Order of the Local Government Board of London, issued on March 13th, 1880, *noxious* is defined as “productive of injury”; *offensive* represents “causing anger, disgustful, displeasing, disagreeable, noisome, causing pain.” The distinction is rather a practical than a scientific one, because whatever is “noisome or causes pain” may be fairly classed as productive of “injury.” As all noxious trades are offensive, even where they do not offend the senses, the distinction is one that need only be regarded when special inquiry is made into the effect of particular trades on health.

Classification of Trades.—One of the earliest and completest classifications of offensive trades was that made under the *régime* of Napoleon I. “By an imperial decree of October 15, 1810, all establishments which could be considered nuisances, by reason of their injuring the health or causing inconvenience or discomfort to persons living in their vicinity, were divided into three classes, according to the degree of nuisance caused by them. The first class includes all businesses which must be removed from the neighbourhood of dwelling-houses. Most of them are not allowed within 300 mètres of an inhabited building. The second class includes those businesses which need not necessarily be removed from the vicinity of dwelling-houses, but which require special permission for their establishment, cannot be started without the consent of neighbours, and are always to be kept under surveillance by the police or local inspectors, who see that they are properly conducted. The third class includes those businesses which may be established without the formalities required in the first and second classes, but must still obtain permission from the local authorities, and must remain more or less under the surveillance of the police or other official.” An amended classification adapted to the changes in modern manufacturing industry was promulgated by an imperial decree dated December 31st, 1866, and will be found in Appendix A.

We have not thought it necessary to attempt any similar classification, because, as we recommend a special site to be set apart for such industries as cannot be carried on without giving rise to complaint, there is no necessity for it. The only classification needed is between those industries that will not give rise to complaint and those that will. It will be for the manufacturers themselves to consider to which of these two classes their industry belongs, and if they cannot so conduct it as to make it inoffensive, it will be for them to determine whether they will choose a retired spot and protect themselves against neighbours by purchasing a large estate, or take a position in the area set apart by Government. The French system of classification is suitable where no such area is set apart, but is superfluous wherever Government takes the responsibility of appointing a special area within which offensive industries may be carried on without any risk of non-official prosecution for nuisance.

There has been no attempt to set apart such a district in the neighbourhood of London, and yet, according to the evidence of Mr. John Plummer, and his supplementary statement, which will be found in Appendix B, offensive industries have of late years been aggregating themselves on the marshy lands on the banks of the Thames, below the city. Though not due to the direct action of law, this has been due to its indirect action. Under the stringent operation of the Health Acts, manufacturers have found it to their interests to move away from the older and more populous parts of London, and get into a district where, although a new population has followed them, it is mainly a population living
on

on these industries, and therefore reconciled to them. Without being formally established, new suburbs for offensive trades have grown up, and the localities, not being good residential districts, and almost unoccupied for residence till the manufacturers found refuge there, the industries are not likely to be followed by a population unconnected with them. Just as a conquered and hunted population, centuries ago, took refuge in the marshes of Ely, and another hunted population took refuge in the marshes of Venice, so the hunted manufacturers of London have taken refuge in the marshes of the Thames. What has thus to a large extent taken place in London may be advantageously provided for more systematically in Sydney. We have no unhealthy and neglected marsh land whither those who practise offensive trades may take refuge against prosecution, but we fortunately still have the opportunity of aggregating such trades on a site suitable for them, and where their occupations can be carried on with the minimum of inconvenience to the rest of the community. In the city of Melbourne offensive industries have been to a large extent relegated to a site on the Saltwater River. The city of Sydney is much more favourably circumstanced, and it is open to us to select a position better adapted for the purpose in every respect.

The City.—We find that there are at present within the city of Sydney no trades that can be properly classed as noxious. Slaughtering the smaller animals, though said to be still surreptitiously done, is forbidden, and the additional accommodation provided at Glebe Island takes away all excuse for it. The only trade of which we have heard complaints is that of the tobacco-manufacturer—an unpleasant odour occasionally arising from the boiling or stewing of the tobacco-leaf. By a little contrivance, which ought to be made compulsory, we are informed that all nuisance from this source could be easily abated: We made some inquiry as to the policy of grouping together butchers' and fishmongers' shops, but we have not found that the existing system gives rise to any such degree of complaint as to justify us in making any recommendation on that score.

The Suburbs.—In the suburbs of Sydney we do not find any offensive trades other than those connected with the slaughtering of animals and the dealing with the products thereof, such as boiling-down, bone-works, tanneries, glue-factories, tallow-works, fellmongeries, &c. There are very few chemical-works, and they are not complained of; and the smoke nuisance from low chimneys, though prevailing to a not unimportant degree, can be sufficiently dealt with under the existing law. Whether boiling-down establishments are or are not injurious to health is not absolutely proved. The evidence of persons engaged in the trade is to the effect that personally they do not in any way suffer from it; though there is some testimony to the effect that persons residing in the neighbourhood are unfavourably affected by the unpleasant odours, especially women and children of delicate constitution. We have it also in evidence that when Mr. Berry's boiling-down establishment was at work at Botany typhoid fever was hardly ever absent, but that since the removal of his works there have been very few cases of this disease. But whether these boiling-down establishments are absolutely injurious to health or not, they are unquestionably an intolerable nuisance, and the unpleasant odour emanating from them will sometimes, over level country, reach a distance of 2 miles from the works. Each one of these establishments is therefore a nuisance, more or less, to a wide circle round it. Of such establishments we find there are ten in the suburbs of Sydney. We have caused them, as well as all the factories of a kind open to
complaint,

complaint, to be inspected by Mr. Seymour, the City Inspector of Nuisances, having obtained the permission of His Worship the Mayor of Sydney to employ Mr. Seymour in that task. For the permission thus courteously granted we desire to express our thanks to His Worship, as also to acknowledge the very efficient way in which Mr. Seymour performed his task. His report will be found in Appendix C, to which we refer for all details.

Offensive as boiling-down establishments are to those who do not get their living by them, they are at present absolutely necessary to the public health. If they are a nuisance in one respect, they prevent a far greater nuisance in another. The offal taken out of Sydney amounts to not less than 362 tons per week, and if it were not removed the nuisance and the injury to health would be frightful to contemplate. Apart, therefore, from the trade value of the industry, the removal of this offal is absolutely necessary to the public health, and if it were not done by private persons would have to be done by public officers. The removal of this offal, however, pays for itself,—what might be called the waste products of a slaughtered animal being nearly if not quite as valuable as the meat. According to the evidence before us, 1½d. a pound is freely given for butchers' refuse, nearly the whole of it being capable of being worked up into valuable products. The boiling-down establishments, therefore, represent an industry that is natural, necessary, and profitable: all that is needed is, that this industry should be made inoffensive. In the opinion of Mr. Charles Watt, the Government Analytical Chemist, this might very largely be done by improved processes. He is of opinion that a combination of cleanliness and chemistry would mitigate most of the existing complaints, and that most forms of manufacturing nuisance might be reduced within manageable limits if people were shown how to do it and compelled to do it. But this rather expresses what may be hoped for from science and sanitary regulations than what is at the present moment provably attainable; and pending the time when science may be able to make every industry innocuous, the only alternative is to trust to distance to keep nuisances at bay. No boiling-down establishments are allowed within the city limits, but manufacturers can go where they like in the suburbs, subject only to the risk of being indicted for a nuisance. In England, under the Public Health Act of 1875, "Any person who establishes the trade of blood-boiler, bone-boiler, fellmonger, soap-boiler, tallow-melter, tripe-boiler, or any other noxious or offensive trade, business, or manufacture, without the consent of the authority of the district, is liable to a penalty not exceeding £50, and a further penalty of 40s. for every day on which the offence is committed. Smell, smoke, danger of fire and explosion, pollution of water, noise, injurious vapours and emanations, dust, and danger from animals, as in slaughter-houses and menageries, may be considered as bringing trades into this class." (Wilson's Practical Guide for Inspectors of Nuisances.) In this Colony no authority is required for setting up such trades, the manufacturers being left to take their chance. But they complain that they are incessantly harassed. They go to a district which is comparatively unpopulated, but before many years population has followed them. They are troubled with indictments for nuisance, and are forced to move on again. These removals involve heavy loss of money, while the cost of carriage involved in their attempt to get into out-of-the-way localities is a very heavy tax on the industry. Mr. Walsh gave evidence that he had endeavoured to protect himself by going as far away as Bunnerong, on the shore of Botany Bay, and also by purchasing an estate sufficiently large to prevent any neighbour from coming within nuisance distance

distance of him. Mr. Berry informed us that, having been compelled by stress of prosecutions to leave the Botany Road, he had endeavoured to find a lonely place on Lane Cove, but he admits that his position is precarious, that he is afraid to put up all the machinery he possesses, that his business is cramped in consequence, and that one part of it, viz., the glue-making, he has absolutely abandoned. Several of the boiling-down establishments we found were constructed in the cheapest possible way, simply because it would not pay to put up perfect appliances where the tenure was so uncertain, and that this will continue to be the case so long as those engaged in this industry can never be certain that they will not be driven away by the complaints of neighbours. A profitable and necessary industry is therefore in a very unsatisfactory condition; it is very severely taxed, and it is carried on in an inefficient manner and with an unnecessary amount of offensiveness, simply because the manufacturers have no assurance that they will be let alone for any term of years. Mr. Charles Watt is of opinion that if the refuse meat from butchers' shops were treated with sulphurous acid or any other cheap and efficient disinfectant, it might be removed through the streets with far less unpleasantness than at present, and without any injury to the commodity itself; and Mr. Berry is of opinion that if the manufacturer could feel sure he would not be disturbed, it would be worth his while to turn the "soup," which is at present one of the most offensive products of boiling-down, into an inoffensive and marketable commodity. The testimony was unanimous that all that was wanting to put the treatment of the waste products of slaughtering on a satisfactory footing is, that the manufacturer should feel himself guaranteed against having to shift his quarters. It would pay him then to provide thoroughly efficient plant, and he would be content to be under strict sanitary inspection.

Site.—Under the stress of this evidence, which there has been nothing to contradict, we have arrived at the conclusion that, if a suitable site could be found, it would be highly expedient to locate this class of industries where they would be offensive to no existing population, and where, by the space reserved around them, they might be guaranteed against disturbance, and we have therefore directed our attention to searching for a suitable site. And in considering this, we have thought it necessary to look at it on the side of trade interest as well as on that of public health. The general, though not uniform tendency of the evidence is to the effect that offensive trades would not suffer by being removed a moderate distance from the city, provided that adequate facilities for transit and for the conduct of the business were furnished. We have been restricted, therefore, to the choice of a site which was reasonably near the city, and which could be made accessible by railway. Positions on Cook's River and on George's River have been brought under our notice, but have been all condemned on the ground that to pour filthy sewage into a running stream would defile the banks for a long distance. For a similar reason, all positions which would involve a discharge of sewage into Botany Bay have been condemned as likely to pollute the low, shelving shores of that shallow estuary. To secure a situation inland on any of the lines of railway would require adequate arrangements to be made for the disposal of the sewage on the land. This is at present a difficult problem, and, pending the time when science shall make the deodorization of sewage a simple matter, it seems expedient, wherever sewage can be discharged into the sea, to take advantage of the opportunity.

In searching for coast sites, we were practically limited to the south side of Sydney, because there is no land communication with the north side, and no suitable
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place within a moderate distance. And looking to the south side of Sydney, the site that has naturally attracted our attention is the large area of unoccupied land near the north head of Botany. That this should be unoccupied is owing to the happy accident of there being here a very large block of Church and School Lands. This has made it feasible to establish a Sanitary Station at Little Bay, and this also makes it feasible to establish a Sanitary Station of another kind at or in the vicinity of Long Bay. The advantages of this position for offensive industries are very remarkable, and we know of no city in the world that could furnish a superior site for the purpose. It is only about 10 miles distant from the city. It is within 3 miles of the existing terminus of the Botany tramway; and, when the projected extension of that tramway to Little Bay is carried out, it will be still more accessible. The prevailing north-east winds of summer would blow any unpleasant odours across 6 miles of Botany Bay, and would so diffuse them as to render them unobservable and harmless. The westerly winds of winter would blow them all out to sea. It is only with the southerly wind that the odours would be blown towards the city or southern suburbs, and the southerly wind is comparatively infrequent, and is generally strong and diffusive. There are at present no residences within 2 miles of Long Bay, and all the ground is still in the hands of the Government. According to the testimony of Mr. E. O. Moriarty, the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, and Mr. W. C. Bennett, the Commissioner for Roads, both of whom have closely studied the proposed sewage outfall at Ben Buckler, the north head of Long Bay would make an excellent point for the discharge of sewage, and there would be no appreciable risk of its being washed into Botany Bay. Sufficient water might be obtained in the locality to serve for a time, by damming the creek that runs into the bay, and, when the city is supplied from the Nepean, then water could easily be furnished to this manufacturing suburb from Botany. A wharf might be made on the north Botany shore, under the shelter of one of the minor headlands near La Perouse, at which coals could be cheaply landed, as also raw material and produce, in all cases where water carriage might be the more convenient. Looking, therefore, at all the required conditions, viz., easy distance from town, facility of transit both by land and by water, the supply of coal, the supply of fresh water, convenience for the discharge of sewage, the area of ground obtainable, its position as respects the prevailing winds, the absence of population in the neighbourhood, and the power resting in the Government of keeping population at bay, we can find no site near Sydney at all comparable to this in general suitability and in immediate adaptability for the purpose.

Objections.—Some objections, however, have been offered to the choice of this position. It is urged that it is too good for the purpose—that it would be a pity to hand over to unsavoury trades a site so magnificently suited to suburban villas—that the land might possibly be sold for three-quarters of a million—that it is too near the city, and that a manufacturing centre for noisome interests ought to be established so far away that no suburb can ever reach it. On behalf of the borough of Randwick, Mr. Walter Bradley has protested against noisome industries being established within its limits, and points out that on the Long Bay Road villa sites on the Church and School Land have already been leased as far as Maroubra Bay. A distance of 2 miles will, however, we think, be a sufficient protection against any inconvenience to existing residences. Moreover, all the evidence before us goes to show that if what are now called noisome industries were aggregated in any place, they could be much more easily inspected than at present. The sites for works should be leased and not sold, and the leases should contain stringent provisions

provisions for submission to all prescribed sanitary regulations. Subject to such conditions and to constant inspection, we have reason to believe that much of the present noisomeness of certain industries would be got rid of, and we see nothing to lead to the belief that a manufacturing suburb so regulated would be any appreciable nuisance to residents not less than 2 miles from it. Nor do we imagine that the proposed manufacturing suburb would come into any conflict with the infectious hospital at Little Bay, to which have been already appropriated 432 acres of this North Botany promontory. To appropriate some more of this district to subserve the health of the city in another way would only be to carry forward the policy already initiated.

Alternative Sites.—In case, however, that the Government should consider the objections to the Long Bay Site conclusive, we have considered what would be the next best position. The southern headland of Botany Bay has been suggested to us—where there is a large Government reserve sufficient in area for present purposes, and which could easily be made accessible by water by means of a jetty constructed in the neighbourhood of Captain Cook's landing. But to make it accessible by land would require a branch line of railway not less than 12 miles in length, from the point where the Illawarra Railway crosses the George's River, and this would be a heavy initial expense for the Government to incur, and would be out of proportion to all rentals likely to be received for many years. A separate system of water supply would have to be established, while the discharge of the sewage would not be satisfactory, as there would be a tendency to defile the long sandy beach to the south. The distance from town by railway would not be less than 25 miles, while the prevailing north-east breeze in summer would waft any unpleasant odours across the Sutherland Estate, and might give rise to complaints and claims for compensation. As a protection against this, it would be necessary to purchase the eastern portion of this estate. On every point we consider this site inferior to that at Long Bay.

Going further south, the next available position is that to the south of Port Hacking. The sewage might be discharged here without any inconvenience, and a wharf for coals and produce could be constructed inside the mouth of the estuary, which is accessible to moderate-sized craft. Water enough could probably be obtained by damming the Port Hacking Creek, but special works would be needed for the purpose. To make the site accessible by land would require a branch railway of 10 or 12 miles from the Illawarra line on the south side of the Port Hacking Creek, and the distance from town would probably be about 30 miles. There is no population at present to be interfered with, and the reserve of the National Park will prevent any general settlement in that neighbourhood. Objections may be made to taking any portion of that park, large as it is, for such a purpose, and possibly making the residue less desirable for a holiday resort. Taken altogether, however, we consider this site superior to that on the south headland of Botany Bay, but far less accessible than that at Long Bay, not so immediately available, and not so permanently convenient.

Glebe Island.—In the course of our inquiry a great deal of evidence has been pressed on us relative to the nuisance arising from the Government Abattoirs, and the complaints of the people at Balmain and Glebe Point appear to us to be well founded. The nuisance has been very much greater in the past than it is at present, and the filthy discharge from this establishment has fouled the foreshore for a considerable distance; and a great deal of dredging or reclamation will be needed to
remove

remove the nuisance thus created. The pollution of the harbour has been diminished since the process was begun of desiccating the blood and offal; but the odour arising from this process is described by some of the witnesses as very offensive. There seem to be three causes of complaint, so far as the smell is concerned: first, the odour inevitably arising from a slaughtering establishment; secondly, the odour arising from the burning of the blood and offal; and thirdly, the odour arising from the tallow-rendering establishment belonging to Messrs. Walsh & Co. There are also still three causes of pollution to the harbour. First, the "soup" from the boiling-down works, which goes into White's Bay; secondly, the refuse from the blood-boiling, a sample of which we had collected and analyzed, which is very offensive, and contains a much larger proportion of organic matter than ordinary town sewage; and, thirdly, the discharge of blood, which still continues to some extent, and which, according to the testimony of several witnesses, is often sufficient to redden the water for some distance. We are of opinion the time has arrived when the Abattoirs should be removed farther from the city, but we have been strongly impressed with the conviction that the nuisance arising from them would meanwhile be greatly abated if the establishment were under better management and a stringent inspection. We strongly recommend that an establishment so near the city, and the management of which is in several respects so important to the health of the city, should be placed under the supervision of some Inspector of Nuisances. We recommend also that the tallow-melting establishment be done away with at once. It is not required; it yields the Government only a revenue of £50 a year, and the smell from it is an undoubted source of offence to a large and growing population in the neighbourhood. We further recommend that the discharge from the desiccators be not allowed to go into the harbour as at present, but that it either be filtered or evaporated; and further, that stringent precautions be taken against allowing blood to be discharged into the harbour. The importance of a strict regulation of the island will be seen when it is borne in mind that last year there were slaughtered there 524,415 sheep, 69,991 cattle, 31,269 pigs, and 8,348 calves, and that the work is annually increasing.

Certified under our hands and seals, this 19th day of April, 1883.

*JOHN STEWART, PRESIDENT.	(L.S.)
MICHL. CHAPMAN.	(L.S.)
*A. R. FREMLIN.	(L.S.)
ANDREW GARRAN.	(L.S.)
A. LIVERSIDGE.	(L.S.)
CHARLES K. MACKELLAR.	(L.S.)
JOHN POPE.	(L.S.)
FRANK SENIOR.	(L.S.)

* We, the undersigned, dissent from the recommendation to at once remove the tallow-melting establishment at Glebe Island, until other or every means have been adopted to suppress offensive effluvia therefrom.

JOHN STEWART.
A. R. FREMLIN.

NOXIOUS AND OFFENSIVE TRADES INQUIRY COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

TUESDAY, 19 DECEMBER, 1882.

Present:—

THE HON. JOHN STEWART, M.L.C., PRESIDENT.

MICHAEL CHAPMAN, Esq., J.P.,	CHARLES KINNAIRD MACKELLAR, Esq.,
ANDREW GARRAN, Esq., LL.D.,	M.B., C.M.,
ARCHIBALD LIVERSIDGE, Esq., F.R.S.,	JOHN POPE, Esq., J.P.,
FRANK SENIOR, Esq., J.P.	

Mr. Richard Seymour, Inspector of Nuisances, examined:—

1. *President.*] Your name is—? Richard Seymour.
2. And you have been a long time in the service of the City Corporation as Inspector of Nuisances? I have been in the Corporation twenty-nine years.
3. Do you know of any trades in the city or the suburbs that are commonly considered noxious or offensive? Yes; boiling-down is one of them.
4. Any other? Tanners and fellmongers are considered offensive trades.
5. Tanners? Tanners and fellmongers, where they are kept together.
6. Soap-boilers? Soap-boiling is very offensive. Tallow-candle-making is also a very offensive trade.
7. Has any complaint been made to you about the tobacco factories? Several, within the last couple of days.
8. Bone-dust manufactories? There used to be one in the city belonging to Billyard, but he has left. We had several prosecutions about that. That was a very offensive trade.
9. Are there any boiling-down establishments in the city now? There are not.
10. Are there any in the suburbs? Plenty.
11. In what suburbs? At Cook's River, near to the dam, there is Uhde's; and then there are several in Alexandria, near to Macdonaldtown.
12. *Mr. Senior.*] Any at Leichhardt? When I inspected that suburb there were thirteen there.
13. Are there any now? I am not aware.
14. *President.*] Have you paid any personal visits to any of these establishments lately? I visited those at the other side of Macdonaldtown within the last four or five months.
15. In what condition did you find the premises? In a most filthy state. The stench was very bad on the whole of the premises, and they were in a filthy state, covered with a deposit of mud and bones all round the place. The works themselves were in a most filthy condition.
16. Was that from unavoidable operations in the business or from bad management? Bad management and downright carelessness.
17. *Mr. Senior.*] Whose place was that? Is it necessary to give the names?
18. *President.*] I think it is better. What is your reason for objecting to give the name? I don't object.
19. What is the name then? The name is White.
20. Do you know if anything was done then or shortly afterwards to improve the condition of the premises? Yes; the place went through a thorough cleaning-up, and we had the case on at the Quarter Sessions, and it was withdrawn by his paying a certain amount of money. He had to pay, or consented to pay, nominal damages, or something like that.
21. To the party prosecuting? To the party prosecuting, I think it was; I am not sure whom it was paid to. I think he had to pay £50.
22. Do you know if anything was done in abatement of the nuisance? All I know is that the place when the next inspection was made was found to have been cleansed and whitewashed, but that did not abate the nuisance from the boiling-down—the smell. If you pass along the Cook's River Road in the morning about 4 o'clock, and between that time and 5, you can smell this boiling-down all along the road. You can smell Uhde's before you come to the dam.
23. About how far off can you smell it? Half-a-mile.
24. It would depend a good deal upon the wind? Yes; if you get a good wind you can smell it all along the road.
25. Is that the last prosecution you know of in reference to this boiling-down? I think so. No, there was another prosecution, but I had nothing to do with it. That was Elliott.
26. Where were his premises? In Leichhardt, within the municipality. There were thirteen of them when I inspected the place, and we found them in a most frightful condition.
27. Can you tell positively whether the bad smells arose from boiling-down fresh meat or from any other cause? There is always a bad smell from the boiling-down, because they do not boil-down fresh meat; they boil down all sorts of meat and bones that are carted away from the city and suburbs. Some of it is putrid when it gets there, and this is all put into the boilers.
28. What is the object of the boiling? To get the tallow.
29. Anything else? And they get the bones, which they make into manure.

Mr. R. Seymour.
19 Dec., 1882.

- Mr. R. Seymour.
19 Dec., 1882.
30. Do you know how the retail butchers in Sydney dispose of their bones? To carts that come into town every morning and evening and cart them away to these places—to these boiling-downs.
31. The carts call morning and evening? Yes, and take all the bones and refuse away.
32. To be boiled-down? To be boiled-down.
33. Not only the bones but the meat? Meat that goes bad such a day as this. To-morrow the town will be full of bad meat, and it will be carted away to these places.
34. At these boiling-down establishments do they make any commercial use of the bones? Yes, and at some of the places you will see piles of bones stacked in a shed. You will see piles of bones—some tons of them—at White's.
35. Do you know whether they purchase these bones or get them for nothing? They purchase them. They pay so much per hundred for them to the retail butchers.
36. If the butchers had not these boiling-down establishments to take away their bones, what would they do with them? We should have a pestilence in the city and suburbs if we had not some place for them to go to.
37. *Professor Liversidge.*] What becomes of the liquid portion in this boiling-down process? It runs off into the drains in the neighbourhood.
38. *President.*] You have no personal experience of any other boiling-down establishment? I have just mentioned Uhde's and those at Leichhardt—I think thirteen—and the ones at the back of Macdonaldtown.
39. Did you find them all equally objectionable? We did.
40. From what cause? Through boiling the refuse meat.
41. Whatever care they might take they could not prevent the bad smell? They could not. Once they take off the covers the smell rises and goes through the air.
42. Do you know whether they have tried any experiment to obviate the smell? They have tried something in the way of boiling the stuff by steam, but even then when the lids are taken off there is a most offensive smell, and the liquor has a very offensive smell when it is discharged.
43. *Mr. Chapman.*] You speak of quantities of bones being stacked up in a shed after the boiling—is there a bad smell from them? There was.
44. Even after the boiling? Yes.
45. And how long are they stacked there? I could not say, but I should say there were fully a hundred loads of bones under these sheds at the time.
46. *Mr. Senior.*] Do you know of any means that could be used for preventing this nuisance from boiling-down? No.
47. I remember that in one of the Leichhardt cases before the Central Police Court one of the men said they had some patent means for preventing it? I do not think they have.
48. You know of no means? No.
49. *President.*] Have you been at Glebe Island Abattoirs lately? Not during the last two or three months.
50. Is there any boiling-down carried on there? I am told so; I do not know for certain.
51. You have had no reason to complain of it? There have been no complaints from Glebe Island recently.
52. *Dr. Garran.*] If there were any complaint from Glebe Island would it be within your duty to go there? No. Glebe Island is out of the city; but I have been sent there on some occasions when there have been some complaints.
53. The other boiling-down establishments you mentioned are outside the city? Yes; but I went there at the request of the Mayor.
54. Can the Mayor request you to go to Glebe Island? Yes; we went there within the last three months.
55. *President.*] None of these boiling-down establishments are under inspectors of any kind? They are under the Inspectors of Nuisances of the different municipalities, and where there is no inspector the police perform the duty.
56. Do they do it in a systematic way or only occasionally? I could not say that.
57. Do you not think it would help to prevent these establishments from being a nuisance to the neighbours if they were subject to some regular inspection? I should say so—some strict sanitary inspection.
58. If several were collected in one place, would the nuisance be more or less? It would be more if they were near a large township or city.
59. Suppose they were collected at Glebe Island? I think it would intensify the nuisance.
60. They are less offensive when scattered? Yes.
61. You have had no experience of establishments similar to these on the other side of the world? No. This time twelve months ago I visited the two boiling-downs and the abattoirs near Melbourne—one near Flemington Racecourse and one near the metal quarry—and they were the most pestilential things I ever saw, even worse than we have near Sydney, especially the one near the Corporation metal quarries.
62. *Professor Liversidge.*] Is that near Richmond? No, Fitzroy, is it not?
63. *President.*] There is no official inspection of slaughter-houses beyond the City of Sydney? Yes; Mr. Oatley is the Inspector, and he has an assistant at the Abattoirs; and then any of those slaughter-houses that hold licenses are inspected by the police.
64. Wherever there are slaughter-houses the police are the only inspectors? Except at Glebe Island, where there are Government Inspectors.
65. Do you think the police are rather tolerant in their inspection—not very strict? Sometimes they are very strict.
66. But not all the same—some more strict than others? I could not say.
67. *Mr. Chapman.*] What becomes of the meat refuse? That is taken away for manure—it is sold as manure.
68. Have you known any instances of pigs being fed upon it? Several instances.
69. In the neighbourhood of the boiling-downs? In the very yard.
70. Have you known instances of pigs being fed upon raw entrails and so forth? I have seen it repeatedly; I have seen the pigs feeding in the paddocks upon paunches brought from the Glebe Island Abattoirs.
71. And that causes a very bad smell? Very bad. That was in Leichhardt, close to Johnson's Bay.
72. *Dr. Mackellar.*] Do you consider that the mere boiling of putrid meat is a very objectionable thing? I understand you told us that they are in the habit of allowing the liquor which is charged with organic matter from this boiling-down to flow into the drains without any care at all with regard to it? Yes.

73. Do you think that is the cause of the objectionable smells, or is it the mere fact of boiling? I have smelt a very offensive smell when the lids have been lifted off, before this water was discharged at all, but when the water was discharged the offensive smell increased very much.
74. I have visited boiling-down establishments on several occasions, and I have found that the chief cause of complaint was that this organic liquid was poured upon the soil and allowed to rot there—you could smell it for miles off: is that the cause? That is the cause.
75. You attribute the smell to the want of care in dealing with that liquid after it has undergone the process of boiling? Yes; but even the process of boiling itself causes a very offensive smell. When the water is let go from the cock underneath, then the smell increases. That water is discharged either into drains or on the ground.
76. They are in the habit from year's end to year's end of allowing this "soup," as they call it, to flow on the ground? Yes.
77. And to saturate the soil? Yes.
78. Is there any inspection of the carts that convey the putrid meat to these establishments? There is an inspection of those in the city.
79. Are they obliged to have them clean after they have been emptied of their contents? Yes, and they are liable otherwise to prosecution—even for removing an empty cart through the streets, if it is offensive to the public.
80. *Mr. Chapman.*] And you have prosecuted them? Yes, repeatedly.
81. And the nightmen also? Yes, and the nightmen also.
82. *Dr. Macelluar.*] I do not know whether it comes within our province to inquire into the storage of bones and horns, but I understand that the habit of those persons who deal with them is to allow them to lie for months, until the core, as they call it, becomes so soft that the horns may be pulled off? Yes; and you will find in the large wool stores at the Circular Quay instances where they stack bones and horns and hides; and these we have prosecuted for the offensive smell.
83. *Mr. Senior.*] How long is it since you have known paunches to be taken from the Abattoirs to feed pigs? I cannot say.
84. Some months, or years? Not years; some months.
85. Is there any boiling-down at the Glebe—at the Abattoirs? I believe there is, but not much.
86. Don't you know that Elliott Brothers have a contract for all the refuse there? Yes.
87. And have had for some time? Yes, but that is where they are making the artificial manure.
88. Did you ever visit the place? Twice.
89. Was there much smell? I do not think so.
90. Don't you think that is a very effective way of dealing with the refuse? The most effective I have seen as yet.
91. *Dr. Garran.*] You say that the "soup" is more offensive than the flesh after the "soup" has been taken away? It is.
92. Is the boiled flesh very offensive after the "soup" has been taken away? Yes; and when the "soup" is on the ground cold and the pigs stir it up it is very offensive.
93. Which is the more offensive? The "soup."
94. Has any attempt been made by any of the boilers to put the "soup" into a separate tank, and deal with it chemically to deodorize it? I do not know.
95. Is that "soup" a good manure? I believe it is.
96. If it has been put on the ground for many years, there must be some evidence of its assisting the fertility of the soil or otherwise? It did not appear so at Leichhardt. You would want a pair of good high boots to walk over the ground where the "soup" was, and there was no vegetation there.
97. Did they let the "soup" at Glebe Island go into the harbour before they adopted the new method there? They must have done so.
98. By the present method of burning adopted there, do they get rid of the liquid as well as the solid matter? I do not think so. Not three months ago I saw a quantity of liquor flowing down into the harbour.
99. They still dispose of the liquor by letting it flow into the harbour? Yes.
100. Is that not offensive? It is.
101. Then the burning process there only deals with solid matter and not with liquid? Yes. They say all the refuse goes into the process of deodorizing, but I have seen quantities of blood and other offensive drainage flowing into the waters of Port Jackson, and that only three months ago.
102. When they wash the floors, what then? That all goes down; and at low tide the stench at Glebe Island all around is most offensive.
103. If a nuisance is reported to you, do you prosecute or do you advise the persons complaining to prosecute? I prosecute.
104. You do not throw the duty on the private citizen? No.
105. Do you act under instructions from the Mayor? Yes.
106. You report to the Mayor? Yes.
107. You would not prosecute without his instruction? I sometimes do.
108. Who incurs the cost of prosecution? The City Council.
109. Under what Act of Parliament is your authority established? The new Corporation Act.
110. Has that been altered during your tenure of office? The present Corporation Act came into force in 1879.
111. Do you find your powers sufficient for your purposes? No; it would be much better if we had a little increase of power for abating nuisances.
112. In what way do you want your powers enlarged? When we go and inspect premises. For instance, if we go into a house and find all the bedding and clothes in a filthy condition—saturated with urine and fecal matter and covered with vermin,—I think the Corporation should have the power to get a cart and deal with it at once.
113. You want that declared a nuisance? Yes.
114. At present that is not a nuisance declared by the Act? No, you can only summon people to the Court.
115. So far as boiling-down is concerned, there is none in the city? No.
116. And therefore you do not want your powers increased for that? No; they are not allowed to boil down in the city.

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117. *Mr. Pope.*] Take the case of Mr. Weir, in Pitt-street—does he not boil-down? I do not believe he has boiled-down since he was fined £20. He boils small goods, and some persons would take offence at that. I do not think there is any boiling-down on his premises.
118. *Mr. Senior.*] What are small goods? Sausages, sheep's trotters, savcloys, pigs' cheeks, and all that sort of thing.
119. *Mr. Pope.*] As a matter of fact, has not Weir a set of large coppers that he was in the habit of using? He has got, I think, five or six very large coppers for small goods, and they are full every day. Buttle has to do the same, and Wolfe the same.
120. *Dr. Garran.*] If all the boiling-down establishments were concentrated in one spot, do you think that would aggravate the unhealthiness arising from the process? I think it would.
121. Would it limit the area to which the smell would be a nuisance? I should say it would.
122. Would it be a great inconvenience to the butchers to have one spot alone specified as that where these boiling-down establishments should be? Not if they had good roads.
123. Suppose the place were one to which a tramway or a railway could be constructed, what distance would you consider too far to go? If we had the railway across George's River, any place on the other side of George's River where there would be easy access by rail or tramway would be a splendid place for this trade, and there could be a proper system of drainage and cleanliness.
124. Do you think that North Botany Head would be too far to go if there were a railway or tramway going there? No, I do not think it would.
125. How far under ordinary circumstances do you think the smell would be a nuisance if all the boiling-down establishments were concentrated? With a strong north-east or southerly wind you would get it at a distance of 4 miles.
126. Where would the north-easter take it? Across Holt's place.
127. How far is that? About a mile. A north-easter would take it up the mouth of George's River.
128. How far would that be? From La Perouse to Sans Souci is 7 miles. Perhaps it would not get that far.
129. During the winter-time and when a westerly wind is blowing, in what direction would the smell go? It would then go out to sea.
130. And when would it be a nuisance? It might be a nuisance with a strong south-east wind; but then I do not think it would reach the city.
131. *Mr. Chapman.*] How about the small-pox hospital in the vicinity? It would be close to that establishment. I think if the boiling-down establishments were got across the river it might do.
132. *Dr. Garran.*] But suppose a large population settles down there near the railway? Then it would be as bad as now.
133. Can you suggest any spot for the boiling-down where there is not likely to be a large population—any corner almost surrounded by water? I cannot.
134. *Mr. Senior.*] Do you think it would be an advantage to let these places remain as they are, or would it be better to have them in one position: which would be the better—to make a city of stinks, or leave the boiling-down establishments here and there as they are now? I think if they were carried on under strict supervision and inspection, and had a proper system of drainage to carry away the "soup" which is let off and runs to waste—for I never saw them use it as manure—I think if there were some strict supervision over them, and they were made to keep their places clean, and if the bones and all that is discharged from the boiling-down were removed within a certain time, the thing would not be near as bad as it is at the present time. It is through want of strict supervision over these people that they keep themselves dirty.
135. *Dr. Garran.*] If they were all concentrated could you not exercise a more strict supervision? Of course you could.
136. Suppose you had them on the sea-coast where the "soup" could pass off into the sea, do you think that the mere meat might then be dealt with without much difficulty? Certainly. That meat when cold could be turned into valuable manure.
137. Is the "soup" in the tank when, if the lids be lifted off, the smell is bad? Yes.
138. Suppose the lids were not taken off until the liquor was run off? The smell would not be so bad then. The smell, I believe, is in the "soup."
139. Then if they could pass the liquor off so as not to make it offensive, and keep the meat in the tanks without the lids being taken off until the meat is cool, there would be no smell? No.
140. So that even if there were no further improvements in the art of boiling-down, the nuisance could be mitigated by a process such as that? Yes.
141. *Mr. Chapman.*] You say you have visited the boiling-down establishments outside the city? Yes.
142. Do you know of one instance where there is proper drainage? No.
143. Do you know of any means of having proper drainage for these establishments? Only by the new system of sewerage. Those at Alexandria will go into that, and the tanners that are at the back of Marrickville.
144. Will they not ultimately go into the Bondi system of sewerage? No; they will go to the model farm. I understood the drainage would go to the model farm.
145. *Dr. Garran.*] Did you say that the "soup" is offensive when it lies on the ground? Yes.
146. Well, then, would this that goes to the model farm not be placed on the surface? It will be ploughed into the earth. If it is allowed to remain on the surface it will become an intolerable nuisance.
147. Then you think that surface irrigation would be a great nuisance? Yes.
148. If this stuff is to go through the common sewer it must be ploughed in? Yes.
149. *Dr. Mackellar.*] Do you think you would get rid of this nuisance from the "soup" by putting it 4 inches below the surface? I am sure you would not.
150. *Dr. Garran.*] And if the farm plan is a failure, is not Botany Bay very shallow? Yes.
151. And would not the discharge of this "soup" into Botany Bay make it very foul? It would be the ruination of Botany Bay.
152. Then you do not think it would be an advantage to cluster these boiling-down establishments on the line of that sewer? I do not.
153. *Dr. Mackellar.*] Have you been in the habit of visiting these establishments frequently? No; if a request is made to the Mayor to allow me and the City Health Officer to go we go.

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154. Would you not find a very great difficulty in telling where the smell came from in an establishment where this organic liquid had been poured over the surface of the soil for months: this "soup" lies upon the ground saturating it from year's end to year's end, and is not the smell of that so terrible that you cannot distinguish any other? Yes; I could distinguish the smell of the "soup" coming fresh from the boiler, even from that of the rotten paunches that lie about those places and the matter you walk through.
155. Do you know that boiling it at a very great heat for a long time has rather a tendency to prevent its stinking? I can only say what I have smelt myself. I have smelt an offensive smell from it when it was discharged. The first place where my attention was called to that was King's boiling-down at Miller's Point, and we could trace the smell there above that from any other business he was carrying on; but when the lid was lifted off before the "soup" was discharged the smell was most offensive, and that was through the whole neighbourhood.
156. When I have visited such an establishment as that—say two months after all operations have ceased—I have found the smell intolerable—quite as bad as when they were in full swing: have you noticed that? Yes; that is from the quantity of filth allowed to lie about the premises. Look at Blaxland's, on the Parramatta River; to the present day you will meet with a smell there.
157. *Dr. Garran.*] Has any attempt been made to plough in this liquid? I could not say.
158. And you cannot say whether it would be a good manure or cease to be offensive if it were ploughed in? I could not.
159. *Dr. Mackellar.*] You told us of people carting bones and putrid meat to the boiling-down establishments—is not that an offence against the law? At a certain time during the day; but they are allowed to remove bones and refuse offal from the butchers' shops between 7 in the evening and 9 in the morning; that is according to a municipal by-law.
160. *Dr. Garran.*] How long do they boil this stuff? I could not say exactly.
161. If they were to extend the time of boiling, still keeping the lid down, would that diminish the offensiveness? It might; I could not say; I do not know whether the experiment has been tried.
162. *Mr. Chapman.*] How do they get the fat or tallow out of the boiling? They have two taps. From the upper tap all the fat is run off into half-hogsheads. As soon as they see the water coming that tap is turned and the "soup" is run off.
163. And there is really no necessity to take the lid or cover off to get the fat out? No.
164. Is there any real necessity for taking the lid off at all during the process of boiling? I do not think so; they took it off at our request.
165. Then it is not usually taken off? In some places they do it; they do it, for instance, at Uhde's; they take the lids off to put fresh stuff in.
166. *President.*] Besides the boiling-down trade, there are others which are considered by a large number of people noxious? By a good many people.
167. There are several? Several.
168. Have you a list of them? I have a list of them.
169. Do you submit this list? Yes.
170. Salting hides is one? Yes; that is complained of in several parts of the city.
171. Rag stores and bone-pickers in Kent-street, near Liverpool-street, Sussex-street South, Harbour-street, and Goulburn-street East? Yes.
172. *Dr. Garran.*] Before going on with other subjects—if you had reason to think that boiling for a longer time or at a higher temperature would diminish the nuisance from boiling-down, have you power to compel it? No.
173. *President.*] The list handed in by Mr. Seymour embraces salting hides in several parts of the city: rag stores and bone-pickers in Kent-street, near Liverpool-street, Sussex-street South, Harbour-street, and Goulburn-street East: lime-burning, oyster-shells, in Liverpool-street West: tobacco manufactories—Sutton & Co., Harrington-street; Cameron & Co., Liverpool-street; Dixon & Sons, Castlereagh-street; and Saywell & Co., Clarence-street: tin-smelting-works, off Edward-street, Pyrmont: smoke nuisance: nightmen—Hurdwood, Liverpool-street, and Jeffries, George-street: candle manufactories—the Apollo Works, Pyrmont-street, Pyrmont: tripe-makers—none in the city: vinegar-works—Monks, Sussex-street, and Glead, Elizabeth-street South: burning bones, at Sugar-works: tanners and curriers—not in the city: boiling-down establishments—not in the city: glue manufactories—not in the city: bone-mills—not in the city: varnish manufactories—not in the city: Fellmongering—not in the city: kerosene oil manufactories, &c.—not in the city: smelting-works—Wentworth-street, off Sussex-street: galvanizing-works, &c.—Zollner, Darling Harbour; Partridge, Bathurst-street; M'Nab, George-street; and Jackson & Co., Druitt-street: these are all considered more or less offensive or noxious? Those are places that from time to time are complained of by the citizens in the neighbourhood.
174. And you would like this list put in? I brought it for my own information.
175. There are several of these trades carried on in the city? Of course there are. Then there is the practice at Glebe Island of emptying the paunches, and the contents going over the bank and running into the harbour instead of into a shoot.
176. *Dr. Garran.*] Are there any piggeries close to Glebe Island Abattoir now? I believe there are several about Balmain.
177. Are the pigs fed on offal? No doubt of it.
178. *Mr. Pope.*] After the contents are let out of the paunches do they take the paunches away? Yes, and they are dressed up for tripe. You see some cart-loads of the contents run down there. I was three hours on the premises, and saw it.
179. *Dr. Garran.*] And that is done although there is a shoot there specially for the purpose? Yes. I have seen it go into the harbour.
180. Did you ever see it go into the punt? Very little of it.
181. *Mr. Pope.*] A tripe factory then must be offensive? Most offensive.
182. *Mr. Senior.*] Are any of the Aldermen of Leichhardt proprietors of boiling-down establishments? I do not know; I believe some of them are boilers-down.
183. Have you ever heard of some of these Aldermen being boilers-down? I have. I know some of the Aldermen of West Botany keep some very large boiling-down establishments and piggeries.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 21 DECEMBER, 1882.

Present:—

THE HON. JOHN STEWART, M.L.C., PRESIDENT.

MICHAEL CHAPMAN, Esq., J.P.,
ANDREW GARRAN, Esq., LL.D.,
ARCHIBALD LIVERSIDGE, Esq., F.R.S.,CHARLES KINNAIRD MACKELLAR, Esq.
M.B., C.M.,
JOHN POPE, Esq., J.P.,

FRANK SENIOR, Esq., J.P.

William Alston Hutchinson, Esq., M.P., examined:—

W. A.
Hutchinson,
Esq., M.P.

21 Dec., 1882.

184. *President.*] Your name is — ? William Alston Hutchinson.
185. And you live — ? At Balmain.
186. What part of Balmain? . At the western end.
187. Is that near Glebe Island? Yes, not a very great distance from the Abattoirs.
188. You are in some official position at Balmain, are you not? The position of Mayor, at the present time.
189. How long have you been in that position? For the past two years.
190. We understand that you are able to give us some information about the operations at Glebe Island, so far as they relate to the people in Balmain? The operations at Glebe Island have been very offensive to the people of Balmain, and the Borough Council of Balmain have taken steps on several occasions to have nuisances abated there. On several occasions deputations waited upon the Colonial Treasurer to endeavour to have these nuisances abated.
191. What is the nature of the nuisance? Disagreeable smells arising from the island. I think that the smells arise principally from the system there of desiccating the blood. There have also been complaints made of the nuisance that arises from the boiling-down that exists on the island—the place where the tallow is rendered.
192. The nuisance consists in bad smells? Yes.
193. Is that the case at present? Yes; I came down by the steamer past Glebe Point yesterday, and the smell was as offensive then as it has been during any time within the past three years.
194. Does it reach the houses in Balmain? Yes, and Glebe Point as well.
195. Does it enter the houses by the windows and doors? Yes.
196. Is the smell constant there, or only occasional? Occasional—when they are treating the refuse at the Abattoirs.
197. Some days you do not feel it? Not so much.
198. Some weeks perhaps? No, it is very generally felt. Not feeling it so much on some days might arise from the wind blowing from different quarters. When the wind is blowing from a certain quarter I might not where I am feel it so much as when the wind is coming from another quarter; but when we do not get it at the western portion of the borough they get it in the eastern. It depends on the direction of the wind.
199. For how many years has this annoyance been experienced? Ever since I have been connected with Balmain—more than seven years; but I think it had an existence before I knew anything of Balmain. I am quite sure that the nuisance has been aggravated during the last two or three years, and I consider it has been caused by the very great increase in the amount of work done at the Abattoirs. I believe that at the present time there are three or four times the number of animals slaughtered, compared with what were slaughtered five years ago. Then a couple of years ago they used to take all the refuse out to sea, when they had sufficient punts to do so. What was not taken out to sea was run into the harbour. They endeavour now to prevent the offal and the blood from running into the harbour, and have erected machines to desiccate the blood, and to evaporate the water with which they wash out the slaughter-houses. I think the smells have in consequence increased; the offensiveness at all events has increased by this method of desiccating the blood and dealing with the refuse.
200. That is recently? Within the last two or three years. I think it is some three or four years since the desiccating machines were erected.
201. You say some steps have been taken to get the nuisance abated—what are the steps? Deputations have waited on the Colonial Treasurer, and asked that steps might be taken. The Colonial Treasurer invariably promised that steps should be taken, and in the erection of these machines I believe the Colonial Treasurer and the officers of the Department considered they were taking steps to have the nuisance abated, but I do not think they have been successful.
202. No legal steps have been taken by residents or by the Borough Council? No, I think not.
203. Does property at Balmain let well? Not at the western end. The rents are higher and the class of residences better at the eastern than at the western end. The land at the western end has been pretty well subdivided into small allotments, and is tenanted by the working-classes.
204. Are there many empty houses? No, I think not. An immense number of houses have been built within the last three or four years in that quarter.
205. Is the population increasing thereabouts? Very rapidly. Many houses are going up, and I suppose the population at Balmain has at least doubled during the last five or seven years.
206. Even in the neighbourhood of the Abattoirs? Yes; the settlement of population has increased more rapidly at the western than in the eastern end. That has been caused by subdividing the land into very small blocks; and the land has been sold on very easy terms to working-men, who have had small houses erected for themselves.
207. Do you know how Balmain stands in the lists of mortality? Balmain takes a very fair position in that respect. I remember that in the beginning of last year when the statistics were issued, and, in a comparison of the healthy condition of the borough with that of other places, it had a very fair position.
208. Is it not generally considered a rather salubrious situation? Well, for a great number of years the matter from the Abattoirs was run into the harbour, and I am quite satisfied I am near the truth in saying that most of the refuse from the Abattoirs was lodged on the flats at the head of the bays, and has been a continual nuisance. The Borough Council of Balmain have repeatedly urged the Government to reclaim those bays in consequence of those very offensive flats.

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209. Have you yourself been on Glebe Island? Yes; on one or two occasions I went as Mayor of the Borough to see if there was anything that could be suggested for mitigating the nuisance.
210. Did you observe anything that you could suggest as any precaution? On one occasion I attended a deputation to the Colonial Treasurer—Alderman Chapman was present—when the matter was put very fairly before the Minister, and when it was pointed out that there could be no doubt that the steam machines which had been erected had had an excellent effect as far as they went; but at that time the refuse from the Abattoirs was greater in quantity than could be dealt with by the machines erected, and a portion of the refuse was dealt with by an open furnace—merely placing the refuse on iron plates having a fire below, and endeavouring to evaporate the water. It was pointed out that the smell from this was intolerable, because portions of the refuse adhered to the plates when burned, and the smell from such a thing, while it might not be unhealthy, was certainly objectionable and offensive. I believe steps have been taken since to increase the number of those machines.
211. I suppose you know pretty well how rents are going in Balmain? Yes. Small cottages may be obtained from 8s. to £1—these are working-men's cottages; 8s. to 15s. perhaps; and then there is the better class of houses for clerks and those engaged in mercantile pursuits, from 15s. up to 30s. or £2.
212. Are the rents higher or lower near Glebe Island? Lower most certainly, because it is the poorer class of residences that are erected near the Abattoirs.
213. The rents rise in proportion as the residences are away from the island—you are quite sure of that? I am quite safe in saying that.
214. You are not aware whether or not there is any difference between the health of the residents in one place and that of the residents in the other? I should scarcely like to say that.
215. You do not know it of your own knowledge? No.
216. The place is not notoriously unhealthy? No.
217. Either to women or children? No.
218. *Mr. Senior.*] I went to Glebe Island about two or three years ago when Elliott first got the place, but at that time the whole of the offal and the blood was evaporated by means of sets of steam-jackets—there was no open work then? I think it must be about twelve months since the open work was there and we had those terribly offensive smells.
219. When I went there I was struck by the absence of any offensive smell, but as you have said the work has increased, and that may be the cause of smells now? The Colonial Treasurer engaged to have additional steam-jacket pans; there were only three then in operation, and they were not sufficient to deal with the large quantity of refuse that was made.
220. *Mr. Chapman.*] I should like to know if when travelling over the island you have noticed any heaps of bones about? I do not remember. Of course those things would not be seen from the main road, and it was only on one or two occasions that I went in. I have no doubt that there would be bones in connection with the boiling-down, but whether they would be removed quickly or not after being dealt with I could not say.
221. Have you noticed lately—within the last two or three months—the water discoloured through the offal and blood being discharged into it from the Abattoirs? I cannot say within the last two or three months, but within the last twelve months I have noticed a discolouration—whether from the Abattoirs or not I cannot say; but I can say that the water in the bay on the southern side of Balmain—in that bay opposite the Abattoirs—is constantly very much more discoloured than any other bay in the harbour. For instance, comparing it with the water on the northern side of Balmain, between Balmain and Biloela, the difference in colour, appearance, and smell is very marked.
222. Have you noticed that the foreshores of the harbour have within the last year or two become very black and filthy-looking from the deposit upon them? Yes, and I suppose it arises from what has been deposited on those foreshores from the island. There are no boiling-downs within the borough of Balmain or in the borough of Leichhardt—all have been removed in consequence of prosecutions; so that the offensive matter on the foreshores could not arise from their operations.
223. *Professor Liversidge.*] Were the Abattoirs in a proper state of cleanliness on the occasion of your visit? Just at that time I think they were complaining there of a want of water, but I believe they have at the present time an unlimited supply. They use salt water for the ordinary flushing and cleaning of the place, and they have plenty of fresh water for washing down the carcasses. But when I was there it was pretty clean.
224. Fairly clean, but not so clean as it might have been? You do not expect a place of that kind to be very clean.
225. I mean, of course, making all allowance for the nature of the work carried on? Yes; I think there is a large quantity of soil or matter allowed to remain there which ought to be removed.
226. That is what I wanted to ascertain? The intestines are emptied there and allowed to remain in the open day; and after every shower of rain a great body of that stuff is washed down into the harbour. That is quite apparent to any one travelling by the steamer. There is an immense deposit for any one to see.
227. That is, there are deposits of putrid matter festering? Well, I have never been close enough to examine what this offensive heap was made of, but I know that the boats of the market gardeners come up occasionally and take loads of manure away.
228. *Mr. Pope.*] You said a deputation waited upon the Colonial Treasurer: was any action taken after that to abate the nuisance? The smell was not so offensive some time after that, because I think they did not use those furnaces I have referred to: The excessively offensive smell arose from that.
229. Has the furnace been used since? I am not aware.
230. Do you consider that the application to the Colonial Treasurer was beneficial? I think so—I am under the impression that they increased the number of those jacket-pans; but the smell yesterday as I was going down by the Annandale steamer was quite as offensive as at any time during the last two or three years.
231. *Dr. Garvan.*] Is the Abattoir within the municipal limits of Balmain? No, outside.
232. Then you have no jurisdiction over it? No.
233. It is purely as a matter of courtesy that you as Mayor are allowed to go in at any time? Yes.
234. Supposing that the ratepayers complained of any nuisance going on, you have no right of entry? No.
235. Then you are not in the position to have any formal or official reports made to you as Mayor as to the cause of this nuisance? No.
236. Has the part of Balmain close to the Abattoirs been occupied by residences sufficiently long to give a fair

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- fair test as to whether it is healthy or unhealthy? Yes; there are parties living as near as it is possible to get to the place; there are parties who have been living in the neighbourhood for twenty years.
237. Does their complaint relate to unhealthiness or unpleasantness? Unpleasantness.
238. You have no evidence of unhealthiness, but you have of great unpleasantness? Yes.
239. Do the working-classes who congregate there complain to you as Mayor? Yes, we often have it brought up under notice of motion in the Council, and generally the result of that is that a deputation is formed, and it waits on the Colonial Treasurer, who is the recognized head of the Department, and we generally have promises of amendment.
240. There is a boiling-down established on the island, as well as the desiccating apparatus? Yes.
241. Can you say which is the greater nuisance? There is no question that the offensive smell is greater from the desiccating establishment than from the boiling-down; but we have the promise of the Colonial Treasurer that the boiling-down establishment is to be removed before the end of the present year—it is only there on sufferance.
242. It is not an ordinary boiling-down establishment? It is only for clean fat.
243. Would that be as great a nuisance as one that had decayed flesh and all sorts of refuse thrown in to be boiled down? I think not, unless the refuse from which the fat is extracted were allowed to remain about the place. I am not so sure that it is removed; a great deal runs into the harbour at the present time.
244. The "soup"? Yes.
245. Is it your opinion that the Abattoirs could be made quite inoffensive, or, looking at the dense population around them, do you think they are in the wrong place? I think it is a matter of impossibility to make them inoffensive, and it is only a question of time when the population around them—take Glebe Point, Pyrmont, and Balmain—will become of such importance that the Abattoirs will have to be removed.
246. Is there any strong public opinion on the matter in Balmain? A very strong public feeling.
247. Then your opinion and the opinion of your borough is that the Government are making a great mistake in spending more money on that slaughter-house? Yes.
248. And that it will have to be removed? Yes.
249. And that all the money now being spent is being spent in vain? Yes.
250. And that the nuisance can never be kept under? I feel quite sure of it.
251. *President.*] Where could these works be removed to so as to be no nuisance to anybody? I have not considered that. I think they ought to be removed a very long distance from Sydney. There is no necessity for the animals to be slaughtered so near such a large centre of population as Sydney; there are plenty of places that could be obtained; but wherever the Abattoirs are taken to, there ought to be easy communication with the main lines of railway and with the centre of the city.
252. *Mr. Chapman.*] Do you not think that if the Abattoirs were removed to somewhere within the vicinity of the cattle sale yards at Homebush, where there is plenty of vacant land, it would be an improvement? I would not like to express an opinion on the position, but I think they ought to be removed a considerable distance from the city.
253. *Dr. Garran.*] Do you, as a suburban Mayor, think that the cattle should be driven nearer to the city than Homebush? Not nearer, certainly, than that.

Alderman Ambrose Thornley examined:—

- Alderman A. Thornley.
21 Dec., 1882.
254. *President.*] Your name is—? Ambrose Thornley.
255. You live at—? Glebe Point—the extreme point.
256. Are you in any official position there? I have been an Alderman this twenty-five years.
257. Of the Glebe Municipality? Yes.
258. Is your residence far from the Glebe Island Abattoirs? As near as you can get to the water.
259. About the nearest? Yes, right opposite the blood establishment.
260. Is it true that the works carried on there are some nuisance to the neighbours? Yes.
261. What is the nature of the nuisance? Very bad smells, and frequently letting blood go into the water.
262. Are those smells a new thing altogether? No, they have existed for some time.
263. For some years? The particular smells now are from the desiccating works—the drying of the blood. It resembles very much the roasting of a putrefied animal, and when we get the wind in our direction we have to close the doors and windows and everything else. If we admit that smell, we do not get rid of the effluvium from the rooms for a considerable time.
264. Does this smell prevail all day or all night? It depends on the wind. It occurs at different times—not continuously; but it is fearful when we have it.
265. If the wind were in the same direction always would it be continuous? I have some doubts about it being continuous. I have gone over to Leichhardt when the wind has been north-east and I have not smelt much; at other times it has been fearful, and I have not felt well when I have come back.
266. In the locality where you reside are there many houses going up? There are a good many houses; in a short time the whole of the ground will be built over.
267. Then the smell must be a great nuisance to all there? Yes; any persons there would give evidence of it, and be proud to do so. I have been pressed to bring the matter forward in the Council, but I knew we had no power except to have deputations, as we have had to Sir John Robertson, about the removal of the Abattoirs. He promised to consider doing so if we would point out the ground where we wished the Abattoirs to be; and we thought action would be taken.
268. *Dr. Garran.*] Where did he point to as the place where the Abattoirs should go? I asked him whether there was any unalienated ground near the sea-shore, and he pointed out a place between Randwick and Long Bay. There is a place there which would be a grand one for conserving water, and I said to Sir John that water could be retained there and all the refuse be carried off to deep water, and he said he would bear it in mind, and that the ground should be reserved for that purpose.
269. *President.*] A good deal of building is going on now where you reside? Oh yes.
270. Are there many empty houses? Yes, it is true there are; and the rents are not so good as they would be if the people were not subject to this nuisance. Building has been going on everywhere lately, in consequence of the easy terms of money, but it is not going on very quickly now.
271. Some building is going on close to your property? Not exactly close to my property now.

272. *Dr. Garran.*] How far off? I do not think there are any buildings going up nearer than Sir Wigram Allen's property, Toxteth. Alderman A. Thornley
273. What distance is that? It might be a quarter of a mile from my residence; it is not very far; but Mr. Alfred Allen told me this morning that they had to close their windows at Toxteth Park very often. 21 Dec., 1882.
274. *President.*] You are the owner of several houses there, are you not? Only of my residence on the Point. I have some property in the Glebe, which I let.
275. Have you built that property recently? No—some years ago.
276. How long? The last house I built was the one I am living in, and that was built about thirteen years ago.
277. How many houses have you thereabouts? I have got twenty odd houses.
278. Are they all let just now? Not all.
279. How many are empty? About five.
280. Do you often have empty houses? Well, every month when my collector brings in the vouchers I find there are more or less of the houses empty.
281. How do they pay the rents over there—pretty well? Middling.
282. They require dunning? They require looking after, and if you press them very hard they go, and leave the Glebe.
283. Is the district noted for being either healthy or unhealthy? It has got the name of being unhealthy, and it is the Abattoirs and other boiling-downs that have created that feeling.
284. How do you mean it has got the name—do people say so? It has got the name, and it has got the blame too. There are the stench, and people cannot deny their senses, for when they are near the Point and this business is being carried on the smells speak for themselves. The people then talk about it, and that leads to a deterioration of the property.
285. Do you hear of frequent illness amongst your tenants? We have had fever down there, and some time ago it was very bad.
286. How long have they been killing cattle at Glebe Island? Well, I do not know. If you call for dates for different things I shall be in a difficulty, for I never expected to give evidence of that kind; but I think it is about sixteen or seventeen years.
287. A good while before you built those houses? Well, not long before—no, I built some before. I have lived on the Glebe these forty years.
288. Why don't you prosecute the authorities at Glebe Island for causing a nuisance? If I was a very rich man and had some money to spend on the Government I might do so; but not being over rich, I think I should be foolish to squander my money away on the public and leave myself destitute. I would not be against bearing my part of the expense if the public would do the same.
289. The smell is very unpleasant? Very unpleasant.
290. It does not seem to affect your health? Well, I have been a man used to working outside, and I have been a hardworking man all my life, and I believe they are the healthiest men. I have not been always working near the Abattoirs.
291. But you have been sleeping there, how long? Twelve or thirteen years.
292. Have you had any illness during that time? Yes.
293. What was the nature of the illness? Sometimes colds, sometimes nausea, sometimes sickness.
294. How about your family, have they suffered from any illness? I have got no family; there are only me and the old lady. My son is grown up, and is forty years of age, and that is the only one I have.
295. How does the health of your wife stand it? Not very well.
296. What does she complain of? Sickness, nausea, and want of appetite.
297. Does she keep the house a good deal? She goes out occasionally.
298. *Mr. Senior.*] Are there any boiling-down establishments in that neighbourhood? There is one on the off side of the island, near to White Bay; we find a nuisance from that.
299. Is that the Government one? Yes.
300. But are there any beside that? Yes, there are one or two up the bay, from which we experience a nuisance when the westerly winds are blowing. I was credibly informed that one of the owners of these establishments who resides there contemplates moving in consequence of the smell. He rents the place.
301. *Mr. Chapman.*] Can you give us any information with reference to the discharge of blood, offal, or the contents of paunches into the waters of the harbour lately? Well, very lately I have not seen much of the paunches or offal thrown there; but some time ago—since the desiccating process has been carried on—I saw plucks, liver and lights, floating over into my little bay on the opposite side; in fact I have had dead sheep come over there; I have seen the carcasses of sheep lying putrid on the other side—so putrid that the wool has been dropping off.
302. Have you seen blood discharged from the island lately? Yes.
303. How long ago? Last Saturday week. I remember that particularly on account of it being the Regatta at the Glebe. I was on my balcony at the time watching the races, and not less than ten minutes after the last race there was a great flow of blood, which came over the rocks there from the desiccating place. I should say it flowed for half-an-hour, and since then we have had another flow of blood over there.
304. All this is within a month? Within the past fortnight. But previous to that my son and another gentleman went over in my boat to ascertain the cause of a very bad smell, and they found a discharge from some exhaust pipe, the discharge being of the colour of a very muddy colonial ale—thick. They were curious enough to catch a bottle of it, and it smelt most abominably. I can scarcely describe it, but it was described by a gentleman—and very properly—as betwixt a very bad closet and a putrefying slaughter-house. I took it over to Sir Wigram Allen, to show it to him, and he was tempted to take the cork out to smell it, but I think he put it in quicker than he took it out. I believe there was a deputation to the Colonial Treasurer, and it was pretty well shown up there; but it was awful.
305. *Dr. Garran.*] Did you take it to the Colonial Treasurer? I did not myself, but I think Alderman Chapman did; and I believe the Colonial Treasurer had to open the windows. These are some of the things we have had discharged there; but if I had been keeping account there I could have had a hundred instances of complaint.
306. I heard you say that you went over one morning and saw a flexible tube running into the water, that you lifted it up, and that the stuff was being discharged under the water to avoid detection? Yes, we saw a discolouration of blood, and could not make out where it came from; but when we lifted this up we saw where

Alderman
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where the blood was running. The hose was 18 inches under the water. But that is not the worst. That was done in disguise, but I have seen it done openly. There is a shoot there, and I have seen the blood running for three-quarters of an hour; and instead of the hose being placed in the orifice on the punt to receive it, the hose was placed on the deck, which is a flush one, and the blood was running into the water; in fact, my son has called out to them from the balcony to stop it from running.

307. *Mr. Pope.*] Have you ever lost any tenants in consequence of these offensive smells? I have only one tenant, and that is myself, down there.

308. The Glebe tenants do not suffer? My tenants are in houses which lie chiefly about George-street West and Parramatta-street.

309. Has the nuisance ever led to your contemplating leaving where you live? I could not get what I have paid for my house or interest in the form of rent for my money, or I would be glad to move. I have laid out a thousand pounds there, and I would be very glad to take 15s. a week for it.

310. *Dr. Garran.*] Is the nuisance greater at the present time than it used to be? The punts, if they were carried on honestly would be an improvement on the desiccating, but the officials do not carry on the punts honestly when working them; they used to let blood and offal flow into the water.

311. Then the desiccation is better than letting the offal go into the water? I do not think it is better, but it can be made better. The officials do not do it as they should.

312. Then you think the difficulty arises more from the impossibility of getting the orders obeyed at the Abattoirs than from mistakes in the process? I do indeed; I think there wants to be a clearing out.

313. Who is supposed to look after it? Mr. Oatley.

314. Has Mr. Oatley control over the desiccating arrangements? No.

315. If he saw those in charge of them letting blood flow into the water could he stop them from doing it? He ought to be able to do so—he has power.

316. Have you noticed the discolouration of the water? Frequently.

317. What does it arise from? From blood.

318. What colour does the water become? Red—as near as possible the colour of bloodwood.

319. What distance from where the piping discharges would the water get discoloured? It does not come as far as my point; it has come that far, but not lately.

320. Do you ever go there by the steamer? Yes.

321. Have you seen the water discoloured then? Yes, I have seen it in as far as Annandale.

322. Is it your opinion that the nuisance could be got under, or is Glebe Island the right place for slaughtering cattle? It is the right place for a dead meat market but not for slaughtering. The population round about is getting very large now, and will increase, and such pressure will be brought to bear that the Abattoirs will have to be removed.

323. You think it is too much in the centre of population to remain? Undoubtedly.

324. Then the expenditure going on there will be thrown away? Yes; they are building temporary wooden slaughter-houses there, and that will add to the nuisance. Where the last Treasurer promised to plant trees and build a wall about the place and ornament it there are temporary slaughter-houses going up.

325. Close to the water's edge? Not quite close. I was over the other morning on the Leichhardt side, and saw a lot of dung floating on the water. There must be tons of it in the water.

326. What becomes of the washing-up water from the floors? It goes into the harbour.

327. And all the manure? No, not all; some goes away in boats. When any shower or thunder-storm comes the manure is in such a position that it is washed into the bay; it was quite thick on the top of the water the other day.

328. You do not find the boiling-down a specific nuisance? It is a nuisance—boiling down fat, and that burning.

329. Does that give you anything worse than the smell of tallow? Yes, sometimes. The place may have the name of a rendering place, but it is in reality a boiling-down.

330. Do you think that besides fat, refuse meat is treated there? Yes.

331. Then you think it is a regular boiling-down? Yes.

332. You judge that from the smell? Yes.

333. You have no other proof of it? No, but I have had a great deal of experience in the treating of shop bones, rendering bones, and of steam boilers, and other matters pertaining to fire; and I know the smells from these things, and can tell them at a distance.

Mr. James M'Govern examined:—

Mr. J.
M'Govern.
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334. *President.*] Your name is—? James M'Govern.

335. Where do you live? At Glebe Point.

336. Are you engaged in any capacity? I am engaged as Manager of the Desiccating Works at Glebe Island.

337. How far is your residence from the Glebe Island Abattoirs? I should say it would not be more than a quarter of a mile across the water; it is directly opposite—within, I should say, not more than a quarter of a mile at the outside.

338. Do you experience any annoyance or inconvenience from the neighbourhood of these slaughter-houses? There is a smell from there sometimes.

339. A bad smell? No, I do not consider the smell is very bad—nothing like what it used to be a few years ago.

340. How long have you been in your present residence? About two and a half years.

341. Were you not near the works before that time? No; I think I am one of the nearest to the works.

342. How many years have you been residing as near as anybody to the works? About two and a half years.

343. And you have experienced a little disagreeable smell? Occasionally a little disagreeable smell.

344. Did it ever compel you to shut up the house? Oh no.

345. Or to leave the house? No.

346. Suppose these Abattoirs were removed altogether, would your house bring in more rent than it does now? I do not think it would.

347. It would not make any difference? No, I do not think so.

348. Have you any family? A wife.

349.

Mr. J.
M'Govern.

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349. Is she healthy? Yes.
350. You have no trouble from doctors? No.
351. You do not look as though you yourself suffered very much? No; and I am at the Abattoirs pretty well all day long.
352. Have you ever been over the island? Oh yes.
353. Have you noticed anything objectionable in the operations there? Well, no, I do not see anything that one can say is objectionable. Certainly there is a great amount of fecal matter lying about, and sometimes it accumulates there to a great extent. I am constantly on the island.
354. Is the disagreeable smell less now than it used to be? Oh yes, considerably.
355. It has abated a good deal? To a great extent within the last twelve months.
356. Since they began to convert the offal into manure? Yes.
357. The smell is not so lasting or disagreeable as it used to be? No, the smell now is more of a cooking smell.
358. Like boiled meat? Like boiled meat.
359. Is there any boiling-down or tallow-rendering establishment on the island? Yes.
360. Does that create any nuisance? No, it is one of the cleanest boiling-down establishments I have seen in the Colonies.
361. There is nothing allowed to putrefy about it? Nothing; there is only suet boiled down—no meat of any description.
362. Do they do anything with bones at that boiling-down establishment? No, only tallow.
363. *Mr. Senior.*] Is your occupation confined to the desiccating process? Simply that.
364. Do you know how long bones remain exposed on the island? I think bones are removed from the island every day.
365. Are you aware whether there is any blood or offal, or what they call "soup," escaping into the water at any time? There is merely the water from the coagulated blood. There are about 40,000 gallons of blood and washing daily.
366. Are you aware whether there is anything like a tube for conveying excrement of any kind into the water? There is a pipe which conveys the water from the coagulated blood into the bay. That is part of the desiccating process, for the water is separated from the blood by means of boiling—that is the coagulation. The water comes off tolerably clear, and without any sign of blood in it.
367. Are the people at Glebe Island as a rule healthy? I never saw healthier men in my life.
368. *Mr. Chapman.*] Are pigs slaughtered on the island? Yes.
369. A large number I suppose? I think they average about 400 pigs a day.
370. How long are the pigs kept there before being slaughtered? Some of them about a couple of days.
371. What are they fed on in the mean time? They are generally fed on corn, from what I have noticed.
372. Have you ever noticed paunches thrown in to them? I never saw a paunch used to feed a pig on the island.
373. *Professor Liversidge.*] Have you had any experience of other abattoirs? Yes.
374. How far does this one compare with others, as far as smells and general cleanliness are concerned? I have seen a number of abattoirs in this and other Colonies, and this is the most perfect of any I have seen.
375. What other abattoirs have you seen? Flemington Abattoirs and Carlton Abattoirs. The Flemington Abattoirs you could not go within a mile of without experiencing a very offensive smell.
376. Have you heard of any complaints of bad smells by people living in the districts about Glebe Island? I have heard occasional complaints.
377. Many complaints? No. In fact I make it a business to inquire of the neighbours around there, for I consider it my duty to abate any nuisance there might be.
378. Where do these people live? At Glebe Point.
379. And Balmain? Yes, Balmain.
380. Any other place? No.
381. Leichhardt? I have not heard any complaints from there.
382. I do not know whether it would be too long an answer to require, but I should like to have the process of desiccating described to us from the very beginning? I am afraid I should have to produce plans to give you a fair idea of what the thing is like.
383. Could you give us an outline of the process? The blood first of all flows down through underground sewers into a large tank at the back of the desiccating works. From that it is brought in quite fresh, and it is treated as it comes from the beast. Of course water and everything used in cleansing the place come with it. The blood is placed in large tanks and heated by super-heated steam brought to boiling point, and with the addition of a little salt the blood coagulates and floats to the top, leaving the water almost as clear as the ordinary sea-water in the bay. That water then flows off into the bay by means of this pipe you are speaking of. The blood then contains somewhere about 70 per cent. of moisture. It is placed in thick coir matting bags, and then put under an hydraulic press and pressed to get as much more of the water out as possible. From that it is passed into the desiccating machines, which are jacket cylinders, having a shaft passing through the centre, with four bars carrying knives, with a pitch to the left and right so as to keep the stuff evenly distributed over the cylinder. When this machine is charged, it is closed up by perfectly air-tight and seam-fitting doors, and the machine is set in motion—a rotatory motion, the inside machine going in one direction whilst the jacket is going in the opposite. The steam from the drying material passes off from the central shaft, which is perforated in the inside. Passing off from this pipe, it is carried away through a small pan we have there now, and is driven into the furnace of the super-heater, where it is burned. All the gases are driven through there. Of course there are other improvements going on at the present time. The offal, of which there is about 20 tons a day, is brought down and thrown into digesters, the same as at a boiling-down establishment, where it is subjected to a pressure of 45 lbs. of steam for 2½ hours. They use super-heated steam on account of the amount of condensation that would take place in the digesters and the great quantity of "soup" that would be made and that would go into the bay. The offal is merely softened there, and from there it is placed in the same machines that the blood is placed in, and treated in the same way. It comes out in the shape of a dried powder. There is one thing; we have to send out at the present time by punts lots of blood per week, but no offal.
384. That is the whole process? Yes.

- Mr. J. M'Govern.
21 Dec., 1882.
385. Then the water that is used for clearing up, I suppose that is more or less charged with blood—what becomes of that? That all comes to me.
386. All the water that is used for washing the floors and everything? Everything.
387. Nothing is sent into the harbour except what you have mentioned? Nothing but what comes from the coagulated blood.
388. Then the waste water is under your control? Yes.
389. You stated just now that a large quantity of fecal matter lies there—is any attempt made to dispose of it? To any one who chooses to take it away. Market gardeners come for it; but in wet weather it accumulates, and I have seen as much as 100 tons; latterly there has been very little of it.
390. It remains until some one comes to take it away or until it is washed away by the rain? Yes, but there is a manure receptacle for it.
391. Is any of it washed away by the rain? The contents of sheep paunches which are opened there, and for which they have no receptacle—some of that must go into the bay.
392. Anything like the whole of it? No.
393. How much—would 50 per cent. go into the harbour? I think not.
394. 25 per cent.? That would be as much as would go, and that would be only in wet weather.
395. What becomes of it at other times? It lies on the ground, and market gardeners come and take it away.
396. As to the water from the coagulated blood—has any attempt been made to ascertain the amount of organic matter which this water contains? I believe Mr. Watt has analysed it.
397. Are those analyses accessible? I think so.
398. Can you tell the Commission how much organic matter there is in this water which you discharge into the harbour? No; I believe the organic matter is very trifling.
399. How does this water compare with the "soup"—is the "soup" very much richer in organic matter? Very much so.
400. How much "soup" is discharged into the harbour daily? A couple of hundred gallons.
401. And 40,000 gallons of the other? That is taking the whole. The solid matter comes out of that 40,000 gallons.
402. But how much "soup" is passed into the harbour daily from the boiling or rendering place? From 200 to 300 gallons.
403. You have no idea of the amount of organic matter which this "soup" contains? No, I could not say.
404. You have never seen any highly-coloured matter discharged from the Abattoirs? No.
405. You have never seen any blood? Yes, I have seen it occasionally when a valve may have got out of order; but that might not appear more than once in six months, and then there would not be more than 100 gallons of blood getting away before the flow was stopped.
406. Have you ever smelt the "soup"? Yes; it is not a bad smell—it has the smell of cooked meat.
407. But there is a tainted smell with it, is there not? No, it is always fresh. Not more than an hour elapses from the time the fat is out of the beast until it is in the place for boiling.
408. Mr. Pope.] Do you find anything unpleasant to yourself in the smells about the place? No, not the least. I have no doubt that other people would find it offensive.
409. You are so well used to it that it is not offensive to you? No.
410. Are you aware of any deputations going to the Government and representing the smells as very offensive? I do remember something.
411. I suppose the Abattoirs were examined after that? Yes.
412. Did that examination not convince you that those who made it must have thought the Abattoirs offensive? They did not come to me at all; a deputation went to the Treasury, and I was sent for to the Treasury.
413. Did not the members of the deputation inspect the Abattoirs before they went to the Treasury? I never saw them there.
414. They would go to the Treasury then because of what they had actually noticed from their own residences. Yes.
415. Did you yourself never experience any nuisance? No.
416. Are there others at the Abattoirs who do not complain of any nuisance? I never heard any one on the island complain of any, and there are 500 or 600 men employed one way or another there.
417. Dr. Gavran.] Are you in sole charge of the desiccators? Yes; I am perfecting the process.
418. Are you under the general jurisdiction of Mr. Oatley? No.
419. Suppose he saw some of your men letting blood go into the harbour, could he stop them? Certainly.
420. Are your machines equal to dealing with all the blood made? No.
421. What becomes of that you cannot deal with? It is sent out in punts.
422. Are the men in the punts under your jurisdiction? Yes.
423. Have you ever seen the blood going into the harbour instead of into the punts? No. The blood that goes into the punt goes into it the last thing at night when the killing is done—about 10 or 11 o'clock at night.
424. Suppose the punt could not take it? Then the punt would have to go off.
425. But what becomes of the blood? As a rule we are able to work up all the blood but that of Fridays and Saturdays—days when an enormous amount of killing takes place. Friday is a great day for pig-killing, and consequently they use a great quantity of water for scalding the pigs, and all that goes down amongst the blood.
426. Is one punt sufficient to take all the surplus away? One punt is sufficient on Fridays.
427. And more than sufficient on any other day? Yes.
428. You never found one punt insufficient? No, except last week I had to send it away twice.
429. How long is it before the punt comes back again? It comes back in about five hours after it leaves.
430. Who is there to see it when it comes back? One of my officers; and I am generally there myself.
431. Supposing it is bad weather and the punt cannot get outside the Heads? I have never known it not get away.
432. You pass nothing from the digesters but the water and the serum from the blood? No.
433. Have you noticed the water near the island discoloured? Yes.
434. From any other cause than the Abattoirs? I have noticed seaweed coming from the top of the bay, and there is sewage from the top of Blackwattle Swamp.

435. But have you noticed a tinge of red? Yes, I have noticed a tinge of red, and I think it comes from the seaweed or from the sewer at Blackwattle Bay; I have no reason to think it comes from Glebe Island.
436. Have you known any other place where seaweed makes the water look red? No.
437. *Mr. Senior.*] Have you ever known a dead sheep to be floating about there? I think on one occasion I saw a dead lamb floating about in the water, but more frequently there are dead dogs.
438. *Mr. Pope.*] Are they poisoned? People drown them, and they float about all over the place.

Mr. J.
McGovern.
21 Dec., 1883.

TUESDAY, 2 JANUARY, 1883.

Present:—

THE HON. JOHN STEWART, M.L.C., PRESIDENT.

MICHAEL CHAPMAN, Esq., J.P.,	ANDREW GARRAN, Esq., LL.D.,
HENRY CARY DANGAR, Esq.,	CHARLES KINNAIRD MACKELLAR,
ALFRED REGINALD FREMLIN, Esq., M.P.,	Esq., M.B., C.M.,
FRANK SENIOR, Esq., J.P.	

Mr. Matthew Quinlan examined:—

439. *President.*] Your name is—? Matthew Quinlan.
440. What is your occupation? A butcher.
441. In Sydney? Yes.
442. How long? About fourteen or fifteen years.
443. Retail butcher? Yes.
444. Do you know anything of the operations carried on at the boiling-down establishments? Practically very little.
445. You know the general nature of their proceedings? Oh yes.
446. Will you be good enough to describe them? In what way?
447. From the beginning to the end? I do not well understand you.
448. The boiling-down of sheep and cattle? Yes, that is one part of the business; that is for boiling-down purposes purely.
449. Do you know of any of the establishments? Yes.
450. Please to mention one or two? The only one that I particularly saw was Elliott's, at Leichhardt, and his boiling-down consisted purely of boiling-down sheep killed at the island and taken down to his place, where they were put into digesters and reduced to fat and bone-dust. I suppose that was the product.
451. *Mr. Fremlin.*] All fresh carcasses? All fresh carcasses. I saw that while it was going on.
452. *President.*] The object of boiling-down is to extract the fat, is it not? Yes.
453. Anything else? There are the flesh and bones. They are put into a mill and ground into bone-dust, and sold at so much per ton.
454. Boiling-down and bone-dust manufacture are carried on together? Always.
455. The boiling-down is not continually going on? I suppose it is where there is a large business being done. Very few cattle have been boiled down for many years past, but when sheep are pretty cheap it would be continuous.
456. Is that because the sheep are not fit for the market? No; as a matter of fact the fattest sheep are the best for boiling-down.
457. When the market is glutted? When the market is fair. Really good sheep would reduce to fat or tallow, or would turn out from 1½d. to 7 farthings a lb.
458. *Mr. Dangar.*] Do you mean as regards the product of fat alone or including bone-dust? The whole thing—the whole realized value after boiling-down.
459. *Dr. Garran.*] That includes the skin? Of course; and I think that now the boiling-down process is made more profitable, because I understand some machinery has been introduced from America, by means of which the legs, which are perfectly useless for fat-producing purposes, can be utilized.
460. *President.*] Besides the bones they get in these carcasses, do they not collect a number of bones from the retail butchers in town? That is another part of the business.
461. Not carried on by the same people? No; I think the only persons who at the present time boil down sheep are Elliott, and Walsh, and Rennie.
462. Do they collect bones from the butchers? No; they are wholesale butchers. The other part of the business is where bone-men come round periodically. To some of the butchers' shops they come daily; to others, where trade is not so great, every second day. They collect the bones, fat, and refuse, out of the butcher's shop, after the butcher has done his business, and taking it to their places it is reduced to fat and bone-dust.
463. They boil these bones for the purpose of taking out the tallow? Yes, the fat and bones—all the refuse of the butchers' shops.
464. What next do they do with them? They take them to their place of business, somewhere outside the town, and there boil them down; and you see them again on the Circular Quay in the shape of casks of tallow.
465. For export? Yes.
466. That is the shank-bones? The shank-bones are not reduced to the same extent as the ordinary bones, because the shank-bones are exported for a particular purpose, and are not boiled down to such an extent as the ordinary bones.
467. Do the same persons who deal with these bones operate on the hoofs and horns? No; there used to be a particular industry for those. Mr. Berry, at Botany, used to take the horns, hoofs, hair, tails, and legs of the cattle that were slaughtered there or anywhere, and make glue from them. The horns of course were sent Home, and the shank-bones also; the other bones would be reduced to bone-dust.
468. Does Mr. Berry do that now? He may do it to some extent, but I think Mr. Walsh, of Walsh, Elliott, & Rennie, has an industry of that kind; he has a large place at Botany.
469. Did Mr. Berry remove his establishment from Botany? Yes, about a year since.

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470. Do you know why he left Botany? In consequence of his having been prosecuted for a nuisance.
471. Was he more than once prosecuted? He must have been prosecuted, I think, a couple of times.
472. *Mr. Dangar.*] By whom? I think the authorities out there.
473. *Mr. Fremlin.*] The police took it up, but from private information? Yes.
474. *President.*] Were the operations prohibited by the Court? Yes; and then he moved to Lane Cove River.
475. Were you ever at his place before he removed? No; I have passed it.
476. Have you experienced any disagreeable smells or other annoyance? I look upon the business as a necessity.
477. That is not the question: was there any actual smell? There must have been a smell seeing the quantity of stuff operated upon, but not much greater than would arise from a large cooking establishment. I have felt an equally disagreeable smell when turning the corner of Aaron's Exchange Hotel.*
478. I suppose that smell was alleged against him at the prosecution? I have no doubt of it.
479. You do not know from your own personal knowledge? No; I never saw Berry's place except when going to Botany or returning. I think that where these large operations are carried on you are bound to experience some offensive smell arising from it.
480. In boiling-down live stock, do they create any nuisance, or is it objectionable to the neighbours? I would not think it possible, by looking at Elliott's place, that there could be any nuisance arising from it. Elliott's place would remind one of a very large cooking-shop. Of course wherever there are large quantities of stuff boiled down in an hotel, or anywhere else, there must be a heated and sickly smell arising from it. There could be nothing offensive in Elliott's operations, since the sheep would be killed in the morning at the island, thrown into a dray, and taken down to his place, where they would be put into the digesters; they were never permitted to be stale, bad, or stinking.
481. Does he make any glue? No, he never made any glue. His operations were stopped; prosecutions were instituted by the Leichhardt Municipality; and I think he was fined, with pretty good swearing on both sides. He was fined a sum of money, and then he shut the establishment altogether.
482. In boiling-down, do they make any use of anything but the tallow and bones? That is all.
483. The "soup"? By the way the stuff is boiled down now there is very little soup or water from it. The old fashion of boiling-down was putting sheep into large vats, and boiling them like a leg of mutton, and the fat on the top was skimmed off. Now they have digesters like a steam-boat's boiler turned on end.
484. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Mr. Elliott had gone to very great expense in forming his establishment? Yes.
485. What became of his plant? I do not know whether it is still there or removed to Botany.
486. *Mr. Dangar.*] Has he got a place at Botany? Oh yes; Walsh, Elliott, & Rennie have a very large establishment. He has since joined Mr. Walsh as a partner.
487. *President.*] You say there is very little "soup"? Yes.
488. What becomes of the fibrous flesh that remains? I think that, together with the bones, is ground up and called bone-dust.
489. It is first dried? The operation consists as explained to me, and as I saw it, in opening a hole on the top of the cylinder and putting the sheep into it; in the centre of the cylinder there is a tap, and the top being closed the steam is applied, and it boils away without any water at all.
490. It is done by steam? Yes; and when it is sufficiently done—they tell that by a gauge—the tap is opened, and the tallow passes away into a cask. Then the refuse when cool is taken out and put into receptacles with perforated sides and bottoms, and pressed—all the oil being pressed out of it in that way. This material then, I think, they call bone-dust.
491. Do you know what is done with the intestines? No.
492. *Mr. Dangar.*] Are not the sheep prepared for the boiling-down beforehand—disembowelled and cut up before taken away from where they are killed? Yes; and the process of treating the offal is represented as perfectly innocuous, but you can smell it as much as anything on the island.
493. *Dr. Garran.*] How far from the island? On the bridge.
494. At Pyrmont can you smell it? I do not think you can smell it so far as that.
495. What sort of a smell is it? A smell something like a boiling; the air seems heavy and dead from some offensive smell.
496. It is distinctly offensive? On certain occasions—not always.
497. Even to one accustomed to the meat trade? Yes.
498. *Mr. Fremlin.*] What is the result when any of the persons engaged in the noxious trades are prosecuted and have to give up? I think it would be something calamitous to Sydney for them all to give up.
499. Do you know of any spot around Sydney to which these persons could go, if they were compelled to give up, in any municipality? I do not. I think it was suggested once in the *Echo* that they should go beyond the mountains, but I certainly should not like to live where the bones and stuff were placed for transmission beyond the mountains.
500. How far do you think the smell would extend from any spot? I think there should be no smell at all.
501. But how far do you think the smell of any establishment could be winded—what distance? That I could not say.
502. Have you ever smelt it more than a mile away? The nearest I have ever smelt it from the island is on the bridge.
503. *Dr. Garran.*] How far is that? Over a quarter of a mile. That is when the wind is directly toward you.
504. In driving to the island, did you ever smell anything but that? No, and when I did smell anything it was only on certain occasions.
505. *Dr. Mackellar.*] Was this smell due to the boiling-down or desiccating arrangements? I attributed it to that.
506. Do you know that the material dealt with there is supposed to be quite fresh—that it is supposed to be put into the digesters in the same manner as the sheep are? Yes.
507. What makes the smell there so much greater than at Elliott's? The reduction of offal pure and simple would be more offensive than the reduction of meat.
508. *Dr. Garran.*] Is there not a distinction between the smell from rendering tallow on the island and that from desiccating the offal? They are carried on in two different places.
509. Is there not a distinction between the smells? I have never smelt the smell from the boiling-down business on the island.
510. Cannot you smell the tallow smell? No, and I have never had the curiosity to visit the place.

* NOTE (on revision) :—I understand this question to refer to Elliott's place.

511. Then the smell you have smelt you think was from the desiccating operation? Yes. When you are on the bridge you are fronting almost directly where the desiccating process is carried on. It is on that side of the island, and would be immediately opposite to you when you go across.

512. *Mr. Senior.*] Did you ever experience the odour from an establishment where putrid meat is boiled down? I did not.

513. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Do you think it would be possible for a man like Mr. Berry to carry on his operations without creating a stink? No.

514. You said there ought not to be a smell; you were alluding then specially to the Abattoirs? Yes. I have heard and read that these processes are carried on in densely populated places, and they must be rendered perfectly innocuous or they would be removed.

515. *Dr. Garran.*] Then you think the process at the Abattoir might be improved? I dare say it might be; but you can improve things up to a certain point and not beyond.

516. Has the Abattoir arrangement been improved up to that point? I should imagine there is very little offensiveness from it, but on certain occasions you can smell it. That may arise from the neglect of the men, or from a hundred causes; some things might be left over.

517. *Dr. Mackellar.*] Are you aware that the punt is put in requisition once or twice a week? I have seen it there.

518. And that it lies for one or two days full of offal close to the Abattoir? I do not know how long it remains there; I have seen it going away.

519. And that the offal and blood are put upon a large stage or platform—an open platform—and are leaking down at times upon the soil underneath? I do not know. I know that if you go to the extreme end of the island it is sometimes anything but pleasant; that is where the desiccating process occurs.

520. Do you think if that were the case it would account for these smells? The smells that sometimes occur—of course it would.

521. The smell is not continuous—it is only occasional? Yes.

522. And therefore you do not think it intelligible that there should be such a smell from the desiccating? Oh no; if there were, and the process itself were perfect, it would be from carelessness or something else.

523. *Mr. Senior.*] Do you think it would be an advantage to have these places concentrated, or is it better to have them separated? I do not know.

524. Have them in various places, but still all kept together? I look upon these things as necessary. You cannot get away from that. The object of this inquiry, I presume, is to render them as harmless as possible.

525. *Mr. Dangar.*] But admitting their necessity, do you think it would be more desirable to have them congregated in one particular place than to allow them to be where the fancy of the individual may incline him to set them up? I should be of opinion it would be better to concentrate them, because then you could bring them under proper supervision.

526. *Dr. Garran.*] Do you think it would be injurious to health to put them together? No.

527. Do you know any part of the world where it is done? No.

528. *Mr. Senior.*] Do you think if ten or twelve of these establishments were congregated in one neighbourhood they would create as much nuisance as ten or twelve separated? Well, of course, that would be a collection of nuisances in one spot—that is a certainty; but I suppose the effect of the collection in one spot would not be injurious to the people engaged in the occupation.

529. I mean would it be felt by the people at large if these establishments were all put in one place rather than allowed to remain in separate neighbourhoods? No; I think if they were congregated in one spot the general public who would go in that locality would deservedly suffer.

530. *Mr. Fremlin.*] You know the various boiling-down establishments around Sydney? Yes.

531. Suppose they were suffering from prosecution and had to close, they would not know of any spot where they could go and settle down in safety under the present law? No, there is no place to which they could go. When a man commences a boiling-down his object is to go away from everybody—to go outside populated places; he secures ground some distance away, makes a track to it, and commences operations; he is compelled to have men, and they settle down there; probably the ground is very cheap, and his men build houses there; then other people build houses there, probably because the ground is cheap, and another reason is, that some would keep pigs or fowls, or one thing and another, and they would get sufficient material from the boiling-down to feed those things; they put up with the nuisance, because it is profitable.

532. *Dr. Garran.*] The industry collects a population? Yes.

533. From what you know of the trade, do you think that if these people were put into a place where they would be allowed to remain, they would be induced not only to go there but to get extra plant and make their business less offensive? Yes.

534. It would induce them to go in for better appliances? I am sure it would. It is only a natural consequence—if you are permitted to remain, you will make the business as profitable as you possibly can.

535. Then, as a matter of fact, if we were to put all these noisome trades into one place, we should make them a less nuisance than they are now? Yes.

536. *Mr. Dangar.*] Have you any knowledge of any district where they could be congregated? When the prosecutions occurred to Mr. Berry, he suggested somewhere out at Botany where a stream runs up.

537. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Do you know Long Bay? No; but several persons have told me there is an excellent place somewhere the other side of Botany, where there is not likely to be a population for some time.

538. *Dr. Garran.*] You have been many years engaged in the trade of a butcher? Yes.

539. Would it be injurious to them or to their trade if the butchers were congregated together? No.

540. Would it be inconvenient to their customers? No.

541. As a rule, is not a butcher's shop a little disagreeable to neighbours? It depends upon how the affair is carried on.

542. Would not that disagreeableness be entirely removed if the butchers' shops were all grouped together? I do not think many butchers' shops in Sydney are disagreeable, in consequence of the dispatch with which the bones are taken away.

543. But would they not be less disagreeable if they were put together—some in one block, and then a mile away have another block? I do not know about that.

544. Would it hurt the trade? I do not think so.

545. Your customers would come to you wherever you were? Yes; and many butchers do very little trade in their shops, and some of them go several miles to their customers. But I think the tendency of all markets is to sell very cheaply—to sell cheap stuff.

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M. Quinlan.
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- Mr. M. Quinlan. 546. But in a market, is there not a better chance of comparison to show your meat? But the butchers like to have their own premises, where they can bring their meat, cut it up, and send it out to the people who require it. I think customers would prefer being served from a proper shop rather than from a market.
- 2 Jan., 1883. 547. When there was a market in Sydney, did the public or the butchers object to it? It gradually went out of date.
548. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Have you ever known any case of illness or complaints of sickness among the workmen engaged in the boiling-down establishments? No; on the contrary, they are remarkably healthy.
549. Then you do not think that if these trades were concentrated in one or more places the workmen would be affected by the stinks? No.
550. And it would not be likely to affect the public, who would be out of the smell? No, not other than the offensiveness of the smell from it.
551. *Dr. Garran.*] Those who clustered around it for trade purposes would have to put up with it for the sake of profit? Yes. Great as the nuisance from the boiling-down is, it would be greater if there were no boiling-down. Some persons would have to remove the bones and refuse, and pitch them into the sea or bury them. It turns out a very large amount of money. I remember that when the meeting was held in relation to Mr. Berry's, I went to the trouble of getting the number of cattle and sheep slaughtered at Glebe Island, and calculating all their contents, and getting from the various bone-men the quantity of stuff from the butchers' shops, and then estimating the net result of tallow and what it was worth, and the sum was very large.
552. As a butcher you are dependent on those persons coming with their carts to get away the putrid meat? Yes; they come every day.
553. You are never obliged to keep meat more than twenty-four hours? Sometimes the weather gets very hot, and butchers get in more meat than they can get away. That all goes bad, and there is then such a press on the bone-men that probably they are not able to go to every place in one day, and the meat may remain on the place for forty-eight hours.
554. Will that putrid meat tend to damage the sound meat if it is not kept at a distance? No.
555. You never keep it more than forty-eight hours? No.
556. *Mr. Dangar.*] I suppose there is very considerable difference between what you can do in summer and what you can do in winter? Yes; there is not so much trouble in winter.
557. Are those bone-men Corporation servants, or men who conduct the business on their own account? They do it on their own account, and look upon it as a very profitable industry.
558. *Mr. Chapman.*] They are under supervision? The carts have to be closed in, that is all.
559. *Mr. Fremlin.*] You sometimes have such a change in the atmosphere that the meat will not even take the salt? Yes.
560. Even if you wish to save the meat, sometimes the sudden change prevents it? You could not do it.
561. *Mr. Chapman.*] Perhaps you could give us some information with respect to pigs and pig-feeding—are you aware whether there are piggeries in connection with some of these boiling-down places? Yes; necessarily they have pigs, and ducks, and fowls, to consume the flesh that comes out of the boiling-down.
562. *Mr. Dangar.*] Is that a regular thing? There would be a great number of pigs.
563. *Mr. Chapman.*] Are you aware that they are fed occasionally on paunches? I think they are boiled down for that particular purpose. I know they must be treated in that way, because there frequently go from the island large carts filled with paunches.
564. Empty paunches? Or full of matter, and taken to some place or other.
565. *Dr. Garran.*] Do they feed the pigs on this stuff raw? I do not know; I have never been to one of those places.
566. *Mr. Dangar.*] Have you reason to think that pigs are fed on raw meat? I should not think so, because it would become such a terrible nuisance that the persons would expect to be removed. The pigs would haul the paunches about in every direction and so create a nuisance, and the public feeling against that kind of thing would be very strong.
567. *Mr. Chapman.*] Then, according to your experience, the paunches are not all desiccated at the island—you have seen several carts go away from the island full of them? Yes.
568. You are not aware of any piggeries being kept at the present time at the boiling-down establishments? I should imagine that where there is a boiling-down establishment they have pigs to eat up the offal. I do not think that as a rule they keep pigs at the boiling-down places out at Botany, because I was saying to one of them the other day how profitable it was to keep pigs now that they are so dear, and he told me that he had none, and had had none for some time, as people objected to them; that he wanted to keep his place as clean as possible, and prevent his being removed.
569. You are speaking of one particular individual? I am speaking of one particular individual.

THURSDAY, 4 JANUARY, 1883.

Present:—

THE HON. JOHN STEWART, M.L.C., PRESIDENT.

MICHAEL CHAPMAN, Esq., J.P.,

ALFRED REGINALD FREMLIN, Esq., M.P.,

ANDREW GARRAN, Esq., LL.D.,

JOHN POPE, Esq., J.P.,

FRANK SENIOR, Esq., J.P.

Alderman John Taylor examined:—

- Alderman J. Taylor. 570. *President.*] Your name is—? John Taylor.
571. Have you any occupation? Timber merchant.
- 4 Jan., 1883. 572. Residence? Balmain.
573. You understand the object this Commission has in view? From what I have seen in the public prints, I do.
574. That it is engaged in an inquiry into trades that are noxious and offensive? Yes.

575. Have you any evidence to give on the subject? I have evidence to give on various things extending over a number of years, as far as the residents of Balmain are concerned. For many years we were subject to great annoyance arising from the Glebe Abattoirs. It is not so bad now, but until lately we laboured under a great nuisance when the wind was in the south-west, from offensive smells arising from the Glebe Abattoirs, more especially on a calm night when the wind was coming from that direction.

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576. A disagreeable smell? Yes.

577. Was it constant? At times—when the wind was in that particular quarter; if the wind were in another quarter it took it away from us.

578. Did the disagreeable smell remain when the wind was in that quarter? Yes, during the night; we hadn't it so much during the day.

579. You cannot say from what part or from what particular works at Glebe Island the smell arose? I believe it was principally from boiling-down, and various things of that kind.

580. Not from the decay of animal matter? I could not say exactly that, because there were times when they did allow the animal matter to remain; and when I was Mayor of Balmain I had a great many prosecutions of people for taking away the offal at night and leaving it on their premises to feed pigs, which I was the means in 1877 of removing from the district altogether. That was done by prosecutions at the Police Court.

581. Do your neighbours complain of the same disagreeable smell? I have not heard so many complaints since I went into the new premises I have built. I am talking of the time when I was living in Booth-street.

582. In your present residence you do not experience anything worth complaining of? No, not now. There have been great modifications taking place at the Abattoirs, which have largely abated the nuisance from taking the offal out to sea.

583. In what street did you reside formerly? Booth-street.

584. A good many people live in that street? Yes; they all complained at that time, and in all other streets.

585. Balmain is not an unhealthy locality? No, not as a rule.

586. No part of it? Not that I am aware of. Certainly the death rate according to the Registrar-General's statistics is larger than it used to be, but the population is very much larger.

587. Notwithstanding that, the smell is a nuisance? It was a great nuisance at that time; but I have a greater complaint to make here, provided the Commission thinks it necessary it should take it up—of works started close to my premises since I built two years ago. These works were started last April or May.

588. What sort of works? Engineering and smelting—that is, a brass and copper foundry; and I complain of those works and of the smoke arising from them. I built premises costing over £15,000, and I did not expect I should be worried by a nuisance of that kind. I consider that I should have no cause for complaint had I gone to them, but as they came to me I have cause for serious complaint.

589. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Do they not make any attempt to consume their own smoke? No. The matter is now in my solicitors' hands, and has been for some time. They have driven me out of my house on two Saturday afternoons. They make gun-metal, and fill the house with a very noxious smell. I went round and remonstrated with them, and they said they would try to abate the nuisance as much as they could. It has not been abated, and hence the action I have taken.

590. Is the smell arising from the smelting very disagreeable? Oxide of copper or brass is very offensive. It is more of a sulphuric smell, and it is poisonous. Five of my people took fever, but I could not say that this was the cause of it.

591. *President.*] Whose works are they? Goodall and West was the name at the time the works started, but I believe they have now changed hands, and the name is Perdriau & Co.

592. At Balmain? Yes.

593. You say that these works are not only disagreeable but unhealthy? Yes.

594. Is that well ascertained? Yes; a large number of residents complain about it, and the doctor who attends my family says the same thing.

595. Do you know what these people suffer from if they are unwell? The doctor says this might have something to do with it, because there is a kind of low fever in the sickness, but I could not say from my own knowledge that the illness is from that cause. Mrs. Taylor took bad, and then another took bad. Six took it altogether—five children and Mrs. Taylor. Dr. Evans attended them. He said that no doubt this particular cause might have had something to do with it, but he could not say it was exactly from that cause. We have no bad drainage to cause that fever.

596. *Dr. Garran.*] What fever was it? Low fever.

597. Did any of your neighbours have the same? I never heard.

598. Do the men working in the establishment suffer from it? No, they are accustomed to it; and then they are above it, and the funnel of the smelting-works is above them.

599. *Mr. Fremlin.*] You look upon the smell from the Abattoirs as really more offensive than injurious to health? I think every bad smell is injurious.

600. Do you know of any cases of sickness arising from the smell from the Abattoirs before this smelting took place? I could not point to any particular case.

601. *Mr. Chapman.*] Have you not occasionally, when the tide is out, found a dreadful stench from the flat there? At White's Bay—that is dreadful. That is a matter that has been agitated from year to year, and promises made to remedy it. I have been on many deputations about it, and complaints have been made to Mr. Lackey, as Minister for Works, and to Mr. Moriarty.

602. Up to the present time they have done nothing to abate that nuisance? Nothing. As far back as 1879 or 1880, when the Public Lands Acquisition Bill was brought before Parliament, I was continually urging on the Member for the district (Sir George Wigram Allen) to try and get this done. He got a clause inserted in the Bill to give the Government power to resume this place on the same terms as they did any other property, and that is now in force, and we thought we were going to get the bay reclaimed by the Government. The last information I got was last Session, that the Minister for Works had promised to put a sufficient sum on the Estimates to do it.

603. *Dr. Garran.*] Is there anything from the Abattoirs going into that bay now? The refuse from the boiling-down goes into it now.

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604. But not from the killing? No.
605. *Mr. Fremlin.*] The liquor they call "soup" goes into the bay? Yes, and the refuse bones.
606. If it were a private individual who was doing that he would be prosecuted? It is a private individual who is doing it. We brought that before the Treasurer some time ago, when Mr. Long was Treasurer. We got the Marine Board to step in against filling up the harbour, but no action was taken.
607. The private person is a lessee of the Crown? Yes; I think York and Walsh are the lessees; York is dead, I believe.
608. *Dr. Garran.*] Do the people of Balmain, even after all the improvements made by the Government, still think that boiling-down a nuisance? Yes; the Municipal Council petitioned very lately about it.
609. Personally do you think it is very offensive? I cannot say it is now; it all depends with us upon what way the wind comes; if the wind comes direct to us we feel it.
610. If it should be proved that boiling-down fresh fat into tallow is not injurious to health, would you think it so offensive that it ought to be stopped? I think all boiling-down establishments should be outside all population—they should not be allowed near a thickly populated place.
611. Looking at the dense population near Glebe Island you do not think, as an ex-Mayor, that boiling-down should be allowed near Glebe Island? I do not.
612. And that is the general opinion in Balmain? Yes. When I was Mayor I prosecuted about fifteen different people who were tripe-cleaners, and kept a large number of pigs which were fed on the offal from the Abattoirs, and there was no law by which we could get at them except the Police Act, which was to the effect that if the pigs were kept within a certain distance of the road we had the power to prosecute. I prosecuted fourteen or fifteen in 1877, and drove them out of the borough. A woman named Mrs. Pyne had a contract then to remove the offal from the Abattoirs between the hours of 6 in the evening and 6 in the morning, and got £20 a month for doing so. She did this, and used to sell the offal to these people who kept the pigs. I used to go at 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning with the Inspector of Nuisances,—the smell was so great—and I prosecuted her several times, and secured a conviction on every occasion. The last time Mr. Bagar and Mr. Oatley sent for me, and were very anxious that I should withdraw the prosecution. They made a promise that if I withdrew the prosecution the nuisance should not happen again. I could not withdraw it, and on that occasion she was fined £10. I have been informed, on good authority, that the Government even paid the fine. The nuisance became so bad at this time, when the blood was covering the whole of Johnson's Bay and White Bay, that the Government commenced to take it out to sea. This was in consequence of petitions and of pressure brought to bear upon the Government. They then tried to deodorize the offal, and are treating a large portion of it in that way now.
613. Since these desiccating operations have been in force have there been many complaints from people at Balmain? Not many; I have heard a few.
614. Does your business take you on the water? Not much.
615. Have you seen any great discolouration in the water near the island? I have not observed it; I think most of the blood goes to sea now.
616. Then what you principally complain of in regard to the boiling-down on the island is that the "soup" goes into White Bay, and that the smell from the boiling-down is disagreeable to the neighbours? Yes, but I think it has been a good deal modified since the first complaints were made. There has been a large amount of influence brought to bear to try and get that stopped; they have never been able to get it stopped, but the nuisance has been modified a good deal, in order to allow of the place being kept on.
617. Could they modify it so as to prevent it from being offensive? I think so; I do not think any smell arises from fresh fat, unless it is kept until it is bad.
618. You would not object to the mere smell from boiling-down tallow? No; I do not think any smell would arise from that.
619. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Do you know that Elliott was stopped at Leichhardt? Yes.
620. Do you know that he boiled-down entire carcasses? I do not.
621. If this lessee on Glebe Island were stopped, do you know where he could go with security without being a nuisance to the neighbours? I do not know.
622. Do you not think it is very hard that these men should be removed from a highly necessary employment, and that there should be no provision made for their going somewhere where they could be secure? I do; I think provision ought to be made.
623. If a dozen of these establishments were congregated, do you think that would be more injurious to the public health than if they were scattered over various localities around Sydney? Yes; but if they are once put in a spot set apart for them, the public should not go to them.
624. You do not think the health of the public would suffer from their being in one spot? No, not if they go some distance away. The people who work in this business are generally of a healthy description. I have seen the butchers at Glebe Island, and they and other people there never look unhealthy, but they are accustomed to smells which others are not accustomed to.
625. *Mr. Pope.*] You personally complain mostly of the erection of the smelting-factory you referred to? I do, and of the smoke arising from it. When the smoke comes from the north-east, and our laundress is drying the clothes, they get destroyed, and she has to wash them over again.
626. The smoke, then, is injurious? Yes, but not so injurious as the smell from the oxide of brass and copper when they are smelting the gun-metal.
627. That is more offensive to you than anything from the Abattoirs? Yes. When the wind is from the south we suffer a good deal from the smoke of the ferry steamers. I think there was a law once making it necessary that the smoke should be consumed and so done away with. That never has been done.
628. You live near the water's edge? Yes.
629. Do you ever get any offensive matter washed around to your shores? Not lately—not since the offal went out to sea.
630. *Mr. Fremlin.*] What is the height of the chimney in the works of which you have been speaking? Only about 10 or 12 feet.
631. *Dr. Garran.*] Do other people besides yourself complain of that? Very bitterly.
632. *Mr. Senior.*] Have you any garden or vegetation about you? Yes.
633. Have you noticed whether it suffers from the fumes of the copper? I could not say. We have suffered from insects eating the cabbage-leaves.
634. *Dr. Garran.*] The fumes would rather tend to kill the insects? I could not say that the fumes do that.

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635. *Mr. Senior.*] If this smelting-place had a very much higher chimney, do you think that would obviate the nuisance? Not in one way, but it would in another. Our peace in our home is disturbed from 6 in the morning to 4 in the afternoon by the noise and clatter of the hammers; and if I had known that such a thing was going to be put there I would not have spent the money I did in putting up a place of the kind I built. This Commission, I think, should make some provision to protect people. The law in England provides that no nuisances shall be allowed.
636. *Mr. Fremlin.*] I do not think that includes noise? Yes; a blacksmith's smithy is a nuisance.
637. *Dr. Garran.*] You consider noise a nuisance? Yes.
638. Is not Balmain the home of many iron-foundries? Yes, but they were there before the people were there.
639. Could you suggest any part in Balmain where noisy factories could be set apart? Yes; away to the west, near the bridge. Elliott Brothers have large chemical works at Balmain at the water's edge, and they also built a glass-factory.
640. Are those works a nuisance? No, but population is not around them; they have a large area of ground, and the population is not close enough around them.
641. There were never any complaints against them? I never heard any—not during the nine years I was in the Council.
642. Would it be possible in a place like Balmain to collect all the noisy places near one another? No, it is too thickly populated now, and Mort's Dock, especially, has been in existence since long before any houses existed there.
643. All the houses have come to the dock? Yes, and therefore they have no redress.
644. What you complain of is that the factory you mentioned has come to you? Yes.
645. And you think that a person should be protected from a noisy establishment? I think he should be protected from any disturbance of the peace and enjoyment of his home.
646. But the locality near you is peculiarly suited for an establishment of this kind? Well no; and this place is only a few sheets of galvanized iron and something like a locomotive funnel which is no use at all for carrying the smoke up.
647. A saw-mill set up near you would make a noise? Yes.
648. An undertaker would make a noise? He would not make much noise; and the noise from a saw-mill is not so much as that from the clattering of twenty or thirty hammers on a boiler.
649. *Mr. Chapman.*] You have been identified with Balmain for many years, and have taken a prominent position as a public man? Yes.
650. Has it ever struck you that the whole of the work performed at the Abattoirs should be performed in some other place away from the present site altogether? I have tried on many deputations to the Colonial Treasurer to get that work removed; I have always taken a very active part in trying to get these Abattoirs removed, and I am still of opinion that they ought never to have been there at all.
651. *Dr. Garran.*] And that is the general opinion at Balmain? Yes, and at the Glebe—all round about. I have been on two or three deputations with reference to it, and we once, I believe, had a promise from Sir Henry Parkes that something should be done. The Treasurer has spent £40,000 or £50,000 during the last twelve months on the place.
652. Is it your opinion that the city would be at all inconvenienced if the killing were done as far away as the cattle sale-yards at Homebush? No; I think the Abattoirs should be as in Melbourne—as close to the cattle sale-yards as possible.
653. Is there any advantage in having the cattle taken out of the trains at Homebush in order to get them to Glebe Island? No; and it is quite dangerous taking them along the road, as you will see by a letter in the paper this morning from Leichhardt.
654. *Mr. Senior.*] Do you not think that if cattle were slaughtered close to where they are landed the meat would be very much improved? It would.
655. Do you know whether any annoyance is caused by the sugar-works? I have not heard of any. There is one great drawback with the cattle when they are sold at Homebush—they are taken down and put into paddocks in Leichhardt, where they are kept for days and days without food or water.
656. *Dr. Garran.*] Do you know that personally? I have often seen it. There is no grass in the paddocks, and the butcher kills so many to-day and so many to-morrow. The sales take place twice a week.
657. If a butcher buys a bullock on Monday and kills it on Friday, what food does it get from the time it is bought until it is killed? Nothing at all; the cattle never see food from the time they leave Dubbo until they are killed. As soon as they arrive by the train they are sold in the cattle sale-yards. The yards are paved with bluestone, not a bit of grass being there; and after having been sold the cattle are driven down to paddocks in Leichhardt, and afterwards killed.
658. *Mr. Senior.*] Do you know whether they get food at the Abattoirs? They get nothing but a drink of water; and through being knocked about and kept without food they get very feverish and drink much water.
659. *Mr. Fremlin.*] The very excitement of driving would make them in that way? Yes.
660. *Dr. Garran.*] Will not the establishment of a chilling-room mitigate that, seeing that a butcher can by this means keep his meat cool when he likes? Yes.
661. Do you think that if an Abattoir were built at Homebush, and a chilling-room were erected there, it would be much better? Yes, I think so.
662. And you think it would give great delight to all in Balmain if the Abattoirs were removed from Glebe Island? Yes, everybody would be delighted.
663. *Mr. Senior.*] Do you think it would be an advantage if the cattle were killed at the point of departure—an advantage in regard to both the quality of the meat and the abatement of nuisance? I believe it would, provided there was proper supervision to prevent any diseased cattle from being killed.
664. *Dr. Garran.*] Are there any other industries in Balmain offensive to any person besides yourself? No; there was one at Annandale, but it has been done away with. There is a soap-boiling establishment at Balmain, but it is to be transferred to Newcastle.
665. You do not know of any complaints made in the Municipal Council of offensive industries in Balmain? No.
666. The principal thing they complain of is the Government establishment on Glebe Island? The principal grievance is, and has been for years, the Abattoirs.
667. *President.*] Do I understand you to be of opinion that slaughtering and bone-boiling, boiling-down, and similar

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- similar trades, should be put outside of municipalities? I think they should be put in a place where the Government might set apart a large area of land for them, in the same way as was done with the Little Bay Hospital for small-pox. I think the same as that should be done, and that a railway with sufficient accommodation should be made, and that these noxious trades should be carried on together.
668. *Dr. Garran.*] Could you suggest any place? Not unless you go out in that direction—about Long Bay or somewhere there. I think a place could be got without going very far away by selecting a large area of ground, and then no persons could build upon it.
669. Do you think the north head of Botany Bay would be too far from the city? Not if a railway were taken to it. There is no population around it, but the drainage goes towards the water reserve.
670. *Mr. Fremlin.*] But there is a distance of 2 or 3 miles? Then no danger could arise to the water reserve. I should say that is a good place. Little Bay Hospital is even further than that. I have visited that hospital, and I think if the Government selected a large area of land for the purpose of these noxious trades, it would be beneficial.
671. *President.*] You think the Government should provide some area of land to which these works might be taken, and that it should be sufficiently large to keep population from approaching them? I do.
672. *Dr. Garran.*] Do you know any part of the world where that is done? Not in my travels.
673. You think if we have the opportunity of doing it we should make the experiment? Yes.
674. And you do not think the industries would suffer? I do not.
675. If you as a practical man were engaged in an industry which was regarded by others as a nuisance, you would rather have a place assigned to you and go there? Certainly. You will see instances where any number of prosecutions have been made against persons, as against Alderson, and Wilshire; and if all these things had been provided for years ago those prosecutions would not have occurred. The Government removed the Abattoirs from Sussex-street, when they found the population too large for them to be there.
676. But if we had set apart a place when Mr. Wilshire was removed, would it not, with regard to population, be at the present time something like it is now? Yes, but then it would be the people's own fault for coming near. You could not build now nor take up any land near Little Bay Hospital; and I would have provision made that you could not go within a certain distance of these trades.
677. *Mr. Fremlin.*] If you enter within the cordon you are put into quarantine? Yes.
678. *President.*] Then if the Government were to provide some place, or several places, handy to Sydney, for carrying on these noxious trades, it would be right for the Government in laying out villages and towns in the future, to make some reserves for the same purpose? Yes, everywhere.
679. That is your opinion? That is my opinion. These are industries we cannot do without, and we ought to protect them as far as we can.
680. And if this were done, you think it would be the duty of all Corporations to prohibit these works from being anywhere but within the boundaries of the places set apart for them? Yes; and compel the Government to do something for them.
681. *Dr. Garran.*] You do not think the necessity for carrying out the raw materials and bringing back the product, and the cost of carriage, would injure the industry? No.
682. It would not be a tax on the industry? No. We had, for instance, to make special arrangements with regard to night-soil at Balmain. When we started we got private ground where we made the night-carts take the stuff and empty it there twice a week; and although it was buried there—pits being dug during the day and covered up before the following morning—still people complained of the smell from the carts. We were stopped on dozens of occasions, and at last driven out of Balmain. The Government purchased Callen Park, and I saw Dr. Manning, and got from him 20 acres of Callen Park ground, and I went and fenced that ground in, and buried the night-soil there for eighteen months, until we nearly filled it up. Then the people of Balmain came and built houses close to it, and we were driven away from that. Since that we have been carting it to Botany.
683. *Mr. Fremlin.*] And well we know it? That is the dilemma we got into.
684. *Dr. Garran.*] But if that closet earth is buried is it offensive? No. We dig deep trenches, about 3 feet deep, and each night empty the contents of the carts into them. After it was covered up it was no offence.
685. Then what was the offence? Carting it during the night.
686. Did you ever scatter any lime on the stuff in the cart? No; we have used chloride of lime, and in cleaning the gutters in the street we were in the habit of using a great deal of carbolic acid.
687. But did you ever put any lime on this closet material? No.
688. Where do you take the stuff now? To Botany.
689. *President.*] You have no experience of bone-boiling establishments or noxious trades generally on the other side of the world? No, I have not.
690. You do not know how they manage these matters in London, for instance? No.
691. Suppose the different municipalities around Sydney were to prohibit all slaughtering of cattle, boiling of bones, and making of bone-dust, and things of that sort, what would happen? It would be a very serious thing no doubt. It is a difficult thing to grapple with. In my opinion it is a business that to a certain extent we cannot do without; but if these trades were taken to one particular place, and a railway and other conveniences provided for them, I think the public would benefit, and so would they; that is, to get a sufficient area of land, and to get their meat killed, and everything else done so as not to be noxious to any one. There could be supervision on the part of the Government to see that everything was kept clean.
692. You think it is quite impossible to conduct these establishments near residences so as not to be at all objectionable? I do. They may do it for a short time, but they will break through at times.
693. Are you aware that there is a very large slaughter-house in the heart of Philadelphia, surrounded by streets, squares and villas, and that it has never been a nuisance? I have heard that, but the climate there is very different from what it is here.
694. *Dr. Garran.*] It is very hot in summer in Philadelphia? But you will find here that you kill meat in the morning, and that then a thunder-storm comes on and the meat is bad. They have not a climate like that in Philadelphia. Here we get a hot wind for three days and nights, and then a thunder-storm at the back of it.
695. *Mr. Pope.*] Do you know anything of Paris? I have got a plan of the Abattoirs there; they are outside the city, but there is a large population around them. I have heard a good deal about Philadelphia and Chicago, but the climate there is different from ours.

Mr. John Walsh examined :—

Mr. J. Walsh.

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696. *President.*] What is your name? John Walsh.
697. Where do you live? Crown-street, Surry Hills.
698. What occupation are you engaged in? Butchering, and various other branches of the trade.
699. Boiling-down? Meat-preserving, boiling-down, fellmongering, and tanning.
700. Preparing bones for manure? Yes.
701. Tallow-rendering? Yes.
702. Do you do anything with the horns and the hoofs? I sell or ship hoofs, horns, and shank-bones.
703. The skins for exporting? The hide of the bullock do you mean?
704. Yes? That I tan.
705. You have a tannery besides the other establishments? Yes.
706. Where are your works? There are two establishments in Waterloo and two at Botany.
707. Nowhere else? At the Abattoirs.
708. So you are engaged in boiling-down, tallow-rendering, bone-manure-making, and tanning hides? Yes.
709. In glue-making? No, I ship the glue pieces for glue-making.
710. And you have got works at Botany, Waterloo, and Glebe Island? Yes.
711. Have your works ever been complained of as objectionable or as a nuisance? I have heard several complaints for years, from time to time.
712. From whom? Different people.
713. Neighbours? Yes. I have had a boiling-down close to the roadside at Botany—Mr. York and I.
714. How long is it since you had the first establishment at Botany? I really do not know—not so many years ago.
715. *Mr. Fremlin.*] About three or four years ago? Hardly four.
716. *President.*] How many years? Four or five years I think, but I may be wrong.
717. Had you any neighbours when you first established your place? Yes.
718. Close beside you? Yes.
719. Did they complain? No; it was the Road Trust and Mr. Fremlin who did it.
720. What was the nature of the complaint? The nature of the complaint was, I think, getting the “soup” away—getting rid of the “soup.”
721. What harm did the “soup” do to them? That is the most objectionable thing in boiling-down, when you have no get away for it; it begins to smell.
722. That is the great source of complaints against boiling-down? That is the greatest nuisance.
723. What did you do with it—poured out on the ground? I got gardeners to take it away; but then to people passing backwards and forwards it is not a nice smell.
724. Let us understand what the “soup” consists of; it is mere gravy mixed with fibrous muscle? It is really gravy that smells.
725. What was the result of the complaints—were you ever fined or prosecuted? No; that did not suit me; I left that place.
726. Did you go to a place where there were no neighbours? Yes, to Bunnerong, a mile and a half or so further out, adjoining the reserve at La Prouse.
727. You have a place containing a large area of ground? Yes, so that no one can get near me.
728. Suppose any one should build a house close upon your boundary? Then they are a good way from the works; it could be no nuisance to them then.
729. Are you able to get rid of the “soup” now without creating a nuisance? Yes; it runs into Botany Bay. I have a little more than half a mile of frontage to the bay.
730. And it does no harm there? No.
731. *Dr. Garran.*] Does it make the foreshore foul? To a certain extent the sand is not so clean.
732. Does it smell at all at low-water? Possibly; but it should not do so. If I had done as I ought to do, I should have run a drain to deep water.
733. How far is it to deep water? 1,000 or 1,200 feet.
734. An iron pipe would make it quite harmless? Or a wooden shoot.
735. *Mr. Fremlin.*] The high tide cleanses you pretty well? Yes; every tide that comes up takes it away, but at the same time you can see the effects on the beach.
736. *Dr. Garran.*] The high tide does not effectually remove it? Yes; but there is seaweed there, and it sticks a little in that.
737. From what you have seen of Botany Bay and sewage going into it, you do not think discharging a large quantity of sewage on the margin would be a good thing for the bay? I do not think it would.
738. As far as your experiment has gone it is against that? Yes; the tides are not very strong in this climate.
739. But when there is a south-easterly wind, does not the water wash with great force in the bay there? Yes.
740. That ought to clean it? It does clean it.
741. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Supposing you had not had this property when you removed from Botany, what would have been the consequence to you? I would not be in business, I suppose.
742. *President.*] Is the smell connected with your works felt at much distance from the works themselves? I do not think it. I am preserving about 800 sheep a day there, and you cannot get any smell until you are right in the works, and then it is only the smell of a cook-shop.
743. It is all fresh meat? Fresh mutton.
744. What do you do with the offal? I give it to Mr. Hill and Mr. Flood and to some other people about, and they utilize it for garden purposes, I think.
745. You do not destroy it? No.
746. *Dr. Garran.*] No pigs feed on it? I have not a pig on my place.
747. But it does not go to feed pigs? I do not know; I have never been on either of the places where it goes.
748. *Mr. Senior.*] What becomes of the contents of the paunches? These gentlemen take it away.
749. And they distribute it on the land? They distribute it on the land. I was going to do it on my own land, but having so much to do I had not time.

- Mr. J. Walsh. 750. *President.*] The plant for carrying on your works must be very expensive? It is.
751. About how much would it cost for a complete new plant or for removing it? A little fortune a plant like mine would cost.
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752. Give us some approximate amount? I really do not know.
753. Several thousands of pounds perhaps? Certainly over £50,000 for all the plant in the business.
754. And the removal of that plant to another locality would involve perhaps—? The removal of that plant to any one who does not want it would not be worth anything.
755. It will not bear removing? It would be no use to you unless you sold it for old iron.
756. *Dr. Garran.*] Do you think if all the boiling-down establishments were collected in one place it would be unhealthy? That is a difficult thing to say.
757. *Mr. Senior.*] Do you think that boiling-down is at all unhealthy? No; but it has a most offensive smell. I have seen some boiling-down places, and the people living in them have looked as healthy as possible.
758. Then congregating them in one place would make very little difference? There is no doubt, I think, that people want some protection in this line; but if you congregate a large number of them, will they jointly take the same care to keep their places clean as they would separately?
759. But do not you think if these establishments were to congregate in various localities it would be almost imperative that they should be subjected to some inspection—would that not prevent any want of cleanliness? One thing is certain: that you want some such place, for any one who has the interests of the country at heart must know the importance of having such a place. Even you, gentlemen,—you have no idea of what is involved in it.
760. *Dr. Garran.*] But if you yourself could not live on one of these premises, you cannot wonder at people finding them offensive? Some of them I could not live on; but I am building a house that will cost me £5,000 or £6,000, close to the establishment at Bunnerong, with the intention of going and living in it. I will certainly keep the place at Bunnerong clean.
761. *President.*] How long have you lived near these works? I have got a place out there; I am there two or three times a day, and my wife and myself stop out there two or three nights in the week. We are going to live there permanently.
762. Have you any children? A large family.
763. You have not been living there permanently? No; my home is in Crown-street, Surry Hills, but we spend our holidays and Sundays out at Bunnerong.
764. Are there any women or children living there night and day? Yes, there are the gardener and his wife and children, and the Manager of the Meat-preserving Company, and his wife and children.
765. Do they enjoy good health? I never heard anything else.
766. *Mr. Fremlin.*] There are people all around you on holidays? In hundreds.
767. *Mr. Senior.*] Perhaps you think these manufactories conducive to the health of families? I believe they are.
768. *Dr. Garran.*] How far are you from the Customs Station at North Botany? About a mile.
769. Suppose a railway were made there, would that be too far for boiling-down—would the cost of carriage to and fro be too great a tax on the industry? There would be the tax through the necessity of getting rid of their tallow, for instance, by water carriage. I would rather send it by water.
770. You mean from Botany Heads? Yes.
771. Supposing there were a large establishment for boiling-down tallow at Botany Heads, would the people rather send their tallow round by water than by railway? That is difficult to say. I presume you are speaking of persons who go round collecting bones and refuse from the shops. Persons wishing to ship their tallow would send it by water.
772. Would that be too far for carts to go? I do not think it would.
773. If there were a railway there, could not all this material be put into covered tanks and carried by train? It could be; but there would have to be a new Act.
774. Would people engaged in the boiling-down trade have their industry seriously hampered if they had to go to North Botany Head? I do not think they would.
775. If it were guaranteed that they could stay there, they would rather go there than be hunted about? Yes. I think Long Bay would be most suitable.
776. And they could shoot the "soup" into the sea? Yes, and be no nuisance to any one. I maintain that if it is discharged into deep water it is no nuisance to any one.
777. After you have boiled-down, is there not a great smell if you lift the lids? That depends on how you work the digesters. You can boil so that there is no smell except from the cooked meat.
778. You have the tallow-rendering at Glebe Island: is it a great advantage to render it there? Very great.
779. In what respect? The carriage. Another great advantage is that I do all my own fat, and buy from the other butchers, and they can go over and see it weighed with the weights and scales.
780. But you do not render all the fat that comes from the Abattoirs? I do the larger portion of it. Different people get the rest; it is carted away and dealt with elsewhere. I do the principal portion.
781. Complaints have been made of the great smell of tallow that arises from the boiling-down at Glebe Island occasionally; is that necessary? That is not necessary, but that shows the advantage of having a place at Glebe Island where you can take the fat away from the Abattoirs in small quantities, as the animals are slaughtered. I keep a team there, and go from slaughter-house to slaughter-house, and get the fat while it is fresh. If it is left till the following day it has a most offensive smell.
782. You only render on the island tallow from the fat of animals killed there? That is all. If a sheep should die in the yards I would not put it in with the fat without application to the Inspector. Nothing ever goes in to be rendered down but the inside fat.
783. Then how comes it that the smell of tallow-boiling is complained of in the neighbourhood? I do not know. There was a strike in the iron trades not long ago, and one of the digesters became defective, and I could not get it replaced for some time.
784. Was that complained of? There was a smell for a long time.
785. Is that remedied now? It is.
786. You are often on the island, I suppose? Every day.

787. As you drive towards the island have you noticed a smell from the desiccating works? It does smell; it is from the desiccating house. Mr. J. Walsh.
788. You do not think it comes from your tallow-rendering place? I am pretty sure it does not. 4 Jan., 1883.
789. Is there not a distinct difference between the smell from the tallow and that from the desiccating works? Yes.
790. Have you smelt your own works? I have.
791. *Mr. Senior.*] Which do you think is the worse of the two? I do not know; I would not like to say.
792. *Mr. Fremlin.*] You knew Barber, Tancred, and Mackay? Yes.
793. They were engaged in boiling-down bones and refuse? Yes; Tancred, I think, for thirty years.
794. You know that they were closed some time ago by the action of the law? Yes.
795. Do you know any spot where they could go and settle down in security? I do not.
796. *Dr. Garran.*] What becomes of the "soup" from your tallow-rendering works at Glebe Island? It runs into White Bay.
797. Do you think that tends to make the foreshore offensive? I hardly think it; there is very little "soup"; it is different from the boiling-down. It ought to be perfectly clean, but it is not kept as clean as it ought to be, for the butchers in selling their fat cut up the guts with it.
798. You said that your works at Bunnerong, although only fresh sheep are boiled there, make a smell on the foreshore, and why, therefore, should not the fresh fat at the Abattoirs make it? That is a different thing.
799. Then the "soup" from the fresh fat is not so offensive as a mixture? I do not think so.
800. *Mr. Fremlin.*] The great objection to the "soup" is where it is allowed to stand for a day or two? Yes.
801. When you can run it away at once it is not offensive? No.
802. *Dr. Garran.*] Then you think we should have a place where you could get this stuff away at once? My opinion is that you should get a place at Long Bay or some of those localities about there.
803. *Mr. Fremlin.*] There is abundance of water there, and not a building near? Yes. I know, I think, almost every bay thereabouts, and I do not know any place that would be more suitable for it.
804. *Dr. Garran.*] You cannot suggest any place near Sydney more suitable than that district? No; if you went to George's River you would have salt water.
805. *Mr. Pope.*] Have any residents complained to you personally of your tallow factory at Glebe Island? I have had complaints, but not personally. I have had complaints from the Treasury within the last two or three months.
806. *Dr. Garran.*] Have you a lease of that establishment? We had a lease for a number of years, and it is being continued on from time to time, but it is simply on sufferance now, pending the pleasure of the Treasurer.
807. Has the Treasurer complained lately to you? No; Mr. Hutchinson, Mayor of Balmain, I think, sent in some complaint. That happened to be at the time when there was the strike of the ironworkers and one of the digesters had met with an accident.
808. When you are not there personally you have to trust to one of your foremen? Yes.
809. What control have you over him to keep down the smell? He has been employed for twenty-five years.
810. Has Mr. Oatley any control over him? Yes, and Mr. Jagers, who is Mr. Oatley's assistant, is there every day. If you go there at any time, I think you will say that for an establishment of the kind it is particularly clean.
811. But it is not possible to carry on that business without the smell of tallow coming from it? No; we make 30 or 40 tons a week, and you cannot carry on a business of that kind without any smell.
812. How far does the smell go? I cannot say. I have all the digesters connected with a pipe that takes it out of the furnace.
813. That is while they are closed, but when you open the lids the smell must come out? That is not done until it has cooled down. The lids are never taken off. If you have not sufficient digesters to wait and let the tallow cool it will smell.
814. Is that not the case on Saturdays after the double amount of killing on Fridays? No, the worst part is on Monday, after the fat has been standing from Saturday.
815. You can tell from the look of the tallow whether it has been produced from fresh fat or not? Yes, it shows.
816. Is there any difference in the quality? Yes; it makes better tallow to do it fresh.
817. Then it is no gain to you to keep the fat? No, it is a loss; it is to my interest to do it as fresh as I can. In boiling-down, the "soup" and the bone-dust—where you grind bone-dust—are the most offensive things connected with it. If you have a bone-mill and grind the bone-dust yourself, it hangs about and makes a smell.
818. When you approach Glebe Island can you generally detect whether your own works are in operation or not? No, I do not think I can.
819. *Mr. Pope.*] There are, in your opinion, greater nuisances there than your rendering of tallow? I do not think the rendering of tallow is a nuisance.
820. But you consider there are other nuisances there? There is the offal; you cannot get rid of that immediately, and in warm weather that will smell in a few hours.
821. Do you know where Mr. Thornley lives? No, I do not know him.
822. *Mr. Chapman.*] At Glebe Point, immediately opposite Glebe Island? I know Glebe Point.
823. If there were anything offensive, you would think he would get it first when the wind is in that direction? You would think so.
824. You never heard him complaining? I do not know him—I never heard of him.
825. *Dr. Garran.*] From what you have seen of the operations at Glebe Island, do you not think some of them might be carried on in a more cleanly way than they are? I have travelled a good deal and been in many places, and I do not think there are any Abattoirs that I ever saw that would compare with Glebe Island; I think it is a model compared with anything I have seen.
826. What have you seen? Not many places.
827. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Were you ever in Philadelphia? I was, and saw the Abattoirs there.
828. Were they as cleanly and perfect as ours? It is very different there; there is such a tremendous tide that anything which goes into it is taken away immediately.
829. *Dr. Garran.*] You think that with our sluggish tide it is very undesirable to throw any offensive matter into the harbour? Certainly it is not desirable.

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830. *Mr. Chapman.*] Do you not think better provision could be made for getting away the offal from the Glebe Island Abattoirs—the contents of the paunches and so forth are allowed to flow over the place? That is the great objection; that creates a smell more than anything else.
831. Do you think better provision ought to be made for getting it away? Yes. It is a great difficulty; the architecture of the place is not very good; there is not room enough in those back lanes, and the paunches are sometimes left by the hour there. We may be an hour loading skins there, or waiting in one of these lanes while the skin drays of others are being loaded, and there is during that time no means of getting the offal away. Then the offal may be thrown out with a heap of skins, and they and it may have to wait until late in the day before being removed; and they will smell.
832. *Dr. Garran.*] You think they should be removed at once? Yes.
833. Supposing there were a tramway run up to these lanes, so that trucks could come there? That would be a great improvement.
834. At present the offal is carted from the back of the slaughter-house to a platform and left there until it is put into a truck; and sometimes it tumbles down between the rails and there festers and rots? Possibly.
835. You think the offal might be taken away from the back of the slaughter-house by trucks? Yes; the lanes are too narrow as they are.
836. *Mr. Chapman.*] The whole arrangement is bad—there is not room enough? Yes.
837. *Dr. Garran.*] Do you think it would be any inconvenience to the butchers if cattle were slaughtered near the Homebush cattle-yards? I hardly think it would do, because of the delivery. You have to deliver the meat, and you cannot keep it crowded up in a cart or waggon for a long time.
838. Supposing a chill-room were built with an abattoir at Homebush, could not the butchers have their cattle killed and the meat kept in the chill-room as they wanted it? There is a great deal of extra labour connected with the chill-room, and you have no guarantee that the machine—they have only one—will not break down. A butcher would not be likely to put a lot of meat in a chill-room with the risk of the machine breaking down.
839. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Would you do it with a guarantee? You would not get a guarantee.
840. *Dr. Garran.*] Would two machines be a guarantee? Yes.
841. Would it then be a gain to kill the cattle? Yes, but not to put the meat in the chill-room, which would be extra labour. You have to keep an extra set of men, and it is £20 a week more to me.
842. Have you tried the experiment? I am trying it.
843. Is any charge made for keeping the meat in the chill-room? No, the Government charge nothing; but the expense is in taking it in and getting it out.
844. Would it not be a great facility to have a tramway running into the chill-room? Yes.
845. At present you have to cart the meat? Yes.
846. *Mr. Fremlin.*] If the Government made provision for the conveyance of the meat the objections would be removed? Yes.
847. *Mr. Pope.*] Is the chilling-room ever full? It has been too full, so that they could not chill what was in.
848. *Dr. Garran.*] How long would meat keep in the chill-room if fairly chilled? As long as you like.
849. What is the greatest length of time it is kept? They only give you twenty-four hours; at the Christmas season they give us a little more time.
850. There has been no experiment for the purpose of seeing whether meat would keep three weeks? I do not know.
851. Would the Government allow you to make the experiment? If you made application they might; I do not think any one would try to make the experiment. The chill-room is open for a couple of hours to deliver meat and to receive a fresh supply and all that, and meat kept for a long time would get quite soft while that was going on, I think.
852. *President.*] Is not Mr. Berry engaged in a business somewhat similar to yours? Yes.
853. Where? Lane Cove.
854. Does he preserve any meat? No.
855. Only boiling-down bones? He collects the bones and fat from some of the shops, the hoofs and fat from the Abattoirs, and the refuse bones from me at Bunnerong.
856. I suppose if any members of this Commission visited your place you would have no objection to their seeing it? Come any time you please; we shall be happy to see you.

FRIDAY, 12 JANUARY, 1883.

Present:—

THE HON. JOHN STEWART, M.L.C., PRESIDENT.

MICHAEL CHAPMAN, Esq., J.P.,

ALFRED REGINALD FREMLIN, Esq., M.P.,

ANDREW GARRAN, Esq., LL.D.,

JOHN POPE, Esq., J.P.,

FRANK SENIOR, Esq., J.P.

The Hon. William Maddison Alderson, M.L.C., examined:—

- The Hon.
W. M.
Alderson,
M.L.C.
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857. *President.*] Your name is —? William Maddison Alderson.
858. Are you engaged in any occupation just now? Not just now.
859. You have been? Yes.
860. In what? In tanning, currying, wool-washing, boot-making, saddle and harness manufacture, and fellmongering.
861. How long since? I have only been out of it for a little over twelve months; I turned it over to my sons.
862. Previous to that how long were you engaged in these occupations? Since 1842 in this Colony—forty years.
863. Forty-one years? That is as a journeyman and master together.
864. In what part of Sydney did you commence your operations as a tanner and currier? As an employer?
865. Yes? In Elizabeth and Castlereagh Streets; it went into both streets then. No; I commenced it in a little yard where St. George's Church stands now in Castlereagh-street—a small place. 866.

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866. *Mr. Chapman.*] It was Edward Flood's property? No, it belonged to old Jack Pearce, Dick Pearce's grandfather.
867. *President.*] At a later period you had your works where? After that we went over into Elizabeth-street, near Park-street, into another yard belonging to Mr. Pawley; it had been a tanyard for many years.
868. And from that you moved somewhere else? Yes.
869. Where are the premises last occupied by you in these occupations? In Redfern, on the Surry Hills, in the Redfern Municipality. When I went there no Municipality was there at all.
870. In what year did you go there? We went there about 1844.
871. Were there any habitations near to your operations at that time? Very few.
872. Was there any road made to the place? Yes.
873. A good road? Yes.
874. Any water? Yes.
875. Any drainage? Yes.
876. All those conveniences? Yes. That is why I went there, after being ordered to go there by Act of Parliament—we were compelled to go there.
877. After the Act passed forbidding the operations of your business in the City of Sydney? Yes; they gave us ten years to go out.
878. How long did you remain there uncomplained of? For many, many years—until about six or seven years ago.
879. Six years ago complaints were made that your works were offensive? Yes; I think that is about it. I have got all the papers, and could give you the dates if necessary.
880. What was the result of the complaints? The complaint was that we were a nuisance, and an annoyance to some people below the tanyard.
881. Was that the decision of the Bench of Magistrates? They said a *prima facie* case was made out, and I was committed to take my trial at the Criminal Court.
882. Well? When the Attorney-General came to see all the evidence—we were at it for months taking all the evidence they could get and I could get—he would not file a bill, and he published his reasons why; which he need not have done I believe; he is the Grand Jury of the Colony.
883. Who was the Attorney-General? Mr. Dalley.
884. And that prosecution proceeded no further? No; that quashed it.
885. How long did the proceedings last from beginning to end? Pretty nearly a twelvemonth. I know it cost me a lot of money one way and another.
886. Was it made out at the Police Office that your works really were offensive? I suppose it was according to their idea.
887. But what was the defence? That we were not offensive. The defence by me was that it was the City Corporation who were doing all the mischief at that time.
888. In what way? You must understand that the sewer runs down Dowling-street on the edge of Moore Park right through our yard.
889. And your premises drained into this sewer—an open ditch, was it not? Yes; and the people below me thought it was the tanyard that was sending all the nasty stuff down, whereas it was house sewage and various other things coming down the drain.
890. Your defence was that the nuisance was caused by other noxious matters which got into the ditch? To be sure. I had Mr. Norrie engaged, and he proved by analytical experience that all we sent into that ditch was the means of disinfecting the other stuff that came from other parts.
891. Mitigating the actual nuisance? Yes; the people above used to complain very much of the nuisance from the ditch a long way from our tanyard.
892. And but for the action of the Attorney-General your case would have gone for trial before the Supreme Court? Before the Criminal Court—yes.
893. And perhaps they might have been no wiser there than the Magistrates who heard your case at the commencement? No. People may say I was a little prejudiced, but I was very much astonished at the ignorance of educated gentlemen about many trades that were mixed up in England and here. They had no more idea, many of them, of what tanning was than children unborn; and because they smelt something they set it down directly that it was killing somebody. I suppose you know that in England they do not try to crush the industries there—they try to keep them going, and if there is a trade that is a nuisance or that they call a nuisance, such as chemical works and various other works, they teach the persons carrying on these industries how to do it without being a nuisance. I come from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a very large chemical manufacturing district.
894. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Suppose at the time action was taken against you you were compelled to remove, would you have known where to go with any security to yourself? No, I could not have gone to any place without injury to me.
895. You would have had to sacrifice a large and important business? Yes. The reason I went where I am, according to the Act that was passed, was because it was so convenient to town and there was the water that used to be. That sewer when I first went there was a creek of clear water, and I went there for the use of the water and for the let-off below that. Then in the course of years, as they built houses above, the water became contaminated.
896. It became an open sewer? Yes. Previous to that the men used to use the water for drinking and making their tea. When it became bad they knocked that off and I had the water laid on from the city. It had not been brought down there up to that time, and I made an arrangement with the Corporation to give so much a year for them to bring a pipe down to my works, which they did. That shows you how places get contaminated without factories.
897. *Mr. Senior.*] Do you think that tanning is a healthy occupation? I do not think it—I am sure of it—quite satisfied. We never have any sickness in the tanyard. But this is an old story that I am tired of talking about it.
898. *Mr. Fremlin.*] There is a portion of your business called the fleshings—those are generally taken away by persons engaged in boiling down refuse? Yes; in England they are generally taken away by glue-makers; they are the people who use them up to make glue.

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899. Glue-manufacturing, generally speaking, as carried on in this Colony, gives off very bad effluvia sometimes? Yes, but I think on account of the way it is worked.

900. You think if there were proper appliances the trade of glue-making could be carried on without giving offence to immediate neighbours? I think so. Maybe a disagreeable smell would be experienced sometimes. You see people complain here of the smoke coming out of the stack.

901. Do you think if glue-makers, bone-boilers, and those engaged in boiling down refuse meat were all congregated in one or more areas they would be any injury to themselves or to the public? No.

902. You do not think any disease could arise from their being associated together? Not if properly conducted, as I have said before; not if they removed the refuse after they have done with it, for manure or anything of that sort, so as not to let it lie and decompose.

903. And if these people were congregated in that way, do you not think they would be in a much better position to be properly inspected than when scattered over all the place? I think so; but if you do it for Sydney you will have to do it for every town in the Colony. You cannot carry on butchering without boiling-down bones and various other things. If they were not taken away, God help the people living about them.

904. Then you think people engaged in boiling-down are highly necessary for the welfare of the community, in regard to health? Yes, they are the means of turning the refuse of butchers' shops to profitable use, and that causes butchering to pay better than it otherwise would. If this was not so, the butchers would take it out of the consumers' pockets by making them pay.

905. *Dr. Garran.*] You mean that the butcher gets a tallow price—the minimum price—even for his bad meat? Yes; when it is taken away it is boiled down for the fat.

906. *Mr. Chapman.*] At the time you were compelled to remove your works from Sydney you chose an almost isolated place? Yes.

907. Were there any residences of any consequence about there? No.

908. How soon after fixing your manufactory there did the population commence to gather round you? I did not notice, but they soon began to draw towards us. When my late partner and I went out there the first time, and made up our minds to build the shop, I said, "Now we will be out of the road; nobody will ever annoy us now, I think." I had no idea that people would come to live there, for there was much sand and brush there then, and we had lots of snakes and death-adders and such like about there at that time.

909. You were there scarcely half-a-dozen years before a population gathered round you? No, I do not think we were.

910. And now it is thickly populated? And getting more so every day.

911. *President.*] Suppose you were obliged to move from your present premises, would you have any difficulty in finding another site? I think I should, because we want the convenience of the water and the let-off, and they are very hard to get.

912. *Mr. Chapman.*] And good roads? And good roads; and it does not do for a tanyard to be too far from town, although I have many times said, since I have been annoyed, that if I were a young man instead of an old one I think I would try to free select if possible, to get a bit of land, or buy it—about a thousand acres, but then I should want water and roads. Then I used to say I would put my tanyard in the middle of the thousand acres, and be able to keep off all those people who have such delicate noses.

913. *President.*] Where would you find lodgings for your hands? We would build houses for them.

914. They do not complain? No. I have got a tanyard and fellmongering establishment in Queensland, about three miles and a half out of Brisbane; I think it is about one of the prettiest parts there, and the men live on the ground. There are a lot of cottages on it, and the men seem to enjoy it very much.

915. You think if you had a thousand acres for your operations that you would be safe from any complaint? It is what they do in America in many places. If I took a thousand acres I would become an agriculturist as well as what I am, in order to use up for manure all the refuse there is about a tanyard.

916. *Dr. Garran.*] Have you been in America? No; my son has.

917. About how many hands do you generally have employed? I know that the wages come to between £400 and £500 a week; I cannot tell you how many people we have on.

918. Upwards of 200 hands? We have such a variety of hands who are not tanners. There is another thing I would like to explain—about the ignorance of learned men, as they call themselves—when they include tanners and curriers together. I served seven years to be a currier. In England we take the leather from the tanner and we dress that leather, and it is sold in the market; we dress that leather for the harness-makers and the shoemakers.

919. *Mr. Senior.*] That is currying? Yes, and yet when the Legislature here was made up of nominees—I think it was Mr. Nicholls who brought the Bill in—they mixed up the two. The raw material in our trade is the only part that is likely to become a nuisance. The refuse ought to be taken away every day, the same as they take the bones from the butchers.

920. *Mr. Pope.*] Was it proved in Court that your tannery was not the cause of the complaints from the inhabitants of Dowling-street? Yes, it was clearly proved; the cause was the open sewer.

921. And was that sewer afterwards closed? I recollect that the inhabitants there held a public meeting in the hotel at the corner.

922. I remember all those circumstances? And they sent in a petition proving it was not the tanyard. The nuisance was where they had the meeting; they were right in the middle of the nuisance at Furness's Hotel.

923. How soon afterwards was that sewer closed where it passed through your premises? It never was closed.

924. Is it not closed now? No, it is open now. One thing that caused the nuisance was this: after this sewer or creek (Shea's Creek) leaves our tanyard it goes through Magill's garden, and then through the sand at the foot of Bourke-street. In droughty weather the southerly wind used to blow this sand into the sewer, which was all open, and everything that came down was kept there stagnant. They had to depend entirely upon heavy rains or thunderstorms to open up the channel and let all the stuff away. Those people below had great reason to complain on that account. That sand belonged to Sir Daniel Cooper. He happened to be here at the time, and he proposed to lease that sand to me, which was done, and then I went to work and made a deep channel through the sand, and began to sell the sand, and it is all disappearing from there now. The neighbours below afterwards said it was the greatest blessing they ever experienced—my leasing that sand and getting rid of it in that way.

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925. *Dr. Garran.*] In your business, I understand you to say, the only offensive part is the raw material as it first comes to you? Not as it first comes to us. If the fleshings or cuttings from the raw hides are left lying about the yards in heaps, then they become a great nuisance because they get rotten; but they have to be taken away before that and made into glue or manure or something; the people used to come and take them from myself.
926. How often do they come? Mr. Berry used to come three times a week.
927. And during the alternate days that stuff would be accumulating in your yard? It would not take harm for a day or two.
928. What is it that the neighbours complain of? Some complain of the smoke.
929. What particular smell do they complain of? They could not explain it; they called it the tanyard. The smell of the tan burning did not please them, although numbers of them burn it in their houses.
930. You cannot say what particular part of the process in your yard has been most offensive? The most particularly offensive thing is the bait, but we do not use that now. It used to be composed of pigeons' dung.
931. I understood you to say that the thing you most want is fresh water in the yard, and to get away your discharge? Yes.
932. Is your discharge offensive? No; and everything that goes out of our yard now, and ever since they took that action, is filtered through four filters which I had made on purpose, before it goes into the stinking sewer.
933. Before you took these precautions it was offensive? No, I did not feel it offensive, but they said it was offensive, and some of my friends recommended me to have it filtered. I think it was some doctors or somebody who recommended this.
934. You said the water in this sewer or creek was a clear stream when you went there? Yes.
935. And that the men used it for making tea? That was above.
936. But below you was it suitable for tea? No.
937. Then you spoiled it below? Yes.
938. And did you spoil the smell also? I suppose we did to a certain extent.
939. Suppose a law was passed to compel all tanners to go to some place where the discharge would be into the ocean, do you think it would injure your trade? It would all depend upon where they had to go.
940. Suppose it were within easy distance by railway of Sydney, not more than 10 miles? That rests with the men in the business.
941. You would not like to be 10 miles away? No.
942. Not if you were not disturbed? I would very likely give it up and leave the country.
943. Would you prefer being at the risk of being disturbed to going 10 miles away on a line of railway? Yes; if there were a good railway with cheap carriage, and the advantages of water and let-off, I might like to go.
944. Suppose manufacturers could be placed in a position where they could be guaranteed against disturbance, would there be more disposition on their part to put down their capital in order to provide first-class appliances? I should think it ought to encourage them, if they could be kept clear of being annoyed by those silly people. I think those nonsensical people ought to be put down.
945. But if a manufacturer were guaranteed against persecution for nuisance, would he not have a greater inducement to put his capital down freely to improve his establishment? I should think so.
946. Suppose you were beginning business afresh? We all like to be near the market.
947. But suppose all tanners were in the same position and not allowed to be anywhere but in that position, do you not think it would be better if they were guaranteed against persecution and were not required to fight? I am one of those who are quite prepared to fight any one who comes against our trade. We say we are no nuisance, and do the neighbourhood good when we come into it; we are rather proud of our trade.
948. In what way? Because we say it is such a useful, healthy trade, and beneficial in everything.
949. You mean to say it improves the health of the neighbourhood? Yes, and it was proved so in my case. Mr. Norrie, the analytical chemist, said I manufactured ozone: he had testing papers which he used, and he said he never had had papers charged so much with ozone.
950. If we should come to visit your establishment will you let us see it? Any time you like.
951. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Do you know Bermondsey? Yes.
952. It is very densely populated? Yes.
953. And full of tanyards and curriers? Yes; but still tanyards must be kept clean.
954. *Dr. Garran.*] Do you think they can be kept clean without official inspection? It depends on the men that have them.
955. *Mr. Fremlin.*] You feel the necessity for your own personal existence as a tradesman to keep your place clean? Certainly, and it is better for the material you are using in your manufacturing.
956. *Dr. Garran.*] What trades in the city would you class as offensive? I do not know, I am sure. Some people say boiling-down.
957. Do you think that is offensive? Offensive but not injurious. I would not like to have one near my house; it is offensive but not injurious to health.
958. What is injurious? I do not know of any except chemical works, which are not here. Although that class of works is injurious to health, and to agriculture near them, all the British Parliament did was to make them build stacks so high that they could do nobody any injury. As for the banks of the Tyne, my native river, I never was so astonished as I was in 1872, after being away from it and going back and seeing the change that had taken place. I used to be afraid to speak about the Tyne salmon; I could not believe there were any of them there then; but through the Parliament and the authorities taking all these things in hand during the thirty years I was away—compelling them to filter all the stuff that used to run from the chemical works and other places into the river—I saw salmon caught there near the bridge, close into the town, and another one I saw 40 lbs. weight right amongst where the factories were situated.
959. Then you think that the sanitary legislation on the Tyne greatly improved the health of the district? Certainly.
960. Then you approve of sanitary legislation? Certainly.
961. What other trades do you think that sanitary legislation ought to put outside a town? I do not know; there are chemical works.
962. You are sure that tanning ought not to be put outside? Certainly, when all the English and Scotch towns too have them.
963. In England are tanners under official inspection? Yes.

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964. They are not here? I do not think so.
965. *Mr. Senior.*] Do you not think that in this country we are living under conditions very different from those in England? How?
966. In many ways: sparse population, high rates of wages, and the profit arising from converting these things into useful products; they utilize many things at home which the wages in this Colony would prevent being done here at a profit; you would scarcely apply the same preventives here as they have at home? I do not know; you can compel persons to keep their places clean the same as they do the butchers. The great cry latterly has been against the boiling-down of the butchers' bones.
967. Are there boiling-down establishments in England? Yes; I saw an establishment not a long way from the dead meat market in Smithfield, and they were killing horses there, boiling the refuse down, and selling the meat for dogs.
968. *Mr. Fremlin.*] In the heart of London? Yes.
969. *Mr. Senior.*] That is a different kind of boiling-down establishment? If meat here were 1s. or 15d. a pound you would be obliged to get something for your dogs.
970. *Mr. Fremlin.*] You remember what was called the "graves," a mass of bones and other things pressed together? Yes.
971. That came from the boiling-down establishments? Yes.
972. *President.*] Are there many young men and boys employed in tanning? Yes, we take apprentices and teach them.
973. About what age? They come when they are about fourteen.
974. Not sooner? No.
975. Any girls? Not in tanning; we have the girls in the boot factory working the sewing-machines, and they are driven by steam; the girls have only to work with their hands.
976. Is there any limit as to their age? I will not allow them to come until they have finished school.
977. About what age? About twelve or thirteen, I think. Although there are some little girls in my establishment, I have been quite astonished when they have told me their age.
978. No woman is employed in tanning? No, the work is too rough; we use a great deal of machinery.
979. *Dr. Garran.*] Is the tanning as you carry it on now a less nuisance than it was years ago? I think it is.
980. Do you think it is capable of still further improvement? It may be in some places.
981. Something would depend on the capital invested in the establishment? I ask many persons when they come into the yard if they smell anything, and they say no.
982. *President.*] Would you like to make any statement in addition to what you have mentioned? Well, I do not know, I am sure. I feel rather strongly about the way—although I have no interest in it at all—the way they find fault with those poor fellows who boil down the bones from the butchers. I say if the butchers were of my mind the best thing the boilers-down could do when they are complained of so much is not to go for the bones but leave them on the butchers' premises, and the people of Sydney would very soon find out that it is very much better to have the boiling-down going on. It is manufactories of all kinds, including boiling-down, that keep down all nuisances. For instance, in England there are certain manufacturers who come and take away the very stuff that would be a nuisance, and make it all into useful articles.
983. *Dr. Garran.*] You mean to say the manufacturing process is a small nuisance instead of the large nuisance which the stuff itself causes? Yes.
984. You admit that boiling-down is a disagreeable thing? It is disagreeable. I was very glad to see that Mr. Fremlin was trying to relieve these people. As for tanning, I shall always say it is healthy and an injury to no one.
985. But the boiling-down people say their trade is not an injury to any one and is healthy? Yes.
986. Why then should you object to having one alongside your door? It would be very much better to have the boiling-down establishments together and let the people keep away from them.
987. You think it would be a good plan to put all the boiling-down establishments in one place? I do not know; it is a difficult thing to say.
988. *Mr. Fremlin.*] You think there should be a place of refuge to which they could go? Yes; you might have some in one place and some in another—scattered.
989. *Dr. Garran.*] How near would you like to live to a boiling-down establishment? That is a question which it is not worth my while to answer; in fact I will not answer that question—it has nothing to do with the case.
990. Well, you say you would rather not put them together in one place; if they are to be scattered they ought to be sufficiently removed from residences not to be a nuisance; and I ask you how far you would like to live from them? I do not know; I have not paid that much attention; I have been very little about these boiling-down establishments. I do not know whether I told you how we were put out of Sydney. That was when they were moving the butchers out of Sussex-street—they used to be in Sussex-street together.
991. Why did they put them out from there? It was a very awkward place for them to be in, and it was thought they would be a nuisance. There were vested interests there, where it was thought the Legislature would give compensation, but they gave them ten years' notice, instead of giving them compensation, to go out. It gave some of them a bit of a monopoly for ten years, which some of them deserved. When this Act was being passed, Mr. Nicholls, who had a great down on my tanyard—he lived directly opposite, in Castlereagh-street,—got a clause introduced to remove the tanners and curriers, and that was the way we were removed. I never heard before of such an Act in any part of the world. Then, as Mr. Chapman knows, when we went away, the law put upon us still—there were some persons not satisfied. There were only half a dozen people below me, and one man was very bitter; he was never satisfied, poor fellow.

Mr. John Sugden Berry examined:—

- Mr. J. S. Berry.
12 Jan., 1883.
992. *President.*] Your name is —? John Sugden Berry.
993. In what occupation are you engaged? I am one of those unfortunate men who boil down bones.
994. Anything else? Bone-dust.
995. Whereabouts are your premises? On the Lane Cove River now, 996,

Mr.
J. S. Berry.
12 Jan., 1883.

996. How long have you been there? About thirteen months; I have been at work about nine months.
997. At Lane Cove? Yes.
998. Where were you before? At Botany.
999. What part of Botany—near the road? Yes, about 100 feet off the main road.
1000. Far from the bay? About a quarter of a mile.
1001. May I ask what induced you to move from Botany to Lane Cove? There was nothing that induced me—I was compelled.
1002. Are your present works near any habitations? The nearest place, barring those who are working for me, is, I think, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
1003. What is the area of your holding? I think 22 acres now.
1004. Is it freehold? I leased it under certain conditions, with the privilege of buying, providing no one interrupted me within a certain time.
1005. If any habitations should be erected close to your boundary, would the parties be likely to complain—would your works annoy them? No one could get very near to me, because the party from whom I got the land has 80 acres, and I am in the middle of it; and one clause of my agreement is that he cannot sell any part of the 80 acres to any one who would have any objection to my works.
1006. That makes it how many acres together? 80.
1007. Would that be sufficient to protect you against complaints, do you think? Yes, I think so; that is against any one who would honestly complain and who would not complain unnecessarily.
1008. Is it difficult to get to your works with your bones and other articles you require to carry to and fro? It is expensive, but it is not difficult, if you can understand.
1009. It involves a good deal of carriage? I have the bones collected in town and delivered at a wharf on the road to Glebe Island, and then they are put into a steamer and taken right up to the works.
1010. *Dr. Garran.*] Where is this wharf—near the bridge? You know the Glebe Island Bridge; it is about a quarter-of-a-mile this side of it. You know where you turn up to Saunders' Wharf; it is just opposite there.
1011. *Mr. Chapman.*] Is it a Government wharf there? No; it belongs to Harris, but Saunders has either a lease or promise of a lease. There is nothing certain about it, because I believe the Government are not settled about what is to be done at that particular part. Saunders has therefore no lease, and Harris cannot give one, or rather no one would take one if the Government would stand in.
1012. *Dr. Garran.*] Are you limited to any particular time—any part of the day—for loading there? No.
1013. It is within the city limits? Yes.
1014. *President.*] How do you dispose of the waste fluids? They run into the river—into the Lane Cove River.
1015. Is that method apt to lodge anything on the shore? No; there is such a current that 20 yards from the building there is nothing to see, either up or down; there is a strong tide just there.
1016. Then without that river, and with no sewer to carry off this waste fluid, you would not know how to dispose of it? If I had no river and no sewer it would have to do as it does in many other places—find the best hole it can and get into it.
1017. *Dr. Garran.*] What did you do at Botany? There was a small creek that conveyed it into the bay.
1018. *President.*] If your premises were thoroughly drained and all the waste fluids carried away as soon as they are formed, there would be no smell, or not much, about the place, would there? There is nothing that beats a river. A small creek for more than one place would be useless, unless it was bricked or stoned, and made, of course, the same as if the fluid would go straight away into a large stream that would take it away somewhere.
1019. *Dr. Garran.*] Did the little creek at Botany get foul? It did.
1020. *President.*] Suppose though you have a lease of your present place you could not get a fresh lease, would you have any difficulty in getting another place? If I stop all the time until my lease expires it will be sufficient, for it will go sixty years.
1021. *Mr. Fremlin.*] But if it went for five years only and you could not get a renewal, do you know of any place where you could go? I do not; I know of no place so adapted for business as mine anywhere. In the first place, I cannot get a dray there. There is about a quarter-of-a-mile of a piece of road that I cannot get my buggy down. I have taken it once or twice, but from fear of an accident I have to leave it a quarter-of-a-mile from the works. There is no means of getting there except by water, and there is no means of a regular traffic being opened up there by water, because the river is so shallow at low-water. Beyond the Fig-tree, unless the river is dredged, there could be no communication obtained by river.
1022. *Mr. Senior.*] Then I suppose your steamer goes there at high-water? My steamer can go up an hour either before or after high-water.
1023. What draught is it? 3 feet.
1024. *President.*] I suppose you would have no objection to the Commission visiting the place? I should be very happy, if you can only get there.
1025. How do you get rid of the bone-dust? All by water carriage; I could not send a bag of bone-dust for a pound on the Lane Cove Road.
1026. *Mr. Fremlin.*] How do you get your bones? By water.
1027. After you were prosecuted at Botany, you were a long time before you could succeed in finding a place to settle down? I was.
1028. At a rough estimate, what was your plant worth at Botany? I used to take 25 per cent. at my own risk, and I insured my plant at £3,750; £5,000 is what I considered it was worth.
1029. Then if you had not succeeded in getting this place, the probability was, or it was possible, that you would have had to sacrifice the whole of your plant? I can tell you what I did sacrifice; all I realized from that sale was £640, and I took a bone-mill, a small 8-horse steam-engine and two steam boilers, and sundry steam pipes away with me.
1030. What do you consider your loss was through having to move? £3,000.
1031. *Mr. Senior.*] Do you know the coast at all? I do not.
1032. Do you know where Long Bay is? I do not; I know where it lies, but I never was there.
1033. *Mr. Fremlin.*] From what you know of those engaged in businesses similar to your own, and the many that have been prosecuted as you have been, do you not think they would very cheerfully accept any place set apart by the Crown where they could go and peacefully carry on their avocations? I am quite certain every]

- Mr. every one would, provided the place could be got within a reasonable distance and carriage was fair. Certainty is a great thing in a trade of this kind.
- J. S. Berry. 1034. *Dr. Garran.*] How far do you think it reasonable to go? My boat goes 9 miles, but I have water-carriage.
- 12 Jan., 1883. 1035. Suppose a distance of 9 miles by railway? In speaking of a railway, could there be loop lines attached that would take each man's goods to his works?
1036. Suppose a place laid out for manufactories with loop lines to every man's establishment, would a railway 9 miles long do? Yes, as long as there was no second handling at the other end; so long as you could run the truck into your own hands I would not care whether it was 9 or 20 miles.
1037. And if all the boilers-down were compelled to be in one place, one person not having any advantage over the other, all would be content? I think they would. But many would not be able to go there. I know of several that could not afford to give up their present places and go there. I question whether I could afford to do that myself under present circumstances.
1038. Suppose the land were leased at a moderate rate by the Government, not requiring you to purchase the land, do you not think most people could shift their plant? Some could, and some could not. In the first place, you see it is a peculiar business; it is not like a chemist's shop, because Mr. Senior could give up his shop to-night and his customers could go 100 yards somewhere else and get their physic, and when he opened a shop somewhere else his customers would follow him; but in my case, what would the butchers do if I could not attend to them?
1039. We are assuming that the old establishment would not be shut up until the new one takes its place? But that would form an expense that not one of them could put up with. I will show you. You would in reality have to have a duplicate, or something like it, before you could give up the old establishment. For instance, if I had to move in three months I might be able to do it, because I have got already a portion of my plant bought, but I have never brought it into use. I could put a portion there and carry on my business; but few others could do that. Take another man—say Tester, a hard-working man, who drives his own cart and collects his own bones. All his money is sunk in that establishment, and I know he could not afford to leave it and go to another place without losing his business. If we were all compelled to go, the city would be in a very curious state in the meantime. So there is something very awkward. There is one way of getting over that difficulty—that is, compensating us for the removal. The compensation would give us a portion of a plant that would enable us to carry on that portion of the business in boiling-down while the other was being removed. If I take my own case: suppose I was obliged to move, I could move, because I am not bound to stop—I took the place conditionally. If I was compensated to a certain extent, that compensation would purchase me a certain plant by which I could carry on my present business, and remove the rest immediately afterwards.
1040. *Mr. Chapman.*] When you were carrying on your works at Botany you manufactured glue? Yes.
1041. Do you manufacture glue now? No; I would not go to the expense of putting up a glue plant, in consequence of the uncertainty. So now, instead of employing hands and making glue in this country, I simply ship the raw material home for other people to make into glue.
1042. Then if the Government set apart a piece of land for tradesmen like yourself, you would again go into the glue-manufacture? If I was certain of not being disturbed.
1043. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Nearly all the premises where this boiling-down is carried on are of a very temporary nature? Very. I do not like buildings of a temporary kind. I have spent a good deal of money where I am; but if I had known then what I know now I would have gone in for the same kind of temporary buildings.
1044. But if these people get a secure tenure and peaceable possession you believe they would go in for a far better kind of appliance? I am sure of it—all of them; there is no exception. People put up a Hobart Town paling building of the roughest possible form, because they do not know the moment they may have to leave it.
1045. *Dr. Garran.*] Would not the nuisance from the building be less in proportion to its being a first-class establishment? Certainly; it would be like the difference between a large family living in a small house and living in a house sufficiently large for them.
1046. And you could keep it cleaner? Certainly.
1047. Then by keeping the boilers-down in such an uncertain state as at present we are considerably aggravating the nuisance? We do.
1048. *Mr. Fremlin.*] If you had been secure at Botany, would it have paid you to run pipes from your place to the bay? Certainly it would.
1049. And you would have gone to that expense? I would. I said to parties there—"If it will remove the nuisance from your door, I have no objection to run a 6 or 9-inch pipe to low-water-mark," and the answer was—"We will rip it up."
1050. *Dr. Garran.*] What would have been the effect on the foreshore of the bay if you had done that? If you take refuse from a boiling-down establishment to low-water-mark I do not think any nuisance arises. The liquid mixes with the tide, and nothing comes of it—it is never seen or felt; and if bits of meat or any offal gets on to the foreshore it is food for the fishes, and it is cleaned up at once. My place is swarming with fish.
1051. *Dr. Garran.*] Did not that little creek you mentioned drain into Botany Bay? Yes.
1052. Did the liquid go to the bay? Yes.
1053. Did that have any effect on the foreshore? I never heard of it.
1054. *Mr. Senior.*] Do you think your business is injurious to health? No; but it is objectionable to delicate people—the smell only.
1055. *Mr. Fremlin.*] I believe it had a bad effect on Mrs. Berry at one time? Well, she lived in a little cottage right in the middle of it. Before that she scarcely had a day's health, and she lived nine years at Botany and had a doctor once to see her, and that was through excitement. Latterly she did not get her health, and the smell did not agree with her; but when she comes down to the works now she always goes home better; and yet she does not like the smell.
1056. You think if these trades were congregated and under proper supervision, no evil could come to the inhabitants anywhere near? I am quite sure there could not. Sir Henry Parkes is quite adrift in his argument in saying these trades ought to be scattered about, and that it was objectionable to have them all of a lump. My idea is that having them together, you have one nuisance instead of sundry ones.
1057. *Dr. Garran.*] And there would be no danger to health? No.
1058. Six boiling-down establishments in that condition would not be so bad as one large one as they are now?

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now? They would not be so bad. You would find that by putting them together like that there would not be so many boiling-down establishments as at present. If there was a place selected to-morrow, I would be one of the first to be there, and I should create a certain monopoly, for I should do the work that I know four are at present engaged in.

1059. Could you not single-handed do all the boiling-down that is done in Sydney? I could, and I should be happy to do it.

1060. *Mr. Fremlin.*] I suppose instead of having the present low shafts you would have a very fine shaft? I should have one not less than 150 feet high. Every portion of liquid would go through an enclosed drain to the sea, and would be a nuisance to no one; and everything else would be turned into bone-dust. The great nuisance that arises from these bone establishments is principally from the drying of the meat or bones after they have been boiled. They won't dry until they become a nuisance, and the nuisance dries them.

1061. *Dr. Garran.*] They have to rot? No, they decompose. That generates heat, and throws off a moisture which, when the ammonia leaves it, mixes with the air and becomes a nuisance.

1062. You think that is a greater nuisance than the liquid discharged—the "soup"? Yes. I should think if it was put into an enclosed shoot and connected with the shaft, that shaft would produce a current of air which would immediately take away all the moisture, and the meat would dry much quicker, for the moisture would be taken away instead of falling back again; it would go up the chimney and be carried away—taking away the smell of it.

1063. *Mr. Fremlin.*] You would have adopted those precautionary measures at Botany if the law had given you protection? Yes; I had all the plant. I have got a building now second to none in the Colony for drying; it is large, and so well ventilated that it is a rare occurrence for me to smell the drying part of the business 100 yards off.

1064. *Dr. Garran.*] Does not some offensiveness arise from the rotten meat lying about before being put into the digester? That in this country cannot be avoided.

1065. But if you had a sufficient number of digesters, so that the moment meat arrived you could pop it in, would not the nuisance be decreased? Yes.

1066. And are not these establishments so small that they cannot deal with the meat on arrival? There is a certain amount of nuisance from that.

1067. *Mr. Fremlin.*] How many hours after the "soup" leaves the digester does it take to become an abomination? If the work is properly done the "soup" is no abomination. As it comes from the digesters it is destitute of all smell, except that it smells simply like essence of meat. If you take and mix up that essence in water the "soup" that comes from the digester has a weak smell of that; there is no nuisance. But if you keep it, and it does not go into something that is perfectly clean, it commences to ferment in the course of an hour or two, and then it has a very objectionable smell.

1068. The most objectionable period is, I think, when it commences to ferment? It is worse than all put together. But if you have the means for it that I have, I no sooner get it collected and the little fat on the top taken off than it is away before it becomes a nuisance.

1069. That you could not do at Botany? No.

1070. *Dr. Garran.*] Is that liquid a manure? Yes, it is a manure; and if I had a secure place, instead of that "soup" running away I would desiccate it and make a solid body of it.

1071. Have you ever mixed lime in it? That would destroy it, and it destroy the lime; it would throw off the ammonia, and then it becomes valueless almost as a manure.

1072. Is there anything else you could mix the manure with? You cannot thoroughly fix the ammonia; the refuse from sulphuric acid has a tendency to fix it. In Victoria they use what is called salt cake; it is the refuse from the manufacture of sulphuric acid, a kind of sulphate of soda; it can be bought there for about £3 10s. a ton.

1073. You could not sell the "soup" to the gardeners at Botany? I have sold hundreds of pounds worth.

1074. *Mr. Fremlin.*] It is really not so valuable until it ferments? It is valuable in either case; if you use it on vegetables before decomposition you can use it like water, but once decomposition sets in you must keep it away from the roots, or it will kill them. You can put it there at 150 degrees; you can throw it on plants out of a bucket if you like.

1075. *Dr. Garran.*] But you think that in a first-class establishment you could turn that "soup" into a saleable commodity? I could turn everything; at Botany it was the only thing I did not make money out of. It would have to be treated the same as sugar in a vacuum pan. You could have the vacuum pan there, and that would treat 3,000 or 4,000 gallons of this stuff every day, and turn it into a valuable manure. And if you did not choose to do that with it, by having an establishment such as you speak of it would be carried away, and would never become a nuisance because it would be taken away in enclosed pipes.

1076. And the flow of water at Lane Cove is quite sufficient to prevent any nuisance from what is put into the river? My "soup" is to the water there as one drop to the waters of Port Jackson.

1077. And nothing is left on the shore? Only just in front of the building; and the wash of the tide as it comes up takes it away.

1078. *Mr. Chapman.*] How long does it take to reach your place in the steamer? If you went up in Jenkins' steamer, he would take you from Sydney to my place in about an hour and a quarter. If you started from here at one hour after low-water-mark, he would take you up there and bring you back again.

1079. *Mr. Senior.*] Could a steamer of 5 feet draught go to your place? At high-water it could; there is between 5 and 6 feet rise of tide there.

1080. Suppose we started two hours before high tide? You could not get up.

1081. Three hours before high tide? You might; but if you start from Sydney at low-water-mark it would be high enough for you to cross going up, and would be beautiful for you coming down.

1082. *President.*] About how many hands have you employed? Only twelve at Lane Cove, and then I have five in Sydney collecting. My business is not so well managed, perhaps, now as it would have been; but if you had a place 9 or 10 miles from town my business would be carried on precisely as now, with this difference, that instead of taking the raw material to a boat I would take it to a train.

1083. Do you employ any lads? They are troublesome.

1084. You do not have many? No.

1085. Any children? No.

1086. Any girls? No.

1087. Or women? No women.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, 15 JANUARY, 1883.

Present:—

THE HON. JOHN STEWART, M.L.C., PRESIDENT.

MICHAEL CHAPMAN, Esq., J.P.,
ALFRED REGINALD FREMLIN, Esq.,
M.P.,
ANDREW GARRAN, Esq., LL.D.,

CHARLES KINNAIRD MACKELLAR, Esq.,
M.B.C.M.,
JOHNPOPE, Esq., J.P.,
FRANK SENIOR, Esq., J.P.

Duncan Meares Maitland, Esq., examined:—

- . D. M. 1088. *President.*] Your name, please? Duncan Meares Maitland.
Maitland, Esq. 1089. Your occupation? Government Surveyor.
15 Jan., 1883. 1090. You have brought some plans to show the Commission? Yes; Mr. Maclean is in charge of the plans from the Surveyor-General's Office.
1091. What are the plans intended to show? The land around Sydney, in various directions, for miles out.
1092. When was this survey taken? In 1881. This is not a survey properly speaking—it is simply a compilation of other maps.
1093. Embracing all the localities? The county of Cumberland—a considerable portion of the county of Cumberland, within a radius of about 12 miles from Sydney. This sheet shows Middle Harbour, and the coast from Cumnulla Beach to Curl Curl, and the other sheet is a continuation of this northerly
1094. There is a good deal of vacant land unalienated shown on these maps? A good deal of it is Church and School Lands.
1095. Do these plans show the alienated from the unalienated land? No; we should have to bring a number of maps to show that, but we can show any locality; here is one showing the parish of Botany alienated and unalienated.
1096. *Dr. Garran.*] Could you tell me roughly what area could be enclosed, starting from the south head of Maroubra Bay, striking and following the road round to Botany Bay? It would be about 2,500 acres.
1097. Is this coloured land on the coast between Maroubra and Long Bays sold? No; that is proposed to be leased.
1098. It is not alienated? No.
1099. Is anything alienated south of the road to the beach? Not except at Bunnerong.
1100. Is there a Government reserve other than Church and School Land in the south-eastern portion of the parish of Botany? Yes, several.
1101. South of Long Bay it is all public property? All public property.
1102. What is the area of the Little Bay reserve? 432 acres.
1103. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Was Long Bay laid out as a township? It was.
1104. Do you know the extent? I do not.
1105. *President.*] Would it be difficult to select 2,500 acres without encroaching on alienated land? Of course you could by pushing it out in the direction of the Bunnerong Dam.
1106. Would there be any difficulty in getting water in the locality, by dams or any other means? It is a question of quantity; there is plenty of water there for ordinary settlement, but not for manufacturing purposes.
1107. *Mr. Senior.*] Do you know Long Bay and the narrow valley leading into the bay? Quite well.
1108. *Dr. Garran.*] What is the height of the ridge? 160 feet. I will point out about what is likely to be particularly valuable: starting from the south end of Maroubra Bay, running westerly till it strikes the road from Banks' Meadow to Randwick, then bounded by that road towards Botany Bay, then bounded by Botany Bay and the Pacific Ocean.
1109. Coming from Sydney as far as Bunnerong, there would be no engineering difficulty in making a railway? No.
1110. And we should have to tunnel through the ridge to get to Little Bay or Long Bay? That would not pay; it would be better to have an open cutting.
1111. There would be no difficulty in pushing a line through the ridge from Bunnerong to either Little Bay or Long Bay? No.
1112. Could a line be run down the Botany Bay side? It could.
1113. All round? Not very well, as the shore towards the entrance becomes more precipitous.
1114. It would be easier to cut through? That is my opinion.
1115. And when you cut through, could you carry a line along the sea face? You could along the top face, but then there is the Sanatorium.
1116. And then you could carry a line along the beach? You could not carry it along the beach—you could along the ridge.
1117. The ascent here from Bunnerong to the head of the valley running into Long Bay is 160 feet? About 100 feet to cross the ridge; it is lower near the road.
1118. *Mr. Fremlin.*] You were out there some time surveying? Yes; I was out there this morning; I have been all over it.
1119. *Dr. Garran.*] Suppose we drew a line from the head of Blackwattle Bay to the junction of Bourke-street and the Botany Road, and then from that junction to the head of Rushcutters Bay—that would give an area of less than 2,500 acres, considerably? Yes, it is not more than *800 or 1,000 acres.
1120. Then this piece that you say might be reserved would be three times the size of what is known as Sydney proper? I find that the area within the boundaries you just mentioned is more than I said; it is nearly 2,000 acres.
1121. Then there is room on the north headland of Botany Bay, within the portion described, to build a city the size of Sydney proper? Yes.
1122. And that would hold all the manufacturing industries that Sydney is ever likely to produce I suppose? I do not know, I am sure—very likely.
1123. Maroubra Bay is entirely Government land? On the south side; the north side is all alienated.
1124. *President.*] Would it be difficult to supply the Commission with plans of the locality? No.

1125.

* NOTE (on revision):—This was an error, which is corrected further on.

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1125. What would be the distance to run a railway from Sydney to Botany, and then by Bunnerong to Long Bay? It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the terminus at Botany I think, but I do not know where it is measured from—I think it is from Redfern.
1126. *Mr. Fremlin.*] The tramway is marked 5 miles and 30 chains to the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel—where would that be from? From the commencement of the tramway at the junction with the Redfern Station.
1127. *Mr. Senior.*] $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and then there is the distance from Bridge-street—I do not think the whole distance would be more than 8 miles? Oh yes; it is a considerable distance beyond the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel where the future terminus will be.
1128. *Dr. Garran.*] What is the distance from the Bunnerong Road to the head of Long Bay? From Bunnerong Road to the head of Long Bay is a little more than a mile.
1129. There is no private township at La Pérouse? No, no private land sold.
1130. Can you tell whether there is any landing-place for small vessels—do you know the place sufficiently? I do not.
1131. You do not know whether a jetty could be constructed there to enable vessels to discharge coal? I do not know; I should think it could.
1132. Do you know Yarra Point? I do not.
1133. You cannot say whether, if a railway terminated at La Pérouse, a jetty could be run out there where colliers could discharge their coal? I cannot.
1134. If factories were built on the Botany side of La Pérouse northward, along the shore there, could the sewage be easily conducted into the sea? Not very well; it would be a matter of level.
1135. If sewage or other offensive matter were discharged into the bay north of La Pérouse, would there be a danger of it being washed up to the bank north of Botany Bay? Decidedly.
1136. Then if that were a place for noxious trades, it would not be judicious to shoot the sewage into Botany Bay—it must go to the ocean? Yes.
1137. *Mr. Senior.*] What is the distance from Long Bay where the land commences to descend? About a mile.
1138. *Dr. Mackellar.*] If any large quantity of noxious fluid were discharged outside Botany Bay and north of it, would it find its way into the bay? That I cannot say.
1139. *Mr. Senior.*] How far is it from the head of Long Bay where the land commences to descend? A mile; in some places not so much.
1140. *Dr. Garran.*] What is the distance from the Long Bay ravine, by a straight line down to the head-land, Cape Banks? About 3 miles.
1141. Then a road from the head of Long Bay Valley to the extreme head of Cape Banks would be 3 miles long? $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
1142. If we had a road laid out there, with railway facilities, we should have a road for factory purposes $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long? Yes.
1143. A tramway or railway once on the ridge there could command the whole of the high ground? Yes, without difficulty.
1144. And taking all the spurs in, we should have a distance of about 5 miles? Oh, more than that.
1145. What I mean is we could have more than 5 miles—say 6 or 7 miles of road—only 50 feet above the level of the sea? You could have from 7 to 8 miles.
1146. All no more than 50 feet above the level of the sea, or ranging from 50 to 100 feet? From 50 to 180 feet.
1147. *Mr. Senior.*] What do you consider is the width of the amphitheatre there? It is a mile from the head of Long Bay to the head of the valley, and the width of the basin is between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile.
1148. *Mr. Chapman.*] Did I understand you to say there was sufficient water there, if conserved, for manufacturing purposes? No; I said I could not judge with regard to water required for manufacturing purposes. There is a supply of water there, but I should say not sufficient for manufacturing purposes.
1149. *Dr. Garran.*] But if Sydney were supplied from the Nepean, the whole of the Botany supply could be diverted there? Yes.
1150. Simply laying a fresh pipe and the cost of pumping would supply that corner? Yes.
1151. *Mr. Fremlin.*] But there is sufficient water there now to enable many manufactories to carry on their business? I think so, but I could not say definitely.
1152. You know there is a quantity of water already there? There is a quantity of water there, and I know the sand sponges about the locality contain a lot of water.
1153. *Mr. Pope.*] Have you seen the stream there in the driest of weather—after, for instance, two or three seasons' drought? The driest time I saw it in was about this time two years ago; it may have been about a month later.
1154. And did you see it about two years prior to that? No.
1155. You have never seen it when the water was very abundant, and then at another time when there would be only a very small stream? I never saw it in the wet time.
1156. You think you have seen it in about the driest time? I think it was a very dry time this time two years ago.
1157. You remember it when they were building the establishment for the treatment of small-pox? Yes.
1158. As a matter of fact, it was merely a little stream then? I did not see it this time twelve months ago.
1159. *Mr. Senior.*] When did you last see it? There does not seem to be much difference at any time. But I am speaking of the stream at Long Bay; there is a stream that runs into Little Bay and another into Long Bay; I have been speaking of that at Long Bay.
1160. Is that further south? Further north than the Sanatorium.
1161. I do not think I have seen that? It is a larger stream than the one at Little Bay; it has a larger watershed or catchment area.
1162. *Dr. Garran.*] Have you any information other than we have drawn from you that would be of service to the Commission, in regard to the selection of that spot as a place for noisome trades—does your acquaintance with the locality suggest anything to you? No, I cannot think of anything more than I have already said.
1163. *Mr. Senior.*] Do you think that locality of Long Bay would be a suitable place for the purpose, from

- D. M. a surveyor's point of view? It seems to be a pity to waste such beautiful country for noisome trades; but
 Maitland, Esq. that is an opinion only from the point of view of a surveyor.
 15 Jan., 1883. 1164. *Dr. Garran.*] Do you think it a pity to waste Sydney on them? Certainly I do.
 1165. *President.*] You think you will have no difficulty in supplying a sketch of the locality? There will be no difficulty in that.
 1166. Showing the different points from Sydney? Yes.
 1167. *Dr. Garran.*] Could you prepare a tracing giving more accurately the distance from Sydney, marking the miles and giving the area, the elevation, and the amount of roadway possible on the heights? Yes.
 1168. *President.*] Will you send it in early? Yes.

Mr. Michael Magill examined:—

- Mr. M. Magill. 1169. *President.*] What is your name? Michael Magill.
 15 Jan., 1883. 1170. What is your occupation? Nurseryman.
 1171. Where is your residence? At the south end of Bourke-street, Redfern.
 1172. Is it somewhere near Mr. Alderson's? Facing Baptist's and below Alderson's, on the same side as Alderson's—adjoining Alderson's.
 1173. You complained to the authorities about some nuisance in that locality? Yes.
 1174. Will you be good enough to tell the Commission what it was? This morning it was very bad. I have a daughter who keeps a school, and the children this morning wanted to know what was the matter, the nuisance was so bad. I was in Sydney this morning, and when I went home I found that the nuisance arose from the stench from the soaks, or pits I suppose, when they were let off.
 1175. Where did the stench come from? From Alderson's pits or soaks.
 1176. What steps have you taken with regard to the nuisance from Mr. Alderson's? I took proceedings; I made complaints to the Borough Council, and the Council took it into their hands. The charge was dismissed in the first instance by Smart, who was the Magistrate. Hughes and Kippax went off the Bench. After that the Attorney-General took it into his hands. I have the whole of the case here.
 1177. Was anything done to abate the nuisance? It was taken in hand by Attorney-General Dalley, and they were tried at the Water Police Court and committed.
 1178. Did the Attorney-General then refuse to prosecute? Then he threw the bill out. They were committed at the Water Police Court.
 1179. But Mr. Alderson was not tried? No, the bill was thrown out by the Attorney-General.
 1180. Was anything done to abate the nuisance? Nothing.
 1181. Then it remains to this day? Yes, as I told you when I said that this morning the children could smell it, and that was a good distance from the place.
 1182. Why are you sure it comes from Alderson's works? I can smell the tannery, dead hides, and matter being used to mix the manure.
 1183. Was there not a ditch there originally? Not a ditch but a watercourse made by the rains before the country was inhabited. The Aldersons came there and discharged their soaks and pits into my garden. I was ordered by the Sewage Commission to block it up and make dams and stop it, when there was no water or sewage coming from the city for two months, as you will find in evidence in the Ninth Progress Report of the Sewage Commission.
 1184. Are there any steps being taken now to abate this nuisance? Not as I know; I do not intend to take any steps until I take it into the Supreme Court, because Alderson has so much influence with people and so many votes.
 1185. Is there not a sewer being built in Bourke-street now? Yes.
 1186. Will that not remove all the nuisance you complain of? I do not think that anything from any factory will be allowed to discharge into the main sewer, because it will kill the ammonia, the life of a plant, and spoil the manure. What comes out of Alderson's is full of carbolic acid.
 1187. *Mr. Fremlin.*] You remember the creek there many years ago? I remember it for forty-nine years and four months.
 1188. What is the state of the creek now with regard to the water before it goes into Alderson's? When the weather is very dry none goes, and the sand purifies it before it goes such a distance as from Chelsea-street down to Alderson's. But at the time this Ninth Progress Report was written and I was ordered to dam up the creek there was no water for two months. You will find evidence going to show that the creek was all dust and nothing coming in there.
 1189. Is there any stench arising from the water or liquid in the creek before it gets to Alderson's? Certainly there is; there are soapuds, but if there should be two months' drought there is none—as you will see by the evidence of Dr. Cox and Dr. MacLaurin.
 1190. *Mr. Chapman.*] Suppose it has been two months dry weather, is there a flow of water during that time going from Alderson's through your property? There is; and nothing coming from the city or Chelsea-street—all from Alderson's.
 1191. Can you describe the water or filth that floats from Alderson's place on to your property? It is of so many colours, but when the lime has been mixed with it that is the worst stench; and then there is a grey kind, and red and blue—human excrement, dogs' and pigeons' dung, and blood, all mixed up together.
 1192. Have you ever noticed any hair mixed with it? Any quantity. You will find that in the evidence of all who were examined. Dr. Cox stirred it up and got hair, and Dr. MacLaurin and the Aldermen did too.
 1193. Before Mr. Alderson opened his factory there, was the water useful for drinking purposes? Well, before he came there was Thomas Hall—it was he who took Alderson there. A man named Downes bought the place, and rented it to Hall for 5s. a week; that was in 1839.
 1194. Were you there before the time you speak of—when Downes had it, and before it was used as a wool-washing place? Yes.
 1195. Was the water useful then? Yes.
 1196. Up to what time? Up to the time Weiss came to wash there—that was before Hall—and that spoiled it—contaminated the water, so that it was not of any use; it would be very well for washing wool, but not good for anything else.
 1197.

1197. Did you also complain of the smoke from the shaft? I did complain of the smoke. It hurts the flowers—that is what I complained of; and it hurts if you put out any clothes to dry, or want to catch any water off your house, for you cannot use that water. Until the slates are well washed the water is worth nothing. Mr. M. Magill.
15 Jan., 1883.

1198. Are you troubled with a stench only when they allow the overflow to go through? Many a night there is a fog all over the low ground, and when that vapour is there and the wind comes the smell is very bad.

1199. And every time that the liquid is allowed to flow? Every day it is let off, and for two or three hours the stench is there. Then it goes down until the liquid is let off again, when the stench comes on again.

1200. *Dr. Garran.*] Is the tan-yard itself a nuisance—apart from the discharge that comes from it; do you smell the tan-yard? Oh, the tan is no nuisance.

1201. But the operations in the tan-yard generally—are they a nuisance apart from the discharge down the creek? A great nuisance; nothing worse. I say it is the ruin of that park there, within 200 or 300 yards of the place. No property is any good; mine is depreciated 50 per cent. Land in that quarter has been considered valuable since the formation of Moore Park, and during the last two or three years more so; but where I am no one would buy it to build on it unless they got it for nothing. I sold some for 30s.; and to the north of Alderson's some was sold for £16 in Bourke-street, and £12 13s. 6d. in Dowling-street, and that was 60 feet deep, and I sold mine 90 feet deep.

1202. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Supposing the Aldersons had been committed at the Lower Court, and the Jury had found them guilty at the Upper Court, and they had had to remove, where would they have gone to? There was a person who came looking for a house, and he told the owner of the house he was going to sell a piece of ground to the Aldersons up at Lane Cove.

1203. Take another supposition—that they had to remove, and went to Lane Cove, and by and by some one there served them as you were compelled to serve them? I should say a tannery is requisite—we want shoes and boots; but suppose a tannery were put here, near the Legislative Council Chambers, or down near the General Post Office—what then?

1204. *Mr. Senior.*] When Alderson's tannery was established where it is, were there any houses close around it? There were none there.

1205. Is it surrounded with houses now? Only a few that have been built since he came there—that is, within a short distance of it, and on a bit of ground I sold Mr. Ritchie, foreman at Holly's, the tailor's. He is very sorry he bought it; and if I had known what a tannery was in 1859, when I lost a boy through it, they never would have been there.

1206. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Do the Aldersons employ a great many hands? Yes; there are a great many boys.

1207. Do you not think it would be a very serious thing if such an industry were closed? I think they should take their dirty water to the seaside, where there would be no nuisance.

1208. Would not shutting them up throw a great many men out of employment? It would only throw out the men who do the dirty work; only those men who do the rough work—the fleshings; there would not be twenty men.

1209. Would there be any necessity for the men to do the fleshings if there were not numbers of men to do the final work; is not all the work blended together; is not one part of the industry dependent upon the other part? I do not know how to answer that question. Because, why should there not be a tannery near the Post Office? If a man is allowed to carry on an industry which is proved by the best doctors of Australia to be injurious, I do not want to know anything about the men. Of course it is a great money-making business; but if a tannery is allowed there, it ought to be allowed at the Post Office in George-street.

FRIDAY, 19 JANUARY, 1883.

Present:—

THE HON. JOHN STEWART, M.L.C., PRESIDENT.

MICHAEL CHAPMAN, Esq., J.P.,
ALFRED REGINALD FREMLIN, Esq.,
M.P.,
ANDREW GARRAN, Esq., LL.D.,

CHARLES KINNAIRD MACKELLAR, Esq.,
M.B., C.M.,
JOHN POPE, Esq., J.P.,
FRANK SENIOR, Esq., J.P.

Duncan Meares Maitland, Esq., further examined:—

1210. *President.*] We have received a note intimating that you would like to supplement the evidence you gave the other day? There are just one or two points which I would like to submit for consideration. One was with regard to the private property—the Bunnerong estate. The alienated land included within that area you propose is very low, or a great proportion of it is, and there would be considerable difficulty in draining this area to the sea. D. M.
Maitland,
Esq.
19 Jan. 1883.

1211. *Dr. Garran.*] You do not think that would be a suitable site? No.

1212. Would it be a suitable site for the residences of the people engaged in the works? It is not a very nice site; it would be objectionable for works. The refuse might go into the bay, and I think to bring the reserve for noxious trades up to the east boundary of the Banks Meadow reserve would be injurious to the private property there.

1213. Suppose the Bunnerong estate were taken in as part of the reserve and planted so as to act as a bulwark against smells reaching the residences on the outer side, would it not be valuable for that purpose? Yes. Another thing I wanted to point out was that the whole of this Crown reserve is the only portion of Crown land that the Government have got within 10 or 12 miles of Sydney which is valuable for such a purpose as a burial-ground, for instance. An application has been made by the inhabitants of Botany for a burial-ground to the south of the Bunnerong estate on the Government reserve.

1214. There is a reserve on the south headland of Botany originally made for a burial-ground? Yes. I am not quite certain whether that reserve is in existence now or not.

1215. Have you checked the area? Yes; the total area within 40 or 50 acres is 2,900 acres. That is the area of the portion from south of Maroubra Bay to Long Bay Road right down to the waters of Botany Bay, and

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and from Botany Bay to the Pacific Ocean, and by the coast line to the point of commencement. I can explain to you how that is made up and give you the different areas. Alienated land, 175 acres, principally the Bunnerong estate; Crown Lands, 1,163 acres; Sanatorium, 432 acres; Church and School Lands, 1,130 acres. And I might give you my idea of the value of the place. I estimate the value of the block to be about £750,000.

1216. Allowing for streets? You cannot make an allowance for streets very well; I am taking that as a lump sum for the whole.

1217. With the reduction of the cost of survey? That is the gross amount. Then I can also give the area of the portion east of La Pérouse Road that I spoke of.

1218. Yes? The total area of that, excluding the private land—the Bunnerong estate, and the part to the west of the La Pérouse Road, a portion of which has been applied for—is 2,300 acres.

1219. *President.*] Bounded by —? It is the same area, excluding the Bunnerong estate and the ground to the west of the La Pérouse Road. There is a small reserve for military purposes at La Pérouse, but it is only a few acres.

1220. Have you any further statement to make? Nothing further.

1221. Any explanation of the map that has been sent in this morning? I have not seen it.

1222. *Mr. Pope.*] Do you look upon the £750,000 as the value of the land as it is now to the Government? That is the value to the Government in my opinion.

1223. *Dr. Garran.*] It would fetch that amount if sold? Yes. There was a portion of land sold there fourteen months ago at the rate of £300 per acre.

1224. Was that not bought for a special purpose? As an addition to an estate; but a portion of this land would be worth more than that.

1225. Has it not been difficult to get land there, because of the Government monopoly in that part; if you brought that 2,500 acres into the market, would you get that price for the whole of it? Perhaps not at once.

1226. You have paid no attention to the sewerage outfall? I have been engaged on the sewerage survey.

1227. Are you at all acquainted with the currents up and down the coast? I am not.

1228. You have merely surveyed the land? Merely surveyed the land. Most of this sewerage work was done by me, or by other surveyors under my direction. I have ascertained that there is deep water off the Military Reserve.

1229. Do you know whether there is quiet water in the bay near the Military Reserve—north of La Pérouse Point? It is rather exposed to the south-east and to the westerly gales.

1230. Even supposing the piece of land you spoke of was applied to the purposes of a burial-ground, and the whole of the portion of land west of the road to La Pérouse was taken for other purposes, we would still have left—? 2,300 acres, including the Sanatorium.

1231. South of Maroubra Bay there is no beach-line all the way to Cape Banks? There is just a little beach in Long Bay and Little Bay; all the rest is cliff. I have not been all the way to Cape Banks, but I believe it is all cliff.

1232. *Mr. Pope.*] All cliff north of Long Bay? And south too, except in Little Bay.

1233. How is the level of the cliff with the land behind it; is the cliff high or rather low? It is a high cliff at the north point of Long Bay, and moderately high all the way down to Cape Banks—of course with the exception of the heads of the bays.

1234. *Dr. Garran.*] Have you surveyed much around Sydney? Yes.

1235. Do you know from your own experience any other site more suitable than this at Long Bay for noxious trades? I do not. I have been trying since I have been here to find another site, but I cannot find any other place I should think so suitable.

1236. What should you say would be the principal objection to the south headland of Botany Bay? Difficulty of access and difficulty of water supply.

1237. Otherwise it might be cut off conveniently from other parts? More conveniently than this.

1238. But then we would have to construct a railway all round from the Illawarra line, making more than 30 miles of railway to Cape Solander? Very nearly 30 miles to Cape Solander.

1239. *Mr. Pope.*] What would be about the length of line to Long Bay? About 10 miles.

1240. Is there any very low land between Sydney and Long Bay? A railway could follow high land nearly all the way.

1241. Without going through valuable properties? No; by going over high ground you go through properties of more value than on the lower land. I presume the natural way would be by Botany or by the Military or Bunnerong Road. Neither of these is very low. There is not the slightest difficulty of level in getting a railway to any part of this locality.

1242. *Dr. Garran.*] One witness suggested a site near the crossing of the Illawarra Railway and George's River—do you think that would be objectionable? I think so; the sewage would go into the Woronora or George's River.

1243. And there would be more likelihood of a population springing up there? Yes.

1244. Suppose there were a collection of offensive trades at the north head of Long Bay, what is the usual wind in summer? North-east.

1245. How far would the north-east wind blow the smell before it would reach any residences? That is a difficult question to answer. Do you mean how many miles it would travel before striking any residences?

1246. Yes; how many miles before reaching to Doll's Point. What I want to get at is—do you think that offensive trades at Long Bay would be offensive to people on Lady Robinson's Beach? I should not think so.

1247. What distance is it? About 8 miles or 8½ miles in a straight line.

1248. In the winter-time the westerly winds would blow all the smells out to sea? Yes.

1249. What winds would make the smells offensive? Only south-east gales.

1250. How often do we get those winds? Not very often.

1251. Looking at the prevailing winds, can you suggest any better place? I cannot.

1252. Have you ever lived near a boiling-down establishment? No.

1253. You do not know at what distance it would be offensive? No.

1254. Do you know anything more pungent than the smell of boiling-down? Kerosene works are far more offensive to me.

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1255. How far off do you smell kerosene works? About 3 miles in a straight line.
1256. If they were 6 miles off you do not think they would be a nuisance? I should not think so.
1257. You say the piece of land, the area of which you have described, is worth three-quarters of a million: do you know any piece of equal area at all suitable as a site for noxious and offensive trades that would be worth less? I think south of Botany Bay the land would be worth much less, but it would not be so suitable.
1258. Do you not think the close proximity to the city would be a great feature in the suitability of the site? I should think so. I could think of no other place so suitable as that at Long Bay, after I left here on the day when I was previously examined.
1259. Notwithstanding the value of the land? Notwithstanding the value of the land.
1260. *Mr. Pope.*] What estimate do you put on the land, containing about the same area, south of the bay? I did not make an estimate.
1261. Do you think it is worth one-third of the money? I should think that is about what it is worth; the position is everything.
1262. What would be the distance from the north head to the south head of Botany Bay? About a mile; but then it is water-carriage and very unsafe.
1263. *Dr. Mackellar.*] You do not contemplate a possibility of crossing there? It is a very dangerous place—a tremendous sea comes in there.
1264. *Dr. Garran.*] You think we could get very much cheaper land by going 30 miles from Sydney? Oh yes.
1265. But do you think it would be more advantageous for the State to push these people 30 miles from Sydney in order to get cheaper land? That is hardly a question for a surveyor to answer.
1266. If it is very important to have all these trades in existence, and to have them as near to Sydney as possible, we cannot do otherwise than give them valuable land? No; but if the Government lost the whole of the Crown land, there is this inconvenience—we should not be able to dedicate any portion for any other public purpose for which land might be required.
1267. But if the Commission did not recommend the taking of anything west of the Military Road, that objection would be removed? Yes, to a great extent.
1268. As far as you know Botany Bay, you would not recommend that any bad drainage should be thrown into the bay? I should not.
1269. If any locality there should be chosen as a site for noisome trades, the drainage ought to go into the sea? Yes.
1270. And therefore it would not be important for us to have any of the land west of the road? No.
1271. But if we were to commence operations at the north head of Long Bay and worked back as ground was wanted, there would be no difficulty about the sewerage? No, not the slightest difficulty.
1272. And so far as the elevation of the ridge is concerned, you see no difficulty in taking a railway along the ridge and down to Long Bay? There would be no difficulty at all.
1273. Or tunnelling? There would be no difficulty.
1274. Do you not think that for military purposes a railway to the north head of Long Bay would be a desirable work? I should suppose so; I am not a judge of military matters.
1275. If there were a railway to the Custom-house reserve, there would be no difficulty whatever in throwing off a branch to Long Bay? Not the slightest; the gradients are quite easy to Long Bay from the Bunnerong Road.
1276. A moderate cutting would take you there? Oh yes.

Mordaunt Alister Maclean, Esq., examined:—

1277. *President.*] Your name is —? Mordaunt Alister Maclean.
1278. You have brought a map from the office of the Surveyor-General? Yes.
1279. What is the object of it? I am directed by the Surveyor-General to lay the map before the Commission, with the view of helping them in their inquiry.
1280. It shows —? The position of the land at Botany Head, and extending from Botany Bay to Sydney.
1281. Does it distinguish between the land alienated and the land belonging to the Government? It does in that particular locality—north of Botany Head.
1282. Are there any other particulars you would like to mention about it? The tramway route.
1283. *Dr. Garran.*] What extension of the tramway would be required to reach from the present terminus at Botany to Long Bay—what additional mileage would there be? 2 miles in a direct line.
1284. Would a direct line be as easy as any other? I think not.
1285. What extension would there be for the necessary détour? I think fully another mile would be required; it would probably follow the road.
1286. You think 3 miles would do it? I think 3 miles would do it.
1287. You know the purpose for which this Commission is sitting? I have an idea it is to find a site for manufacturing purposes.
1288. You know the country around Sydney pretty well? Pretty well.
1289. Can you suggest any site more suitable than that at Long Bay? No.
1290. You think that is a suitable site? I do.
1291. What would be the principal objections against taking the south side? Difficulty of access to Sydney, which would be so roundabout.
1292. *Mr. Senior.*] Do you think there would be any objection to that position at Long Bay in regard to the prevailing north-east winds? Not to a very great extent.
1293. *Dr. Garran.*] It would not be offensive to the inhabitants of Sydney. Not with the north-east winds.
1294. *Mr. Pope.*] Would they experience any smell at Sandringham? I think not; it is so many miles away.
1295. How many miles? 6 miles.
1296. *Mr. Senior.*] And do you mean to say a north-east wind would not blow any offensive effluvia to Sydney? Oh no, it would not, because Sydney is north-west of the site.

M. A.
Maclean, Esq.
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1297.

- M. A. Maclean, Esq.
19 Jan., 1883.
1297. Do you think that a better position could be found at the other side of Botany Bay? Not to my knowledge.
1298. *Dr. Garran.*] What would be the objection to setting aside Sans Souci as a place for these trades—between the head of Townsend's Bay and Botany Bay; there is a large promontory and peninsula there? Yes.
1299. What would be the principal objection against that? It is more confined, and the water there is shallower.
1300. You think the difficulty of getting the sewage away would be greater? I think so, and it would pollute the water of the bay.
1301. *Mr. Senior.*] Do you think the south headland of Botany Bay would be a better position? There is the difficulty of access.
1302. *Dr. Garran.*] Taking this piece of land at Sans Souci, you think the principal objection would be the drainage? I think it would be.
1303. Would it not also be closer to a population likely to settle around it? Yes, it would.
1304. Would not the north-east wind tend to blow the smell across to the people settled on the George's River? Yes, but there is not much population there yet.
1305. But if the railway comes down there, will not a large population probably settle all along the banks of the river? I think so.
1306. And would not a large collection of offensive trades at Sans Souci affect people settling there? I think so.
1307. *Mr. Pope.*] The land about Long Bay Point is Government property? Yes.
1308. Have you formed an estimate of its value? Estimating from the Government land sale held in December, 1881, it must be something like £300 an acre. A piece of land of 30 acres was sold for £9,000, and the area of all this you refer to is about 3,000 acres.
1309. That would be £900,000. In comparison with the value of that land what is the value of the south land? Considerably less than a third I should think.
1310. *Dr. Mackellar.*] What is the distance from the nearest point of the Illawarra Railway to the south head of Botany? About 12 miles or more.
1311. And how far is it from the Redfern Station to the Illawarra Railway crossing? More than 12 miles.
1312. Altogether upwards of 25 miles? Yes.
1313. *Mr. Senior.*] And from Sydney to Long Bay, how far? About 8 miles.
1314. *Mr. Chapman.*] I suppose you know of no other place within a reasonable distance or easy access of Sydney which might be set apart for noxious and offensive trades? No.
1315. *President.*] Are both the maps you have brought with you for the use of the Commission? They are at the service of the Commission if desired.

Robert Saddington, Esq., examined:—

- R. Saddington, Esq.
19 Jan., 1883.
1316. *President.*] What is your name, please? Robert Saddington.
1317. Have you any occupation? Yes, merchant and tanner.
1318. Do you live in Sydney? Yes.
1319. You know the object of this Commission? I should like to hear it from yourself.
1320. You have got some statement to make? No, I have no statement to make; I am here to answer any questions you may put to me.
1321. *Mr. Senior.*] I suppose you know what this Commission is sitting for? I cannot say.
1322. It is the Noxious and Offensive Trades Inquiry Commission, and we are engaged in getting evidence to the fullest extent possible with regard to these noxious and offensive or injurious or unpleasant trades. As you are a Londoner, and have had experience in these matters, you may be able to give us some information. You are a tanner, are you not? I am.
1323. How many people do you employ? At the present time not more than fifteen or twenty—that is in the city of Goulburn; I have no tannery in Sydney. I had one at St. Mary's, 29 miles from Sydney.
1324. Have you got it now? No. I had a boiling-down establishment as well there.
1325. What do you think of the occupation of tanning—do you think it is an unpleasant or injurious one? I do not, either in Birmingham, London, Glasgow, or anywhere else. It was stated that Bermondsey during the cholera was one of the most healthy districts in the whole of London.
1326. You say you have been engaged in boiling-down? I have.
1327. What do you think of that as an occupation? I have never seen an unhealthy man engaged in it.
1328. Of course it is an unpleasant occupation? I should not like it near me. I boiled down 3,500 sheep a week for many months at South Creek.
1329. How did you get rid of the refuse? A good deal of the blood was desiccated.
1330. What about the "soup"? Well, that went into the creek.
1331. South Creek? No, a tributary of South Creek.
1332. *Dr. Garran.*] Did you establish the works on South Creek? The boiling-down portion.
1333. The tannery? No, I purchased from some one else.
1334. What was the object in going so far from Sydney? This tannery was established there, I suppose, in about 1856, by a man named John Page, from Bathurst. He went there because a great many of the teamsters had their homes just under the shadow of the Blue Mountains. They knew that when the railway came that far it would remain for some time, and they brought down their hides there from Bathurst and Mudgee and the surrounding districts. This tannery was established, and other tanneries followed; there were eight or nine at one time.
1335. What was the effect of their operations on the creek—did they make the water unsuitable for cattle? I should say not.
1336. There were no complaints? No.
1337. The population were employed mostly on the works? Mostly.
1338. If they had complained, they would have been complaining of the source of their own bread and butter? Yes.

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1339. Have you been to England lately? Last year.

1340. Did you see any tanneries there? One or two; but I saw all sorts of trades which might be included among noxious trades.

1341. In London? In London, Glasgow, and Liverpool principally; in the heart of London.

1342. Are they under any kind of official inspection in London and in all great cities? I never heard that they were; I am not prepared to say they are not.

1343. *Mr. Senior.*] Do you know of any place where these trades are isolated? I never heard of any such place.

1344. Do you think if these trades were isolated here it would be an advantage to the general health of the community—isolated and under inspection? I cannot give any opinion upon that. I have thought over the matter a good deal. I know it is frequently the case that a man engaged in that which is called a noxious trade goes to a certain spot in order that he may be away from other people, and in course of time there springs up a population around him, commenced by his own work-people, and in the course of ten or twenty years these are the very people who try to get rid of him. The man goes to a desert and makes it a prosperous place, and then the men who take his money bring forward the complaints.

1345. *Dr. Garran.*] Did you find South Creek inconvenient from a business point of view, so far as distance is concerned? It took up a whole day to go there and to return.

1346. Suppose all tanners were 10 miles from Sydney, would it check the trade? I think it would check the trade.

1347. Well, it did not check yours to have to go to South Creek? No, it did not; but if this is to be the case for Sydney, I want to know how it is to affect me in Goulburn—am I to be turned out?

1348. *Mr. Senior.*] What have you got at Goulburn? A tannery, in the very heart of the town, on the other side of the railway station.

1349. *Dr. Garran.*] Are any complaints made by the inhabitants? No; several years ago I heard complaints, but only once or twice.

1350. From your practical experience, suppose all Sydney tanners were put on the same footing, and had to have their works 10 miles from Sydney, would the trade of tanning be unduly taxed by the necessity to have it there? I think it would.

1351. *Mr. Senior.*] In what way? There are men who have existing establishments within two or three miles of a place in different directions. There are some very large works at North Shore, where there was not when they were established a house or human being—Forsyth's Works I am referring to; and now there are several hundreds of people there.

1352. *Dr. Garran.*] Your objection is to persons having to shift; but would the permanent interests of the trade be affected by having to carry on the trade 10 miles from Sydney? It would be very difficult to tell what the result would be until the thing was tried. I know this, that it would very likely necessitate an alteration. For instance, the hides fresh killed from the Abattoirs come over and are now delivered to some of the different tanners; but if they had to take them 10 miles away they would have to salt them, and there would be other additional expenses, because with summer weather it would be difficult to reach the distance of South Creek.

1353. Does Mr. Forsyth buy his hides from the Glebe Island Abattoirs? No; mostly from the city auction rooms.

1354. How does he take them across? Mostly by the ferries. Some of the hides come from Queensland.

1355. Which is the nearest tannery from Glebe Island? There are one or two at Petersham.

1356. Where are the principal tanneries? At Marrickville there is one of the chief.

1357. How far is that from Glebe Island by road? 3 miles.

1358. Do the hides go by cart? Most of the hides from Glebe Island go to Walsh's place at Bunnerong.

1359. How far is that? 7 miles.

1360. By cart? Yes.

1361. They could go quite as quickly by railway to Botany? Provided the railway took them at once; your own cart goes when you want it.

1362. Mr. Walsh's experience would rather go to show that Bunnerong is not too far from Sydney? That is not too far.

1363. *Mr. Chapman.*] At the time you were carrying on operations at South Creek, where did the discharge from your pits, such as hair, and bait (I think you call it) and other refuse go? The hair never went into the pits.

1364. Well, where did it go to from the works? We used to stack a quantity of the hair and put a quantity of lime on that, and then more hair and more lime. In the same way at the time we were boiling-down, a great deal of the gut and inward parts of the sheep was dried and pressed down, and dealt with in all sorts of ways there; it did not go into the creek.

1365. But there must have been some moisture go from the works? Some; but it was a very clean place.

1366. That went into the creek? Possibly a little.

1367. Did I understand you to say a short time ago that it did not defile the water in any way? Scarcely ever; occasionally there was a little defilement.

1368. *Dr. Garran.*] Did you desiccate the "soup"? For a time.

1369. Was it a success? I did not carry it on long; preserved meat came in.

1370. Would it have been a manure if you had dried it? Yes; the Commission can see that if they go to the same property, where there are hundreds and thousands of tons now mixed with bark and other things; and a great deal of this has been sent down to the vineyards at Parramatta.

1371. It makes a good manure for vineyards? I am told so.

1372. *Mr. Senior.*] What became of the hair? It is used by plasterers, and a great deal was burnt. Only this morning I heard a man inquiring for it, and saying he would give from £8 to £10 a ton for all the hair he could get. I have sent it to England, and never got more than a farthing a pound clear, that is, £2 a ton.

1373. *Dr. Garran.*] You think there would be no temptation to let that pass off—it would be worth keeping? Oh yes; in small towns they pay very little attention to it.

1374. You think the bulk of the hair could be made a saleable commodity, and the "soup" also? I do.

1375. And even the entrails? Yes.

1376. It could be all turned into good manure, and without offence to any one? Yes.

1377.

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1377. If there were proper plant? Yes.
1378. But in order to have proper plant is it not necessary that a man should feel that he will not be disturbed? He requires a certainty of tenure.
1379. Is it not the case that a man setting up a boiling-down establishment at the present time does it on sufferance? He does.
1380. Does he not therefore keep his plant down to the lowest point? That is another matter; it is according to the temperament of the man; I should go in for the best.
1381. But if you were going to engage again in this trade, and you were forced by the Government to go to one spot without any fear of disturbance, would you not be induced to obtain the best plant? I should otherwise.
1382. *Dr. Mackellar.*] You have told us that your boiling-down was not offensive? I considered so.
1383. And yet a considerable quantity of the "soup" was poured into the creek? Some portion—not very much; we steamed a good deal of it away.
1384. But it must go away somewhere? Sometimes it was offensive; for twelve months after that I did not care about eating boiled mutton.
1385. The steam would go into the air; but where would the refuse go? It would be thrown on the ground, but covered up afterwards.
1386. The refuse from the boiler? Not from the boiler, but from the boiling-down. There would be the liquid, which would go away, when it was steamed, into the atmosphere; and then there would be the substance—but a very small substance.
1387. But however small it would become putrid on the ground? I do not think so, after it was steamed and dried.
1388. Would it be possible, with proper scientific appliances, to render the works totally free or almost totally free from objectionable smells? I think it might to a large extent. I happened to be thinking about this, and taking a London Directory I looked over where a few of the trades there are situated. Soap-makers are in the very heart of the city of London itself. There are tallow-chandlers, candle-makers, and tallow-refiners. They do not deal with tallow there in the same manner as we do, but they buy the kitchen fat, and that is all rendered down. Not only is this the case in England, but in the cities on the Continent. Whether it is a good plan or not I am not prepared to say, but it is a fact.
1389. It is offensive to the nose? There are plenty of other things that are offensive to other senses. How would you like a boiler-maker to be living next door to you? If you go to Glasgow you will have a far worse smell than that which comes from a boiling-down—the smell from chemical works. At Tennant's Chemical Works in Glasgow there is a chimney-shaft over 400 feet high, and there is now one that is 10 feet higher.
1390. Was not that built because of the offence to the neighbourhood? Yes.
1391. Therefore it is a very objectionable thing to have such works in a city? No doubt of it.
1392. *Dr. Garran.*] Do you think that in a young city like this we should have all these trades in the city simply because they have grown up in London? No.
1393. Do you think we should injure the trades by putting them in a separate place—should we really hurt the industries? Well, you would affect the interests of many people who are already connected with these businesses. But if I had a business and went out of it to-morrow, by reason of death or any other cause, the business would still go on; you cannot get rid of the business; tallow must be boiled down and hides must be cured.
1394. We do not want to get rid of the businesses, but only of the nuisances connected with them; and looking at the small number of these establishments now and the large number likely to be here fifty or one hundred years hence, do you think there would be any injury to the trades of the city if the Government established a rule that all duly established offensive trades should go a dozen miles from the city? I think 2 miles would do you as much good as 12 miles. 12 miles would be an injury, 2 miles would not. Of course so far as our own products are concerned they must be dealt with, but if you make the cost of dealing with them too great, you must confine your consumption to your own market. If you are liberal and allow these things to be produced at an inexpensive cost you may avail yourself of the markets of the world.
1395. You have told us that Mr. Walsh does not find Bunnerong too far? Yes.
1396. *Mr. Senior.*] Do you think it would or would not be an advantage to themselves and to the general community if these unpleasant trades were placed in certain localities under supervision, with a certainty of tenure and a certain amount of convenience? Provided those certain localities were suitable; it all goes upon that.
1397. *Mr. Chapman.*] For instance, there would be a railway to the place? You may have a railway, but when are you going to have trains running on the railway?
1398. It would be a railway with trains running on it? If the trains ran at proper intervals it might do.
1399. *Mr. Pope.*] You may then go 12 miles as easily as 2? Certainly.
1400. *Dr. Garran.*] If it were required that these trades should go to a point 12 miles off, with the conveniences of a railway, would that be dangerous to a trade—a tax likely to keep the trade down? No, I do not think it would.
1401. *Dr. Mackellar.*] In other towns in the Colony these trades exist? Yes.
1402. In Bathurst, Goulburn, Maitland? In every town.
1403. And in most cases these trades are in the centre of the town? Frequently.
1404. And they are offensive to the neighbourhood? I do not think they are.
1405. But you have already told us they are offensive—tanning, for instance? Tanning is not offensive, in my opinion. Of course if the place where it is should not be kept clean it might be offensive; otherwise it is not offensive.
1406. Tanyards as conducted at present are offensive? No, I would not say that. You may go up to South Creek and find seven or eight of them, and unless things have altered within the last two or three years you may walk through them and take any meal afterwards that you choose.
1407. *Mr. Senior.*] Do you know any part of the world where these trades have been isolated? I never heard of any; there may be such places, but I never heard of any.
1408. *President.*] Do the hands you employ in your tannery live near the works? Oh yes; at South Creek they lived close by, on the same property.
1409. Are any of them married? Yes.
1410. Have they wives and children? Yes.

1411. Are any children employed in the tannery? No, not in the tannery. They may be though; there is no reason why they should not be if they are old enough.

1412. What age? They would not be employed under fifteen or sixteen.

1413. Any girls employed? None.

1414. Or women? No.

1415. How many hands would you have altogether? I have already said that at Goulburn we have some fifteen or twenty, and at South Creek we had from forty-five to fifty.

1416. *Mr. Senior.*] Do you think that if several of these businesses were congregated they would be as bad, or worse, or better than being situated in different parts, so far as health goes? I do not think they would be one bit worse; I do not see that they would be better, but they would not be a bit worse.

1417. *Mr. Chapman.*] That is with proper provision for a get-away, and proper supervision? Yes. Take Goulburn; you have tanners there in different parts of the city.

1418. And up the Yarra, for instance? Yes, and away back from the Yarra; Flemington, Sandhurst, Ballarat—all those places have tanneries.

1419. *Mr. Senior.*] Would they have boiling-down places also? I am not prepared to say; but they have in Queensland.

1420. *Dr. Garran.*] Do not the people complain of smells about the Yarra? Yes.

1421. Are they not trying to find a remedy? I believe they are.

1422. Have not the smells been complained of by the Governor? I believe so.

1423. Can you go up the Yarra without having your nose assailed? I do not know.

1424. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Supposing the law as it now stands should at any future time affect you as it has done others, involving you in an action at law, do you know of any spot where you could go with any security? I am only occupied as a tanner in Goulburn.

1425. But supposing the law were to take effect on you, and you were convicted of causing a nuisance, and had to shift, do you know of any spot where you could go and settle down with any security? Well, we got as far as that before. I am not interested in Sydney just now, but I am in Goulburn; and in view of such a change I have already secured land where they cannot touch me, because I am outside the municipality. I should like the other side of the matter to be brought before the Commission. These trades must continue, and some provision will have to be made for them. This law, I suppose, is not intended to apply to Sydney only.

1426. I believe it will extend to the whole Colony. The law as it now stands applies to the whole Colony, and wherever a man in a municipality commits a nuisance he is liable to be interfered with by the action of the law, and be removed. The object of this Commission is to collect evidence, and endeavour to find a place where these people could carry on these trades,—where they could go and settle down in security? I want to know whether you are to have these places outside every city. Because I take it the object of this Commission is not confined to Sydney; if this law is passed it will have an effect on persons outside Sydney.

1427. The law will be applied to every portion of the Colony; but as the law stands, if it interfered with you, whether you were in Goulburn or Sydney, and you were removed by the action of the law, do you know of any place where you could go and settle down with security to yourself? Yes.

1428. *Mr. Senior.*] Supposing your occupation were carried on in Sydney and you had to move, what would you do? I think I should secure a piece of land where for the time I should be safe.

1429. *Dr. Garran.*] Then you would trust to protecting yourself by a large area of land? Yes.

1430. You would require capital to buy an estate? Yes.

1431. *President.*] And you would allow no one but those persons in your own employment to reside on it? Yes.

1432. *Dr. Garran.*] But if the Government provided a site, it would save you the trouble of getting one yourself? It would, but it might not suit as well.

1433. *Mr. Fremlin.*] We are all animated by the one desire to protect these industries, and our object is to provide a place of refuge? There is one place where we shall manufacture sulphuric acid; that is not a nice thing, but we all know it is made in Balmain.

1434. *Mr. Senior.*] What is your opinion of the effect of the manufacture of sulphuric acid on vegetation? Some of the by-products would cause a splendid vegetation, but others would be detrimental.

1435. *President.*] Did you say you had been in Bermoudey? Yes, I am a Londoner.

1436. You did not reside there? No.

1437. There are a great many tanneries and other works there? Yes; curriers, candle-makers, soap-boilers.

1438. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Catgut manufacturers? Catgut manufacturers; and there are some of those in Smithfield.

1439. *Mr. Chapman.*] There is nothing very injurious about the currying process? No. I have been through the killing process in Chicago, and there is a slight faint smell there.

1440. *Dr. Garran.*] What do they do with the blood at Chicago? It is all desiccated in some way.

1441. What do they do with the entrails—do they desiccate them too? Yes, so I was told; I did not see it.

MONDAY, 22 JANUARY, 1883.

Present:—

THE HON. JOHN STEWART, M.L.C., PRESIDENT.

MICHAEL CHAPMAN, Esq., J.P.,
ANDREW GARRAN, Esq., LL.D.,

JOHN POPE, Esq., J.P.,
FRANK SENIOR, Esq., J.P.

William Christopher Bennett, Esq., examined:—

1442. *President.*] You are Commissioner for Roads? Yes.

1443. How long have you been in that position? Twenty years as Commissioner for Roads; I have been twenty-seven years altogether in the Roads Department.

1444. Have you any personal knowledge of the land belonging to the Government about Botany? A general knowledge.

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1445.

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1445. You do not know what land is still in the hands of the Government? I know there is a good deal; the water reserve of course, and there is this point.
1446. Is it open for sale or is it reserved, do you know? It is all reserved I think.
1447. You do not know? I am not certain.
1448. The Members of this Commission are looking about for a place where the works connected with noxious trades could be erected and confined: do you know any place within a reasonable distance of Sydney suitable for such a purpose? I know no place so suitable as the point coloured on this plan.
1449. What is the name of the point? The point of land running out from Botany Heads.
1450. You think there is no place nearer Sydney so suitable? No.
1451. Is there any natural supply of water there? Well, there is no river; the water falling on the catchment itself might be conserved.
1452. Is there no swamp or creek? There are creeks existing, but there is no river running there.
1453. No water-hole nor swamp? There are swamps and water-holes.
1454. Do you think it would be possible to pick out 2,500 acres in one block? I think there would not be any difficulty.
1455. *Mr. Senior.*] How would the north-easterly winds affect that place with regard to Sydney? They would blow any smells across Botany Bay away from Sydney.
1456. *Mr. Chapman.*] What is your idea with regard to the discharge from a community of noxious trades or manufactures—would it not be a good thing to have the discharge flow into the sea? Yes; I think it a good idea to have it separated from the ordinary sewage. As you will see by the volumes containing the reports of the Commissioners for the Pollution of Rivers, the difficulty of dealing with the sewage in Manchester was much increased by the discharge from the manufactories. Acids and other things made it difficult to have this sewage put on land, and they had to deal with it chemically. So that having this discharge kept separate from the ordinary sewage would be a great advantage.
1457. Do you believe that the discharge into the sea at the point you mentioned would not be injurious to the people around Botany Bay? Some well-selected point should be used for the discharge.
1458. Say the point at the north head of Long Bay? Yes, or at the south. The discharge would be diluted and carried away by the sea, so that no offence would arise. With reference to Long Bay, I presume you are aware that allotments in a village there have been sold.
1459. *Mr. Pope.*] Is there any locality that you consider better than Long Bay as a site for offensive trades? No, I do not think there is.
1460. Or for the discharge of anything that might arise from these trades? No, no other point. The worst feature in that place is the want of facility for getting water, but that could be provided by a main from the present Botany works, or from the proposed works; that is if the catchment area were not sufficient; and it would take a long time and a very large number of trades to consume all the water that falls on it.
1461. A railway is about to be constructed between Sydney and Newcastle: do you know of any place in the locality of that railway that might be selected? No; the land is cut up with deep ravines, and there is no great area of level land; it is all high-lying land, and has not the same commercial advantages in the way of access as the land at Long Bay has.
1462. You think that all noxious trades might be brought into one locality with fairness to those engaged in them? That is a subject I have not considered.
1463. You cannot give an opinion upon it? I can see the advantages of it from an engineer's point of view, but commercially I have not considered it—not with regard to facilities.
1464. *Dr. Garran.*] You have been connected almost from the first with the sewerage outfall system? Yes.
1465. And you have studied the system of discharge of sewage from Ben Buckler's Point? Yes.
1466. Suppose there were a large amount of sewage to be discharged from the area of land at North Botany Head, how near could the sewer go to Cape Banks without any risk of the sewage being washed into Botany Bay? I do not like to give an absolute opinion on that; I would keep it as far away as I conveniently could.
1467. Cape Banks lies considerably to the east of Cape Solander? Yes.
1468. And the southerly current would have a great tendency to wash everything clear of Botany Bay? If you once get it well out in the southerly current.
1469. Do you think as far north as Little Bay would be safe? The south head of Little Bay would be safe.
1470. Then the south or north head of Long Bay would be quite safe? The south head of Long Bay I prefer, because of anything that might wash in near where the land is sold.
1471. The north head of Long Bay juts out more than the south head, and would discharge anything more completely into the current? Yes.
1472. And therefore, considered simply as an engineering question, would be the preferable outlet for a sewer at Long Bay? Yes.
1473. It is the best outlet for a sewer south of Ben Buckler? Yes.
1474. And you think that if a sewer were to discharge filthy matter from the north head of Long Bay there would be no appreciable risk to the shores of Botany Bay? No.
1475. You do not think it would catch the indraught, though it might be so diluted as not to do harm? No.
1476. Do you think it would be expedient to establish noisome industries on the shore of Botany Bay itself? I would keep them as far away from it as possible.
1477. You do not think that Botany Bay with its shallow waters and long sandy beach would be a good place for the discharge of sewage? No, unless it were discharged over land in the first instance. We are going to discharge the sewage of South Sydney in that manner.
1478. You think it would not do to discharge it direct into Botany Bay? No.
1479. Then if any city of noisome trades were established here, it would be desirable to have the sewage discharged right into the ocean? Yes.
1480. So far as the prevailing winds are concerned, what would be the risk of any bad smells being a nuisance to Sydney? I think none, because when a southerly wind came the smells would be so diluted that they would hardly reach Sydney. The north-east winds would drive them across Botany Bay, and the westerly winds would drive them to sea.
1481. Do you know of any place more favourably situated as regards Sydney and the prevailing winds? No.
1482. Do you know of any place more favourably situated with respect to the discharge of sewage? No.

1483. Do you know any place more favourably situated as respects proximity to Sydney and ease of carriage? No.
1484. Is it a fact that you have taken the peninsula at the southern entrance to Cook's River as a sewage farm? Yes. It was originally intended to have the sewage farm up Shea's Creek, but a very strong movement was got up in St. Peter's against having it there; and the Minister, on my advice, owing to the very rapid advance of population, conceded to these people what they wanted, anticipating at once what was looked for in the long future, and it was decided to take the sewage across to Webb's grant.
1485. Do you take it by a syphon under the river? Yes.
1486. Do you think that site would be suitable for noxious trades? I do not think it would be large enough, and there would be the discharge into Botany Bay. We shall filter the discharge of sewage and then put it over the land.
1487. Will that not be objectionable? No.
1488. Have you considered the peninsula lying between Townsend's Bay and Botany Bay? It is not very well situated for discharge.
1489. That is the principal objection to it? Yes; and it is now rapidly becoming a valuable suburb.
1490. So is this other? But that is not alienated; this is.
1491. Otherwise in area it would be large enough? I could not give you any idea of what the area is.
1492. Have you considered the peninsula at the southern head of Botany? No.
1493. What would be the objection to making that a site for noxious trades? The larger part of it consists of sandhills; it is more remote and more difficult to supply with water, and it would be more to windward of Sydney.
1494. There would be no difficulty in supplying the Long Bay district with water from Sydney? No.
1495. Either from the existing Botany works or from the new system? No; but I should say the better plan would be to anticipate the Botany supply and cause it to gravitate there.
1496. Where would you anticipate it? I think that some of the upper dams on the Botany Swamp might be made to supply this place by gravitation.
1497. But supposing gravitation not possible, and Sydney was adequately supplied by the new scheme, the Botany supply could be diverted for this? Yes.
1498. And an abundant supply of water of the best quality obtained? Yes.
1499. You have been on your travels lately, have you not? Yes; but the reason for my journey made me very unfit to see anything, and I was only four months away.
1500. You had no opportunity of noticing anything relative to the inquiry of this Commission? No.
1501. From your knowledge of Sydney and its surroundings, you do not know any site more suitable than that near Long Bay where noxious trades could be placed? No, I do not. With regard to the suggestion about some site between Port Jackson and the Hawkesbury, the question of wind would be very much against that.
1502. Do you know enough of the harbour of Botany Bay to be able to tell us whether a jetty thrown out at La Pérouse Point or Yarra Point would be safe for the landing of coal from colliers? I should think it would be if the water were deep enough; an extensive jetty would make a lee sufficient for any collier.
1503. It would be a consideration to any manufacturing suburb to have coal landed there? Yes.
1504. But you cannot say positively whether a safe jetty could be made there to provide a lee for vessels? I cannot say whether the water is deep enough; no doubt safe jetties could be made.

W. C.
Bennett, Esq.
22 Jan., 1883.

Charles Robert Scrivener, Esq., examined:—

1505. *President.*] What is your name? Charles Robert Scrivener.
1506. You are a surveyor? Yes.
1507. Have you been employed up Lane Cove recently? Yes, I have been up there for the last fifteen months.
1508. Constantly? Yes.
1509. You have been surveying the land thereabouts? Yes, subdividing a part of the Field of Mars Common—adjusting old grants.
1510. Is that for the Government or for a private individual? As a Government surveyor.
1511. Do you know Berry's boiling-down establishment? Yes, I was camped within 150 or 200 yards of it, I think.
1512. You have some statement to make in reference to that establishment, have you not? I reported to the Surveyor-General that it would cause the land to sell badly.
1513. How? Because of the unpleasant odours and the contamination of the river.
1514. You think that people would object to reside near that place? Yes, I should think so, and the land is cut up into small blocks, more for residences than for any other purpose.
1515. Did you yourself experience anything objectionable about the establishment? As far as smell goes I have continually.
1516. Is it a bad smell? Yes.
1517. Is the smell constant or only occasional? It depends on the wind.
1518. If the wind were always in the same direction the smell would be always there? Yes. It is worse sometimes than at others, but is there always to some extent.
1519. Does the smell spread far from the works? I have smelt it this side of Buffalo Creek, which is more than a mile.
1520. There is no smoke or vapour proceeding from these works that would injure vegetation? No; I think they use only coal for the engines.
1521. You do not know from what part of the works or the operations carried on there the smell proceeds? I cannot say with regard to those works, but in other works I have known—because I have had a great deal to do with works at Botany where I was surveying; a great deal of the smell arises, in many instances, from the "soup" which is used for market gardens. The smell of that is something horrible.
1522. Is that during the process of boiling, or after the "soup" begins to ferment or putrefy? It is kept in vats until it putrefies, and it is always worse on Monday or Tuesday, after it has been lying an extra day, instead of having been removed. With regard to the land at Lane Cove, the subdivision could not be incorporated because as yet no people are living about there; if there were people there they would raise an objection to the place themselves.

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1523. What is the size of the allotments in which you are surveying the land? The smallest is a third of an acre. There are only a few like that. Generally they are from half-an-acre up to 4 or 5 acres in area.

1524. And this survey is preliminary to offering the land for sale at auction? Yes.

1525. Have you any idea when the auction is to take place? I cannot say. All the streets have been cleared and aligned so as to put the land in the market in as satisfactory a state as private proprietors would do.

1526. Is there any land laid out as a village? Yes; it is merely a village and suburbs.

1527. It is intended to be a village of half-acre allotments? A third-of-an-acre allotments, some of them. It is intended as a village. The Government, as a rule, lay out large blocks.

1528. How is it approached from Sydney? The village itself is on the main road from Onions Point to Ryde, and you cross the two bridges—the Five Dock Bridge and the Iron Cove Bridge—to reach Sydney, passing through Gladesville.

1529. What quantity of land is included in the survey? About 1,400 acres, and then there are a good many reserves for parks and so on. Of course the whole common will ultimately be subdivided; it was resumed for that purpose.

1530. Is there any natural supply of water near it or on it? Yes, there are creeks—Buffalo Creek and Strangers Creek; and in Giddie's Creek there is also good water.

1531. No swamp or waterhole? At the mouth of the creeks there are mangrove flats. The water, of course, was brought down from the hills originally.

1532. What kind of timber is there on the land? The timber is nearly all gone—cut up by the Trustees of the Common; there are only saplings on it.

1533. Fit for nothing but firewood? Yes; that is near the village; of course further back, out towards Lane Cove Road, you get very fair timber.

1534. Have you any reason to believe that anything connected with Mr. Berry's works besides the smell would depreciate the value of the land? The bringing of those barges up and down the river with offensive matter would not be pleasant I think, as a lot of the villas would have a frontage to the river; and I consider the practices connected with these works pollute the water. On many occasions they have bathed animals' heads in the water near the works—put a lot of them into the river and washed them.

1535. You have no practical knowledge of the operations going on in Mr. Berry's works? I have seen the operations in other places. They generally boil by steam, having steam pipes passing into boilers.

1536. You do not know whether Mr. Berry is employing all the means in his power to put down the smell? I do not know.

1537. *Mr. Senior.*] How far is Mr. Berry's place from the nearest Government land? There is Government land on the opposite side of the river, not more than 3 chains away.

1538. About 60 yards? Yes.

1539. Is the Government land that has been laid out for villas on the Sydney side of the works? Yes.

1540. So that the barges going to Berry's works must necessarily pass this land? Yes.

1541. Have you ever heard of sickness in that neighbourhood? No one lives near there. The people round at North Ryde, some little distance back, complained about the works.]

1542. *Mr. Chapman.*] Do you know anything about the discharge or get-away from these works—where the "soup" or filth runs to? I cannot say in this particular case; but I know that some of them allow it to go away in open drains, retaining a good deal to sell to gardeners for fertilization.

1543. If it were allowed to go into the river or creek, is there sufficient scour to take it away? No, I do not think it would get down far enough; in fact I have noticed the scour go down and then work backwards, and not get away all day.

1544. *Mr. Pope.*] Are there any residences in the locality of Mr. Berry's factory? I do not know any nearer than about a mile or a little more than a mile.

1545. Have they been erected since he has been there, or were they erected previously? He has been there only a few months; he has erected his works since the subdivision of these allotments.

1546. Has any one to your knowledge complained of the works? People have complained to me about it.

1547. Are the works in any municipality? Yes.

1548. What municipality? Willoughby, I think. There are very few houses near the place, and they are on the opposite side of the river, I think.

1549. You spoke of barges going up and down the river with offensive matter, which must omit offensive smells; is it not a fact that there are many residences along the river-side? Lower down, towards Onions Point, there are.

1550. Have you heard any complaints from the people occupying those residences? I have not been in the position to hear such complaints, and the nuisance is one that has been recently created.

1551. What area of land does Mr. Berry occupy for the purpose of carrying on his business? I should think a quarter or half an acre.

1552. Do you think the works deposit any offensive matter on the land about them? I cannot say.

1553. The business is that of a soap factory and glue works? A glue works and bone-dust factory—not soap.

1554. Do gardeners buy the refuse? I do not know whether they are near enough there to buy it. They buy the bone-dust, but nothing else.

1555. Not any liquid refuse? I think not; I do not know of any gardeners near enough to buy it.

1556. *Dr. Garran.*] You said that certain persons have complained about the smell from the works—how far do they live from Mr. Berry's? About a mile in a straight line.

1557. Across the river? Opposite to Berry's—on the south side.

1558. Have you ever noticed any offensive deposits on the banks of the river in consequence of the discharge? No, but I have noticed a scum on the water. We used to bathe in the river, but we have given it up now.

1559. You think Mr. Berry's works have made the water unsuitable for bathing in? I fancy so.

1560. You do not think that the body of water there is sufficient to get rid of the nuisance arising from what he pours into it? I should not think the current is sufficiently strong to carry away anything of that kind. The water might be cleared in flood-times—the ordinary tide is not sufficient.

1561. And your impression is that Mr. Berry's factory seriously affects the value of the land which the Government offer for sale? I think it does.

1562. If that is the case, it must diminish the value of private property in the neighbourhood? Yes, if any private property is in the same condition of being cut up for sale. Until land is so cut up the effect is not felt.

1563. You think people would not voluntarily go and buy an allotment of land within reach of the boiling-down establishment? I should think not.

1564. Has your duty as a surveyor taken you on the coast about Botany Bay? Yes.

1565. Do you know Long Bay? Not Long Bay; I know Cook's River well.

1566. Do you know the peninsula between Townsend's Bay and Botany Bay? Yes.

1567. What would be the principal objection to making use of that as a site for noxious trades? Is it far enough away from probable settlement?

1568. Is settlement increasing around there? I believe it is.

1569. Do you think the effect of the Illawarra Railway would be to increase settlement there? I should think so.

1570. How could you dispose of the sewage there? They have set apart a large area there for a sewage farm.

1571. But could you convey the sewage from Doll's Point to Webb's grant without pumping it? I think not; I could not say positively.

1572. Do you think that one of the difficulties of occupying this site with noxious trades would be that of getting rid of the sewage? I think it would be just as objectionable there as any place near Sydney would be, for the reason that population is increasing.

1573. Do you think that if the trades were put near Long Bay there would be the same objection? I do not know; I have not been there.

1574. You know nothing of that locality? No.

1575. Do you know anything of the locality south of Botany? I have been to Port Hacking.

1576. That would not be so accessible to Sydney as North Botany Head? No.

1577. Otherwise do you think it would be a suitable site for noxious trades? I think the further you get away from Sydney the better.

1578. Do you not consider that distance would be an inconvenience to manufacturers? Yes; but I think that these trades and slaughter-houses also—the whole thing—should be some distance from Sydney.

1579. What distance would you think should be the maximum? Such a distance as would prevent these things from interfering with settlement for many years to come. Meat could easily be brought to town in refrigerated cars.

1580. Do you not think a distance of 30 or 40 miles would be an objection? I should think it would be an advantage, for the meat would not suffer at all.

1581. But for other industries, such as tanneries, fellmongering establishments, and bone-crushing manufactories, do you think distance would be an inconvenience for trading purposes? I cannot say; that requires more thought; I have not thought much about the matter.

Mr. James Harvey examined:—

1582. *President.*] Your name is James Harvey? Yes.

1583. Where do you reside? At 81, Wellington-street, Waterloo.

1584. Are you engaged in any occupation? I am a draughtsman in the Survey Office.

1585. You wrote to the Commission, saying you were ready to testify with regard to some works at Waterloo? Yes.

1586. Are the works near to your residence or place of business? Near my residence. One—Alderson's—is within a quarter of a mile, and another—Johnson's—is, I think, about the same distance.

1587. Proceed with your statement? Alderson's is about a quarter of a mile, and Johnson's about the same distance. Those are the two nearest.

1588. Have you been on the premises of any of these works? I have never been on the premises; I have seen the premises, but have never been on them.

1589. You cannot say from what part of their operations the smell proceeds? We can easily see from what part of the boiling-down the smell comes; it is when the people are emptying their caldrons. From the other works we have the stench when the wind comes. When the wind comes from the north-east the stench comes from Alderson's.

1590. *Mr. Chapman.*] From the tannery? He has a woolwashing establishment also. Alderson has a dam, and when he has sufficient water it flows to Johnson's dam, from which it flows into Geddes' dam, and then into another dam of Johnson's.

1591. Then Johnson's woolwashing, Geddes', Johnson's again, and Alderson's, all lie on the same creek? Yes.

1592. And the head of the creek commences at Alderson's woolwashing establishment? The drains unite at Alderson's, and the water is stored by Alderson.

1593. Is that not where a sewer is being made? The sewer is further to the right. The sewer now in course of construction will not catch the drainage of that creek.

1594. Has the creek any name? I believe it is Shea's Creek. A drain intercepts, I believe, one of the sewers near Moore Park; but with regard to the others from Surry Hills and Redfern, I cannot see that this sewer would interfere with them at all.

1595. *Dr. Garran.*] Where do you reside? In Wellington-street, Waterloo.

1596. Do you smell Alderson's establishment? With a north-east wind I do.

1597. Do you smell Johnson's? With a southerly wind.

1598. Do you smell Geddes'? I could not say, because the smell comes from that and from Johnson's the same way. I can smell the boiling-downs, and with a light wind the smell remains for hours.

1599. How far distant in a straight line are they from you—are they half-a-mile? More than half-a-mile. Geddes' woolwashing is about half-a-mile, and the boiling-downs—one about a mile and a quarter, another over a mile, and another—Tester's—2 miles.

1600. Do you think you can smell that at Wellington-street? I could not say whether the smell is from Tester's or from the others. The smell comes with a southerly wind.

1601.

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Mr. J. Harvey.

22 Jan., 1883.

- Mr. J. Harvey. 1601. *President.*] The smell is the only thing you have to complain of? Yes.
 22 Jan., 1883. 1602. Is the smell constant? No, only when the wind blows in that direction—that is all.
 1603. Does the smell ever enter your house? Oh yes.
 1604. Do you keep the windows open on that side? I always have the windows open, and in the night when the stench is about I have to burn sulphur or coffee. I can distinguish the smell of the boiling-down from the others.
 1605. Which is the worst? The boiling-down.
 1606. Is that a vapour arising from the pots or the smell from the dirty bones lying about? I think it is when they are emptying the caldrons that this stench comes.
 1607. It is merely a disagreeable smell—it is not injurious to health? I should think it was.
 1608. You do not look as if you were sick? No; I go up to the Mountains every chance I can get. If I did not I should not enjoy the health I have at present.
 1609. You have nothing else to state? No, I have nothing else to state.
 1610. *Mr. Senior.*] Do you know whether the smell from any of these places has produced any sickness? I do not know. As far as my neighbourhood is concerned, I do not know that there is more than the average amount of sickness.
 1611. *Mr. Pope.*] What is the nature of the liquid that Alderson stores in the dam? Simply the sewage and the drainage of the southern parts of the city.
 1612. Is it impure when it arrives at his dam? Oh yes, the water is polluted before they receive it.
 1613. Where is the ultimate discharge of all that water—you say it goes from Alderson's to Johnson's, and then to Johnson's again? And then to Geddes', and then I presume into the Botany swamps. But the water is filthy before it comes to Alderson's, and the storage of this filthy water itself must be most injurious.
 1614. *Dr. Garran.*] And he does not improve it? No.
 1615. *Mr. Senior.*] Then it must be very choice by the time it gets to the last place? Yes, especially in the large dam—Johnson's; there must be 6 or 7 acres of this putrid water stored there.
 1616. *Dr. Garran.*] Do they not wash wool in it—if the water is so foul can they wash wool in it? Well, I do not know. Passing Baptist's garden, before these dams get the water, the stench from it is abominable. The stench from the storage of that water alone is something fearful.
 1617. *Mr. Chapman.*] The water is used first of all by Alderson at his woolwashing? Yes.
 1618. It then goes from Alderson's to the next waterhole—to Johnson's; but that is merely the overflow? Yes.
 1619. Where does the refuse water—that with which they wash their wool and hides—go; that goes in a different direction does it not? That must go into the dam also; I presume they have means there of letting the refuse out.
 1620. Alderson uses the water first, and passes the same water down to the next dam, and so it is used until it has passed through all the dams? Yes, just so.
 1621. Then where does it go? It goes last to Geddes', and then into the Botany swamps.
 1622. *Mr. Pope.*] Do you mean any part of the Botany swamps from which our water supply comes? I was looking at it yesterday, and I firmly believe the large dam will pollute our water supply. The others fall the other way.
 1623. *Dr. Garran.*] Do you think the dam by Shea's Creek would tend to saturate the sandhills in a way to injure the water supply? If dammed up below it would.
 1624. I mean does the damming of this place for woolwashing tend to saturate the sandhills in a way to percolate through the ridge? I think so, and I have thought it was a disgrace to allow this large dam to exist. That dam alone contains 8 or 10 acres of water.
 1625. *Mr. Pope.*] All impure water? The sewage from the city.
 1626. *Dr. Garran.*] How far is that from the nearest point of the watershed that contributes to the water supply creek? I do not know.
 1627. Is it a mile from the dividing ridge between the basin of Shea's Creek and the basin of the water supply creek? I should say it would be 2 miles, as near as I could estimate, from the engine-house.

FRIDAY, 2 FEBRUARY, 1883.

Present:—

HON. JOHN STEWART, M.L.C., PRESIDENT.

MICHAEL CHAPMAN, Esq., J.P.,
 ANDREW GARRAN, Esq., LL.D.,

CHARLES KINNAIRD MACKELLAR,
 Esq., M.B., C.M.,

FRANK SENIOR, Esq., J.P.

John Plummer, Esq., examined:—

- J. Plummer, Esq. 1628. *President.*] Your name is —? John Plummer.
 2 Feb., 1883. 1629. Are you a resident of Sydney? Yes.
 1630. You know the object of this Commission? Yes.
 1631. We understand that you have paid a good deal of attention to the nuisances caused by noxious or offensive trades? Yes.
 1632. And we understand that you will be able to throw some light on the subject? Perhaps so.
 1633. If you will be good enough to make any statement, we shall be most happy to receive it? I have not had no time to prepare any report, or to give the desired information in a detailed form, but I may state that, as the Honorary Secretary of a Sanitary Reform League established at the East End of London, I took a very active part in promoting the adoption of the "Slaughter-houses and Offensive and Noxious Businesses Amendment Act of 1874," of which I have an abstract here in the "Companion to the British Almanac for 1875." Before going into this, I should, however, like to mention that in 1848 the Health of Towns Act was passed, and this for the first time gave power to local bodies to intervene in the case of offensive trades; but from time to time the authorities entrusted with the carrying out of that Act found that there existed numerous modes of evading the Act, and in more than one instance they had to avail themselves of clauses in other Acts. Among these was the Building Act of 1844. Well, we found we had to avail ourselves so much

much of a particular clause in this Building Act of 1844, when we wished to cause premises in which noxious trades were carried on to be removed, that we pressed upon the Government the necessity for embodying that clause in the Act of 1874, which extends and amends the Building Act of 1844, as far as it related to certain businesses then placed under regulation as offensive or noxious. The blood-boiler, bone-boiler, manure-manufacturer, soap-boiler, tallow-melter, and knacker are prohibited by section 2 from establishing anew such businesses within the metropolis, subject to a penalty of £50 for establishing, and also to a like penalty per day for carrying on the same. This, however, is not sufficiently definite: I should say that they are prohibited from establishing the businesses anew within a radius of 10 miles of the General Post Office.

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1634. Where are they sent to? I will come to that, if you please. They are not sent to any particular place, but they have found, as a matter of prudence, that the most suitable locality where they would be least interfered with is in the neighbourhood of Barking Creek, and thence on towards the mouth of the Thames, a locality corresponding in some measure with the neighbourhood from Waterloo down to Botany. They are not compelled to go to any particular neighbourhood, but they are compelled for their own sake to find some locality where they will cause least inconvenience to their neighbours.

1635. Are they liable to prosecution for causing a nuisance in that place? Yes, but not if they comply with certain conditions. I may say that, in prosecuting several manufacturers for carrying on noxious and offensive trades in East London, we found a very great deal of difficulty in proving that the trades, however offensive they might be, were injurious to health; but in the course of our inquiries we also found that very many of the offensive emanations were simply the result of processes that had been carried on in a most unscientific manner. For instance, in boiling bones or fat the original mode was to boil them in large open tanks, and the emanations caused great sickness in the neighbourhood—there could be no question of that.

1636. Sickness? Sickness. And many of these trades were carried on upon a very small scale. That was one reason why they were so unscientifically conducted. When carried on upon a large scale the proprietors naturally availed themselves of all the latest improvements. With the bone-boiling it was found that, by constructing a funnel-shaped aperture over the tank, the emanations went up this funnel and were conducted by pipes into a furnace, where they were destroyed. The poor people could not afford this expense.

1637. Men of small means could not conduct this business properly? They could not, and they were generally the chief offenders.

1638. Did the law require any particular apparatus for conducting the work? No; it simply provided that the place should be visited by a properly qualified man. If there were any means, scientifically, of abating the nuisance, the proprietors were expected to cause those means to be adopted; if there existed no such means, then steps were taken to promote the removal of the works by imposing penalties.

1639. Have you ever been in Battersea? Yes.

1640. There are a good many works of that kind there? There are a great many—chiefly chemical works; in fact we have the chemical and other noxious works spread over the suburbs of London to a very large extent. Towards the south-west is Battersea, where there are very large works near the river. Then below the bridges we have Barking, which may be said to be the harbour of refuge for many of the noxious factories.

1641. Are there any large and respectable houses in the neighbourhood of those works? Well, yes; take the case of Barking. As the noxious manufactories were driven out of East London, they went to Barking and the population followed them; and now we have as dense a population in Barking as in any part of London, with churches, chapels, mechanics' institutes, and everything else.

1642. And the people have built fine houses? No, I am referring to the workmen and the tradesmen; the better class keep away.

1643. But in the neighbourhood of the works at Battersea there is a large number of pretentious houses? Not in the immediate neighbourhood—more in the neighbourhood of Battersea Park.

1644. In the suburbs of the works? Yes.

1645. But wherever these works go I suppose population follows them? Decidedly, and as a rule the population is of a very healthy character. I was the Special Commissioner for the *Daily News* at the time of the cholera in London, and I had to visit these places, and I found that the principal cause of the sickness that prevailed arose from the badly drained houses; we could trace nothing to the works themselves.

1646. The want of proper arrangements for carrying off the refuse? Yes. No matter where the works are established, they are subject to certain rules and regulations which the Medical Officers of Health see enforced. They are obliged to take the refuse from the works every day, to keep the places thoroughly clean. The chimneys have to be from 100 feet to 200 feet in height, and under no circumstances whatever are noxious fumes allowed to be given off save when the wind is blowing towards the sea; when the wind is blowing towards London they are not allowed.

1647. Do you know if it is usual to have young people—boys, or women or children employed about any of these noxious works? Yes. At Silvertown, belonging to the Messrs. Silver, where considerable quantities of india-rubber and other articles are manufactured, large numbers of children are employed, especially young girls.

1648. Does the law make any restrictions as to that? There are certain restrictions, but they are more honored in the breach than in the observance.

1649. Does it refer to the age or to the hours of work? To hours of work.

1650. Age also? Age also.

1651. Any prohibition as to the sex? No.

1652. Have you ever visited any of these works more than once? Repeatedly, and lived among them.

1653. Did the workpeople employed seem to be in a healthy state? They are healthy as a rule. That was rather a difficult point in the prosecutions. If we instituted a prosecution against any offending factory, the answer was to produce the work-people in Court. "If our people are healthy," it would be said, "how can the neighbourhood suffer?" But it is very much the same with people in a factory of this description as with paupers in a workhouse—they either die at the outset or they live to an old age.

1654. These works may be very offensive, and yet not injurious to health? Precisely.

1655. And on the other hand, works may be very injurious to health that are not so offensive? Precisely. A case in point is that of Baron Anthony Rothschild, who possesses near the Tower of London a large gold refinery. I was born in that locality, and never knew until Dr. Liddle, Medical Officer of Health for Whitechapel, told me so, that the atmosphere was poisonous.

1656.

J. Plummer, 1656. What did it contain? I could not say; I am not a sufficiently scientific man.

Esq. 1657. Fumes containing arsenic are of course poisonous? There are poisonous fumes in the process of refining. I have here a report of the Board of Works for the Poplar District, 1875-6. This gives the work done during the year in the way of interfering with noxious trades. It represents the works under supervision to be about 100, but that refers only to those against which complaints had been made. The total number of works in this neighbourhood is about 1,000. Among them were three asphalt works, which occasioned a nuisance by large quantities of pitch steam becoming disengaged during the mixing of the ingredients. One of the works was closed by authority. I inspected one of the remaining two, and found they had overcome the difficulty by simply constructing a place above the boilers in such a way that the fumes therefrom were conveyed through pipes and burnt in a large furnace.

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1658. There are a good many works—especially chemical works—on the other side of the world that we are not likely to have in this Colony for many years to come? Yes.

1659. For it is much cheaper to import the articles than to manufacture them? Yes.

1660. And therefore we are not likely to have some of the noxious and offensive trades they have at home? No.

1661. It has been suggested that works which are actually offensive, such as boiling-down works, might be congregated or isolated in one particular locality near the coast? It may be done here with very great ease. The difficulty in London is that there are at least from seven to eight thousand establishments which might be classed as noxious or offensive; many of them date as far back as two to three hundred years, and we could not send them to any particular place. I have seen the various works out here in a general way, and I think if they were in London they would simply be placed under the control of the Nuisance Inspector.

1662. But there was a large collection of those offensive trades at Battersea? They are still there.

1663. Such as tan-yards, soap-boilers, and candle-makers? Yes. Some of your trades are conducted here in a manner that we would not allow in London. For instance, there is a glass-works at Camperdown where I lived for three years. In London the proprietor would be compelled to construct a chimney at least 150 feet in height.

1664. To get rid of the smoke? Yes. And again, he would not be allowed to indulge in another practice he has indulged in, that is to let off the smoke at night. It is generally supposed that the smoke is less offensive at night because the people will not feel it; but one of the officers of the Metropolitan Board of Works pointed out that, if any of these emanations were offensive at all, they would be much more dangerous when people were sleeping in bed than during the day when they were in motion.

1665. *Mr. Senior.*] Do you think that dairies ought to be classed among these nuisances? Yes; and I may say I am glad you have given me this opportunity of saying something about them. Mr. Liddle, the Medical Officer of Health for the Whitechapel District, has, with the other Medical Officers of Health in different parts of London, complained repeatedly of the great nuisance occasioned by the London dairies. Out here you have more space around them, but otherwise they are conducted much in the same manner as they formerly were at home. Mr. Liddle proposed a series of regulations which have been adopted, and which I very strongly recommend to the attention of the Commission, because I believe if those regulations were carried out in Sydney they would make the dairies healthy and would not interfere with the interests proper of the proprietors. These are the regulations:—

1. Every cow-house shall be paved with flag paving or other non-absorbent material, set and bedded in cement, with a proper inclination to the foot of the stalls, so as to drain into a channel leading by a fall of not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in 10 feet to a trapped gully.
2. Every cow-house shall be provided with a proper trapped drain, to convey fluid matter alone into the sewer.
3. Every cow-house shall be furnished with an adequate supply of water, and be washed thoroughly at least once a day.
4. All solid manure and refuse shall be carefully swept up and removed from out of the cow-house twice a day, and the dung shall be removed from the premises of the cow-keeper, and carted away at least three times every week.
5. Every cow-house shall be kept in proper condition, and the walls be lime-washed at least four times a year.
6. Every cow-house shall have a sufficient space for each cow, and shall be properly lighted and ventilated.
7. Every yard in which a cow-house is situated shall be well paved with stone or other impervious material, shall be properly drained, and shall be swept, washed, or otherwise cleansed daily.

I may say that we were obliged to obtain the legal enforcements of those regulations, because it was found impossible to take the cow-houses out of London; but I may say that, supposing you were to ask Mr. Liddle the questions you have asked me, he would recommend that all the noxious trades possible be removed to some part of the suburbs of Sydney easily accessible by rail; that each should have a certain amount of space; that they should be 40 feet distant from the public road-way; that they should be somewhere near the sea; that they should be provided with chimneys of a certain height, and that the emanations from those chimneys or other modes of egress should be only when the wind is blowing off the land, so as to carry them away to sea. I believe that is what he would recommend.

1666. Do you think if these various industries were left as they are, undisturbed, that there are means which could be adopted for destroying the vapours arising from them? Certainly. That was the great difficulty which I had to contend with as Secretary of the Sanitary Reform League. I may say that on one occasion we were very successful in connection with a struggle with a large gas company. We fought the gas-works on the ground that they would be a danger to Victoria Park. In the course of the evidence obtained, we found they could be constructed in such a way that they might be in the centre of a dense population without being a nuisance or a source of danger. I do not profess to know how it could be done, but we were told that it could be done.

1667. *Dr. Mäckellar.*] You have told us that when you prosecuted the owners of those factories in Battersea they produced their workmen in Court to show they were perfectly healthy? Not at Battersea, but generally.

1668. You would not think that the fact of their being healthy went to prove that the trades were not dangerous to health—for instance, they might be dangerous to the health of the children and the women who

who were more or less confined to their houses, and did not have the benefit of fresh air constantly? We have found in cases of that kind that the residents of the immediate neighbourhood were chiefly the families of the workmen, and we could never get them to come forward to prosecute or give evidence.

1669. What was the reason for their reticence—because they thought it would injure their trade? Injure their trade and interfere with their means of living.

1670. But you did not argue from that circumstance that there was no bad effect upon these people from the existence of the trades? No; we knew as a fact that these noxious matters were injurious to the health of those confined to the houses, but we could not legally prove it.

1671. We know that people of the poorer classes, brought up amid insanitary influences, often become robust adults, but the weakly ones die in consequence of the insanitary conditions of their early childhood; and the same may apply to these trades? Certainly. I may say from personal observation that, notwithstanding the apparent healthiness of a large portion of the population in the neighbourhood of these works, the children do not look so healthy as those in other parts of London where no such works exist; their faces are pale, and their forms are stunted. Some put it down to drink. That may be a factor in the matter; but there is a marked contrast between the young children inhabiting these districts and those inhabiting others—almost the same as the difference between the average child at home and the average child in Australia.

1672. What is the marked contrast between the average child at home and that in Australia? One has pale features and shrivelled limbs, the other has bright eyes and plump limbs and all the indications of physical health.

1673. It would be interesting to know whether that is the Australian child? Precisely. I do not observe it so much now, since I have been a resident, but when I first landed the plumpness of the Australian child compared with the thinness of the children in manufacturing or industrial districts in England was very marked indeed. It was simply as if two Australian children would make three of those in the manufacturing districts.

1674. *Dr. Garran.*] You know the East End of London well? Yes.

1675. It is full of those offensive industries? Yes.

1676. Are many of them of very old standing, and could not now be conveniently removed? Certainly.

1677. Do you know whether it would be the opinion of the health authorities that, if it were possible to remove those industries without wrong being done, it would be very desirable in the interests of London? Yes, it would.

1678. And you think that the advice of those authorities, if they were called upon to advise us, beginning as we are, would be to at once place all these industries outside the city? Yes, there is no doubt about it; and at the same time to place all of them under very strict regulations as regards construction, distance from each other, and so forth, to avoid difficulties in the future.

1679. But if they were all placed together in a healthy position, the necessity for having them so far apart would not be the same as in London? No, but I am speaking on the assumption that you will never have a large collection here.

1680. But if Sydney becomes a manufacturing town the number of these factories will increase every year? Yes.

1681. And especially if we give them facilities of position and guarantee that they will not be disturbed as nuisances? If you give them facilities and a certain guarantee, you will encourage not only local manufacturers to start in business, but also English manufacturers who are desirous of coming out but are fearful of so doing.

1682. Do you not think it would be a great advantage to the manufacturing industries of Sydney if we could say to a person:—"If you settle down there where we find you the ground you will not be disturbed as a nuisance"? Yes, I think it would be very beneficial to manufacturing industry.

1683. Far more beneficial than if the industries were merely put outside the town? Yes.

1684. Suppose that, in planning this city of noisome industries, we proposed that the place of residence should be detached from the place of manufacture? Then you would be able to profit by the experience we have had at home.

1685. Suppose we could select a site where we could say to the manufacturer:—"You can place your manufactory here, and the township a quarter or half a mile away," would not the difficulties you speak of be entirely obviated? Certainly.

1686. Then, from your experience, you think that if we could find a site where we could say to the manufacturer—"You shall be within a mile of where coal can be landed, where you can discharge your sewage without nuisance, within railway reach of Sydney, and you shall not be disturbed here as a nuisance, and shall have a site for your labouring population not more than half a mile away"—we should give him the maximum advantages for carrying on his industry? Certainly, but it must be close to the sea.

1687. Yes, close to the sea; and you think if we offer those advantages to a manufacturer he could wish for no more, and that it would be more advantageous to him than being near a dense population in the city? It would be more advantageous in many respects, because one of the reasons that noxious trades congregate at Barking and Battersea is that sometimes one trade feeds another. The produce of one factory is very quickly utilized by an adjoining factory. They must somehow come together. If you can afford all those advantages it would be greatly to the advantage of the citizens from a health point of view, and also to the manufactories from an industrial point of view, provided all those facilities are offered to them. There must be natural facilities for sewerage, railway access, and easy communication between this place or these places and the port.

1688. You admit that it is not a very great advantage to a manufactory to be close to a dense population? No, but it is an advantage for manufactories of a similar character to be together. For instance, a gas-works produces tar, from which aniline dyes are obtained. The aniline dye manufacturer naturally constructs his works in the vicinity of the gas-works, to avoid loss in transit.

1689. But if all these manufactories were connected by railway or tramway so that you could run a truck from one establishment to another, it would not matter if the distance from one to the other were 1 or 10 miles? Not the slightest. If we could have foreseen the manner in which the population has followed the works to Barking, the Medical Officers of Health would certainly have asked Parliament to interfere in order to keep the population apart from the works as you propose.

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1690. All that Barking district is swampy country on the edge of the river? Precisely.
1691. It is not ground that would be selected in preference to other places for human habitation? No, it is an out of the way place; it had been neglected for residential purposes because it was so swampy.
1692. As you recede to the north you get on higher ground? Yes.
1693. Then if you could plant your line of factories along the Thames, and have your habitations on the higher ground inland, you have the two conditions you require? Exactly.
1694. If we could do that here, having one part of the land for the factories and another part for the residential township, we should have the conditions we want? Certainly, and I think you would then realize the ideas of Dr. W. B. Richardson and others. In some parts of the districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire the proprietors of the works erect the residences of their work-people a quarter of a mile from the works, in order to have more space and be free from the surroundings of the works.
1695. Do you think that a quarter of a mile would be sufficient? From a quarter to half a mile.
1696. And still more sufficient with a belt of trees between the habitations and the city? Yes.
1697. I am assuming that we have direct railway communication between the metropolis and this site for the industries? Yes.
1698. Anywhere along that line of railway would do for the population to live? Provided the fares are cheap enough.
1699. Then you think that the result of all the experience of the health authorities of London would be to advise us to at once establish a separate site for noisome industries? Yes.
1700. And Londoners would do it themselves if they could? Very gladly.
1701. You think the industrial people would gain more than they could lose by such an arrangement? Very much indeed.
1702. That it would benefit not only the health but the trade of the city? Precisely; provided the site selected is not too far from the port—you must not make the works and the port too wide apart.
1703. What would you call too wide apart? That is difficult to say. If you place the city between the works and the port, that would be too wide apart, although the distance may not be very great.
1704. But here the city is the port? Yes.
1705. If we were to go 25 miles from the city, would that be too much? Perhaps one reason why Barking was selected was because it is close to the docks, and therefore all the produce that has to be exported can be exported without difficulty. Suppose a site had been selected 10 or 20 miles inland, then manufacturers would have objected because of the inconvenience of getting certain produce to the place of shipment.
1706. You mean to say that many of the products go from the works at Barking to the ships? Yes.
1707. And the raw material goes there too? Yes.
1708. It never goes to London at all? No.
1709. The attention of this Commission has been directed to a site at North Botany Head, at which we are informed we can pass the sewage to the sea without any difficulty; we can land coal on jetties inside Botany Head, which is already within $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the terminus of the tramway; and the site could be easily connected by a still shorter railway with Sydney, and could be supplied with abundance of fresh water from the existing Botany works as soon as the new water scheme for the city is established. Taking all that into consideration, do you think that site would be a good one for manufacturing establishments? I have already expressed an opinion in favour of it, by stating that that neighbourhood corresponds with Barking and the English metropolis.
1710. You spoke of the low flat land of the Waterloo Estate; the Commission is speaking of the high land north of Botany Bay? I am not acquainted with that locality.
1711. By looking at this plan you will see the site marked red; you see there is a discharge into the sea, and coal may be landed on jetties in Botany Bay; the tramway already extends to a certain point, and a railway might easily be made to the manufactories: do you think, from your experience of London, that this site would be a valuable one? I know the place now, and I think it is the best site I know of. The only question is about the discharge of the refuse sewage; it would have to be discharged at high-water, when it could be carried out sufficiently far so as not to be brought back to the shore.
1712. Mr. W. C. Bennett, who is in charge of the sewerage scheme at Ben Buckler, informs us that, as far as he knows, there could be no better place for the purpose? At Barking we found that when we discharged the sewage it would float up and down, and we were obliged to discharge further on.
1713. But you discharged into a tidal river? Yes.
1714. This discharge is into a southerly current? Yes; but I remember reading in one of your Blue Books that the offal discharged into the sea came back to the shore.
1715. Is every noisome industry in London liable to be inspected? Every one.
1716. Under what Act? Under different Acts. I have the last one. In every parish or district we have a Board of Health, and the Board of Health is represented by the Health Officer—he is responsible for the health of the particular district under his charge. Under him he has an Inspector of Nuisances, and of the Inspector of Nuisances it may be said he is everywhere; no matter whether it is a private dwelling or a workshop, if there is anything in the nature of a nuisance he reports to the Medical Officer of Health. But he cannot interfere in the case of the larger establishments; in their case the Medical Officer of Health takes up the matter, but of late he seldom interferes unless two ratepayers send a complaint; then he inspects the place, and reports at the first meeting of the Local Board; if they instruct him to proceed he takes his measures accordingly. Supposing a noxious manufactory existed and the Medical Officer reported that steps should be taken to interfere with it, and the Local Board refused to interfere, he could report to the Local Government Board, and therefore the largest industrial establishment in London comes under due supervision.
1717. Then, as a matter of fact, noisome industries in London are more under inspection than they are in Sydney? Practically you have no real inspection.
1718. Then we should have to do a great deal yet to bring us up to the level of London? You would have to appoint a Medical Officer of Health.
1719. Do you think if one were appointed here with similar powers he would have plenty to do? A great deal.
1720. Would he not put the owners of establishments to considerable expense to comply with his demands? Very likely, in a large number of cases.
1721. And would it not be better worth their while to go to a place appointed for them than to stay as they

they are and be subject to his requests? Certainly, in several cases in Sydney. Take the case of the glass-works at Camperdown,—it would be more economical for the proprietor to erect new works at Botany in a proper manner than to patch up his present works, because he will always be exposed to the danger of persecution.

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1722. Then if we had a site to which we could direct these manufactories, and at the same time had a system of inspection as there is in London for manufactories in the city proper, it would be worth the while of manufacturers in most cases voluntarily to shift? Certainly.

1723. And there would be no great necessity for the Government to pay them compensation to go? No. I may say that in London, if we compelled a manufacturer to remove a noxious trade, we should not give a penny of compensation.

1724. Not although he may show that you put him to several thousands of pounds expense? No; he must go. I may tell you that sanitary legislation dates from the time of Queen Elizabeth, although never enforced; and it was laid down in a Court of Law several years ago that every noxious manufactory established in London since the time of Queen Elizabeth was in contravention of the law. But of course they could not enforce that.

1725. Is not that law in force in Sydney? No.

1726. All the laws in force at the time the Colony was founded came into force here? If you look in the Report of the Health of Towns Commission for 1842 you will see the whole history of sanitary legislation.

1727. You have stated that when manufacturers were put under pressure they succeeded very largely in abating the nuisances they caused? Yes.

1728. And the result of that has been the employment of scientific and practical skill backed by capital? Yes.

1729. Then if men have sufficient capital they can abate a nuisance very largely without going out of the city? Certainly. A few years ago great complaints were made of bake-houses and other establishments emitting large quantities of smoke, and the proprietors said it was impossible to use any smoke-consuming apparatus. It was shown by scientific men that it could be done, and we have now the Smoke Prevention Act, which is in operation, and a smoky chimney is a rarity in London, so far as industrial establishments are concerned.

1730. Then though the upper air may be smoky, the residents are not so incommoded as they were? No. If you set apart an area of land, it would be advisable to call in the evidence of Mr. Russell, the Government Astronomer, as to the height the chimneys should be built with a view to carry the smoke into the upper strata of air.

1731. Do you think that if manufacturers were allowed to go to a special site like that, they would be less inclined to abate nuisances than they are now in the cities? I thought I had expressed that opinion already. Supposing they went to that place, they would in England be compelled to construct their new premises on the most scientific principles, with the view of rendering the collective nuisance as little offensive as possible.

1732. Would that not tend to throw all these businesses into the hands of men of capital, and prevent small men from making small beginnings? To a certain extent.

1733. And yet generally those are the most successful industries where men commence in a little way and proceed with energy and skill? Yes. Take the making of confectionery. On a large scale the manufactory may be a very great nuisance; on a small scale it is not. In some of your establishments here, it could be carried on without injury to health if a chimney of moderate height were used. That does not necessarily involve heavy expense.

1734. You do not think there would be any tendency to monopoly in establishing a site of the nature I have described? Not at all, save in the instance of large industries. I do not think it would interfere with small industries.

1735. And you think if we had a special site for manufactories, there would be every inducement to men to go as largely into plant as would be necessary to keep the nuisance down to a minimum? Exactly so. I have reason to believe there are several manufacturers of confectionery in Sydney who would extend their works more largely, but for the fear that they would be regarded as a nuisance or nuisances by their neighbours.

1736. Then you think that at the present moment, as the law of nuisance stands, it rather tends to check industry? Certainly.

1737. And you think if we could relieve manufacturers from the risk of being indicted as a nuisance, it would be a distinct impulse to industry? It would act as a very strong incentive to them to develop their establishments.

1738. Is there any further information you think you could give to the Commission? I should like on a future occasion to add a few remarks suggested by this examination, which would bear upon the subject. If the Commission have no objection, I should be very glad to furnish them with a paper.

1739. *President.*] If it should occur to you that you have omitted any statement you would like to make, the Commission will be very happy to receive it in writing.

Frederick William Elliott, Esq., examined:—

1740. *President.*] What is your occupation? Wholesale druggist.

1741. You are engaged in business in Sydney? Yes.

1742. You know the object of this Commission? Yes.

1743. To inquire into noxious and offensive trades; and we are given to understand that you have had some experience of one or two of these trades, and can make some useful statement to the Commission, with regard to chemical works for instance? I am willing to answer any questions.

1744. Have you any chemical works about Sydney? Yes; we have sulphuric-acid works.

1745. Are there any noxious vapours from these works? No.

1746. The works are managed without letting noxious vapours escape? Perfectly so.

1747. Have you had any complaint made to you? No.

1748. Have you any alkali works? No.

1749. Are we likely to have such works soon? No, I think not.

1750. The demand for the articles is so small that it is cheaper to import them than it is to make them? The cost of material and the cost of labour are so great that they would leave no margin.

1751.

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- F. W. Elliott, Esq.
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1751. And no export? The material used principally in that manufacture is salt, and that we would have to import from England, so that we may as well import the alkali at once. We have got to import the salt and the chalk.
1752. Is sulphuric acid made on a large scale here? Tolerably for this country, but nothing compared to the English works.
1753. Any export? Yes, to Brisbane, and a small quantity to New Zealand.
1754. Is there any cement made here? No.
1755. Any sulphate of soda? Sulphate of soda is a by-product of our manufacture of sulphuric acid.
1756. You are aware that a Commission was appointed in England to inquire into the operation of noxious vapours: many of those vapours, if not most of them, came from chemical works? Yes.
1757. Do you know anything of Tennent's chemical works at Glasgow? Yes.
1758. Was he compelled by law to make some special arrangement? Yes; but you see the term "chemical works" in England applies principally to alkali works, and from these works there is a very considerable escape of muriatic gas. Under the old system a very large quantity escaped, and that did a great deal of mischief.
1759. To what? To the growths and to the health of the inhabitants; it killed all the vegetation for miles around.
1760. It destroyed vegetation and was injurious to the health of animals? Yes.
1761. And what was the remedy? Erecting large towers, which were filled with coke or stone, and through which a stream of water trickled.
1762. Through the coke? Yes.
1763. Filtered it? It trickled through. The muriatic acid fumes passed up these towers and were caught by the water, and they then fell to the bottom of the tower as muriatic acid.
1764. But we have none of these works here? No.
1765. And are not likely to have them? I think not.
1766. *Mr. Senior.*] But you make muriatic and also nitric acid? Yes.
1767. *President.*] Where are your works? Over at Balmain.
1768. Has there been any complaint against them? No. Although we make muriatic acid, we do not make it in the same way as it is made in England. In England it is made in this way: First of all common salt is put into a large pan and sulphuric acid is run into it; the muriatic gas then passes off in large quantities and is carried up this chimney; after that the sulphate of soda and the common salt are mixed together and put into a furnace; they are there subjected to considerable heat, and the remaining portion of the muriatic acid gas passes up the tower, where it is condensed as I said before. The way we conduct it is by placing the salt in a pan in the same way that they do, but instead of passing the acid up a tower we pass it into Woulfe's jars. These jars are filled with water, and the water dissolves the gas, and it then passes from one jar to another until the whole of it is dissolved, so that there is no escape into the air.
1769. Did you not have something to do with the desiccation of blood at Glebe Island? Yes.
1770. Have you anything to do with it now? Nothing.
1771. You know the process carried on there at present? Yes.
1772. Is the result satisfactory? In a pecuniary or a sanitary sense?
1773. Is the offensiveness got rid of? To a great extent, I think.
1774. You have nothing to do with any part of the operation now? No; sometimes there is a little smell from it, but still nothing of any consequence.
1775. You do not live near it? No, not now.
1776. During the time you were connected with it, did you manage to put down the smell altogether? No, we could not.
1777. What was the difficulty? Well, the great difficulty was that we could not work up the blood fresh as it came from the slaughter-houses.
1778. It spoiled before you could get it dry? Before we could get it into the vats; and we would get a very large quantity at once. They would commence to kill in the morning, perhaps at 3 o'clock; all the slaughter-houses would be killing, and there would be a rush of blood down, and by the time we got our men to work there would be such an accumulation that we could not get it worked off till 7 or 8 o'clock at night, and some of it by that time would be putrid.
1779. But if your apparatus were large enough could you not have got over that difficulty? Yes.
1780. Was the blood alone the cause of the offensive smell, or was it the offal? The offal was far worse.
1781. What was done with that? We used to boil it first in large tanks, and then empty it out into revolving cylinders which were jacketed.
1782. And then it was dried? The jacket was filled with super-heated steam, and it was dried in those cylinders.
1783. Into a powder for manure? Yes.
1784. Surely that could be done without creating any smell, if there were sufficient strength in the apparatus? Yes, it could be, provided you had all your materials fresh, but that was never done at the time we were working it. In the first place, the Abattoirs are so arranged that you would not get the offal from the slaughter-houses until probably the afternoon. It is thrown into heaps as one beast after another is killed, and the carts go round at certain times of the day to cart it away; but the Abattoirs are so badly arranged that the carts cannot get in till perhaps the evening, for carts are waiting for sheepskins, and then this stuff remains until it is putrid.
1785. Then to carry on these operations successfully you would require to have the buildings reconstructed from the beginning? I think so.
1786. Or arranged very differently from what they are at present? I think so.
1787. If there were a piece of vacant ground, we might build something different from what there is there at present at all events? I think the buildings could be improved; they were not built with the idea of desiccating all the offal—it was never thought of doing that.
1788. Is there any difficulty in getting rid of the powdered desiccated material? Yes, the Government cannot sell it at present.
1789. It is a valuable manure? Yes, but in the summer-time there is no demand for it.
1790. Would it not pay to export it? Yes, I think it would.
1791. To England? No.

1792. Where then? To the Mauritius, or to New Zealand. The great difficulty in the export trade is in getting the blood and the offal sufficiently dry.
1793. It is apt to heat on board ship? Or in the bags. We could not get it within 20 or 25 per cent. of water—there was always that in it.
1794. From the nature of the powder I suppose it is apt to absorb the moisture from the atmosphere? I think so, slightly; but I think it was more from salt water being used. A very large quantity of salt water got mixed with it.
1795. Have you tried experiments for converting this blood into something more useful than manure powder? No.
1796. You do not know anybody who has? Nobody out here.
1797. It is useful for commercial purposes on the other side of the world? Yes, you get what is called blood-albumen from it, which is used in the manufacture of calico and other things.
1798. And in sugar-boiling? No, I do not say that. They used to use it formerly, but I do not think they do so now.
1799. Were you frequently at Glebe Island during the time of your operations there? Yes.
1800. Did it ever occur to you that something might be done to make the place less offensive than was done? Well, I do not know that it ever occurred to me that something might be done. I do not think anything could be done unless the whole drainage was altered—the whole sewerage, as it were, from the slaughter-houses to the blood-drains. The level of these blood-drains is not sufficient—there is not sufficient fall, and a great deal of the blood accumulates in the passages of the pipes or sewers; it accumulates there and stinks fearfully.
1801. Are the houses thoroughly cleaned after the killing is over? Yes.
1802. There is no neglect of that sort? No, but there is not sufficient fall from the Abattoirs to carry all the blood away, and the consequence was that the blood coagulated in the pipes and passages and there remained. So much so was it where the sheep were slaughtered that they had to have a rope with bushes at the end passed through the pipe, and this was dragged by horses in order to clear this blood-drain.
1803. You did not notice any case of unhealthiness about the island at that time? No. It is strange that people carrying on trades such as boiling-down and butchering are never ill.
1804. *Mr. Chapman.*] They get quite fat? They do. For some years I carried on a boiling-down place at Twofold Bay. We had there heaps of rotten meat, rotten blood and so on—thousands of tons accumulating year after year, but I never knew a man to have a day's illness, and they were as fat as pigs. I may be wrong, but it has always appeared to me that the strong smells and the offensive matter that flies off from any of these places are not injurious close to them; but at a considerable distance—a distance of perhaps 2 miles—this foreign matter will become poisonous; close to the works there is no harm in it. I think you will find that the case with every factory, but perhaps from a distance of a quarter to half a mile you will find that people will suffer.
1805. When it comes in contact with the air it must become poisonous? That is my idea. Carried away by the winds and mixed with the oxygen of the air it becomes poisonous, but close to it you do not experience any ill effects from it.
1806. *Mr. Senior.*] Do you not think from what you know of the discharge of sewage from Glebe Island that it must be doing something dreadful in the way of polluting the water there? It does not go into the water but into the boilers.
1807. But I thought there was more than you could consume? Then it goes away in the blood punt.
1808. Then there is no escape? Not into the harbour.
1809. Do you not think that it would be better if the Abattoirs were removed completely away from Sydney? I think so, if you could establish a system of chilling the cars and the meat, but not otherwise.
1810. You know there is a boiling-down place on the island still? Yes.
1811. Your present works are to the west of Balmain: have you ever smelt that boiling-down? I think I have smelt it occasionally.
1812. You know that there are smelting-works near Alderman Taylor's residence at Balmain? I do not know.
1813. Do you think it would be better to have the various noxious trades removed to one neighbourhood, if favourable circumstances in the form of railways and other conveniences were found for them; do you think it would be better to remove them to one or to several isolated places where they could remain without being disturbed? It would be better for the parties themselves, because they would have security of tenure, but I do not think it would be better for the public, because I think that where you have a number of these trades placed together by themselves and they are allowed a certain liberty, they are not so much under the supervision of the public. They would be extremely careless, and there would be a great many more smells than if they had to keep their places clean in order to avoid annoying their neighbours.
1814. But then assuming that they will be liable to inspection—that they will be under thorough supervision? It is only a matter of opinion, and it is only a question whether if you group a lot of people together you do not make it worse than if they were scattered.
1815. *Dr. Garran.*] Are not all the slaughter-houses on Glebe Island now? They are.
1816. Are they not a less nuisance to the city than they would be if scattered about? No, I do not think so.
1817. You think that if every butcher slaughtered in his own shop we should not be worse off? No, I do not say every butcher, but instead of having them all congregated, suppose there were seven or eight in Sydney, it would be the business of the proprietors to keep them clean and free from smells; as it is, it is nobody's business.
1818. You say that, so far as concerns the butchers themselves and the slaughter sheds at Glebe Island, there is no complaint? No.
1819. And they are all under inspection? Yes.
1820. Are they not under better inspection than a dozen slaughter-houses scattered about Sydney would be? I think that any person carrying on a business of that kind feels that he is under the inspection of the public, and is obliged in self-respect to keep his place clean.
1821. Has not the killing of small stock in Sydney been prohibited within the last six months? It has been prohibited.
1822. Because the killing of small stock had become such an intolerable nuisance to neighbours? I think the nuisance arises from meat that has gone bad.

- F. W. Elliott, Esq.
2 Feb., 1888.
1823. That remains as it was, but I mean the nuisance arising from the killing of stock? I did not know that that was a nuisance.
1824. Have we not in Sydney with respect to the one industry—slaughtering live stock for meat—gone on the principle of congregating the establishments in one place? Yes.
1825. Do you know of any injury arising from the circumstance of the slaughterers being together at Glebe Island? No.
1826. Suppose we selected a site for other industries, would any harm arise? Well, I do not know, it depends upon what the other industries are. If you take any industry that makes a smell, and send it out to a certain place, I think you would make the neighbourhood around there very offensive for miles off.
1827. Take a boiling-down establishment—we have it in evidence that that would be a nuisance 2 miles off—do you not think that twelve boiling-down establishments around Sydney, each affecting a radius of 2 miles, would be much worse than having them all in one place? Yes, it would.
1828. Could not one large establishment do nearly the whole of the boiling-down required in Sydney? Oh yes.
1829. And would that one establishment be more nuisance than the dozen now? I do not think there need be any nuisance from a boiling-down establishment if it is properly conducted.
1830. But you admit that they are a nuisance as now conducted? Yes.
1831. Do you not think that the boiling-down may be a source of injury to health within a certain distance from the work? Yes.
1832. Besides being offensive? Yes.
1833. And do you not think that if there is any risk to health, these establishments would be better concentrated? Yes, if you can pick out a suitable locality.
1834. What was the object of your firm in going so far from Sydney as Balmain to establish acid works? Well, it was not in any way connected with sanitary ideas. We were living close to it at the time, my brother and myself, and we thought we could keep an eye on it better, and we have a good supply of water there.
1835. It was not with the view of not being indicted as a nuisance? No. They carry on sulphuric-acid-works in the centre of London.
1836. Suppose at the time you started these works there had been a law compelling chemical works to be erected a certain distance from Sydney, and at a certain place, would it have stopped the establishment of such a manufactory—say to go 10 miles? Yes, very probably.
1837. Then with reference to your trade, the necessity to be a considerable distance from Sydney would be a disability? Yes.
1838. Are all the sulphuric-acid-works in England in great towns? Most of them are.
1839. Are none of them at considerable distances from the towns? I could not say, but a great many are in towns, and are not considered any nuisance. With sulphuric acid you only get a little escape of sulphur and occasionally of nitrous acid.
1840. Is that injurious to vegetation? Oh no, far from it.
1841. The men in the works inhale that occasionally? They smell it occasionally; but if the chamber becomes at all nitrous, we counteract that by burning more sulphur. In order to work the thing economically, we have so to regulate it that there shall be no escape, so to speak, of either sulphur vapours or nitrous vapours; if they escape, we waste our material.
1842. But you would not go so far as to say that the compulsion to go 10 miles out of Sydney would be an absolute bar to the manufacture of sulphuric acid? No, it would be no bar, although it would make it very expensive to work it—very much more expensive than now.
1843. In what respect? Carriage.
1844. Do you take your present material by land carriage? Yes.
1845. What does it cost you per ton from your stores to your manufactory by land carriage? Five shillings (5s.) a ton.
1846. If you could take it for that by railway, it would not cost any more, would it? Yes; because in the first place we should have to cart it to the railway, then we should have to put it on the railway, and then cart it from the railway to its destination.
1847. Suppose the railway could deliver it at your door? Then we would have to cart at the Sydney side. We cart it now to the works as we want it.
1848. But if the cost did not exceed 5s. a ton, the carriage would not be a disability? No.
1849. What other disability would there be besides the cost of carriage? I think you were wrong in saying a disability. It would not disable us from carrying on the manufacture, but it would be more expensive. We would have to take all our material out there; the sulphur, for instance, we should have to cart from the ship.
1850. You have to do that as it is? No; we put that in a lighter and lighter it around to the works.
1851. That costs you something? About 3s. a ton. We should have to put it on the railway—pay wharfage, cart it to the railway terminus, where it would have to be shovelled into trucks, and when it got to the place it would again have to be carted to the factory.
1852. But still, if the whole cost of taking the sulphur out did not exceed 3s. a ton, there would be no inconvenience on that score? If it cost no more; but it must cost more.
1853. Take away all expenses of carriage then; what other inconvenience would there be in having the manufactory 10 miles out of Sydney? Supervision and communication. The telephone might enable us to work it 10 miles out without very much trouble.
1854. You do not live near the factory now? No.
1855. You have to go there for supervision? Yes.
1856. How long does it take you to go? Half-an-hour.
1857. Then if you had to make a railway journey of 10 miles, it would not take up more time for supervision than it does now? No.
1858. *Dr. Mackellar.*] Whilst speaking of the nuisance at Glebe Island you told us of the accumulation of blood in the pipes? I think that assists it a good deal.
1859. But are you not aware that large quantities of blood have been thrown upon the ground occasionally, in fact daily? No, I never saw it done.
1860. Blood from the animals and portions of the offal sometimes? No.

1861. The Commission, on viewing the Abattoirs some time ago, found it upon the staging and on the ground, where it was allowed to lie for a very long time? Do you allude to the contents of the paunches? F. W. Elliott,
Esq.
1862. Not at all. We went to the staging, where large quantities of blood trickled through? Is that where the paunches are thrown? 2 Feb., 1883.
1863. Yes; but nothing could be more terrible than the smell when we were there? Yes, it was rather warm, was it not?
1864. You need not search for a large accumulation of blood in pipes where 80,000 gallons of water are flowing, as they tell me? Sometimes they are so bad that they have to be flushed twice a day.
1865. But when you have all this offal lying in the sun's rays all day, you need hardly seek for the cause of smells, I think: proper supervision would get rid of that difficulty? I think it is impossible for the operations to be carried out without some smell, even with the greatest care.
1866. Whence does the smell arise? Even from a fresh paunch, or if you take the viscera of a bullock, the smell is offensive.
1867. The contents of the paunches? Ripping paunches open and taking out the contents are offensive, and after being one hour in the sun the stuff will begin to get putrid.
1868. But is there any occasion for it to lie in the sun for one hour if you have a properly organized service? What are you to do?—If you carted these things away into the digesters at once, there they would lie until you had the digesters full. A heap of these paunches lying together would smell.
1869. How many hours would it take to fill one of these digesters, at the rate the animals are slaughtered? About four hours.
1870. And do you think that these paunches, protected from the sun's rays, would be very offensive in four hours, and in covered vessels too? They would not be so bad as in the sun. They get offensive when you come to boil them. You boil them, and then you have to open the man-holes and the steam comes up, and when you take them out to get them into the drying place, they smell very badly.
1871. The freshly-boiled offal you have smells very badly? Very badly; it was always more or less putrid.
1872. The offal was always more or less putrid, so far as you had to do with it? Yes.
1873. But if it were perfectly fresh, do you think it would be an objectionable thing? No. There would be a smell, but I do not think it would be objectionable. People in the immediate vicinity might grumble at it, but it would not be injurious at all.
1874. Then, so far as you know, the cause of the failure—from a sanitary point of view—the cause of the failure of this system at Glebe Island was because of the want of proper or sufficient apparatus and proper organization: I will put it in another way—you told us that the drains were not properly constructed, and that the digesters were not sufficient in number to deal with the whole of the offal promptly, and hence it was allowed to lie in the sun for four hours, baking and becoming very objectionable? No, you did not quite understand me there. The cause of the accumulation of the smell there was not so much that the digesters were not large enough, but because there were no means of getting the offal down into them; it remains, as I said before, perhaps from 4 o'clock in the morning till 4 o'clock in the afternoon before being brought away from the slaughter-houses. Then the men would have to empty the paunches; they used to slit each paunch with a knife.
1875. That was because the Abattoirs are not properly constructed? Not for the prompt removal of the offal.
1876. But if they were constructed properly—specially constructed for the prompt treatment of offal—do you think there would be any such objections as you have noticed? No, I do not think so. I do not think there need be any smell there at all. There would be a little smell, but nothing that would be injurious. Where you slaughter thousands of cattle you cannot help a little smell. There will be some blood that will be spilt, and here and there a little meat that will be putrid.
1877. But proper inspectors would see that nothing of that sort was going on? It might be possible to do it, but it would be very difficult to carry on such a place without some little smell.
1878. *Mr. Chapman.*] You have spoken of the drains not being properly laid down, and about their being choked with blood, and of having had bushes drawn through them by horses: how often has that occurred? It used to be a regular thing when I was there.
1879. Every two or three days? Two or three times a day; they used to get a horse and clear the drains in that way.
1880. The accumulation of blood in the drains, I suppose, used to cause a bad smell? I think it helped to make the blood go bad. The blood used to run into a large receptacle, and if we could not work it off very quickly it used to go putrid and be very bad.
1881. And increase the smell we used to get at Glebe Point. There were times, were there not, when you could not get rid of all the blood? Oh yes.
1882. What was done with it? It was taken away by punts.
1883. Have you ever seen any want of care with regard to the punts, and the blood running over the punt into the water? I have seen a little trickling down, but nothing of any consequence.
1884. There was a discharge also from the works you carried on there; a pipe discharged itself under the water—what was that? That was from the blood tanks, and not only from those but from the vats that the offal was put into. You see the blood and the water were run into these square tanks and then the steam was turned on; the blood coagulated and floated to the top; the water underneath being clear, sometimes perfectly clear. That water was then allowed to run out of the pipe into the harbour.
1885. Did you ever smell any of the water—was any taken up to enable you to smell it? No, I never smelt it; I had no means of getting at it.
1886. *Dr. Garran.*] Is there any animal matter in the water that was so run into the harbour? A little.
1887. Would that not tend to become corrupt? Some of it would.
1888. Then to a certain extent it must have fouled the water of the bay? To a certain extent, but not half so much as a small sewer running down from half-a-dozen houses. The refuse from those houses would be far worse than what would come from the whole of these slaughter-houses.
1889. Do you remember any attempt being made to dredge the soil near the Abattoirs? No.
1890. *Dr. Mackellar.*] The Commission on viewing some bone-works in the neighbourhood of Sydney found them very disagreeable—very noxious; some of the refuse was allowed to lie upon the ground and to soak into the ground, and the owners of the property appeared to the Commission to neglect some precautions which

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- which might have been taken, because of the want of fixity of tenure—they were afraid to go to any expense because they might be turned out; do not you think that if they were to go to some place where they would have a fixity of tenure for a period of years it would tempt them to make these trades less noxious than they now are? I think those people who keep their places dirty would be just as dirty with secure tenure. Unless they were under proper supervision they would continue to be as they are now. Unfortunately, what you consider a nuisance they do not—they have lost all power of smell.
1891. *Dr. Garran.*] But their neighbours smell it? Sometimes they do, I believe.
1892. Do you not think the very fact that they themselves do not smell it is the reason why they should be inspected? I think they ought to be inspected.
1893. Because they may be creating a nuisance without knowing it? Yes.
1894. *President.*] I should like to know what is the least costly article that we could use as a deodorizer for the bones of slaughtering premises? That is a very puzzling question. Where there are any ammoniacal properties sulphate of iron is the best.
1895. Would that be injurious to the manure powder—to the bone-dust? Yes; where it is sulphuretted hydrogen, chloride of lime is the best.
1896. Would that do harm to the powder? Yes, that also would do a great deal of harm.
1897. You do not know of any inexpensive ingredient that might be used about these premises that would not be injurious to the products? No.

Edward Orpen Moriarty, Esq., examined:—

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1898. *President.*] Are you pretty well acquainted with the land about Long Bay? Yes, I think I am.
1899. This Commission thinks that there might be selected there a locality to which offensive trades might be confined: there is a good deal of land there unalienated, and there are no habitations about; water could be easily got, and roads might be made: do you know of any locality suitable for people engaged in the business of boiling-down bones and making soap and candles, and things of that sort? Well, as far as my opinion on the subject goes, I should think that locality was rather too close to the city, because I have no doubt that hereafter the town will extend in that direction.
1900. Could a block of 2,000 acres of land be selected thereabouts? I doubt whether you could get so much as that.
1901. Say about 2,000 acres? I should say the place was rather too close to the city for such a purpose.
1902. Is there any other place not much further off that would be suitable? Well, as I was coming up here I was thinking of the subject, and it appears to me that there is a place farther down the coast, a place called Wattamolla, on the other side of Port Hacking. When the Illawarra Railway is made that locality would not be far from Sydney, and bones and other things for boiling-down could be conveyed there by railway.
1903. Is there any water there? Yes, there is water there.
1904. Fresh water? Yes; there is a waterfall tumbling over the cliffs; and it strikes me that place would be rather suitable.
1905. How about the drainage? There would be no difficulty about that.
1906. Could the refuse run into the sea? Yes, easily.
1907. Without being returned to the shore—Yes; and at Long Bay I do not think you need fear any refuse returning to the shore—the dispersion of it would be so rapid by the commotion of the water, although there is something of an eddy or current setting up to the northward at Long Bay; the south-east current which sets off the land at Ben Buckler returns and sets in a reverse current off Long Bay and the headlands along there.
1908. Is the place you have mentioned as a suitable locality to the southward of the National Park? Yes, farther south.
1909. Would the smells from the works reach the Park? I do not think so.
1910. *Mr. Fremlin.*] What is the distance from the Circular Quay? About 20 miles. It is 40 miles to Wollongong, and Wattamolla is said to be about half-way.
1911. *President.*] Is there plenty of Government land thereabouts? That I cannot tell you, but I fancy there must be.
1912. *Mr. Senior.*] How is it in regard to the wind there? Pretty much the same as at Long Bay, except that the place is farther off. I do not suppose there would be any inconvenience from the wind.
1913. *Dr. Garran.*] How far from the Illawarra Railway would Wattamolla be? I cannot tell you, but I do not think more than 3 or 4 miles.
1914. Does not the Port Hacking Creek run between? Yes.
1915. And would not a branch railway have to cross that? Or there might be an ordinary road.
1916. An ordinary road would not be sufficient? There would not be any difficulty in making a light railway.
1917. What height? About five-and-thirty feet.
1918. That is close to the sea? Yes.
1919. But a railway going from Port Hacking Creek would have to go much higher? Yes, but I cannot say how much.
1920. Two or three hundred feet? Oh no.
1921. Not a hundred and fifty? No; a hundred I think. The line would have to cross Port Hacking Creek, but without any difficulty.
1922. It would not be 10 miles in length, this branch line? I do not think so.
1923. *President.*] Is there much timber there? Stunted scrub.
1924. *Dr. Garran.*] Would the water supply require any works to conserve it? I do not know that I ever saw the place fail—I mean the little waterfall at Wattamolla.
1925. But suppose the works were established on the top of the cliff, would you require to lift that water? No; it falls over the cliff.
1926. Then you would have to supply it by a dam at a high level? Yes.
1927. Then you would have a sufficient supply? I think so.
1928. *Mr. Chapman.*] I think it would be more than 10 miles from the Illawarra Railway? I do not know.
- 1929.

1929. *Dr. Garran.*] Supposing that water in its natural state was not sufficient, would it not be very difficult to supply any from an artificial source? I think it would, but I think water might be conserved. I am not very clear about this, because really it was merely an idea that flashed across my mind as I was coming up here.

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1930. You think that the site at Long Bay is too near the city? I do.

1931. At the present time there is not much land sold close to it? No; it is mostly Church and School lands.

1932. And the land between Coogee and Long Bay is also Church and School land? I believe it is.

1933. And then the Government has the power to stop the progress of settlement in that direction? I suppose so.

1934. Suppose noisome industries were established there, what would be the effect with a north-east wind? The effluvia would be blown southward.

1935. How many miles would the smell have to traverse across Botany Bay to reach any residences? It would not reach residences.

1936. Then you think it would not be a nuisance to Sydney or to any residents at Sans Souci or at Sutherland? At Sutherland I think it would.

1937. With the westerly winds in winter, would the smells go to Sydney? No.

1938. What winds would be injurious to Sydney? An easterly wind would blow the smells into the southern part of the city.

1939. Would not an easterly wind take it away to the region of Cook's River? You generally get a little southing in the easterly wind. A southerly wind would blow the smell up the coast and affect all the houses to the north toward the light-house.

1940. How far do you think bad smells travel? I do not know; I think they are very generally diffused.

1941. We have it in evidence that a boiling-down establishment is perceptible at a distance of 2 miles? I do not think it would be more.

1942. Then a smell would not travel in a northerly direction more than 2 miles? No; but my observation was in reference to the extension of the city. I think you would block settlement in that direction.

1943. You think it would be somewhat injurious to Coogee? Yes, and to all the attractive country between that place and Sydney.

1944. But no place outside a distance of 2 miles would be seriously hurt? I cannot say; I have not studied that question.

1945. Suppose the establishments were erected on the north head of Long Bay, do you think the sewage would work round into Botany Bay? No, I think it would go northward. I find that the main current sets to the south-east off Ben Buckler, but further to the southward there is an eddy caused by a projecting point of land, and that eddy or current runs to the northward.

1946. Is the current running north at Maroubra Bay? I think it is.

1947. Have you noticed any northerly current as far north as Coogee Bay? Yes, there is a little.

1948. Is that pretty continuous or only occasional? I can only tell you what I found when making observations. I believe the southerly current on this coast is almost continuous, and the eddy would probably be so likewise.

1949. Can you tell us whether jetties could be made in Botany Bay, either at La Pérouse or Yarra Point, at which colliers could discharge coal safely for manufacturing establishments? I think La Pérouse Point would be too much exposed, and I think Yarra Point would be the same; you would have to go higher up the bay.

1950. On the northern side of Yarra Point? Yes.

1951. What wind would affect the vessels? It would not be so much the wind—it would be the sea in a south-easterly gale.

1952. At all times other than that coal could be landed? Not at La Pérouse Point; it might at Yarra Point.

1953. You think that Yarra Point would not be safe in an easterly gale? Yes.

1954. But vessels might haul up towards South Botany? Yes, they might.

1955. Would any point be less exposed than Yarra Point? The further you go up the bay the smoother the water is. We have already made a jetty there, at which they land coals at the present time.

1956. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Have you seen that jetty very lately? No.

1957. I wish you would; the waves have already affected it and it wants some repairs.

1958. *Dr. Garran.*] You do not know any site other than Wattamolla that would strike you as being available for the purposes of these industries? I do not. I have not thought on the subject sufficiently to be able to give any definite information. What I said about Wattamolla was merely suggestive.

1959. You have not considered it from a trading point of view? No.

1960. You are not prepared to say whether you think that distance from Sydney would be a disability to the trades? I think the further they go the better.

1961. That is from the view of a resident of Sydney, but look at the matter with respect to the trades? I look from the Sydney interest.

1962. *President.*] All these boiling-down establishments have to be supplied from Sydney with the bones? Yes, but you may go a dozen miles just as well as any other distance on a railway.

1963. *Mr. Chapman.*] Do you think the idea of congregating all the noxious trades in one place a good idea? I do so, decidedly.

1964. You think it a good thing that they should be sent away from Sydney? I do.

1965. *Dr. Garran.*] Do you know the peninsula at Sans Souci between Townsend's Bay and Botany Bay? Yes.

1966. Do you think that to be a suitable site? No; I think that would be quite open to the objection of being too near the metropolis—even more so than the other, because settlement is probably going on there more rapidly.

1967. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Do you know where they are going to empty the sewage at Webb's grant? Yes.

1968. What effect is that likely to have on the health of the city? Properly done, no injurious effect.

1969. But prior to deodorizing the sewage there must be an awful stench from the fresh material? When I was at Home I went down to Harford, near London, and there I saw how the sewage was treated. It is collected in a sewer in the usual way, and discharged into a tank, where it is mixed with a solution of chloride of lime and sulphate of iron, the effect of which is to thoroughly deodorize it and deposit all the solid

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- solid matter. There are three tanks, which are cleared out within a week, so that each tank has two or three days' settlement for throwing down or depositing the matter in it, and it is then cleared out. I saw the water from this material analyzed by a distinguished analytical chemist, and he pronounced it to be quite as pure as nine-tenths of the water drunk in England. This water was discharged into the river.
1970. Was this process carried on in the town? About a quarter of a mile out of the town.
1971. Did no stench arise from it? None whatever. The solid matter is taken out of these receptacles, mixed with ashes, and sold to the farmers.
1972. Does the Government intend to carry on the same process here? I presume that they will do something of the same sort—first deodorizing the water, and then allowing it to discharge over the land.
1973. Then you do not apprehend that there will be any ill effects from this sewage farm? I do not think so.
1974. Because it would be just in the neighbourhood that Dr. Garran mentioned just now? Webb's grant would be just as objectionable a place for industries as Long Bay.
1975. *Dr. Garran.*] Do you not think that to discharge sewage into Botany Bay, with its low shelving shore, would be very bad? Probably it would be; I think it would be very bad. At Brighton, where the discharge is into the channel by means of long iron pipes, the stuff washes ashore and becomes exceedingly offensive.
1976. *Mr. Senior.*] Is that lately? Not so lately; the sewerage works were carried out ten years since, and the sewage is very much more extensive now than then. They complain there now that the stuff is often washed ashore from the outlet pipes and is deposited on the beach; that is the house sewage.
1977. *Dr. Garran.*] Whilst you were in England, did you pay any attention to the question of noxious industries? No. The sewerage of Cheltenham is in the same way as that at Harford; the effluent water is allowed to flow over the land.
1978. You do not propose to treat the discharges at Ben Buckler's Point in any particular way? No; the idea was to get rid of the sewage without meddling with it at all—trusting to the volume of water to get rid of it.
1979. Would it be necessary, if we had a city of noisome industries, to get the sewage treated before being discharged? I do not think so, unless a lot of solid matter were discharged. Occasionally a lot of the solid matter from paunches at the Abattoirs comes ashore after being discharged at sea. These paunches are very light and filled with gas; they float on the water and come ashore; but I suppose there would be nothing of that.
1980. If they were treated as other things are treated there would be no objection to the effluent "soup"? I do not think so.
1981. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Is there a good wash of water there? I think so; just the same as all along the coast.
1982. Have you examined George's River, between Liverpool and Botany Bay: there might be some site there? It is too near the population, and we would have to put all the drainage in George's River, and that river is already contaminated in all directions in its upper reaches.
1983. Do you not think that to get rid of the sewage is one of the essential elements in establishing a township of this sort? No doubt about it.
1984. And is not the best of all places on the sea-coast? Yes. The universal practice in England now is to get rid of the sewage at once, altogether, and have done with it.
1985. Say good-bye to it? Yes.
1986. And if the sea-coast is preferable, we must go to the sea-coast north or south? I do not think you could go to the north.
1987. The north is too broken? Yes; you might go to the George's River.
1988. Do you not think it would be injurious to pour a large quantity of sewage into George's River? Probably it would.
1989. Would not the low shores of the river become contaminated? Yes.
1990. And we might be creating a greater nuisance than the one we want to get rid of? Yes.
1991. Apart from Wattamolla, do you know of any site you could suggest? I cannot say that I do, unless you were to go Cunanulla Beach.
1992. The south side of Botany Bay has been suggested by more than one witness; but do you not think that the distance around by railway is too great? It is very little further than Long Bay.
1993. How would you go? By the Illawarra Railway as far as convenient, then either by a branch line or the ordinary road; a branch line would be the better.
1994. *Dr. Garran.*] It would not be possible to have regular traffic across the mouth of Botany Bay by steamers? No.
1995. Then the means of access must be the railway line? Yes.
1996. And it would be as far to get there as it would be to get to Wattamolla? It would nearly.
1997. Would not the sewage be likely to wash up into Botany Bay if discharged there? I do not think so.
1998. *Mr. Fremlin.*] If the sewage were discharged at Cunanulla Beach it would affect the bay? I do not think so.
1999. *Dr. Garran.*] Would it affect Port Hacking? There is nothing to affect there; probably it will be a long time before Port Hacking is occupied.
2000. Except with regard to its nearness to Sydney, do you know any other objection to the site at Long Bay? I cannot say I do; but it strikes me it would be a pity to limit settlement to the north-west of Cape Banks.
2001. A good deal of this land that you speak of as suitable for building is low and swampy? That could be all drained.
2002. *Mr. Senior.*] It would attract population if built upon, that is, if these manufactories were established there? That would retard population. The question is whether it is desirable to limit the extension of population and their residences.
2003. You think a better description of town might arise there? I think so.
2004. *Dr. Garran.*] As far as you know, if we do not take this site, there is nothing better for us than to go to Wattamolla? I have not sufficiently considered the subject, but I think it is worth looking into.
2005. Suppose we were to go right inland, what would be the difficulty there? Then you would have to take a farm and distribute the sewage over that.

2006. What distance around should we have to keep clear and unoccupied? That is more than I could tell you, for I do not know how far smells travel. So far as the water part is concerned that would be no trouble—you could treat that chemically; the noxious gases would be the worst.
2007. You think the gases would be more difficult to treat than the sewage? I think so.
2008. Do you know any locality along the railway where we could get an area of 6 miles with water supply and drainage? I cannot say I do.
2009. Nowhere between Sydney and Liverpool? No, I do not think so.
2010. We should have to go beyond that? Yes; but if you went beyond it the country is all valuable.
2011. On the Western line do you know of any place between Parramatta and Penrith? No, I cannot say I do.
2012. Could we go on the Blue Mountains? I do not think you could.
2013. Are not those mountains now getting covered with residences? Yes, and there would be the difficulty of getting water in dry seasons.
2014. No place strikes you on either of the railway lines as suitable? No; the Illawarra line strikes me as the most suitable. There is a lot of land between Port Hacking and Woronora—I mean to the southward or westward of the National Park.
2015. *Mr. Senior.*] Do you not think that every year there will probably be better and more scientific methods available for treating these things? I have no doubt there will be. The treatment I described to you is no doubt perfectly effectual.
2016. That is as far as sewerage goes, but with regard to the mode of conducting boiling-down establishments and the manner in which the effluvia escape? That is a question for a chemist. I have no doubt it can be managed, but I do not know of any process myself.
2017. Do you not think that boiling-down is carried on at the present time in a more agreeable or better manner than it was some time ago? It is some years since I was at a boiling-down establishment, and I remember it was then conducted in a disgusting manner—in fact it was most horrible.

E. O.
Moriarty,
Esq.
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Alderman John Young examined:—

2018. *President.*] Are you aware of the object of this Commission? Well, I am not quite sure, but I think it is for inquiring into objectionable businesses.
2019. The operation of all trades which are noxious and offensive? Exactly.
2020. We understand you have some statement that you wish to make with reference to these matters?
2021. *Mr. Chapman.*] With reference to the Abattoirs? I can say they are a confounded nuisance; to me at any rate they are a very great nuisance; I live at North Annandale.
2022. *President.*] What distance is your house from Glebe Island? I should think about half a mile, at a guess.
2023. *Dr. Garran.*] Does the north-east wind set dead on you from the island? Yes, straight on me.
2024. And you feel quite sure there are offensive smells coming from the island? Quite sure.
2025. Suppose the manager told you that the place was conducted with perfect cleanliness? I should be satisfied that there were offensive smells there notwithstanding, although I understand they burn the refuse or whatever it is—I am told they burn the refuse and the blood.
2026. *Mr. Senior.*] Dry it? Yes, dry it; but to a certain extent fumes come from out of the chimney, and blow over the neighbourhood. The fumes are still there, notwithstanding the combustion of the material.
2027. Were you living at Annandale before the desiccating process was carried on at Glebe Island? Yes.
2028. Do you perceive any difference between the effluvia now and what it was then? I do not notice any difference.
2029. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Is it worse at any particular part of the day? When I feel it is when the north-east wind is blowing—it then blows right on to me. In hot weather, notwithstanding the attempts made to do something to the material itself at the island, by drying it, the blood and the various other animal matters that are about so quickly decompose that we can smell the putrid odour from the stuff on our side of the water; and that is absolutely going on at the same time as the slaughtering.
2030. *Dr. Garran.*] You distinctly have the smell of putrid meat? Yes.
2031. Do you have also the smell of boiling tallow? Yes, but that is a totally different smell. When fresh meat is boiling-down in the digester the smell is more of a cooked kind, and different from the putrid rotten smell that we have in hot weather.
2032. Do you ever notice a burning smell? Yes, burning putrid smell.
2033. Then there are three distinct bad odours you get? Yes. I consider the worst smell of all is that which comes in hot weather, caused by the animal refuse or the blood and water that saturate the soil on the island—various animal matters that are not taken away, but are left on the surface of the island when killing is going on, and which become putrid and poison the atmosphere.
2034. *Mr. Chapman.*] Have you noticed lately—within the last three or four months—the water of the harbour stained and mixed with blood? Invariably, as I come down by the steamer. Even when the late Treasurer said that no blood was escaping into the harbour—on those very occasions I saw it with my own eyes; you can see it constantly.
2035. You have been living there some time? For the last five years.
2036. Have you ever noticed any filthy deposits from the Abattoirs left on the beach? There is a black stinking deposit on the foreshore of Roselle Bay and Johnson Bay. I live close to these bays, and whenever the tide is down the scum floats on the surface to the foreshores and stinks fearfully.
2037. *Dr. Garran.*] What makes you think that is traceable to the Abattoirs? There is nothing else to trace it to. I can smell it from the Abattoirs, I can see it coming from the Abattoirs into the harbour, and I can smell it bad enough. Then, in addition to that—I do not know what it is—I do not know whether it is the refuse or other matter—but there are pipes which go into the harbour from the island, and which discharge a lot of noxious material. How that noxious material is generated I cannot say, but it is something exceedingly bad.
2038. Have you seen that going into the water? Yes.

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2039. What colour was it? It is more like night-soil than anything else—it stinks as bad; it seems to me to be the washings of the place, which I imagine would decompose as well as anything else.
2040. We have it in evidence that that goes into the desiccators and is dried? I do not believe it does.
2041. *Mr. Chapman.*] The neighbourhood about there is becoming thickly populated, is it not? As thickly as it possibly can be.
2042. Do you not think it time the Abattoirs were removed from there? I do.
2043. You consider it necessary, for the health of the people, that they should be removed? Certainly I do; I think it is enough to poison them.
2044. *Mr. Senior.*] Do you know of any sickness directly traceable to the Abattoirs? I do not know that I could exactly say that, because I do not make many inquiries in that direction.
2045. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Have you had any occasion to prosecute persons carrying on other establishments? Yes. We had them up White's Creek—Elliott's, and four or five others; but they were removed in consequence of the municipality objecting to them being there, and they were a great nuisance.
2046. Where did they go to? That is more than I could tell.
2047. Do you think that those industries should be removed, and yet have no place where they can go in safety? I think they should have a place—I think it is very hard on them; but as far as Mr. Elliott was concerned, his establishment was enough to poison any one out of the place.
2048. *Dr. Mackellar.*] Did Mr. Elliott take proper precautions to keep his place clean? I believe so.
2049. Then you think it is not possible to render an establishment of the kind less objectionable? No, I think not.
2050. How far could you smell this place—at what distance did you find it offensive? Right into Petersham.
2051. That is a distance of about 2 miles? Yes. Evidence was given that the smell of those boiling-downs came up the valley into Petersham, 2 miles off.
2052. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Do you not think the complaints against Elliott were increased by the smells from the other places which were worse? Well, I think they were.
2053. I believe Mr. Elliott was engaged boiling-down fresh carcasses? Yes, I believe he was.
2054. And the others were engaged in rendering-down putrid meat and bones? Yes. With regard to Mr. Elliott, I gave evidence in that case, and although it was hard on Mr. Elliott, when his digesters were let off there was what they called "soup" which flowed into the creek. In hot weather that became quite rotten, turned completely black, and settled on the edges of the creek. The stench from that was something awful. So that though he boiled fresh meat there was a rotten sediment in the creek.
2055. *Dr. Mackellar.*] But do you not think that if he had taken proper precautions against that flowing into the creek and afterwards decomposing it would have been less objectionable? I do not know what precautions he could have taken.
2056. He could have prevented that "soup" from going into the creek? Then he must have burnt it. It is animal matter, and must have been treated in some way. The only way I know of matters of that kind being rendered innocuous is the same as is practised in Melbourne. St. James's Park, in Melbourne, was a dry arid place, almost like a street, but the night-soil and other matters were taken there; a plough furrow was opened every night, and the night-soil put into that, and before the morning it was ploughed over. In that way it was deodorized, and there never was any smell, and nobody knew the practice was going on. In that case it was the earth that did it.
2057. *Mr. Fremlin.*] If Mr. Elliott had been able to carry that "soup" into the sea, do you think any harm could have arisen? Certainly not. But in the present instance it simply floats on the surface of the bays and is thrown on the foreshores; all those light fatty matters float on the surface of the water, and as the tide recedes the stuff is left on the foreshores and turns into a black putrid mass.
2058. *Dr. Garran.*] Do you think you have been able to ascertain unmistakably that the black matter on the surface of the bay is refuse matter from the Abattoirs? Undoubtedly.
2059. *Dr. Mackellar.*] From the Abattoirs or from Elliott's? Elliott's is done away with now. I noticed an immense improvement in the creeks since those boiling-downs were taken away.
2060. *Mr. Senior.*] In your professional experience, have you had anything to do with sewerage works? I was appointed Engineer for the Southwark Sanitary Commission during the time of the cholera.
2061. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Was that in '48? In '49. We then went through the whole district and dealt with all classes of sanitary matters.
2062. Were you through Bermondsey? Yes.
2063. Do you remember whether the factories were in full swing at the time? Yes.
2064. Catgut factories? Yes.
2065. What state were they in then? A terrible state. That district was a hot-bed of cholera at that time—the Southwark and Bermondsey district.
2066. But Southwark was in a better state than Bermondsey? Yes; it was claimed that the tanneries were rather beneficial than otherwise; but still, notwithstanding that, Southwark and Bermondsey were the hot-bed of cholera.
2067. In what way did they get rid of the sewage? Into the sewers.
2068. But the sewers ran into the Thames? Yes, between Bermondsey and Deptford.
2069. Between Bermondsey and the Isle of Dogs? Yes. Since then it has been altered.
2070. Were there at that time any smells as bad as what you have known to arise from the boiling-down establishments here? I do not believe there were. The climate being hotter here, animal matter tends to putrefaction much more quickly.
2071. What measures did the Commission take at the time to remedy the smells? Well, frequently we found the excrement and other matters upon flats, and in those days we had authority to clear it away—to do whatever we thought was necessary to remedy the evil. That was all we did as far as I am concerned. We could put in drains to the sewers, and if there was not on any private property proper water-closet accommodation we had authority to make it. That is all the power we had. We could not go beyond that, because there was really no proper sewer in that district in those days.
2072. Do you in your experience know any place in England where trades of a noxious character are concentrated? Yes, in Bermondsey.
2073. Under special supervision? Yes.
2074. But there was a dense population around there? Yes, but the trades were under special supervision. I am only speaking of five-and-twenty years ago. There were tanners—that kind of business principally—down there; but what there is there now is more than I can say.

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2075. Do you think that if all the trades which we are inquiring into were concentrated in one or more spots they would be likely to interfere with the health or welfare of the community? No, I think it is a proper thing to do. I have in England visited some very considerable towns—Croydon, for instance—where they take the whole of their sewage on to a sewage-farm, and there with 350 acres of land and the sewage passing through that land at least two or three times in the year, that is not objectionable to the neighbourhood. It is the earth that deodorizes the sewage; water does not do it. If you remember Smithfield thirty years ago, the refuse from the Smithfield Market was worked up in the neighbourhood of Smithfield, at a place called Cow Cross, and there were catgut, sinew, and other factories there. But they have done away with those trades in that neighbourhood—Smithfield is a dead-meat market at present.

2076. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Where did the trades go to? I do not know.

2077. *Mr. Pope.*] You say that in Smithfield, when cattle were received there and bought and sold, they positively did away with all the offensive matter? They made it into glue, and I remember seeing catgut and sinew manufactories when I was a visitor there. All the refuse in the neighbourhood was used up, but you must bear in mind that the climate there was a cold one.

2078. But they would have to do it in summer? Yes.

2079. *Mr. Senior.*] Did you ever hear of boiling-down establishments at home? I do not think I did, but they must have been there. I think they utilized products instead of boiling them down for fat. For instance, I remember that the gut of the hog, and that kind of thing, was used in England for eating, and consequently that would make an article of diet out of what is here regarded as offensive matter.

2080. *Mr. Fremlin.*] And sheeps' entrails are used for sausages in London? I do not know that, but here everything is decomposed before they get it.

2081. *Dr. Mackellar.*] You are a member of the City Council, are you not? Yes.

2082. Can you tell us whether the Municipal Council exercises any control over the noxious business of nightmen? Well, they ought to.

2083. Have they any powers with regard to it? It is one of those things that they ought to do, but unfortunately they have no place to put the night-soil.

2084. How do they deal with that matter? It is a very extraordinary thing that the city nightmen empty the closets and the Council have not a place at all where the stuff can be emptied.

2085. Where do they put it? That I do not know. In Melbourne I understand there is an earth-closet system. The whole of the closets in Melbourne are emptied twice a week. The first tender taken for emptying the earth-closets of Melbourne amounted to £12,000, and the last was only £2,000. They came down to that amount. The night-soil is taken out and is purchased by the market gardeners round about Caulfield and Brighton, and it is used for the vegetables that come here. Caulfield was one of the most barren sand-hills, and it is now one of the most beautiful vegetable gardens to be found anywhere. Here we cannot say you must deposit this night-soil in any particular place, but we simply say that the closets have to be cleaned, and you take the soil away where you like.

2086. *Mr. Fremlin.*] You do not care whom you injure so long as you get rid of it? No.

2087. *Dr. Mackellar.*] In point of fact you do not know what they do with it? No.

2088. You have not made inquiries? We have made inquiries, but we have not been able to find out.

2089. Do you not think this night-soil is as offensive as a boiling-down establishment? I think it is quite as bad, and it is one of those products that ought to be really utilized.

2090. A great many people think that the refuse from the boiling-down should be utilized? Certainly; I think the same—I think it is wasting some of the finest products in nature to waste these things. If there were some means of communication between George's River and Port Hacking and that arid district around there, and some means for conveying the refuse on to the soil, this refuse matter would make that land which is now worth £2 an acre worth perhaps £20 an acre.

2091. The men engaged in this business of removing the night-soil carry it on, I suppose, for their own sakes as cleanly as they can? I cannot say.

2092. Do not the Corporation see that it is done properly—is there no officer of the Corporation who has anything to do with it? I have never heard of one. You mean superintending the cleaning of the closets?

2093. To see that the whole business is conducted in a scientific manner, so as not to injure the people in the vicinity? I do not think there is an officer of that kind. Mr. Seymour, I think, has his hands full during the day as Inspector of Nuisances, and with duties in the Fish Market; I do not think he superintends the nightmen.

2094. Is it not a fact that a terrible nuisance is caused by the manner in which this soil is removed? I believe it is. I think it is a nuisance to those where it is deposited. I do not believe there is a place to deposit it unless surreptitiously. There is no place near Sydney to do it, and it must be done surreptitiously. I have heard of it being thrown by the side of a road.

2095. *Mr. Fremlin.*] We tried repeatedly for several years to get over the nuisance, but until the Press came to our assistance we had no abatement of it; when the *Herald* took the matter up we got a remedy.

2096. *Dr. Mackellar.*] I have heard that it was emptied at the side of the Randwick Road on the watershed? It was certainly emptied at the side of the Botany Road twelve or eighteen months ago.

2097. *Mr. Pope.*] How many horses and carts are employed in this night-soil transit? I do not know.

2098. The Corporation make it compulsory on persons having pit closets to have them emptied? Yes.

2099. And that is done at the expense of the persons having the closets? Yes. I think that the suburban municipalities are worse than the city in this matter. The closets in the city go more into sewers.

2100. *Dr. Mackellar.*] A vast quantity must be deposited in cesspits? In the whole of the suburbs it is deposited in cesspits, and consequently the suburbs are worse than the city.

2101. *Mr. Pope.*] Except where earth-closets are used, and they are getting more general now? Yes.

2102. *Dr. Mackellar.*] I expect the Aldermen of the suburbs have just as little knowledge as to where the night-soil goes as you have? Precisely.

2103. Do you know anything of the method of removing the soil from cesspits by pneumatic apparatus? Yes.

2104. Has that ever been tried in Sydney? No.

2105. Has it ever been brought before the attention of the Council for consideration? No; while we have sewers it is better to connect the closets with the sewers, notwithstanding that we have three-fourths of the sewers running into the harbour; at Darling Harbour, at Dawes' Point, and in Woolloomooloo Bay the place is saturated.

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2106. *Dr. Garran.*] Do you think that the sewerage as at present conducted is worse than the present system connected with these noxious trades in the city? I should think so—at times more deadly.
2107. You have referred us to the Abattoirs on Glebe Island? Yes.
2108. Do you think if they are permanently maintained for slaughtering in the city that they ought to be connected with the railway? I think so.
2109. Where would be the nearest point to connect with the railway? Petersham, I think.
2110. Would it not be an expensive task? No, I think not. The animals are now driven down the roads about there, and put into paddocks for days and days where there is not a drop of water or a bit of grass; I consider that the greatest cruelty is committed in the transit from Homebush.
2111. Do you think it would be preferable to erect slaughter-houses at Homebush to taking the cattle to Glebe Island? I think the slaughter-houses ought to be erected close alongside the sale-yards. There is a place there, and land about there extensive enough to deodorize the refuse. I believe there is no other way to deal with the matter. The salt-water method is about the worst.
2112. Then you do not think that being on the edge of the salt-water is an advantage for the purpose of deodorizing the stuff that comes from the Abattoirs? No.
2113. The Abattoirs were erected on Glebe Island originally for the purpose of getting rid of the refuse by means of water? Yes.
2114. You think that is a mistake? Yes; I do not consider the nuisance is being abated a bit there.
2115. Do you often travel by steamer from Annandale? Yes.
2116. Do you ever notice the water discoloured with blood? Yes, I have noticed it within the last few days. I came from there this morning, but the water was discoloured then mainly by the rain. The discolouration by blood occurs after a heavy killing day, such as on Friday nights and I think Tuesday nights, but especially Friday nights.
2117. You feel perfectly sure that the water is being injured at the present time? Yes; and the whole of the foreshores there in every direction have turned black in consequence of the deposit matter that comes from the Abattoirs.
2118. Then you are sure that the nuisance has not been abated at all by what has been done there? Yes.
2119. Do you think it is likely to be abated? No, I do not.
2120. What do you think is the remedy? To remove the Abattoirs. About Balmain there is one of the most thickly-populated places around, and when the hot weather is on everything is caused to quickly decompose and the whole atmosphere becomes putrid. I have taken notice myself since the freezing room has been put up on Glebe Island of the state of the meat, and I have found that the atmosphere of the place has a great deal to do with the taste of the meat. The animals are killed and soon afterwards are taken into the freezing-room and there frozen, and they are frozen when they come out of the Abattoirs. Still if you examine the appearance of that meat after it comes out of the freezing-room you can see very plainly that there is something very wrong in the structure and surface of the meat, and if you take that meat and cook it you find it tender through its having been hanging, but sometimes the flavour is spoiled almost entirely. I attribute that to two things. In the first place, the meat is taken into the freezing-room when it is hot and feverish, before the animal heat is out of it, and the animal heat is then absolutely frozen in, because the surface of the meat freezes before the centre of it. That animal heat must necessarily be near the bone, and is the last thing that is frozen. It is frozen in and not out. When the meat is killed in a cool atmosphere, without the extra freezing, the animal heat would come to the surface and get away and the meat would have a proper flavour; but now the meat is totally spoiled by the atmosphere around and by the freezing.
2121. *Mr. Fremlin.*] If the animals were transported there by rail they would not be in that feverish state that you refer to? No, certainly not. I should like to have this matter of the freezing inquired into; and I should like you to take notice of the meat that is frozen there when it comes to your house, because you all get it.
2122. *President.*] Are you sure that it is frozen? It is frozen; I have seen it frozen as hard as a brick. If I am wrong in this matter you may go there and see for yourself; but if you go you must not tell them that you are going. If you tell them that you are going, then they will prepare for you. I can only say that I have inquired into the matter. I have received the meat and examined it, and I have inquired from butchers and they have informed me that what I have just said is the fact. I may tell you also that that idea is not altogether mine, because several butchers have given me their reasons why the meat is spoiled, and they concur in the opinion I have expressed. That, however, does not alter the stink; and I believe they freeze the stink and all in. The putrid atmosphere is in the meat, and I do not wonder at the meat not bringing a price in England. It is to a certain extent tainted.
2123. *Dr. Garran.*] Do you know much about the suburbs of Sydney? Yes.
2124. Have you thought of any suitable place to which noisome industries might be relegated? I do not know that I could pick upon any particular spot, but from what I have seen in England and other places I should pick a place which has plenty of available land round about, so that the refuse matter could be decomposed in the earth.
2125. *President.*] A few hundred acres of vacant land would do? Yes; and let the refuse be decomposed in that earth; and if it is planted the same as on irrigation farms in England, that in itself will be sufficient to decompose all these things.
2126. *Dr. Garran.*] But when the land is saturated with rain, as for instance during the last month, could you then pour on your sewage? Last month was a very exceptional month. In England they had it in very wet places. I was in Warwick, where they deodorize all their sewage on clay land, and yet they do it very well.
2127. *Mr. Senior.*] When one place gets saturated with the sewage, what then? 350 acres have been sufficient for eighteen years for the town of Croydon, and that town contains nearly 100,000 inhabitants. After going through that soil the sewage goes into the Wandle, and trout-fish live in it.
2128. And do they plant that land? Yes. The soil is the best and quickest deodorizer. Salt water only keeps the refuse on the surface, and deposits it on the shores.
2129. *Mr. Pope.*] Will it mix with salt water? No.
2130. Then if all our slaughter-houses were on the coast, and the offensive matter flowed into the sea, in your opinion it would float? Yes—that is the next best thing to do; but the best thing of all is to let the sewage go upon the land; it ought to go upon the land, and the land will deodorize it. I do not know of any greater proof than those parks about Melbourne, which would not at one time grow a blade of grass, and they now are let for agistment and other such things for a large sum of money. 2131.

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- 2131. Do you think it would be better to take this refuse into the country by rail and deodorize it there than go to the sea-coast? I should say so.
- 2132. Do you think there is sufficient land about Homebush to take all the refuse that would accumulate from the slaughtering required for the whole city of Sydney? It would do for the present, I think. There are no inhabitants immediately around there—not where the new cattle sale-yards are. I do not know of any better proof than Melbourne. The Council in Melbourne I have particularly noticed are perfectly satisfied with the earth-closet system. I do not like it, but still they are satisfied with it. They are used to it, and you must take the opinion of those who are used to it. I have heard the argument used that we will not allow our subsoil below the city to be impregnated with sewage matter. Perhaps those who use that argument are right, because it is not pleasant, but it is better than putting sewage into the harbour. I am, however, quite clear that all these noxious trades should have a place set apart for them, and should not be continually persecuted; they should have a place where they would not be disturbed, and that could be done if there were sufficient land in the neighbourhood to deodorize that which comes from them; and, in my opinion, under these circumstances the place would be as healthy as any place you could mention.
- 2133. *Dr. Garran.*] Do you know any suitable place? I could not pick out a place.
- 2134. Any place between Sydney and Parramatta? I should say at the head of George's River—up that way.
- 2135. Near Liverpool? Not so far as that. It would be easy to make a tramway to the place from Gannon's Forest, or other localities in that direction. A large open place might be obtained, with a sandy, loamy soil.
- 2136. Looking to the future, what area would you consider sufficient to set apart for the noisome trades of Sydney? 300 or 500 acres.
- 2137. Would that be enough do you think? That would be enough for the deodorizing.
- 2138. But what is the whole of the area you would want? 400 or 500 acres.
- 2139. Would you not want a belt of land around the place set apart for the trades? No; I think that would be sufficient to deodorize everything, and to prevent any smells.
- 2140. It would not deodorize the boiling-down smell? Well, there is no other way of doing it. If you burn it the same smell comes out of the chimney, and you cannot burn the smell.
- 2141. Then if your plan were carried out the town would have a bad odour around it? You cannot get away from that. If you burn putrid meat the fat and tissue would burn, but the fumes you cannot burn; but you can deodorize.
- 2142. Then your inland town would be a nuisance with the smell? Yes.
- 2143. *President.*] If you were to run the fumes through a flame they would have no smell? I will not contradict, but I think you cannot burn fumes of that kind.
- 2144. A smell proceeding from animal matter is always consumable by fire? Well, those at the Glebe Abattoirs are not.

FRIDAY, 9 FEBRUARY, 1883.

Present:—

THE HON. JOHN STEWART, M.L.C., PRESIDENT.

MICHAEL CHAPMAN, Esq., J.P.,
ALFRED REGINALD FREMLIN, Esq.,
M.P.,

ANDREW GARRAN, Esq., LL.D.,
CHARLES KINNAIRD MACKELLAR,
Esq., M.B., C.M.,

JOHN POPE, Esq., J.P.

Charles Watt, Esq., examined:—

C. Watt, Esq.
9 Feb., 1883.

- 2145. *President.*] Your name is —? Charles Watt.
- 2146. What is your profession? I am Government Analyst.
- 2147. Have you had any experience of organic chemistry—analyzing organic matters? A great deal.
- 2148. The object in inviting you here is to discover whether you can give the Commission information with regard to a certain fluid that is produced in boiling-down sheep and cattle. This fluid, or "soup" as it is called, is wasted, and we think it contains some valuable material that could be made use of in some way or other: have you any knowledge of what this "soup" is composed of? Yes, I have.
- 2149. Have you analysed it? I have not made any special analysis of it, at any rate not recently, but I have examined it frequently, and know from the nature of the substance boiled what must be the nature of the solution.
- 2150. We are speaking not of the fat but of the liquid extract? Yes.
- 2151. Does it contain any gelatine? Well, the quantity would depend on the amount of water used.
- 2152. Besides the gelatine, what else does it contain? A small quantity of phosphates; various organic nitrogenous compounds in small quantities.
- 2153. Albumen? If it was not filtered it would contain coagulated albumen.
- 2154. Would it not be worth while to convert the gelatine into glue? I should doubt it.
- 2155. At present there is great difficulty in getting rid of this fluid, and it becomes a great nuisance when it accumulates? Yes.
- 2156. And it is thought that by some means or other it might be made available for the manufacture of glue? It would be better I think to use it as a manure.
- 2157. But we cannot get it used as a manure—there is no demand for it as a manure? Excuse me—
- 2158. You remember when the cattle were boiled down for the sake of the extract which was sold for making soup—could anything be done that way? I do not think it is rich enough to pay that way, or suitable in other respects.
- 2159. Do you know how Leibeg's extract of meat is prepared? Oh yes.
- 2160. It must be the same? There is too much water condensed in the operation—that is, as far as I have seen. It might be possible that some persons with high-pressure steam would get less water; but by the rough way in which I have seen it done there is too much water.

2161.

- C. Watt, Esq.
9 Feb., 1883.
2161. You do not know by what former process they extracted this semi-solid fluid from the boiling-down? I do not quite understand the way you put it to me. Are you speaking now of boiling-down the entire animal, or of only bone-boiling?
2162. The entire animal that is boiled down for the sake of the fat and the liquid gelatine? Am I to understand that these questions relate to the boiling-down of the cattle entirely?
2163. Yes. They are boiled-down now for the sake of the bones and the fat; formerly they were boiled down for the sake of the bones, fat, and gelatine? That does not come within the range of my experience. I have never known them to save the gelatine from the boiling-down. All the waters that hitherto I have known have been thrown away, and all the blood-vessels and other such parts also.
2164. Do you think it would be worth while to analyze this fluid? From any boiling-down establishment where the operation is carried on carefully and systematically I think it might be worth while to examine this fluid, to see how much total residue there is to be obtained from it—that is from any establishment where the operation is carried on properly.
2165. What part of the animal is operated upon to get this extract of meat? Chiefly the muscle.
2166. Not the sinews? No; chiefly the muscle. I do not know whether they take the paunches out of the animals or not before boiling down for tallow and bones.
2167. The fluid is a solution of the fibrine and the gelatine, and some other matters perhaps? They take the entire animal; I do not know whether they take out the intestinal portion.
2168. That does not go into the boiling-down at all. You would not encourage us to have this fluid submitted to analysis? From any one place where the operation is carried on in a systematic and careful manner, and the same style of working is always adopted, it might be worth while; but there are so many places where it is carried on so roughly that any one examination would be no criterion.
2169. We would like to know how much gelatine is to be found in this fluid, and what is the value of the extract: glue is a very inexpensive article, is it not? They make that chiefly from the hoofs and horns and pieces of skins.
2170. That is where they have no meat to boil down? From what I have understood, the parts before mentioned by me make the best glue. There is too much saline matter, &c., in the other portions.
2171. *Dr. Garran.*] Too much saline matter in the "soup"? Yes. I would mention that I think this operation of boiling-down could be carried on without being much of a nuisance if it were properly done.
2172. I think you might very readily get a quart or two of this fluid from Glebe Island or from any of the boiling-down places? Yes; I would rather get it from Glebe Island; they would carry on the operation there in the same way every day; it would therefore be more uniform.
2173. *President.*] The boiling-down is not the best place—there are places where they boil-down the whole animal? I thought there was nothing of that kind done now; I understood that the common boiling-down had ceased, and that only a few animals that die accidentally or something of that kind were boiled-down whole.
2174. *Mr. Chapman.*] They boil down the bones? That is not boiling-down as the term is usually applied.
2175. *President.*] You understand that at Glebe Island they boil down the offal or some part of it and the blood, but at other places they boil down the whole animal, except the inside, for the purpose of getting the fat out of it; what remains is difficult to get rid of? I know the article.
2176. And we think some useful ingredient might be made out of it? The only thing I know to make it into is manure.
2177. They cannot make it into manure—it will not sell? I am at the present time making analyses of this blood and offal, and I think if it could be boiled down at a price it could very easily be sold as manure.
2178. *Mr. Fremlin.*] You have said that this "soup" contains nitrogen, gelatine, and phosphorus? I say nitrogenous products and phosphates.
2179. Those would be valuable as a manure? Yes.
2180. Are you aware that this "soup" is very greedily sought after by the market gardeners for manure? I have often been told so; I should be very glad to get it for my orchards.
2181. Are you aware also that the stench from it is almost intolerable? Directly it begins to putrefy; and it begins very rapidly, in fact before it is cold, and then it is dreadful.
2182. One great difficulty we have in connection with these boiling-down establishments is how we can effectually get rid of this "soup" without causing a nuisance to neighbours; could you suggest any plan to get rid of it? I think if these operations were carried on under inspection there would be little or no complaint. If they were carried on where there is effective drainage and under proper inspection—I do not mean under the Inspector of Nuisances, but some person of technical knowledge—they need not be any nuisance.
2183. Supposing that the putrefaction of the "soup" could be arrested, could that be done by any means you are aware of? I think that the operation with reference to bones could be carried on without giving rise to any very considerable nuisance or offensive smells, by using proper disinfectants and at the right time.
2184. Would that add greatly to the expense incurred by those engaged in this process? No, it would not; but the expense would be very much curtailed if the place where the operation is carried on were a suitable one. At the present time any dirty place that can be obtained is considered suitable, so long as it has a covering over it.
2185. Where would you recommend that these trades should go, if they were put together in one spot? I have a very great difficulty in that matter. I have tried to find a place in my mind, and my great difficulty is the drainage. I want a place where the drainage can be effective, and where the fluids would not lie on the land and be exposed to the sun as they are at Botany—a place where there is very little rise and fall of tide.
2186. Do you think if a spot could be found near the coast where the drainage could be carried into deep water any injury would result to the people living about the coast within 12 miles of Sydney? Not if the place could be effectively drained—if the locality could be effectively drained and the fluids were always to be carried into deep water and not thrown on the shore again.
2187. If these trades were placed together, either in one or more spots, would there be likely to arise from their being associated any greater injury than that which comes from them now separated? I can hardly answer that question; it would depend upon whether the operations were carried on under proper supervision; I look upon that as the most important of all things connected with them.
2188. *Mr. Chapman.*] You know all about Glebe Island—that they have got some excellent machinery there and so forth? Yes.

2189. In getting rid of the offal and blood, the water used for washing the slaughter-houses, and so forth, is there not a fluid left after all the work is done? You are speaking with reference to the boiling-down of the blood, &c.?

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2190. Yes? I think not—I am not quite sure. At one time they did treat some of the water used so as to coagulate any blood it might contain, and then drain the fluid off, but I do not know that they are carrying on that now to any great extent.

2191. After that stuff goes through the steam-jackets there is a fluid left which passes away somewhere? At one time they drained out some fluids.

2192. Where did they go to? I think into the harbour, but I am not sure.

2193. Is it right that that fluid should go into the harbour? That is a different fluid altogether to what I have mentioned with reference to boiling-down operations. The fluid I spoke of last was after the blood and water had been boiled. I think it was merely water with a little organic matter in it—chiefly saline matters. Blood consists chiefly of fibrine and albumen, and after those are removed you have little left.

2194. Have you been over to the island lately? I was there five or six months ago. I have the card of the gentleman who put up the machinery there—Mr. Shepherd; he could give you all the information upon that subject if you want it. I think all the blood is dried.

2195. There is a fluid allowed at the present time to go into the harbour? There may be from the boiled blood and washing-water.

2196. We want to know whether such a fluid being allowed to run into the harbour—? I do not see much or any harm from that; if we are referring to the same matter, there is little or no gelatine in it. I do not mean anything connected with the boiling-down.

2197. *Mr. Pope.*] Would the use of sulphurous acid, or similar chemicals, if applied to the offal in the slaughter-houses immediately after the slaughtering, be effective in preventing smells? Yes; sulphurous acid, bi-sulphite of lime, chlorine water, solution of chlorine, solution of alum, solution of sulphate of iron, and carbolic acid, and many other things.

2198. Have you ever been asked by any parties engaged at the slaughter-houses on Glebe Island to give them information relative to such chemicals as may prevent or suppress the smells from any animal matters? Yes, by some of the boiling-down establishments I have many times, and I have given instructions, but as a general rule they have not been carried out. They will not be carried out unless you force the people to carry them out.

2199. I think you said you did not consider there was any unpleasant smell arising from the desiccating process? I do not think there is.

2200. You have been in the desiccating place? Oh yes, and I have got a quantity of dried blood. I have taken 10 tons up to Parramatta. It is not quite so nicely dried as I would like to see it done, but I am sure the operation can be carried on without being a nuisance.

2201. Did you say you knew of a foreign market that could be made available for that dried blood at a good figure? Yes, at a figure that would pay.

2202. Would you mind naming a price? I am not commercial enough to name a price.

2203. You know that the Government now sell it at £4 a ton? Yes, that is what I paid.

2204. *Dr. Garran.*] As Government Analyst, are your services available to the Treasury to recommend improvements at Glebe Island? Yes.

2205. Have you ever been called upon to make recommendations? To inspect it several times.

2206. How long ago? I was on the Sewage and Health Board, and on the Committee there at that time—now seven years ago.

2207. Anything since then? Well, I have been called upon to give a little advice, but very seldom; it has been regarded as more of an engineering question.

2208. Then you are not minutely acquainted with what is being done there now? No, not minutely.

2209. And you have not been called upon by the Treasury to report? I have given so much verbal advice that perhaps that is not necessary.

2210. You have not made any official report for some years past? No, none individually. Let me see. I was upon the Committee with Mr. Frederick Elliott and another with reference to this machinery for drying down blood—to select the best machinery for drying down the blood; but it has been altered since that time, and I cannot say that anything I have advised is there now.

2211. Since Mr. M'Govern has been there, have you examined it officially and reported upon it for the Government? No, I do not think I have since Mr. M'Govern's apparatus has been there; I have upon the products, but not upon the apparatus.

2212. When the members of this Commission were at Glebe Island we were shown by Mr. M'Govern a light-greenish-coloured liquid which passes into the harbour, and which he told us contained the serum of the blood: are you aware of the properties of that fluid? Not at the present time. I recollect seeing some of it some time ago, and I saw nothing objectionable; there was nothing that would become deposited on the shallows.

2213. Could you, if requested by the Commission, examine that liquid and tell us whether it contains any animal matter that would decompose; we have it in evidence from Mr. John Young that a black scum on the shore at Annandale, where he lives, is a product of the animal matter from Glebe Island, and we wish to know whether there is any of that silt in the liquid discharged from the island? If instructions are given to obtain any particular fluid I will examine it.

2214. We are informed that neither the blood nor the washings of the floors go into the harbour, but this surplus liquid goes into it, and we wish to ascertain whether there is any decomposing animal matter in that liquid? I could ascertain that. I think that liquid must be something connected with the fluids from the paunches in some way.

2215. No, it is not that. You are acquainted with the boiling-down establishments around Sydney—they boil down refuse meat from the butchers, do they not? Yes.

2216. You are perfectly well acquainted with the unpleasant smell from those establishments? Yes.

2217. Have you had any experience to show that that smell is unhealthy as well as unpleasant to the neighbourhood? I have not; as a curious fact it has always puzzled me. I have seen the thing carried on in London, and the persons inside the place were healthy.

2218. Are persons surrounding it unhealthy? I am afraid so, to some extent; I think outsiders are affected.

- C. Watt, Esq. 2219. You think their complaints well grounded? I think so.
- 9 Feb., 1883. 2220. And do you not think those establishments should be removed from residential suburbs? I should not like one in my neighbourhood, but I think they could be carried on if it were done in a clean manner.
2221. Are not most of those establishments carried on with a minimum of outlay? Yes, and in a most dirty way.
2222. And is not this minimum of investment of capital due to the uncertainty of tenure under which the business is carried on? I think there is something in that; I think they have a short lease, for fear of being removed, and as long as that remains they carry on their operations with little regard to others.
2223. Are they not always liable to removal as an indictable nuisance? That is a legal point.
2224. Do you think that if the boilers-down were placed in a spot where they would be guaranteed against being indicted for a nuisance it would induce them to increase their plant? I think so. They want intelligent supervision, not by a mere Inspector of Nuisances, but by an intelligent person who would show them how to do things.
2225. Do you not think that supervision could be better carried on if the establishments were together? Yes.
2226. Then if the supervision could be better carried on by having these establishments together, and if the supervision is an essential point in securing freedom from nuisance, the aggregation of the establishments would in itself diminish the nuisance? Yes, provided there were good drainage and careful supervision, I think the business could be carried out with little or no nuisance.
2227. You say that in the "soup" there is an element useful as a manure? Yes.
2228. We have it in evidence that if the "soup" is thrown on the ground it does not act as a manure; it lies on the ground and ferments, and the grass does not grow: would it if ploughed in act as a manure? I think the ground cakes with the water, and there is no efficient drainage; that is the reason.
2229. You think the cause is a superabundance of liquid, and not the absence of manurial element? Yes.
2230. If this "soup" were treated and reduced to a powder, would that destroy the manurial value of it? No.
2231. Would it concentrate it? Yes.
2232. Could it be made a saleable article? Yes, at a reasonable price; I do not suppose at a profit.
2233. Would it be as valuable as dried blood? I could not say whether there would be so much nitrogen in it as that.
2234. Is it the presence of nitrogen that makes it valuable? Yes; there would be some phosphates that would make it valuable.
2235. You cannot say it would be as rich as blood? I cannot say.
2236. If, as far as your experience goes, a single boiling-down is not injurious to health, but only unpleasant—? I do not think I ought to say that.
2237. I only want to know from your experience as a chemist whether the concentration of half-a-dozen of these establishments would be more injurious? We then come back to the old point—proper supervision.
2238. Suppose all the boiling-down establishments were put in different places, within a quarter of a mile of each other, how would that do? I do not know.
2239. But you think they might be concentrated under supervision and be harmless? If you deal with the discharge, get rid of the discharged waters, and carry the business on under proper supervision, the difficulty would be removed. I would make them all put small quantities of disinfectants on the materials at first, and then disinfect at every stage. Then they should keep their vessels clean. They use dirty casks, and splash everything about the ground, and let little piles of filth accumulate. They do nothing, in fact, but accumulate little piles of filth, and if those were burnt off, the vessels kept clean, disinfectants used, and the vapours carried through boiler fires and burned, the places could be kept all right.
2240. You say you think the nuisance might be greatly abated by using disinfectants the moment the animal matter decomposes? Yes.
2241. Do you think there is any cheap disinfectant butchers could use when carrying out the meat that goes bad in their shops? I think sulphurous acid and things of that kind would be useful. I should not use anything to make the article unfit for what it might be intended to be used.
2242. Sulphurous acid would not damage the product? No; nor a little carbolic acid.
2243. And that could be carried through the streets of the city without injury to anything? Yes.
2244. Would that diminish the smells after the lids of the digesters were taken off—if the meat were disinfected before being put into the digesters, would the smell be taken off? If the article is sweet before you put it in, there will be no smell when the lid is taken off; if it is putrid when it is put in, there will be a smell.
2245. Would that affect the "soup" as it emerges from the digester? No; as long as it is hot it would remain sweet—it begins to turn as it cools.
2246. We have it in evidence that while the "soup" is hot there is no, or hardly any, disagreeable smell? No; it is when it cools—as it is cooling.
2247. If you allowed it to go on the surface of the ground it would be a great nuisance when it was cooling? Yes.
2248. But if we passed that "soup" into digesters and reduced it to a powder, we should get rid of the nuisance on that score? As long as you get it hot.
2249. You are of opinion that if the butchers treated their meat with sulphurous acid as soon as it is going bad it would not go completely bad in their shops? Yes. This has reference to waste meat and matter to be boiled down.
2250. That it would not be a nuisance if they carried it through the streets? It would not.
2251. That it would not be a nuisance when the lids were taken off the digesters? It would not.
2252. And that the "soup" would not be a nuisance? It would not so long as it remained hot.
2253. So that by following the process carefully and chemically the operation might be carried on without being a nuisance to the population, even as it is being conducted now? Yes.
2254. Then your opinion is that the nuisance arises not because we cannot but because we do not avoid it? Yes. You know that we can keep meat for a fortnight, three weeks, or a month, by means of sulphurous acid and one thing and another. I object, of course, to eating the chemicals, but there is no objection to using them for this purpose.

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2255. It would not be injurious, for instance, to the tallow? No.
2256. The Commission have had their attention directed to the locality of Long Bay; do you know that place? I do not know it by name; I think I know all those places, but hardly by name. I think I know the spot.
2257. The locality near the north head of Botany Bay, consisting mostly of Church and School lands and Government reserves, has been suggested to the Commission as a suitable place for noisome industries. Suppose the discharge from a number of boiling-down establishments went into the sea, you, as a chemist, would have no objection to that? No. What is the depth of the water?
2258. It is very deep. But, as a chemist, you would have no objection to that? No; as long as they could drain the locality so as to carry all the fluids into the water I should have no objection.
2259. Do you know of any objection to that site as one for noxious industries? I do not know how they would be situated for water supply.
2260. We are told that there will be plenty of water available as soon as the permanent supply for the city is obtained; and it is presumed that the tramway will be extended or that a railway will be carried there? Then you are removing all my objections—water, quick transit to the place, and perfect drainage.
2261. We are assuming that there will be cheap and quick transit, abundance of fresh water, and perfect drainage to the sea. Would there be any objection against bringing by tramway or train this powdered matter if dealt with chemically? Not if properly dealt with. It could be done without creating a nuisance.
2262. Do you think if the bad meat from the butchers were chemically dealt with that a goods truck might be attached to a passenger-train without causing a nuisance? I think it might. On Saturday nights I think the butchers should be compelled to put a little disinfectant on their waste meat, &c., so that it should not go bad before Monday.
2263. You stated just now that you served on the Sewage Commission? Yes.
2264. Did you give any attention to the discharge of water or of animal matter from Glebe Island into the harbour? Oh yes.
2265. Did you find that the combination of the sewage and the salt water at that time was a good or a bad combination? It was bad, I think. We arrived at the conclusion that the whole thing connected with the running of the blood should be done away with.
2266. You have not ascertained since what goes into the harbour? No; but from what I saw at one time I did not think there was much deposit.
2267. Suppose we had to begin the problem over again, would you as a chemist rather discharge the refuse over the land than into the harbour? I am rather puzzled about that. At times I would rather put it on the land; but as a custom I do not think I should do that.
2268. You think you would have a difficulty in absorbing it? Yes; and at certain seasons of the year there would be so many difficulties in the way.
2269. During heavy rains? Yes, and at all times.
2270. But did not the Sewage Commission report in favour of a sewage-farm for the southern portion of the city? I was very much against that, and it is a mere experiment; I do not like it at all.
2271. But the sewage from the south side of the city must go somewhere? Yes, and that was the difficulty. They thought this thing should be tried in order to see how it would answer. It seems to me that when heavy rains fall we could not use the sewage that way.
2272. Looking at the shallowness of Botany Bay, and the long foreshore there, you would not think it advisable to discharge the sewage into the bay? I cannot say anything about that.
2273. If there were established at Long Bay a place for noxious industries, you would advocate that the sewage should go seaward, and not into Botany Bay? Oh yes; but I would advocate also the application of science to the operations of those industries.
2274. You think that if those who carry them on would only be scientific and clean they would be no nuisance? I think if you drove them far away the town would not be scavengered sufficiently, and that they might be carried on without giving cause for much complaint.
2275. Do you know where the refuse from the butchers' shops is taken now? I know it is taken to Botany.
2276. Do you know the cost of carriage? I do not.
2277. Do you think it would be greater to take it by tramway to Long Bay than to cart it through heavy sand to Botany? I have not considered the tram; it may probably be as you think.
2278. We noticed one cart being drawn by four horses: do you not think the tram would be more suitable than that? Yes, but carts must take it to the tram, and you would have to discharge it again from the tram into carts.
2279. But the trams will deliver to the establishments themselves? But there must be the collecting of the matters together and getting the stuff into the tram.
2280. Suppose there were an early morning collection in Sydney before the passenger tramway service commenced: could we not take the bulk of the stuff from Waterloo without more cartage from the butchers' shop than now? You would have to get it from Balmain and other places.
2281. *Mr. Pope.*] Would it not be better to load the trucks with the carts—to have the trucks sufficiently low for the carts to be run on to them? I do not know.
2282. *Dr. Garran.*] Do you, as a chemist, know whether we might deal chemically with the nuisance arising from these industries without having a special site for them? I do not know. I have considered the matter, but have not come to any conclusion on the subject. Some people will always complain. It is unpleasant at times to pass a place where people are cooking. Even when passing the Exchange I have known a very unpleasant odour come up from the cooking.
2283. *Mr. Pope.*] Would it be a very expensive tax on the butchers if they were compelled to use chemicals immediately after slaughtering? The expense at first might be considerable, but I fancy these things will be manufactured largely by and by, and be less expensive if more steadily consumed.
2284. Would not sulphurous acid be expensive? No.
2285. Does it not lose its power very soon when exposed to the air? Yes; you would want fresh supplies once a week or so.
2286. If it were applied on Saturday to the meat slaughtered then, would it last till Monday morning? I think so, if it were a strong solution.

C. Watt, Esq. 2287. And kill the smell? I think so.

2288. *Dr. Garran.*] You only recommend the use of sulphurous acid on bad meat, not on good meat? Only on meat for boiling-down; I do not wish to interfere with the meat that is for food.

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2289. *Mr. Fremlin.*] You were speaking about the manufacture of these chemicals, and saying that they might become cheaper if made in large quantities: would not the very fact of making them produce a noisome industry? I would not say noisome; perhaps chemical works of that character would be to some extent offensive. But it would only add a little to the works already established. I have not heard many complaints of the manufacture of sulphurous acid.

2290. We have to inquire into the effect of all noxious trades, and if that would be one would it not be as well, if all other noisome trades were placed together, to put that with the others? I do not know whether you could bring that manufacture under the term noxious.

2291. Noxious or offensive? Noxious is injurious to the body, and offensive relates to the senses. I should not call the manufacture of sulphurous acid noxious.

2292. Would it be offensive to the senses? Not to my senses; to some perhaps.

2293. *Dr. Garran.*] Have you an establishment as analytical chemist? Yes.

2294. Where is it situated? On the Government land at the back of the Treasury.

2295. Are you proposing to remove it? No; it is just established there.

2296. We have been told that it is to be established at the corner of Albert-street and Macquarie-street? That is where I am.

2297. Is it a nuisance to anybody? No; I do not think it is possible for it to be a nuisance. I have taken every precaution; I have liberated a little noxious fume, but I have taken every precaution that nobody shall perceive it.

2298. You do not think anybody has perceived it? I do not think so.

2299. *Dr. Mackellar.*] Have you not settled there in consequence of having been continually annoyed by complaints? Well, I have been annoyed by complaints; I was in the condition of those boiling-down people; I was put into such an awkward corner.

2300. The place where you were located was not specially constructed for the use to which you put it? No. I think those who complained found out that I was not so much an offender; they wanted the rooms.

2301. *Mr. Fremlin.*] What would be the result if some one made a complaint? Well, I do not know; I am on Government ground. If anyone complained of a real nuisance I think I should find a means of abating it; if it were sulphuretted hydrogen I could abate it in a moment.

2302. *Mr. Pope.*] With regard to offensive matter flowing from the point of land referred to by Dr. Garran, you said that if it went into deep water it would be all right—would it not float on salt water? That is a point I would meet by having proper supervision. I mean that only proper fluids—not solid pieces—should go down there.

2303. Not pieces that would float on the salt water? I should expect it to be properly arranged so that the sewage and the water would mix thoroughly; the sewer-mouth would be so constructed as to cause them to mix thoroughly.

2304. *Dr. Garran.*] If the sewage were discharged into shallow water, would they thoroughly mix? I should think you would have to run the sewage some distance into the water to cause it to thoroughly mix.

2305. There is a very rough sea at Long Bay: suppose the sewage were delivered at high-water-mark, would the animal matter—the “soup”—float on the water? I do not think so.

2306. *Mr. Pope.*] We have been given to understand in evidence that it would float, and that it might be washed back on the shore, and be offensive to residents there? If you poured fresh water on salt water it might float; but this sewage water is not so light as ordinary water, it contains more saline matters and so forth, and I do not think it would float. There is one point to which I would call attention with reference to the supervision. I would not allow any solid pieces to go down there at all; I would not allow any lumps of animal matter—any lumps of beef or matters of that kind—to go down, for they would float. The sewer should be treated as a proper sewer for fluids, and solid matters should be disposed of by another means.

2307. *Dr. Mackellar.*] Is it not a fact that the rotten matter lying about is the chief cause of the nuisance, and not matter that is discharged into sewers or drains? It is the dirty way in which the people carry on their operations. On three or four occasions I was down at Mr. Berry's place, and I showed him how he could do away with the best part of the nuisance.

2308. The soil is saturated by this organic matter? Yes. There should be proper floors—they should be asphalted.

2309. *Dr. Garran.*] Do you think the persons who carry on these establishments get used to the smell and do not notice it? Yes.

2310. And there requires to be somebody to properly look after it and point it out to them? Yes.

2311. *Dr. Mackellar.*] Are we to understand that, in your opinion, this supervision would be more easily carried out by the aggregation of these trades? Of course a person could be more immediately among them if they were together than if he had to be one day in one place and another day somewhere else.

2312. And if the places were kept as clean as science would allow, there would be no particular objection to their being together? If you have efficient drainage, as you must have, the fluids must go away. If they are efficiently carried away, then the inside of the place could be kept in a proper condition by efficient supervision. There must be no bad drainage, for if you have bad drainage things will hang back and putrefy, and you will have all the smell over again.

2313. But there are certain noxious trades which do not come under the category of those discharging foul matter into the drains—such, for instance, as smelting works? That is a different class of trades; I have been considering simply the offensive trades.

2314. Not necessarily noxious? No; and trades that become noxious if the offence is allowed to continue for any length of time.

2315. Would it be possible by any chemical means or scientific process to get rid of the objection that applies to smelting-works—to the discharge of noxious fumes? That is another difficulty altogether; it depends on what you smelt.

2316. Say pyrites? Some of those are very arsenical, and you could not carry on the operation without long flumes, flues, &c.

2317. Then the fumes would be condensed by distance? Yes.

2318. In your opinion no special advantage would be gained by putting those trades together? No, I do not think there would. C. Watt, Esq.
2319. But it would be desirable that they should be in a locality not thickly inhabited? Yes; they generate things that are more immediately poisonous—poisons that travel distances. 9 Feb., 1883.
2320. How would you suggest that businesses of that class should be dealt with? They have everywhere always been a very difficult class to deal with.
2321. Merely by the construction of gigantic chimneys to carry off the fumes? At present, as far as I am aware, we have hardly a manufactory of that kind in the country.
2322. We have several smelting-works—tin-smelting-works and others? They do not discharge any noxious matters—simply oxide of tin; they may throw off smoke and dust.
2323. But at any time we may have a factory for dealing with pyrites? Arsenical pyrites?
2324. Yes? That would be exceedingly noxious. You must go a long way off with that, or have a very long flue.
2325. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Do the fumes which come from the kerosene-works tend to injure anything in the animal or vegetable kingdom? I do not know exactly what fumes you allude to. Do you mean the fumes from the retorting of the mineral?—That has a disagreeable smell. The crude oil has a very disagreeable smell, but I am not sure that there is anything about it that is noxious. Then, however, there comes a separate matter. After the crude oil is obtained it is treated with sulphuric acid, and then they have a large quantity of acid tar, which is thrown about in any place where they can stow it, and it then becomes a nuisance. Water gets into this acid tar and washes out the acid, and it disseminates a smell in the air and becomes a nuisance. Then there is the refining operation; and if they carry that on for any length of time they make the surrounding land disagreeable to many persons.
2326. *Dr. Mackellar.*] What if they were obliged to carry away that stuff? Then I do not see any noxious effect from the operations. There is certainly a very disagreeable odour at times.
2327. Is there necessarily any noxious discharge from gasworks? I do not know of anything. There used to be waste lime—sulphide of calcium—but that is all done away with now, and the washing-water is all converted into sulphate of ammonia.
2328. In the process at the present time there is nothing noxious? I do not think so.
2329. *Dr. Garran.*] Do you know of any industries carried on in Sydney now, other than the boiling-down industry, which are noxious or unwholesome? There are small operations here and there that may be disagreeable to a next-door neighbour, but I do not know of anything in a large way.
2330. Are those little industries likely to grow? They possibly may.
2331. Would they be likely to become nuisances if they grew to be industries in a large way? They possibly may; I do not know anything that I could specially speak of. A small smithy in a certain neighbourhood is not necessarily a nuisance, but directly the man carrying it on does a large trade it becomes a nuisance in consequence of the smoke. There is one in a narrow lane at the Circular Quay. Passing this blacksmith's, there was an odour of burned hoofs and all sorts of things; he was carrying on a large business and became a nuisance. But I do not know that that was regarded as unhealthy.
2332. You do not know of any industries at present of any magnitude that are a nuisance, beyond what you have mentioned? I do not know any.
2333. Is there anything else that you would like to add to your evidence—could you think of anything afterwards? There is something in reference to tanneries. We have one in the heart of Parramatta, and we cannot get it away. I cannot say that I have any proof that there is anything unwholesome about the operation, but there is a disagreeable smell—at times a very disagreeable odour.
2334. You think it is a nuisance? It is offensive to the senses. At about 8 o'clock in the morning they stir up those pits, and although I do not know of any illness about the place, I know it is offensive. In the place to which I refer there happens to be no drainage whatever.
2335. You look upon drainage as one grand means of getting rid of a nuisance? Yes, in reference to these trades—drainage and efficient supervision.

George Frederick Dansey, Esq., M.R.C.S., examined:—

2336. *Dr. Garran.*] Your name is—? George Frederick Dansey.
2337. You are Health Officer of the city of Sydney? I am.
2338. How long have you occupied that office? I think twelve years.
2339. Your functions do not extend beyond the city boundary? No, unless I am specially called in any way. I believe the Mayor has power to let me go 8 miles, but we never trespass on the sister municipalities.
2340. You have not at the present time any boiling-down establishments in the city? No.
2341. Would you as Health Officer object to them being in the city? I would.
2342. Would you object merely because of the smell? That would be one of our objections—because of the smell arising not only from the boiling-down but from the stinking meat brought to those places.
2343. Then you think it is to the advantage of the city that the stinking meat should be got out of the butchers' shops as quickly as possible and dealt with somewhere outside the city boundaries? Yes, decidedly.
2344. And if you were Health Officer for a suburb, would you not object to its being brought into your suburb? I should.
2345. Where should these establishments go so as not to be in any populous locality? I am not aware.
2346. Have you considered? I was not aware that I was to be called before the Commission.
2347. You think the boiling-down establishments should not exist close to population? If they are, they should be carried on with mechanical appliances for the destruction of bad smells.
2348. Would not those appliances require an outlay of capital? A great deal.
2349. Would not an outlay of capital require a security of tenure—of position? I should not like to embark in the business without it.
2350. Then any one embarking in that industry should be in a place where he could not be disturbed? Yes.
2351. Then should not the Government appoint a place where he could not be disturbed? That is my opinion.

G. F. Dansey,
Esq., M.R.C.S.

9 Feb., 1883.

2352.

- G. F. Dansey, Esq., M.R.C.S.
9 Feb., 1883.
2352. Do you think that if all the boiling-down required for the city of Sydney were done in one spot it would be injurious to health? I must first of all ask how near other habitations would be.
2353. Would it be injurious to the persons engaged in the establishments? It does not appear to injure them; there appear to be some of the most healthy men among them.
2354. Have you observed at all that it is not injurious to people in the neighbourhood? Delicate constitutions are affected by the disagreeable odour.
2355. Women especially? Especially women and children—women and infants.
2356. People with susceptible stomachs? Yes, with delicate constitutions.
2357. It is injurious to them? If their constitutions are delicate.
2358. And you think we should have a fair regard to their interests as we do to those of the robust? Or they will very soon die out.
2359. You have not considered the question of a site where such industries might be established? No; my attention has never been called to it.
2360. Do you know the neighbourhood of Long Bay? I do not know it personally; I have gone around there several times on horseback.
2361. You know the distance from Sydney? Yes.
2362. Do you think that would be far enough, so far as the metropolis is concerned, to remove noisome industries? I think so.
2363. Do you think it would be far enough not to injure the population of Coogee and Randwick? I should be more frightened of our sanatorium at Little Bay—of the disagreeable odours going over there when the wind was northerly or north-east.
2364. So far as the metropolis is concerned, you do not think that the establishment of noisome industries there would be injurious? I do not think so; I think the smell would be so mixed up with the atmosphere that its injurious effects would disappear.
2365. Have you paid any attention to the question as to whether the discharge from the boiling-down establishments might be made available as manure? I have seen it used in the Chinese vegetable gardens for manure.
2366. Do they use the raw "soup"? Yes.
2367. Do they dig it in quickly? I could not tell you that.
2368. Do they cover it up quickly? Yes; but I could not tell you whether they cover it all up.
2369. Have you ever observed any offensiveness after they have covered it up? No, not after it has been covered up; but in carrying it along the road in casks it is very offensive.
2370. You do not know its exact value as a manure? I do not.
2371. Are you acquainted with any industries carried on now in Sydney that are injurious to health, or that may be classed as noisome? No, I am not aware of any. I think all the soap-boilers have gone out of the city.
2372. Would you object to a soap-boiler? I should.
2373. To a tanner? I should.
2374. To smelting-works in the city? Unless the chimney were carried high enough to throw the noxious fumes into an upper current of the atmosphere.
2375. Would you object to ordinary chimneys for ordinary furnaces? I should.
2376. Is there any law to prevent persons from having low chimneys? Not that I know of.
2377. And you think that the low level at which smoke is discharged is injurious to health? Yes, it is.
2378. You think that some injury does arise to the health of the citizens from smoke? From certain things being consumed in the fires on the premises. High chimneys would carry the smoke off, and it would mix with the other air and become harmless.
2379. Then, to diminish existing nuisances, higher chimneys are required at the present time? I think so.
2380. And you have no power to compel the erection of higher chimneys? No. Goodlet had a chimney which was a nuisance, and he put it up 20 feet higher, and there has been no complaint with regard to that ever since.
2381. Then, apart from the fumes or chimneys, you know of no noisome result at present from industries now being carried on in Sydney? No.
2382. Do you know of any in the immediate suburbs? There is another place where I think a chimney would carry off a nuisance: Ross, the glassmaker, at Camperdown. The case has been in the Police Court.
2383. You do not think the glass-works would be a nuisance if the chimney were high enough? No. I am not saying this as a scientific remedy; I am only giving it as an opinion.
2384. As the Health Officer of the city, you have nothing to complain of in the way of industries affecting the health of the population? I think we shall require a Factory Act very soon, for the factories now coming into vogue.
2385. You think a Factory Act will be required for the protection of the public health? Decidedly.
2386. Do you think this Factory Act will be required if the factories are removed to the suburbs? I think it will for the factories in the tobacco trade.
2387. Have you been over the tobacco factories? Yes, and some are contracted and close.
2388. What is the nuisance complained of by neighbours? There is what is called the sweating-down process.
2389. Does the nuisance from that arise from negligence in the manufacturing process, or is it inevitable? It is inevitable, unless there are some funnels or something to carry off the draught when they are engaged in this process.
2390. Is there no one in the city appointed to see that proper provision is made to carry off the smell? The City Surveyor is the officer for that.
2391. His power relates to the safety of the building? Yes.
2392. Is there any officer of the city entitled to see that provision is made to prevent the operation from being a nuisance? I do not think there is. We can deal with a nuisance that exists on the premises, but we have no power to come in and compel a person not to make the nuisance in the first instance.
2393. Apart from the tobacco factories, is there anything that is done in the city which you think is injurious to health? Only the sly slaughtering.
2394. You think there is a little of that as well? Yes, and it is injurious.
2395. Where the sly slaughtering is done, the blood goes into the ordinary sewer and then into the harbour? Yes.

2396. Do you think it is bad to discharge the blood into the harbour? It is discharged into earthenware pipes. The bad effects of this were particularly shown in Croydon, where the blood was allowed to go into the drains. The blood coagulates on the sides and clings there.
2397. You think that no blood should be allowed to go into the ordinary sewers of the city? I think not.
2398. And that on that ground slaughtering should be particularly guarded against? Yes.
2399. Do you think there is any harm in allowing the blood at Glebe Island to go into the water? I believe it is wrong in any confined space of water.
2400. Have you been on Glebe Island lately? Not within the last three or four months.
2401. You do not know the nature of the operations now carried on there? No, I do not.
2402. *Mr. Fremlin.*] I think I understood you to say that if the boiling-down establishments were carried on with better appliances the nuisance would be reduced to a minimum? Yes.
2403. Then if an area were laid out at Long Bay, or anywhere else on the coast, for these establishments, and better appliances were provided, the sanatorium could not be affected? Not if it were compulsory that the establishments should use those better appliances. We found, with regard to the digester belonging to Mr. King at Miller's Point, that when I had advised him that the steam should be carried through a pipe and passed through a furnace, and he did this, the neighbours never afterwards complained. But it is a great expense.
2404. *Mr. Chapman.*] You mentioned something about tobacco factories: have you ever noticed the number of children coming to and going from those factories? Yes, that is what I mean by wanting a Factory Act. There is also the non-separation of the two sexes.
2405. Are you aware that a number of children of tender years are employed at the tobacco factories in the city? I am.
2406. Do you think that proper supervision should be exercised as to the number and the age of the children employed in these places, and as to the space in which they work? I certainly do.
2407. Now go back to the Abattoirs. You say it is injurious or wrong that blood, under any circumstances, should be turned into the harbour or into any confined space of water? Yes.
2408. Do you not think, considering the amount of population gathering around Glebe Island Abattoirs, and from the fact of the locality being thickly populated now, that the time has arrived when the whole of the slaughtering of cattle for Sydney consumption should be removed into the country? I have been of that opinion for some years, and every day am more and more impressed with the necessity of it.
2409. *Dr. Mackellar.*] With regard to noisome industries—the bone-works and glue-works, and other industries of that class—do you think they could be conducted in the heart or the neighbourhood of a city, by chemical or other scientific process, in such a way as to be innocuous and so as not to be a nuisance? I have been informed they can be carried on that way; it is only by hearsay that I know.
2410. Do you think so from your knowledge of matters of that kind? With a certain space around them I think they could be.
2411. What would you judge to be the necessary space? There is a difference between the boiling-down of stinking meat and the boiling down of fresh meat only for tallow. The effluvium from stinking meat is dangerous. In the case of fresh meat, where sheep are run in, killed, and boiled down for tallow, there is no more objectionable smell than in making strong mutton-broth.
2412. But what area would you deem sufficient? I should think it would require quite an acre of land, so as to have plenty of room.
2413. What distance from the nearest inhabited houses? A half or third of an acre.
2414. What distance should the outskirts of this area be from the nearest inhabited house? I do not think I could name a space.
2415. Well, then, it would require such a place and such a quantity of land as would make it impossible to get it in the city? I do not think it could be carried on in the city.
2416. Then it must necessarily be away from the city? Yes.
2417. You have told us that the people engaged in these industries are healthy? They never appear to be ailing.
2418. Is that in consequence of anything in the business they carry on—do you think it is conducive to health; or is it that the weak ones die out or do not take to the business? That is it; only certain constitutions can stand it. I have also noticed that in the boiling-down places you do not feel the smell so much as when you get between 20 or 30 yards away, where it begins to mix itself with the atmosphere.

FRIDAY, 16 MARCH, 1883.

Present:—

THE HON. JOHN STEWART, M.L.C., PRESIDENT.

MICHAEL CHAPMAN, Esq., J.P.,
ALFRED REGINALD FREMLIN, Esq., J.P.,
ANDREW GARRAN, Esq., LL.D.,

ARCHIBALD LIVERSIDGE, Esq., F.R.S.,
JOHN POPE, Esq., J.P.,
FRANK SENIOR, Esq., J.P.

Mr. Richard Seymour re-examined:—

2419. *President.*] There is some doubt felt by the Commission as to the number of places where offensive businesses are carried on, and it is thought that you can give us some information on the subject? So far as the boiling-downs are concerned?
2420. Within the suburbs? It would require an inspection, because a great number of them have shifted recently. You would have to inspect them and take the different localities.
2421. Since you last inspected them have they changed their positions? Several.
2422. And you could not supply a list without inspecting them? No.
2423. You would have to get the permission of the Mayor to do that? Decidedly.
2424. Could you find out at the same time the number of hands employed—male and female? That we always do when we inspect the factories; we get the number of males and females, and their ages—boys and girls, single men, and married men. We generally do that for our own people.

Mr.
R. Seymour.
16 Mar., 1883.

2425.

- Mr. R. Seymour.
16 Mar., 1883.
2425. You think the Mayor would have no hesitation in giving you permission? I do not know what the Mayor would say; I do not think he would say anything against it.
2426. We would not trespass upon you if we knew anybody else who was so well qualified to do the work? I shall be happy to assist you all I can.
2427. Since you were here before, has anything occurred to you that you would like to tell the Commission? No. I see by the papers that they are going to remove those offensive trades which I noticed along the Yarra when I was last down in Melbourne. They were very offensive. Of course that is a thing the Melbourne people are now taking in hand.
2428. *Mr. Senior.*] What trades? Glue-factories, bone-factories, and boiling-downs.
2429. *President.*] Any tanneries and fellmongers? Several; and there are some right opposite to that creek which runs between the Flemington Racecourse and the Corporation Abattoirs.
2430. *Mr. Senior.*] How do you designate these trades—are they noxious and offensive, or are they noxious or offensive? I call them offensive; what I smelt were very offensive.
2431. Are they noxious trades? I consider them dangerous to the public health? I am sure that from one on the Yarra, on the right-hand side as you go to the Heads, the smell is something dreadful; I do not think I ever smelt anything in our Colony equal to it.
2432. *Dr. Garran.*] If you get the permission of the Mayor to make the inspection—we will get the permission of the Mayor—you will be able to give us exactly what we want: the number of the boiling-down establishments, the locality of each, and the number of persons employed in each, especially the number of girls and boys under eighteen years of age? Just so. You include the factories in Sydney?
2433. Yes; and the working hours? Yes.
2434. When you were here last you mentioned that you knew of several complaints about the tobacco-factories; do you mind mentioning which were complained of? Dixon's, in Castlereagh-street.
2435. Any others? Saywell's, in Kent-street.
2436. Have you any list of the number of girls employed in any of those factories? We had.
2437. Have you anywhere in your records? We had, in the Town Hall; but the number has increased since then.
2438. There is nothing in your regular duties compelling you to report the number of girls employed? No.
2439. Are you compelled to inspect the factories once a year? As often as we can.
2440. Do you find that the general sanitary arrangements are now satisfactory? Recently they have been much better than heretofore. I have had to complain several times of finding the same w.c.'s for the females and males. Only within the last month I have had to complain of a clothing factory in George-street, almost opposite the Town Hall, where they employ males and females, and where they all use the same w.c.
2441. When you have had complaints made of offensiveness arising from a tobacco-factory, have you on visiting it found the complaints reasonable? I did in Dixon's. When I got inside and went to the top of the building there was a very large boiler there containing some black stuff, and I asked Mr. Dixon—the old gentleman who has since departed—what it was. He said it was to boil the tobacco in. The smell from that, once it got out of the large open door, was carried, I believe, over the whole neighbourhood. That smell which I got up there I could trace, when the atmosphere was very low, on the Racecourse and along Castlereagh and Pitt Streets. It was only the last four or five days that I got the smell in Park-street.
2442. Do you think that smell could be easily prevented by having a flue connected with the chimney? Yes, I do; because when I saw the liquor last there was a large open boiler, as large as this table. This boiler was three-parts full of water, and the raw leaf was put into that and boiled.
2443. *Mr. Senior.*] Are you a smoker? A little.
2444. *Dr. Garran.*] Is that process carried on in all the tobacco factories? Yes.
2445. But you have not found it so offensive in all? Not as in Dixon's.
2446. Is there more care exercised in the other factories? There seemed to be more care in Saywell's than in Dixon's at that time. Of course Dixon's improved afterwards. But the smell of the place was very bad.
2447. Then you think your inspection has had a great effect in mitigating the nuisance arising from the tobacco-factories in Sydney? I do.
2448. Have you the power definitely to order any improvements in a factory? Only in regard to sanitary arrangements—the w.c.'s, urinals, and lavatories.
2449. You have no instructions to deal with a smell like that you spoke of? No.
2450. A person could defy you on that matter? I think so, unless I summon him to the Police Court for creating a nuisance by an offensive smell, and the fine would then be 40s.
2451. But you have no power even then to compel reformation of the process? I have not.
2452. Do you still get complaints of the tobacco-factories? I have had complaints within the last month about Dixon's, from gentlemen living in the neighbourhood.
2453. Is it always the same person complaining? No.
2454. How far do those complaining live from the factory? In the neighbourhood—between Pitt and Castlereagh Streets; and one or two in Elizabeth-street.
2455. Is there any power vested in you or anybody under the Municipal Council to inspect a new factory before it is opened, to see that the sanitary arrangements are as they should be? Yes, the City Health Officer and the City Architect.
2456. Could Mr. Dixon open his new factory without it being seen that everything was satisfactory? No.
2457. Under the law, as it stands now, if you were to report that the method of boiling the leaf was a nuisance, could the City Architect, before Mr. Dixon opens his new works, compel him to adopt some proper method? I think he has the power under the City Building Act.
2458. Then if it is not done, it is a neglect of duty on the part of the City Architect—it is not Mr. Dixon's fault? No, I should think not. So far as the sanitary arrangements go we are bound to see that everything is correct. If this boiler were mentioned to the City Architect he would see it carried out.
2459. Is it any part of your duty to report this to the City Architect? Yes.
2460. Have you done so? No.
2461. Will you do so? I will with respect to Mr. Dixon's new factory. I have spoken to Mr. Dixon himself about it during the last fortnight. The place will not be opened until all the sanitary arrangements are perfect.
2462. Do you know whether the Inspectors of Nuisances in the suburbs have any power to control the construction of new boiling-down establishments? I do not.

2463. Then if a man sets up a boiling-down in the suburbs now there is nobody to control the structure? Not that I am aware of.
2464. He puts it up and stands the chance of a neighbour indicting him as a nuisance? Yes.
2465. If these boiling-down people were licensed they would be more under control? I should say they would; they would be under the control of an inspector.
2466. You think it would be an improvement to compel them to take out a license? I am sure it would.
2467. Do the candle-makers have to take out a license? No; nor do soap-factories.
2468. Can candle or soap factories be established within the city limits? Candle-factories can, but not soap-factories; we have a candle-factory at Pymont.
2469. Do they render down tallow there? No.
2470. That factory has never been complained of as an offensive establishment? Never. I have seen the stearine that has been brought over to the place at Pymont, and it is sweet.
2471. Is it not principally stearine that they use there, and do they not get it from Victoria? Yes; they re-melt it and pour it into the moulds for holding the candles, with the wick attached.
2472. There is no smell of an offensive character from the stearine? No, and the place is very clean.
2473. Since you were here last have you come across any fresh information relating to the Abattoirs? No.
2474. You have nothing further to add to what you told us before? No; I inspected the abattoirs when I was away on my own leave in Hobart and Launceston. I found the abattoirs in Hobart very badly constructed, even worse than those in Victoria. Those in Launceston were very small, but very clean.
2475. Do the Hobart abattoirs discharge into the water? Yes, right into the water.
2476. Blood and offal? The offal is taken away, but the blood is discharged into the water. In Launceston they cart away blood and offal. They have large tanks to receive it from the abattoirs; it is run into large open tanks 12 feet square, and it is carted twice a day to the Gardens.
2477. Is it put on the ground without any treatment? It is taken to the Gardens and buried in large reservoirs and kept there until fit for garden use.
2478. What depth of soil do they put over it? From 4 to 5 feet the inspector told me.
2479. Do private people take it? They have a contractor to take it away twice a day, under a certain penalty. It is removed at 12 and 4, and it is sold to private people.
2480. Is the quantity not very small compared with what we would have to deal with? Oh yes.
2481. That system would not be practicable at Glebe Island? No.
2482. You saw nothing during your visit to Hobart to suggest an improvement at Glebe Island? No; Hobart is very bad.
2483. Suppose we had our killing place at Homebush instead of at Glebe Island, do you think we could dispose of the blood on the ground in the neighbourhood? I think we could; I think it would be a most valuable manure.
2484. You think a sufficient area of land could be secured around Homebush to take in all the blood the abattoirs would yield? Yes.
2485. How would you dispose of the offal there? I do not know, unless you did the same as at Glebe Island—burn it.
2486. If you burn the offal, why not burn the blood? Both could be burnt at the same place.
2487. Do you think an abattoir might be constructed and managed at Homebush so as not to be any offence to the neighbourhood there? At present there are very few people there, but as soon as people began to build round the place it would become offensive.
2488. Do you think an abattoir could be managed at all without being an offence to the people residing in the immediate neighbourhood? There would be some offence; but however large the abattoirs were, they could be kept in clean order, so as not to be an offence to the general public. They might offend one or two who object to such a place being near them.
2489. You think our existing Abattoirs are more objectionable than they need be? I am sure of it. There is a great deal there that ought to be remedied, and that could be remedied.
2490. At no great expense? Yes; the place is never clean. One has only to walk over to Glebe Point of an evening and he can then tell for himself what sort of a place it is.
2491. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Do you think if the offal and blood were spread over the soil, that a deep sub-soil plough would cover it sufficiently to prevent any stench from arising? It would have to be put down more than 1 or 2 feet. I am speaking now from experience in Victoria, where I saw it covered 18 inches, 2 feet, and 2½ feet, and then the smell was offensive; it was like walking over a bog.
2492. *Mr. Pope.*] Have you orders to inspect places where cows are kept—dairies? Yes.
2493. Are they not a great nuisance? I will not say that the dairies in Sydney at present are a great nuisance. They used to be; but some of our dairies now are in keeping with a good many of the best business places in Sydney.
2494. Are there no complaints about dairies now? Not for a long time.
2495. You do not visit Balmain, perhaps? I have nothing to do with Balmain; I have only to do with the city of Sydney.
2496. How is the manure from these places taken away? It is carted away three times a week by the market gardeners—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
2497. The manure from these dairies is far worse-smelling manure to be taken through the streets than horse or stable manure? No, I do not think it is; nor is it as offensive on the premises when it is removed three times a week.
2498. Have you ever had a prosecution against persons keeping dairies in the city? Several, until I made them clean.
2499. Were they fined? Yes, fined for keeping their places dirty.
2500. *Mr. Chapman.*] I suppose the manure is not very offensive if it is removed every second day? It cannot be.
2501. But if kept for a week it is very offensive? Yes. It is removed on the market days—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
2502. *President.*] Would you, after you have obtained the information the Commission wish you to get by inspecting the various establishments where noxious or offensive trades are carried on, prefer reporting in writing, or would you rather return here and give the evidence by word of mouth? I would rather write a report.

Mr.
R. Seymour.
16 Mar., 1883.

Mr. R. Seymour, 16 Mar., 1883. 2503. Very good. I have no doubt you will incur some expenditure in the course of the inquiry, but I think the Commission will allow all that. But at any rate, when we write to the Mayor that matter will be referred to. You will get a written memorandum from the Secretary with reference to what we want, and you will hear from him whether the expense will be borne by the Commission or not.

2504. *Dr. Garran.*] Will you also bring us a map showing the position of the various establishments? I will.

Frederick Poolman, Esq., examined:—

F. Poolman, Esq., 16 Mar., 1883. 2505. *Dr. Garran.*] What is your name? Frederick Poolman.
 2506. What is your occupation? I am an engineer.
 2507. Where? At the Colonial Sugar-refining Co.'s Works.
 2508. Have you any persons under the age of eighteen years engaged in that factory? Yes, many; we have probably twenty-five or thirty.
 2509. Any girls? No.
 2510. Do they have to work in any specially heated atmosphere? Some do a little, but mostly in the ordinary atmosphere. There may be a few—ten or twelve—who work in an atmosphere of from 80 to 110.
 2511. They are mostly adults who work in the heated atmosphere? Yes.
 2512. Do you find the health of your people mostly very good? I think so. We have had some in the worst part of our employment for thirty years. I have men who have been with me since they were boys, and they enjoy the best of health.
 2513. The heated rooms are something like a Turkish bath? It is hot, going up to 110. In the summer-time there is very little difference between the heat inside and out.
 2514. And the men who are subject to that heat are in as good health and are as robust as those who do not go into that heat? I think so; and better than many who work out of doors.
 2515. You do not think it can be said that sugar-refining is injurious to the health of the people engaged in it? No.
 2516. Your establishment is nearly opposite to Glebe Island, is it not? It is a little nearer Sydney.
 2517. Do you travel on the water at all? Three or four times a week, between Sydney and Johnston's Bay.
 2518. Do you ever notice a discolouration on the water coming from Glebe Island? I have seen patches of the water from Pymont up to Glebe Island perfectly red-stained—I imagine by something from Glebe Island. I have never been up to Glebe Island to see.
 2519. Have you ever noticed it specially green? Sometimes green, but I believe that would be from stagnant water higher up. I do not know that that would come from Glebe Island; it is what would apparently come from very shallow water in the lower creeks.
 2520. But you have noticed an evident colour of green? Yes.
 2521. You do not happen to know that the colour of the water from the blood desiccators is green? No, I have not noticed.
 2522. But you are quite sure there is a very marked discolouration in that bay? Quite certain.
 2523. You are quite certain you do not contribute it from your sugar-works? There is nothing that we get rid of.
 2524. And if it is said at Glebe Island that it comes from you, the statement is not correct? I can show you our books, which will give the analyses of raw sugars and of the dirt in them, and of the impurities shown in the analyses—a little clay and a little phosphate of lime are washed into the harbour.
 2525. The worst impurities you contribute to the waters of the harbour are clay and sand? A little clay. All the raw sugars contain a little earthy matter, which is washed out into the harbour.
 2526. And there is no offensive or noxious fluid generated in your manufactory? Not in the least degree. The only thing that could be considered so would be a little ammonia in the burning of bones; but that is common to all gas-works.
 2527. Do you ever perceive any offensive smell from Glebe Island? There is that warm meaty smell coming across sometimes—a smell like that from the cooking of meat at a boiling-down establishment; there is that kind of smell frequently.
 2528. Had you anything to do at any time in Victoria with offensive industries there? I was Mayor of Sandridge for three years, and that district was one where the boiling-down establishments of Emerald Hill and Melbourne—the slaughtering and the boiling-down of the butchers' refuse—were conducted for a long time. These were conducted on what was known as the Sandridge Bend and the Saltwater River.
 2529. Were they offensive? They were. Their position was one of the worst of the kind; they were on low swampy ground, not very far removed from the river, and all offensive matter was washed from the boiling-down establishments into the water; there were little gutters or creeks leading from the boiling-down establishments into the water, which became most foul in its course on to the river.
 2530. Did they discharge their "soup" on to the ground or into the river? On to the ground to run into the river.
 2531. What was on the ground was very offensive? Very.
 2532. Did that which went into the river create any nuisance? Oh yes; the river Yarra from its junction with Hobson's Bay to Melbourne is very foul, and most offensive to passengers on the steamers.
 2533. Did you notice at all the animal matter discharged from these establishments floating on the water or mixed with the water? The animal matter would be washed on the sides of the river. The banks were generally under water at high-tide, and becoming uncovered as the tide receded this foul matter was left.
 2534. Do I understand you to mean that this animal matter settled on the foreshores when the tide receded, and under the action of the sun fermented? Yes, and became extremely unpleasant.
 2535. Then it is a very undesirable thing to have boiling-down establishments on the margin of a tidal water? I should think most undesirable. About 1872 or 1873 an establishment was built on the north side of the river, but afterwards removed from the river. It was of immense area, with the floor asphalted, and a very large boiling-down was carried on there. All the liquid was put into casks and carted away for some considerable time, and that was spoken of as one of the best means of dealing with the refuse of boiling-down establishments. There was no piggery, and the whole of the floor was asphalted. I visited that establishment many times, and never saw anything unpleasant to the eye or the smell.
 2536. None of the refuse mixed with the soil? No.

2537.

F. Poolman,
Esq.

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2537. Nor went into a watercourse? No; it was pumped into tanks and taken away to market gardens.
2538. Has any attempt been made in Melbourne to desiccate the blood or offal? I do not think so; up to the time I was there no attempt was made.
2539. Can you tell us what they do with the blood and offal from the Melbourne abattoirs? I have no idea. Attempts have been made to burn the material from the earth-closets. I had an establishment employing a large number of men where we used to mix dust from the yard—dry coal-dust—with the matter from the closets, and it was then removed to furnaces and burnt. The Board of Health paid me a visit once, being afraid that noxious fumes would come from the chimneys, but we had a tower twenty or thirty feet below the chimney, and the Board found nothing disagreeable. That is the only attempt of the kind I know of.
2540. Is that still in operation? The establishment has not been working for some time.
2541. You merely burnt the material? Yes; the liquid was separated from the solids in the closets, and the solid matter with the dust and ashes mixed was taken to the furnace.
2542. What did you do with the liquid? It went to Hobson's Bay.
2543. Without being treated in any way? Yes.
2544. Your experience was confined pretty well to Sandridge? Yes; I knew nothing about the establishments away from the Sandridge Bend.
2545. You had nothing to do with those on the banks of the Yarra near Melbourne? I do not think there are any near Melbourne; there are none above the Falls—that is above the Custom House.
2546. Do the boiling-down establishments you mentioned exist now? I think so.
2547. Has any attempt been made to localize offensive industries in Melbourne? Yes, they were localized on the Saltwater River, after being driven out of the towns; and there was some talk, when the place I spoke of as having the asphalted floor was put up, of removing all to a part of the Keilor Plains.
2548. Is it lawful in Melbourne for any one to set up a noisome industry in a suburb of Melbourne? No, they must go to some appointed place. Those in the suburbs south of Melbourne go to the Saltwater River; there are others to the north and north-east which go up the Yarra above Yarra Bend.
2549. Is this arrangement carried out under a law passed by Parliament? The Central Board of Health have the power, and the matter is carried out under their supervision.
2550. And you think the Board of Health at the present time has control over the establishments? Oh, yes.
2551. Is the land Government land? Yes.
2552. And the persons who carry on the industries get a lease? Yes, a lease or license from the Government.
2553. Then it would not be permitted for any one in Melbourne to set up a boiling-down establishment? No; each municipality has to provide a place for carrying on noxious trades, and Emerald Hill, St. Kilda, and the eastern portions of Melbourne avail themselves of this Bend.
2554. Then the Board of Health allows any municipality, instead of setting-up a place of its own, to take advantage of this one? Yes.
2555. Then the system of isolating noxious trades has been in force in Melbourne for some time? Oh yes, for some time.
2556. Do you think the plan is satisfactory to the inhabitants generally? The people prefer it; they will not have these establishments among the population.
2557. Do you think it has been an injury to the trades themselves? No, I think not. Perhaps I can hardly speak very authoritatively on that; in my position I was more interested in seeing that these places were kept clean, and I frequently came in contact with the people who kept them,—not always in a friendly way.
2558. Did you find considerable difficulty in getting those people to keep their places clean? There always was difficulty. The cheapest way they thought was to let things alone, and let a place clean itself.
2559. Looking at your experience in Victoria, do you think it would be a desirable thing if the Government here were to set apart a site for noxious trades? I think it would be most desirable. My reason would be that it would be so much more easily supervised, which is impossible when the establishments are placed hither and thither.
2560. Having regard to your experience as a Mayor, do you think if these industries were congregated they would be much more easily inspected? Yes, and much more easily worked, because there are many things which are wanted in common which would not be provided for a single establishment—steam-boilers, pumping apparatus, and machinery generally, which could be utilized for a number of establishments, and which would not be provided for a single place.
2561. Do you know the north head of Botany Bay? I have been there, and that is all I know about it.
2562. The attention of the Commission has been directed to that locality as a suitable site for offensive industries: do you think if a railway or tramway were made to that place that it would be too far from Sydney? Certainly not; it is not further from Sydney than St. Kilda is from the place on the Saltwater River in Victoria.
2563. And yet they had to accommodate St. Kilda there? Yes.
2564. It would not be so far as the site on the Keilor Plains? Not nearly so far.
2565. When Keilor Plains were spoken of, was the site considered objectionable on the ground of distance? The objection was that the people were all accommodated and did not want to remove. It has never been accomplished.
2566. Apart from that objection, if the work had to be begun *de novo*, do you think the Keilor Plains would be suitable? I think so; it was said that the railway running there would be sufficient for the traffic there.
2567. You do not think 10 miles too far if a railway be provided? I should think not.
2568. What trades did you as Mayor consider noxious and offensive? As the Mayor of the place, the only noxious thing I had to deal with was the preventing of butchers from treating their offal on their own premises.
2569. Then you principally had to complain of meat in a corrupt state? Yes, and the refuse from it.
2570. Had you to complain of fishmongers having rotten fish? No, nothing of that; Sandridge is not a very large place.
2571. But you were on the coast? Yes, but I do not remember a case of the kind.

- F. Poolman, Esq.
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2572. So far as Melbourne has as yet developed, and it is the same with Sydney, boiling-down is the foremost of offensive trades? I think so; I do not know any trade that could be offensive but one connected with the waste of meat and the nuisance arising from it.
2573. When you were Mayor, did you have complaints made to you about the nuisance arising from smoke? No.
2574. From the factories in Sandridge? Yes, from biscuit-manufactories, breweries, and sugar-manufacture.
2575. Do you think smoke comes under the head of nuisances sufficiently to be considered one by the town authorities? Not so much a nuisance as being unpleasant to the eyes; I do not think it is injurious to the health; it is unpleasant, and if permitted to last it produces dirt that is not wanted.
2576. Do you not think it is very disagreeable to have smoke blowing into open windows? Yes, very disagreeable.
2577. Do you think that the smoke produced now by the manufactories is necessary? Nine-tenths of it are unnecessary.
2578. Do you think it is a waste of good fuel? I think not materially; the value of the fuel is hardly worth the cost of collection.
2579. But do you think that with a little care nine-tenths of the smoke could be prevented? I am sure of it. At Pymont one chimney discharges the vapour from over a thousand-horse power furnace; and I should say that there are many small chimneys about Sydney which, without knowing what their steam power is—I should put it down at 25 or 30-horse power—discharge volumes of smoke compared to us.
2580. You smoke more when you fire up? Not generally; when the furnace is fired it does not smoke. The furnace doors are opened, and the oxygen mixes with the carbon and produces a light vapour which is not smoke exactly. When you shut the doors the smoke is increased largely.
2581. Suppose you left your doors open for a time, does it diminish your heat materially? Yes, and it involves a loss of steam.
2582. Suppose a law were passed compelling all furnaces to consume four-fifths of what they now let into the atmosphere, could it be done? It could be done certainly—nine-tenths of it.
2583. Without any material charge? I think so. I do not think smoke is ever consumed economically, but the cost would not be much.
2584. Then you think we endure nine-tenths of the smoke in Sydney without any necessity for it? I think so. There are some furnaces of the oven description that are used with difficulty, but with the ordinary Cornish or Lancashire boiler there is no difficulty in the world.
2585. You do not think it would be hard on manufacturers to ask them to consume their smoke? No; I think if a law were passed it would be a great benefit to Sydney altogether.
2586. You think it would be an improvement to the appearance of Sydney, but not to its healthiness? It would be an improvement to the appearance; I do not think it would improve health much.
2587. Would it be necessary to raise the chimneys as well as alter the furnaces? No.
2588. It is not a question of draught? Well, it is. A great number of steam-boilers are set on the rule of thumb, and the flues contribute according to their size to the quantity of smoke. A steam-boiler is erected with the flues too small, and nothing in the world can prevent it causing smoke.
2589. The supply of air is the whole battle? It is in all the smokeless patents I know about.
2590. And as far as your experience goes, a large number of the people having smoke furnaces do not understand their business? A large number put up with what they have got rather than make alterations.
2591. But you say they have put them up badly? These establishments are in the hands of people employed to do the work.
2592. But the furnaces have been badly put up? Apparently so.
2593. And you cannot say that those people who put them up knew their business—the furnaces have been badly set? I could not say that. If the oxygen is excluded from the furnace it will smoke, but if the flues be small all the openings we could make to let the atmospheric air into the furnace could not prevent it from smoking.
2594. But if we had a law to compel persons to consume all smoke, they would take care to do what was required? Yes.
2595. *Professor Liversidge.*] What is the percentage of impurities in sugar, roughly stated—what are the impurities that are likely to be washed into the water? Cane sugar in the mixture of the last three days has contained 87 per cent. of pure sugar; and the impurities consist of fruit sugar—that is, sugar itself, but of a different kind—a very little organic matter (less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.), about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of soluble ash, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of sand and clay and dirt that comes from the sugar-growing countries, and about 2 per cent. of water. This relates to the sugars I have melted on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of March.*
2596. None of them would be materially worse than that? No; the mixture is nearly all the same.
2597. How many tons would be worked in the year? About 25,000 tons. If you will allow me to say one word with regard to the smoke nuisance—I have had a great deal to do with it. Some years ago the city of Melbourne offered three prizes for the first, second, and third apparatus for consuming smoke, and I got the three prizes. There is no difficulty in burning smoke if you can give it a little atmosphere in the furnace, either behind, in front, or through the fire-bars, but it must be in some way that supplies a given quantity. The fireman finds it a little easier to exclude the atmosphere, and that is why it is not economical to burn the smoke. The fireman if he finds it work easier excludes the air; but by having apertures for the air there is no difficulty in burning smoke in the Lancashire boilers. The only boilers that give trouble are those connected with the oven furnaces, which are like a baker's oven.
2598. *President.*] Perhaps you may think proper to supplement your evidence by some written statement on the subject; these things require to be clearly stated in order to be understood, and a man can write them better than state them? I have not much time, but if anything occurs to me I will do so. The consumption of smoke is treated most fully, and I think in the best possible manner, in a shilling or a two-shilling treatise written twenty-five years ago by a chemist, of Liverpool, named Charles Wye Williams. I do not think there is anything better on the subject; its extreme simplicity prevents people from attaching to it the importance which it deserves.

Daniel

* NOTE (on revision):—The raw sugar I am now using contains about 90 per cent. cane sugar, 3 per cent. fruit sugar, 2 per cent. sand and clay, 1 per cent. soluble ash, 1 per cent. other organic matters, and 3 per cent. water. The impurities washed into the water are ash, sand, clay, and other organic matters.

Daniel O'Connor, Esq., M.P., examined:—

D. O'Connor,
Esq., M.P.
16 Mar., 1883.

2599. *President.*] We understand that you wish to make some statement to the Commission? Of course I have taken a good deal of interest in this question from time to time. For example, I have been invited by those men carrying on trades regarded as noxious to visit their places, and I invariably saw that the reason the trades became noxious was that population increased very rapidly about them, and I came to the conclusion from my own observation that these trades ought to be together in one place, and I think they ought to be in some place within easy distance of the railway. Of course it is absolutely necessary in carrying on these trades that there should be a good water supply, and it would be a great advantage to have good drainage.

2600. Which places or what sort of businesses do you refer to? Slaughter-houses, glue-works, tanneries, and all those trades that are regarded as noxious trades.

2601. What are commonly called offensive trades? Yes; and it would be a great advantage to have them altogether, for then they would be under good supervision, and they would be in a place where they would recognize exactly what they had to do and had to expect, and people would go to expense when they saw there was some degree of security—they would go to some expense that would get rid of a great deal that would otherwise be offensive.

2602. Have you any idea as to what locality would be most suitable? A place struck me as suitable the other day. The last time I was out at Botany was when the Princes were here, and at the south head of Botany Bay there is a large place reserved belonging to the Government, containing several hundreds of acres, and possessing wonderful natural advantages. It is well situated, and now that the railway is going to Illawarra it is within, I think, 4 or 5 miles of the railway. And there is another advantage that struck me; there is water carriage. Just round the head of the bay steamers of considerable tonnage could go right up to the wharf, and at very little expense could take away thousands and thousands of tons of material. That would be a wonderful factor in view of the obstinacy against the railway coming into the city. It would save thousands of pounds to persons carrying on their trades there; for with the large number of smart steamers we have—they could go round from the Circular Quay in 1½ hour.

2603. *Mr. Premlin.*] How far is that from Port Hacking? It is at the south head of Botany Bay. There is another advantage that ought not to be overlooked—with regard to the slaughtering of cattle. If there is one thing crying out to heaven more than another with regard to cattle, it is the fact that they are starving, and for want of proper accommodation—not from want of feelings of humanity on the part of the owners, but from want of natural advantages in the locality where they are kept. Portions of the Holt-Sutherland estate could be bought or leased on advantageous terms. There is splendid grass there for grazing purposes, and paddocks could be provided there at very little expense, and there is a place there that runs down to a fine situation at the head of the bay. One of the difficulties that struck me was bringing the water there, but that could be brought from Botany, and about 5 or 6 miles further on there is a fresh-water river, the Woronora.

2604. *Mr. Pope.*] Is there any place to the north of Botany Bay that you think would be favourable as a site for these trades? Well, if you go much past York and Walsh's, at La Pérouse, my opinion is that it would be too close to Randwick; and you can hardly meet anybody who has not bought 10 acres or so for building out there; and what must be done is that people must get something like a decent tenure. You must not build these places where ordinary settlement would reach them in the ordinary time. The Government will in a short time abolish that slaughtering establishment at Glebe Island. I am a lessee there; but the question was put to me in the public interest, and I said I would suffer with others in the public interest. It would be of incalculable advantage to thousands of people who are living and increasing day by day in Balmain and the Glebe to have the Abattoirs removed; and there must be a decent tenure where these businesses go; you must not put them in a place where they would have to be run away again within eight or ten years; you must put them in a place where ordinary settlement will not reach for many years to come. It would not, in my humble estimation, be judicious to put these people in a place where ordinary settlement would reach them, and I know of no place that would compare with that I have mentioned, which will afford special advantages for taking away tallow, hides, and all those things that are exported to England; for, until the railway is taken to the Circular Quay, thousands of pounds would be saved by lighters coming there to take these things away to the vessels in Sydney harbour.

2605. *Dr. Garran.*] Have you accurately measured the distance from where the railway would cross the George's River to this reserve? I have not measured anything; what I state is gathered from the opinions of men living on the place; my visit there was only a casual one.

2606. How far do you think it would be convenient for boiling-down people to have their works from town? Considering that you can now go from Sydney to Botany by tram, and then cross the George's River in about a quarter of an hour, and the George's River being within a distance of 5 or 6 miles by train of the site at the south head of Botany, you could get there in less than an hour.

2607. Do you think that all the offal and everything else could be shipped across Botany Bay conveniently? I think so.

2608. Would it not want a second handling to be put on board the steamer to be taken across? That has not escaped the attention of the department of science, and by the advantages at hand for decolorizing offensive material it would be easy to handle it in any way. There is a ship leaving next week for the Mauritius, and that stuff from Glebe Island, which some years ago cost hundreds of pounds to remove, is now being sold for hundreds of pounds. If the works were on the site I suggest, the ship could sail into Botany Bay and take the material from there.

2609. But I am speaking of the people who take the offensive matter from the butchers' shops: they would have to take it by the railway or tramway to Botany; then they would have to take it in carts to the steamer, and then out of the steamer again to the works? That would be troublesome no doubt, but if the train were running—and the railway will be completed no doubt within the next twelve months—it could be shipped into the trucks at the railway station and taken on, and then, by running a little line of railway or a tram-line, it could be taken down to the works.

2610. That railway would be the Illawarra Railway? Yes.

2611. Do you know what the distance from Sydney would be by way of the Illawarra Railway to this place? I do not know, but it could be ascertained very easily by sending for the guide distances in the Library.

2612.

- D. O'Connor, Esq., M.P.
16 Mar., 1883.
2612. Do you think 10 miles of railway would be an excessive journey for people engaged in this trade? No, I do not think so.
2613. Do you think twenty would? The railway line as long as it was comfortable would annihilate a deal of the discomfort. It would be much easier to ship the stuff into the cart and take it out at the railway than it would be to take it out to Botany through the streets.
2614. But would it be in a business sense injurious to the boilers-down to be forced to go 20 miles from Sydney by railway? I do not see that it would be a very great hardship, considering the facilities that would be offered in going by the train.
2615. You do not think 20 miles would be too much? I do not think so, with the facilities. Take the case of a man named White, who is nearly broken-hearted. He planted himself on the Cook's River Road when there was scarcely a house there. Population grew all round him, and he has been pestered ever since, though he keeps his place clean. But it would be easier and happier for him to go 40 miles from Sydney by railway than be where he is.
2616. *Mr. Fremlin.*] As long as he has a tenure? Yes. For my own part I would rather plant my £3,000 or £4,000 there than go to Glebe Island, where I knew that deputations would be waiting upon the Government against me. There must be a secure tenure. The objections could be easily overcome. Suppose you send a man 20 miles on the railway line or to the place I have referred to, it is nothing to putting a man within 3 miles of the city of Sydney, where he will be constantly annoyed. It will be a wonderful advantage for them to be together, and where the large centres of population will be free from the effluvia arising.
2617. *Mr. Senior.*] In view of the extraordinary growth of Sydney and the desirability of having a better meat supply, do you not think it would be very much better if both the sale-yards and the abattoirs were much further in the country—say, for instance, at Orange? I do not know that you could carry on other trades there. You could slaughter there, no doubt; you could carry on slaughtering at Albury for that matter.
2618. You may have refrigerating houses here, but it seems to me that the carcasses are refrigerated before they are cold? That is a matter of management.
2619. Well, would it not be much better to have the slaughter-houses further in the country—say at Orange? Then you throw the trade into the hands of a monopoly, and the people have to pay for it. We should be thrown into the hands of men who would do what they like; they would kill twenty head of cattle probably where thirty would be required.
2620. *Mr. Chapman.*] Provided it was arranged to set apart a place for slaughtering and other purposes, and the people were to get a lease, what length of lease should they get? At least twenty-one years. Look at the enormous plant a man requires for carrying on his business, and if he has a tenure where he may at any moment be annoyed by deputations against him his business becomes irksome, and his enterprise is at once prevented or stunted. I think you should give a twenty-one years' lease.
2621. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Do you not think that if a place were set apart in this way, and the public knew that these men would not be shifted, the public would take care and not go near them? That is just it. If you could have a tenure it would be known, and it could not afterwards be put forward that the increase of population was against them.
2622. That is, the twenty-one years' lease might be almost extended to a freehold, so as to give them a still better security and enable them to launch out further in enterprise? No doubt there is something in that; there is a great difficulty no doubt. You have undertaken a great work, and a great deal may be said upon it. There is a great deal in what Mr. Senior said, but that would have the danger of establishing a monopoly.
2623. *Mr. Senior.*] Was there not some years ago a monopoly in the cattle trade, not perhaps in the slaughtering portion, but I have heard of herds of cattle coming into Sydney and being intercepted by certain men who have since gone to their fathers? There was, but it did not last long; it broke down through the enterprise of men in Sydney; the other portion of the trade went to work and broke it down.
2624. Would that not be done in what I suggest? But what could any person do in Sydney against persons in Orange?—The only thing is to give us cheap land.
2625. *Mr. Chapman.*] You want to establish permanent works, and you will not do it unless you get a good tenure? Give us land cheaply, good tenure, and a place where we can get all the facilities we ought to get;—give us all the natural advantages you can, and do not take us too far away from Sydney.

MONDAY, 19 MARCH, 1883.

Present:—

THE HON. JOHN STEWART, M.L.C., PRESIDENT.

MICHAEL CHAPMAN, Esq., J.P.

ANDREW GARRAN, Esq., LL.D.,

ALFRED REGINALD FREMLIN, Esq., M.P.,

ARCHIBALD LIVERSIDGE, Esq., F.R.S.,

FRANK SENIOR, Esq., J.P.

John Plummer, Esq., re-examined:—

- J. Plummer, Esq.
19 Mar., 1883.
2626. *President.*] You gave evidence before this Commission some time ago, Mr. Plummer, and we understand that you wish to supplement it by some further statement? Yes.
2627. Will you be good enough to make the statement now? In reference to what I stated in my previous examination, I may remark that no noxious trades or works of an offensive kind are allowed within the city of London proper—within the municipality, of which the Lord Mayor is the head.
2628. *Dr. Garran.*] Is there a law to that effect, or is it a regulation of the Common Council? No, there is nothing of the kind, but it is generally understood that any objectionable trades which may become established in the city of London will be immediately prosecuted. Another reason is that land is so extremely valuable that the proprietors of such works could not afford to pay for it. Most of the noxious factories in London, towards the south-west, are situated between Lambeth Bridge and Battersea Park, principally in the neighbourhood of Vauxhall. Very few are on the opposite bank of the river, in consequence of its proximity to the fashionable regions. From Westminster Bridge eastwards, continuing along

J. Plummer,
Esq.
19 Mar., 1883.

along the south bank of the Thames are to be found breweries, tan-yards, and minor industries. These continue down to Deptford and Greenwich, and even farther. On the north bank of the Thames the noxious factories commence about Limehouse, continuing down to North Woolwich, the tendency being to spread beyond North Woolwich along the banks of the Thames. The greater part of the factories and noxious trades in the East End of London are becoming established in the neighbourhoods of North Woolwich and Plaistow Marshes, continuing thence on both sides of the river in the direction of Gravesend. In connection with this matter I may observe that about 1866, before this great movement of the factories in the direction of Barking had taken place, it was proposed that the abattoirs should be established in the neighbourhood of North Woolwich, with a view to preventing the entry of foreign cattle into London, and also with the view of enabling the noxious trades connected with the slaughtering of animals to become established where they are now. A Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to investigate the matter. I have here (*showing Blue Book*) the Report and Minutes of Evidence taken by this Committee, in which I find that Mr. Baker, one of the largest salesmen in London, said, in reply to the question—"Supposing you had a slaughter-house in a less populous part (of London), and there was plenty of space to carry on these different trades connected with different parts of the offal to be turned to manufacturing purposes, there would be a considerable reduction in the expense of so connecting them?"—"Yes; providing your tripemen lived near to the place, and your tanner lived near to the place, and your hide salesman and your tallow chandler and melter." "If you had all these trades in the immediate neighbourhood of the slaughter-houses there would be a considerable saving?" "Yes, I should think there would be a little saving in the carriage." My object in alluding to the matter is to confirm what I stated on a previous occasion, in reply to a question by Dr. Garran respecting the desirability of bringing the noxious trades together. But I may say, with regard to this report, that since it was published the practice of sending dead meat to London has so increased that I should think two-thirds of all the meat consumed in London comes in a slaughtered condition from the country and from foreign ports—consequently, the question of establishing fresh abattoirs has not been again raised; but if it had been intended to establish additional abattoirs, it was understood to be the intention of the authorities to have established them somewhere in the neighbourhood of Barking and North Woolwich, with a view to have all the noxious trades concentrated around them. Since I was last here I have paid a visit to the Abattoirs at Glebe Island. They exist under circumstances which have no parallel either in London or Paris. They are simply a Government establishment without any local vested commercial or industrial interests around. In London we have large local vested interests of a commercial and industrial character; in Paris it is something similar. But assuming that Glebe Island was in London, there would not be the slightest difficulty in removing the Abattoirs. What the authorities are endeavouring to do in London, and also in the French capital, is to prevent, as far as possible, the entry of live stock into the city; that all the slaughtering shall take place outside the city, and in some locality or localities where the noxious trades can be congregated with the slaughtering operations. If you were to establish abattoirs in the neighbourhood you have spoken of—the North Botany Heads,—you would be establishing them in conformity with the principle found in the recommendations of several Parliamentary Committees in England, and also the recommendations of numerous medical and scientific authorities in France.

2629. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Where noxious trades are established on the banks of the Thames—say between Gravesend and Woolwich—are they not protected by a great depth of marsh land not largely populated? They are established on the marsh land itself, and the population has followed the trades. The population is as dense there as in any part of London.

2630. Are there any glue-factories or bone-boilers in or near Battersea? I believe there were, but with one or two exceptions they have been removed. There appears to be some misconception with regard to Battersea. Battersea is generally looked upon as that portion embracing the park and going south-west; but the industrial district in which the noxious trades are found is between Battersea Park and Vauxhall Bridge—it is more in the direction of Nine Elms.

2631. When the population follows these trades down the Thames do the residents then interfere? No; the population that follows the works consists chiefly of people who are engaged in the works. I have something here to say with regard to the French regulations, which may be of service to you. In the Parliamentary report before quoted by me, Dr. Letheby, Medical Officer of Health for the city of London, being asked about the proposed English abattoirs, "Have you had opportunities of seeing the (abattoirs) system at Paris?" replied, "Yes, and I have seen the system at most of the large towns in France, Prussia, and Switzerland. The system is pretty nearly the same in all the large towns of France, and there are certain public slaughter-houses distributed around, within the line of fortifications, but outside the boulevards of Paris, and they are under careful supervision. There is provision made for the melting of fat and the disposal of offal at these slaughter-houses. It is the same at Edinburgh—they have exactly the same condition of things there. The fat-melters, the tripe-dressers, and all those offensive trades that are attached to a slaughter-house, are all conducted in a proper manner." With respect to the Paris abattoirs I should explain, from personal knowledge, that there is a broad line of space between the old fortifications, now destroyed, and the city proper, so that while the slaughter-houses are within the line of fortifications they are outside the city proper; and all the noxious trades, such as bone-boilers, tripe-works, and so on, are attached to the slaughter-houses. Dr. Letheby also mentioned the various trades which congregated naturally in the vicinity of slaughter-houses and abattoirs. He said, speaking of London, "In the first place there is the tallow-melting trade,—that is, generally speaking, close to the slaughter-houses. Then we have what are called gut-spinners and sausage-skin makers; they are very offensive trades, both of them. Then there are the bone-boilers, and also the collectors of blood."

2632. Has there been any great complaint from the residents surrounding those noxious trades of an increase of sickness? None. First, the population is largely interested in the trades; and next, the manufacturers removing to these places, to prevent any possible complaint, have as a rule constructed their works in the most improved manner; practically speaking, there are fewer stinks—fewer noxious emanations in this city of noxious trades than were emitted by the various works when they were dispersed about.

2633. Because they have a better tenure? Better tenure and conducted in a better manner. If you will accept it, I shall be very glad to prepare you a rough draft or plan of London, showing where the noxious trades were formerly situated, and where they have become congregated now. Perhaps that would be useful in illustrating the evidence.

2634.

- J. Plummer, Esq. 2634. I have no doubt it will be most acceptable.
 2635. *Dr. Garran.*] I understood you to say that this congregation of noxious trades in London has resulted without the interference of law, and simply at the wish of the people who desire to escape being indicted for nuisances? Not exactly; many trades have been compelled to remove; others seeing that, if they established themselves in the old neighbourhood they would be liable to be interfered with, have gone to this place because there they were less liable to such interference.
 2636. What trades have been compulsorily dealt with in London? Chiefly artificial manures, bone-boiling, fat-melting, sulphuric acid, and trades of that description.
 2637. Under what Act has this compulsion been established? Half-a-dozen Acts. I may say from personal observation—I have been in those neighbourhoods repeatedly, and I remember the old neighbourhoods in London before these changes took place—that the emanations are now far less offensive in the new neighbourhood than they were in the old.
 2638. Could you give us a list of the trades which the English Acts forbid in the centres of population? I think I could.

Michael Chapman, Esq., J.P., examined:—

- M. Chapman, Esq., J.P. 2639. *President.*] You brought before the Commission two bottles of fluid which have been examined by the Government Analyst?—[*vide Appendix D 1.*] Yes. I received the two bottles of water from Alderman Vaughan, of the Glebe. He stated that he, with Mr. Thornley, the architect, went to Glebe Island in a boat. They had an empty bucket in the stern-sheets of the boat, and they took the boat in underneath the pipe at the island, and the water flowed from the pipe into the bucket. They then filled the bottles from the bucket, and brought them away. Mr. Vaughan stated further that he was ill for two or three days afterwards.
 2640. *Professor Liversidge.*] You do not know whether that water is exceptionally bad? It is very bad from what I hear, but this is the regular thing.
 2641. *Mr. Senior.*] You did not fix any particular time to go for the water? No particular day or time was chosen.

FRIDAY, 6 APRIL, 1883.

Present:—

THE HON. JOHN STEWART, M.L.C., PRESIDENT.

MICHAEL CHAPMAN, Esq., J.P.,	ARCHIBALD LIVERSIDGE, Esq., F.R.S.,
ALFRED REGINALD FREMLIN, Esq., M.P.,	JOHN POPE, Esq., J.P.,
ANDREW GARRAN, Esq., LL.D.,	FRANK SENIOR, Esq., J.P.

Walter Bradley, Esq., examined:—

- W. Bradley, Esq. 2642. *President.*] Your name is—? Walter Bradley.
 2643. What is your occupation? Well, on this particular occasion I appear as an Alderman of the Borough of Randwick.
 2644. Do you reside there? Yes.
 2645. You have signified your wish to be examined here? Yes.
 2646. You have got some statement to make? Yes. Some of you may be aware that a great portion of the property at Randwick was sold under the following conditions:—That only one house and the necessary out-buildings were to be placed on each allotment as sold by the Government; and as one of those purchasers, and as we are not allowed to carry on any noxious trade there and only permitted to put one house on each allotment, I think it would be very unfair to bring any noxious trade there. Our titles distinctly say that no trade of a noxious character shall be carried on upon the properties, and that only one house and the necessary out-buildings shall be erected on each allotment as sold by the Government.
 2647. On what area does that rule or permission prevail? The whole of the St. Jude's side of the watershed, from where the Government have put their tramways.
 2648. You could not describe the boundaries? Yes; it goes right away from Mr. Watkin's house. All Mr. Watkin's land was sold under these terms, and so was Mr. Penell's and Mr. Farrell's.
 2649. *Mr. Pope.*] In fact everything north of the institution? Yes, and bounded by the watershed, all that is sold under those conditions.
 2650. *Mr. Senior.*] That is not north of the institution? Yes, it is.
 2651. Round by the church—all round there? At the back of the church and right away.
 2652. *Mr. Chapman.*] I do not think it includes Mr. Pearce's land? No, it does not include Mr. Pearce's land. We already find that the kerosene-works at Botany are a nuisance to us when the wind blows from that direction. We can clearly perceive the smell of kerosene, and also, in certain states of the atmosphere, we can perceive the smell from the boiling-down places at Botany.
 2653. *President.*] From the Abattoirs? No, from Botany. So if you recommend that Maroubra Bay or any of those bays should be used for the purpose of noxious trades, I am quite certain it will be a very great nuisance to the whole of our borough.
 2654. *Mr. Pope.*] If our recommendation were carried out? I do not know that you have recommended it, but I heard it was likely you would recommend it.
 2655. *Mr. Fremlin.*] What would be the distance in a direct line from the centre of Randwick to the kerosene-works? I do not suppose it is more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 miles.
 2656. *Dr. Garran.*] Can you tell us what is the southern boundary of Randwick at the present time? The Waverley Road.
 2657. Does the Randwick Municipality take in Coogee Bay? Yes, and we go right away to Botany Heads.
 2658. Your municipality does? Yes.
 2659. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Then Walsh, at Bunnerong, would be in your municipality? Yes.
 2660. *Mr. Chapman.*] You have allowed a nuisance to exist there? Nobody has brought it under the notice of the Council; he pays us rates and taxes.
 2661. *Dr. Garran.*] Do you include the whole of those unsold Church and School Lands in the Randwick Municipality? Yes.
 2662.

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2662. Do you get Government taxes upon it? We get taxes from the land that was sold recently—not from the Government land. The Government have sold a lot of land recently on the Long Bay Road; we tax all those allotments.
2663. Can you tell me how far the northern boundary of the Church and School land in this district, which is the southern boundary of your residential property at present, is from Long Bay? You can easily tell that; I suppose it is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
2664. Do you think that a boiling-down established 4 miles from your suburban boundary—that is from your tenanted land —? But they are building houses all along the Long Bay Road, and all those persons have bought to put up houses within twelve months. The land is sold right to Maroubra Bay; it brought up to £37 an acre a year.
2665. It is sold on leasehold? Ninety-nine years' lease.
2666. It is still Church and School estate then? Yes. There is a house at Maroubra Bay now.
2667. Is that the nearest to Long Bay you know of? Yes.
2668. Would that be a mile and a half away? I think so.
2669. *Mr. Fremlin.*] That is a tannery you are speaking of? Yes.
2670. *Dr. Garran.*] There is a tannery there then? Yes.
2671. Is it offensive? The man is dead now.
2672. Was that land sold with the covenant you mentioned at the time the tannery was there? Recently—within the last twelve months.
2673. And brought the price you stated, notwithstanding the tannery? Yes; any of the land there would fetch over £200 an acre. Long Bay is one of the finest bays in the country—a most beautiful place; it is one of the most beautiful bays in the Colony.
2674. *Mr. Pope.*] According to the map, a part of the land at Long Bay has been “reserved on account of coal”? That is all bosh.
2675. It is so written on the map? The bay is a very beautiful one, and a splendid site for gentlemen's houses.
2676. *Dr. Garran.*] You object to nuisances being in proximity to residences? Yes, certainly.
2677. Are nuisances in proximity to residences at present? No, I think not.
2678. You know of no boiling-down establishments which are a nuisance to residents of Sydney? I cannot say.
2679. If boiling-down establishments were a nuisance to Randwick, would they not be a nuisance to other parts of the neighbourhood? Undoubtedly.
2680. But supposing the industry to be a necessary one, do you not think there ought to be some place where these people could go? There is no doubt about it.
2681. Do you suggest any place? Yes, certainly; you can go to the Government reserves by asking for them, on the south side of Botany.
2682. How far is that from Sydney by road? You could not go there by road; you would have to take the stuff around in the same way that York and Walsh take their stuff—by punts, and then branch off the Illawarra line to take it straight away.
2683. A branch of about how many miles? About 4 miles. You could easily get the exact measurement.
2684. You know of no other site? I do not think you could pick out a better one. If you got another you would have to pay a large sum for it.
2685. What is the prevailing wind in summer at Randwick? In the evening from the north-east, and when the weather has been very hot you get a southerly burster.
2686. How often do you get a southerly burster? Generally when the day has been warm; you then get it strong from the south.
2687. If factories were established at Long Bay, would a north-easter blow the smell to Randwick? No, it would blow it away.
2688. What is the prevailing wind in winter? Westerly.
2689. Would that blow the smell to Randwick? No.
2690. Then the only prevailing wind that would blow it to Randwick would be the southerly? Yes.
2691. Has that tannery you mentioned been at work at Maroubra Bay since you lived at Randwick? I think it has done a very little. I have never smelt it there, and I never heard anybody make any complaint about it. I do not think it was at work there, except doing a little pottering business.
2692. You have never had any cause of complaint from the establishment at Bunnerong? No.
2693. Is not that establishment as near to Randwick, as the crow flies, as Long Bay is? I should not think so.
2694. Come and look at the map (*map examined*)? Bunnerong I think is further off from the point or head of Long Bay.
2695. Is it much further? No, I think not.
2696. You think that Bunnerong is decidedly nearer to Long Bay? It is further away.
2697. How much further away do you consider it is? I do not know upon what scale that map is; you would get that information from the surveyor.
2698. Is not the ground between Bunnerong and Randwick mostly low ground—swampy? It is swampy directly north from Bunnerong to Randwick.
2699. Would not the smell from Bunnerong more easily get to Randwick than the smell from Long Bay on the high ridge along the coast? I should think so.
2700. And yet Bunnerong has never been offensive? Well, we have never had any complaints about it. You see there are no people of importance there now. But the people who have bought that land to put villas upon it will certainly object to pay their rent if the Government turn the place into a sort of sink. A great deal of land has been sold, and people are paying their rent and taxes on it.
2701. *Mr. Pope.*] How far is it from Sydney to Long Bay? From where we are now?
2702. Say from any reasonable point? I should think it was about 9 miles.
2703. *Dr. Garran.*] Do you not think that if the south head of Botany, which you recommend, were adopted as a site for noxious trades, water-carriage outside the heads would be very inconvenient? You could go by rail—by a branch from the railway line.
2704. You do not think that too far? No.
2705. If you were a manufacturer carrying on a desirable industry, do you think it would be too far to go to the south of Botany? No, because you could get the land for a small figure.

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2706. Suppose noisome industries were established on this south head of Botany Bay, where would the north-east wind blow the smells? Over the National Park—away.
2707. Would it not blow them over the Sutherland Estate? No; right across Port Hacking. An easterly wind would blow it over the Sutherland Estate.
2708. Which do we most have—an easterly or a southerly wind? Southerly; it very seldom blows from the east.
2709. How could you supply water to a large area of ground there? There is plenty of water there—any quantity in swamps over the other side of the place. At the present moment all that land is useless.
2710. Do you know the area of the Government reserve there? Not exactly; 15,000 or 20,000 acres I think they have; I know it has been reserved since we had the National Park.
2711. You are not referring to the National Park itself? Oh no.
2712. *Mr. Senior.*] You know there is a syndicate concerned in that Sutherland Estate? Yes.
2713. Have you anything to do with that? No, I have not a shilling interest, directly or indirectly, in that or any other land over there.
2714. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Have you had any occasion to remove any nuisances from your municipality? I have not, inasmuch as the people cannot get the land there unless the Government give it them.
2715. *Mr. Chapman.*] What about York and Walsh? Well, they are so far removed from anybody at present that we have not had any occasion to interfere with them.
2716. *Mr. Fremlin.*] You are aware of the extent of their works? I believe it is a large affair; I have not seen it.
2717. It would be a very serious thing on the part of a municipality to affect them? Certainly you would not do it unless you were obliged.
2718. Our object is to find a place where they would be protected, and that is our great difficulty? York and Walsh take most of their stuff by steamer.
2719. They do a good deal by road too? Well, you could not go out by road to Long Bay.
2720. *Dr. Garran.*] How near is the terminus of the tramway to Long Bay now? As the crow flies, 5 miles.
2721. We have it in evidence that an extension of 3 miles would take us there? I did not quite understand the place you referred to; it is about a mile to the turn-off, and then about 2 miles to Long Bay over a sandy track.
2722. *Mr. Fremlin.*] We have it in evidence that no establishment under proper Government or other supervision would be a nuisance: do you think if a place were established at Long Bay under that supervision that any nuisance could arise to affect you at Randwick? Well, in England they have these places over different towns, and they are under supervision, and are not supposed to be a nuisance because they are looked after, and the persons carrying them on made to keep them clean; but here it is all very well to make an agreement for this thing and the other to be removed—it is not done. Butchers' shops stink when you pass them, and yet they are supposed to be clean.
2723. *Mr. Chapman.*] I suppose the principal objection to the use of Long Bay and its surroundings for manufacturing purposes is the natural beauty of the locality? It is one of the most beautiful bays in the Colony.
2724. I suppose that is the principal objection? Other people have prevented the land there from being cut up. Sir James Martin was one who stopped it from being done. The bay is one of the few we have which are perfectly sheltered. There is plenty of water there, grand soil, and beautiful sites; and if it were cut up I would pawn my boots to have some of it.
2725. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Do you know Little Bay? Some of it; I do not know it all.
2726. Do you think it would be worse to use one beautiful bay for these trades than to convert another into a small-pox sanatorium? We must do something for the poor people who suffer from small-pox.
2727. Do you not think we ought to exercise that charity towards industries which are so useful to us? If you have no other place to put them. I do not think Long Bay would be more convenient than the other place at Botany.
2728. We have had similar evidence to yours about the south of Botany Bay.
2729. *Dr. Garran.*] Do you think if the tramway were extended to Long Bay that the carriage would be enormous? The tramway is not supposed to carry goods.
2730. *Mr. Fremlin.*] It does? If it took out offal it would be a great nuisance. But apart from that, if the Government go and sell villa sites to gentlemen, and they spend thousands of pounds upon them, with the distinct understanding that the place is going to be preserved, the Government should not go and infringe that agreement.
2731. Unfortunately we at Botany are not a municipality, and all other municipalities come there and give us the nuisances; the night-soil is deposited there in spite of our protestations.
2732. *President.*] Do you know where the small-pox hospital is? Yes.
2733. Does not the road to it go through Randwick? Through the borough; but they go along the Bunnerong Road, and there are no houses along that road; they do not go through Randwick at all.
2734. How far is it from the most populated part of Randwick? A mile and a half; it is almost a mile and a half from any house.
2735. Are you not afraid of the small-pox germs being blown over from the hospital? No.
2736. That hospital has no smell? No.
2737. Was the prohibition you mentioned with regard to land sold at Randwick imposed by the Government or by the owner of the land? By the Government.
2738. Does it prohibit the cutting up of the allotments so as to make them any smaller? Yes; there can be only one house on each allotment sold by the Government, and very few of the allotments are under 1 acre.
2739. That does not embrace the whole of Randwick? No, but a very great deal of it.
2740. *Dr. Garran.*] Has there been anything sold south of Maroubra Bay? Not south of the most southerly point.
2741. Nothing within a mile of Long Bay? I hardly think so.
2742. Do you think the space of a mile between a noxious factory and a residential suburb would be a sufficient protection? No.
2743. How much do you think ought to separate them? Well, if you can smell anything from the kerosene-works at my place, you ought to have a space of 3 miles.

2744. You think there ought to be an unoccupied belt of 3 miles between a city of noisome industries and the outside population? I should think so.
2745. *President.*] I suppose there would be strong objection to the formation of a small-pox hospital at Randwick? Certainly.
2746. Have you been in London? Yes; I am a Londoner.
2747. Have you seen any small-pox hospitals in London? Yes.
2748. In the heart of the city? Yes. The people are so poor in London, some of them, they are glad to have anything, even it be the small-pox, so that they get fed.
2749. Have you any butchers' shops at Randwick? Yes.
2750. Any tannery? —
2751. *Mr. Senior.*] Have you any dairies? Yes.
2752. *Mr. Pope.*] Do the butchers slaughter at Randwick? Sometimes—when nobody is looking on.
2753. Is there any nuisance from that? No; it is done only to a small extent.
2754. Has there been any complaint to the Council of bullocks being slaughtered? They merely take a bullock out into a paddock and shoot him.
2755. Is there any boiling-down or rendering of fat? No.
2756. *Mr. Fremlin.*] How do you get rid of your night-soil? They take it to the park. They dig a hole at night about 4 feet deep, and after putting the night-soil in cover it over.
2757. That removes the smell? Yes. As a matter of fact, if you put a lot of night-soil into the sand it disappears in twenty-four hours.
2758. *Dr. Garran.*] Supposing you ploughed that sand up a fortnight afterwards? You would not see any of the night-soil.
2759. *President.*] You have no further statement to make? No.
2760. *Mr. Pope.*] We take it that you, as representing the Municipality of Randwick, or the Municipal Council of that borough, would raise an objection to any portion of the land in the vicinity of Long Bay being used for these noxious and offensive trades? Yes, to a man.
2761. And although the distance is 4 miles, you believe the smell would reach the existing residences at Randwick? Yes; but the distance would not be 4 miles to the people who have bought land on which to put villas.

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Mr. James Pettit examined:—

2762. *President.*] What is your name? James Pettit.
2763. Have you any business? Yes, storekeeper, at Hurstville.
2764. You wrote a note to the Commission requesting to be examined? Yes.
2765. Be good enough to make your statement now? Well, the first thing I want to state is that my neighbour has what he calls a boiling-down. I believe there are as many as four coppers going now, and it is very offensive—there is no question about that. I am the owner of adjacent property—12 acres—and I know that if I wanted to sell I should lose a good bit upon the land in consequence of this nuisance. Then again, as regards the district and this place in particular, there are altogether about six of these establishments in Hurstville. This one I have mentioned is close to the proposed railway station. The railway station is in fact forming now, and this boiling-down is a very short distance from it. The district is a splendid one for building purposes, and the place is being bought up very rapidly, but these boiling-down establishments are the greatest detriment to it.
2766. Still people are buying land close to the boiling-down? Yes.
2767. Perhaps they have no objection to it? The parties buying sell again; it is the persons who buy the small lots and are going to build who object.
2768. Perhaps they all buy to sell again? No, not all.
2769. *Mr. Fremlin.*] How far is this boiling-down from the Public School? Very close to the Public School.
2770. A quarter of a mile? I could give you an idea from a plan.
2771. *Mr. Pope.*] How far is it from Jacob's Hotel? It is 4 miles from that, up the Forest Road.
2772. *Mr. Fremlin.*] What do they boil-down there? He takes principally the fat from the butchers. There is one on the hill, carried on by Mrs. Fryar; she takes nothing but the refuse from the low cook-shops.
2773. I suppose they are getting a livelihood out of it? They can get a livelihood without it. I served five years to the tallow-melting in the old country, and if such a thing were carried on there a man would have to get the necessary buildings and a long shaft. What I object to in these people at Hurstville is that they buy a 100-gallon pot and start with that. The man I have particularly referred to has a chimney about 10 feet high, and the filth he turns out on his ground at night is something abominable.
2774. If you were to hunt him out of there, where would he go to? It is his own ground; but people think Sir Henry Parkes has a bright idea to establish a place especially for these things.
2775. Can you suggest a place? Yes.
2776. Where? A little below the George's River bridge, or up above the George's River bridge, and then you will not touch much fresh water; but you want the train running and proper appliances to take the stuff out there.
2777. Where were you in business in England? I was in Walthamstowe.
2778. That was a very nice neighbourhood in London? When I was there it was all nice open fields—hay-making and all that.
2779. There were gentlemen's villas there? Not when I was there, thirty years ago.
2780. *Mr. Senior.*] They do not have boiling-down there? There was one there; that cost over a thousand pounds to get rid of.
2781. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Who did away with it? Since I left it has been got rid of for being a nuisance; and if that was a nuisance, surely these little poking places here are a nuisance. Then I object to the boiling-down at Hurstville because it is a dry country—the people have to cart water; it is an unfit place for that business, even if it were carried on in a suitable building.
2782. Have you no wells? No; the only water we have is found at Black's Quarry.

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2783. Can you get no water by sinking? We have done it; and you might get water from Petersham.
2784. Do you know that any two men can indict another for being a nuisance? I know that a man can ruin himself by complaining. I have it from Mr. J. W. James, hydraulic engineer in the Government Service, that he would remove the nuisance if he could. In fact Cook's River Road is a stench every night and morning, through the filth carried along it.
2785. *President.*] Have you yourself been over these establishments? No; I never speak to the man.
2786. What do you yourself complain of—is it a smell? Yes, from some filth he throws on the ground after he has done cooking. He has a dam of water there certainly, but it is on a creek that runs down to other people; and Mr. James, for one, complains, because he gets the water lower down. I do not, for my water supply is above him.
2787. *Mr. Chapman.*] Suppose he complained of the sewage or nuisance from your place? I have no sewage; I have not as much as would run off my ground; two or three people living on 12 acres would not cause much to run down to him. Most of the owners of ground there are Sydney people, and I believe they will make a show; but individually I would say that within a short distance of Sydney there are nuisances that are almost unbearable. That place of Mrs. Fryar's, where she has a piggery, is a great nuisance. Then there is another—Donimy—on the main Forest Road, at the corner of the main Forest Road and Webb's Road. Then there are two or three others on the main Forest Road.
2788. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Suppose the carts did not carry out this stuff from the city, what would become of us? Make your sewerage and get rid of that cook-shop stuff. If the fat were boiled down at a certain distance from the inhabitants there would be no stench.
2789. But if it were not for these places what would become of us here in the city? I think you have enough of it now; the stuff is not brought away till Monday morning; the filth stays in Sydney all Sunday. Men are passing along the road with this filth every day but Sunday. I can only suggest that you could get it away from Sydney by means of good water supply and sewerage, and by boiling the fat in a proper place; I do not call these proper places.
2790. *Mr. Pope.*] Do you know Long Bay? It is over on Botany Bay.
2791. It is on the coast at the north head of Botany Bay? It would be over by Captain Cook's landing-place—Kurnel; it would be on the south head I think.
2792. On the north head? That would be a good place.
2793. Do you know Bunnerong? Yes; but I have not been beyond Botany. I think if you could convey the stuff there that it would be a good place.
2794. *Mr. Chapman.*] Anywhere so long as it is away from you? No; but I protest against these places being put where there is no water to wash them down.
2795. Do you think if you were on a stream of water you would be better than they are? Yes; I would be clean; I would have my floor bricked and sanded. I object to these people having their places as they do, because they are up to their knees all day long. It is the filthy condition in which they work that is objectionable. The Public Schoolmaster himself complained, for he is on the head of the gully where they are. Knowing what I do, that the trade can be conducted in a cleanly manner in a place properly built, I think those places that are improperly built should certainly be dispensed with.

THURSDAY, 19 APRIL, 1883.

Present:—

THE HON JOHN STEWART, M.L.C., PRESIDENT.

MICHAEL CHAPMAN, Esq., J.P.,	|	CHARLES KINNAIRD MACKELLAR, Esq.,
ALFRED REGINALD FREMLIN, Esq., M.P.,		M.B., C.M.,
ANDREW GARRAN, Esq., LL.D.,		JOHN POPE, Esq., J.P.,
ARCHIBALD LIVERSIDGE, Esq., F.R.S.,		FRANK SENIOR, Esq., J.P.

Alfred Reginald Fremlin, Esq., M.P., examined:—

- A. R. Fremlin, Esq.
19 April, 1883.
2796. *President.*] You wish to make some statement of your own experience in reference to noxious trades? Yes. While Mr. Berry was carrying on his business as a bone-boiler and glue-manufacturer, at Botany, I hardly ever remember that our township was free from typhoid fever. He has been gone now about two years. I made inquiries this week, and we have no cases of typhoid fever in Botany; and since Mr. Berry's departure I scarcely remember any cases that have been recorded. Mr. Berry had a large open drain running from his establishment, and conveying all his sewage into the sea; but being very flat—scarcely any fall—the exhalation and stink from this drain were very painful, and it was along its line of route and near it that the cases of typhoid fever generally occurred; and though we have evidence to show that the persons engaged in those trades do not themselves suffer in health, yet I think the fact I have mentioned proves that those who are not engaged in the trades, and are of delicate health, are very liable to attacks of typhoid.
2797. *Dr. Garran.*] Are there living in the houses near there the same families who lived at the time Mr. Berry was there? Some of the families went away at the time he went away.
2798. Were they persons engaged in the works? I cannot remember.
2799. Are the houses as fully tenanted now as they were then? I see no difference.
2800. Has the drain become less offensive by reason of the rainfall? There is no stench arising from the drain now.
2801. *Mr. Pope.*] Has there been any case of typhoid since Mr. Berry left? I believe there has been since he left, but not lately.
2802. More than one case? I only remember one case; but it took some time after he left for the drain to become sweetened by the rainfall.
2803. Were there many deaths among the residents? I lost a daughter, fifteen years of age, from typhoid fever. That was one. I had five children down with typhoid fever.

2804.

2804. *Dr. Garran.*] Could you smell the drain? Yes, but I did not attribute the fever in my family to that; I attributed it to using water that looked clear but was not good. But I cannot say what was the real cause. Mrs. Berry herself was suffering from illness, and her medical attendant ordered her to remove from the works immediately, down to the lower end of Botany, where she would get away from the smell.

A. R. Fremlin, Esq.
19 April, 1883.

2805. Did she recover? Yes.

2806. *Mr. Pope.*] There are no noxious trades, then, in Botany now? Yes there are—ever so many.

2807. But no typhoid fever? Not in that spot.

2808. Is there any typhoid fever at all? I do not hear of any—not a single case.

2809. *Mr. Chapman.*] You say the drainage from Mr. Berry's was flat? It had a quarter of a mile run.

2810. And being flat it failed to clear itself, except by storm-water? The stench was abominable. The complaint of the inhabitants against this drain concerned more than the effluvia arising from the drain.

2811. *Dr. Garran.*] Was the drain close to the road? Close to the road.

2812. Have you ever seen passengers passing along the road affected by those works? I have known them to vomit from the 'bus as they were going through Botany; I have seen the vomiting. Mr. Hill pulled up one night opposite Berry's works, just as they were emptying the "soup," and he vomited while in his buggy from the stench. Mr. McElhone was driving there at the time. I have known cases of strangers also vomiting.

APPENDIX.

A.

CLASSIFICATION OF TRADES.

(From a Treatise on Hygiene and Public Health, edited by Albert H. Buck, M.D.)

FIRST CLASS.

Business.	Character of Nuisance.	Business.	Character of Nuisance.
<i>Abattoirs</i> , public.	Smell, pollution of water.	<i>Hogs' Bristles</i> , preparation of, by fermentation.	Smell.
<i>Acid, Arsenic</i> , manufacture of, by means of arsenious and nitric acids, when the nitrous products are not absorbed.	Injurious vapours.	<i>Ivory Black</i> and <i>Animal Black</i> (distillation of bones or manufacture of) when the gases are not burned.	Smell.
<i>Acid, Hydrochloric</i> , production of, by decomposition of the chlorides of magnesium, aluminium, etc., when the acid is not condensed.	Injurious emanations.	<i>Knackeries</i> .	Smell, injurious emanations.
<i>Acid, Oxalic</i> , manufacture of, by nitric acid, without destruction of noxious gases.	Fumes.	<i>Ignite</i> , incineration of.	Smoke, injurious emanations.
<i>Acid, Picric</i> , when the noxious gases are not burned.	Injurious vapours.	<i>Matches</i> , manufacture of, with explosive materials.	Danger of fire and explosion.
<i>Acid, Stearic</i> , manufacture of, by distillation.	Smell, danger of fire.	<i>Menageries</i> .	Danger from animals.
<i>Acid, Sulphuric</i> , manufacture of, by the combustion of sulphur and pyrites.	Injurious emanations.	<i>Neatsfoot Oil</i> , manufacture of, by using matters already putrescent.	Smell.
Nordhausen process, by the decomposition of sulphate of iron.	Injurious emanations.	<i>Nitrate of Iron</i> , manufacture of, when the injurious vapours are not absorbed or decomposed.	Injurious emanations.
<i>Aldehyde</i> , manufacture of.	Danger of fire.	<i>Oils</i> and other fatty matters, extraction of, from the débris of animal matters.	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Archil</i> , manufacture of, in covered kettles.	Smell.	<i>Oils</i> , mixing by heat or boiling of, in open kettles.	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Arsenite of Potash</i> , manufacture of, by means of saltpetre, when the vapours are not absorbed.	Injurious emanations.	<i>Oils of petroleum</i> , schist and tar, essences and other hydrocarbons employed in lighting, warming, manufacture of colours and varnishes, scouring of cloth and other uses, manufacture, distillation and handling of, on a large scale.	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Axle-grease</i> , manufacture of.	Smell, danger of fire.	<i>Olive-cakes</i> , treatment of, by sulphide of carbon.	Danger of fire.
<i>Blood</i> , depôt of, for the manufacture of Prussian blue and other industries.	Smell.	<i>Patent Leather</i> , manufacture of.	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Blood</i> , manufacture of powder for the clarification of wines.	Smell.	<i>Pearl-ash</i> , with discharge of smoke externally.	Smell, smoke.
<i>Blood</i> , works for separating the fibrin, albumen, etc.	Smell.	<i>Peat</i> , carbonization of, in open vessels.	Smell, smoke.
<i>Bone-fat</i> , manufacture of.	Smell, pollution of water, danger of fire.	<i>Percussion Caps</i> , manufacture of.	Danger of explosion.
<i>Bones</i> , drying of, for manure, when the gases are not burned.	Smell, danger of fire.	<i>Petroleum</i> , etc., depôts of.	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Bones, fresh</i> , depôts of, on a large scale.	Smell, injurious emanations.	1. Substances very inflammable, that is, with a flashing-point below 35° C., if the quantity stored is even temporarily 1,050 litres or more.	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Brown Grease</i> , manufacture of.	Smell, danger of fire.	2. Substances less inflammable, that is, with a flashing-point of 35° C. or over, if the quantity stored is even temporarily 10,500 litres or more.	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Burning of Seaweed</i> , in permanent establishments.	Smell, smoke.	<i>Phosphorus</i> , manufacture of.	Danger of fire.
<i>Carbonization</i> of animal matters in general.	Smell.	<i>Piggeries</i> .	Smell, noise.
<i>Chrysalids</i> , shops for the extraction of the silky portions of.	Smell.	<i>Poudrette</i> and other manures, manufacture of, out of animal matters.	Smell, pollution of water.
<i>Coke</i> , manufacture of, in open air, or in furnaces without smoke-consumers.	Smoke, dust.	<i>Powder</i> and fulminating matters, manufacture of.	Danger of explosion and fire.
<i>Crude Soda</i> , from seaweed, manufacture of, in permanent establishments.	Smell, smoke.	<i>Printing Ink</i> , manufacture of.	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Cyanide of Potassium</i> and <i>Prussian Blue</i> , manufacture of, by direct calcination of animal matters with potash.	Smell.	<i>Prussian and English Red</i> .	Injurious emanations.
<i>Dirt and Rubbish</i> , depôts of, and <i>Dumps</i> .	Smell.	<i>Red Oils</i> , manufacture of, by extraction from scraps and fatty residues, at a high temperature.	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Dogs</i> , hospitals for.	Smell, noise.	<i>Resin Oils</i> , manufacture of.	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Earths</i> , containing pyrites and aluminas, roasting of.	Smoke, injurious emanations.	<i>Resins, Gallipots, and Common Rosin</i> , works on a large scale for the melting and clarifying of.	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Elther</i> , manufacture and depôts of.	Danger of fire and of explosion.	<i>Retting</i> of hemp and flax, on a large scale.	Injurious emanations, pollution of water.
<i>Fat-rendering</i> , establishments for, over open fires.	Smell, danger of fire.	<i>Roasting</i> of minerals containing sulphur.	Smoke, injurious emanations.
<i>Felt and Glazed Visors</i> , manufacture of.	Smell, danger of fire.	<i>Sabots</i> , shops for smoking, by the burning of horn or other animal matters, in towns.	Smell, smoke.
<i>Fertilizers</i> , depôts of (matters coming from nightsoil or offal, unmanufactured or in an uncovered storehouse).	Smell.	<i>Scalding-houses</i> for the industrial preparation of offal.	Smell.
<i>Fertilizers</i> , manufacture of, by means of animal matters.	Smell.	<i>Scouring</i> of woollen goods and waste by petroleum oils and other hydrocarbons.	Danger of fire.
<i>Fireworks</i> , manufacture of.	Danger of fire and explosion.	<i>Scraps</i> , manufacture of.	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Fish-oil</i> , manufacture of.	Smell, danger of fire.	<i>Stops</i> , extraction of the fatty matters contained in, for the manufacture of soap and other uses, in open kettles.	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Flesh Scraps</i> , and offal from the slaughtering of animals, depôts of.	Smell.	<i>Starch</i> , manufacture of, by fermentation.	Smell, injurious emanations.
<i>Fulminate of Mercury</i> , manufacture of.	Danger of explosion and fire.	<i>Sulphate of Ammonia</i> , manufacture of, by distillation of animal matters.	Smell.
<i>Fuse</i> , manufacture of, with explosive materials.	Danger of explosion and fire.	<i>Sulphate of Copper</i> , manufacture of, by roasting pyrites.	Injurious emanations, smoke.
<i>Glue</i> , manufacture of.	Smell, pollution of water.	<i>Sulphate of Mercury</i> , manufacture of, when the vapours are not absorbed.	Injurious emanations.
<i>Gold and Silver Refining</i> , by acids.	Injurious emanations.		
<i>Grease or Thick Oil</i> , for the use of the makers of chamois leather, or curriers, manufacture of.	Smell, danger of fire.		
<i>Guano</i> , depôts of, when amount exceeds 25,000 kilogrammes.	Smell.		
<i>Gut-cleaning</i> establishments, handling of fresh intestines for all purposes.	Smell, injurious emanations.		

FIRST CLASS—continued.

Business.	Character of Nuisance.	Business.	Character of Nuisance.
<i>Sulphate of Soda</i> , manufacture of, by the decomposition of sea-salt by sulphuric acid, without condensation of the hydrochloric acid.	Injurious emanations.	<i>Tars</i> and vegetable resins of different kinds, elaboration of.	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Sulphide of Carbon</i> , manufacture of.	Smell, danger of fire.	<i>Tars</i> of different origin, special works for the elaboration of.	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Sulphide of Carbon</i> , manufactories in which it is used on a large scale.	Danger of fire.	<i>Tobacco</i> , incineration of the midribs of.	Smell, smoke.
<i>Taffetas</i> and glazed or waxed cloths, manufacture of.	Smell, danger of fire.	<i>Triperies</i> connected with abattoirs.	Smell, pollution of water.
<i>Tarpaulins</i> , manufacture of, with the boiling of oils.	Danger of fire.	<i>Varnish, Oily</i> , manufacture of.	Smell, danger of fire.

SECOND CLASS.

<i>Acid, Arsenic</i> , manufacture of, by means of arsenious and nitric acids, when the nitrous products are absorbed.	Injurious emanations.	<i>Green Leather</i> and fresh hides, depôts.	Smell.
<i>Acid, Hydrochloric</i> , production of, by the decomposition of the chlorides of magnesium, aluminium, etc., when the acid is condensed.	Accidental emanations.	<i>Illuminating Fluids</i> made of alcohol and essential oils, depôts of.	Danger of fire and explosion.
<i>Acid, Oxalic</i> , manufacture of, with sawdust and potash.	Fumes.	<i>India-rubber</i> , application of coats of.	Danger of fire.
<i>Acid, Pyroligneous</i> , manufacture of, when the gaseous products are not burned.	Smoke, smell.	<i>India-rubber</i> , manufacture of, with essential oils or sulphide of carbon.	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Acid, Pyroligneous</i> , purification of.	Smell.	<i>Ivory Black</i> and animal black (distillation of bones or manufacture of), when the gases are burned.	Smell.
<i>Acid, Stearic</i> , manufacture of, by saponification.	Smell, danger of fire.	<i>Lamp Black</i> , manufacture of, by distillation of coal, tar, bitumen, etc.	Smoke, smell.
<i>Alcohol</i> , rectification of.	Danger of fire.	<i>Lime-kilns</i> , permanent.	Smoke, dust.
<i>Alkaline Chlorides, Eau de Javelle</i> , manufacture of.	Smell.	<i>Murexide</i> , manufacture of, in closed vessels, by the reaction of nitric acid with the uric acid of guano.	Injurious emanations.
<i>Arsenite of Potash</i> , manufacture of, by means of saltpetre, when the vapours are absorbed.	Accidental emanations.	<i>Neats-foot Oil</i> , manufacture of, when the matters used are not putrefied.	Smell.
<i>Artificial Fuel</i> , or bricks of coal, manufacture of, with fat resins.	Smell, danger of fire.	<i>Nitro-benzol, Aniline</i> , and matters derived from benzine, manufacture of.	Smell, injurious emanations, danger of fire.
<i>Asphalt and Bitumen</i> , works, with open fire.	Smell, danger of fire.	Oiled textures for packing, tissues, tarred cords, tarred paper, bitumenized paste-board and tubes, manufacture of.	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Baryta</i> , decolouration of the sulphate of, by means of hydrochloric acid, in open vessels.	Injurious emanations.	<i>Oils</i> , mixing by heat or boiling of, in close vessels.	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Black</i> of refineries and sugar-houses, revivification of.	Smell, injurious emanations.	<i>Oils</i> of petroleum, schist, and tar, essences and other hydrocarbons used for lighting, heating, manufacture of colours and varnishes, the scouring of cloth and other uses.	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Blast Furnaces</i> .	Smoke, dust.	1. Depôts of substances very inflammable, that is, with flashing-point below 35° C. If the quantity over 150 litres does not reach 1,050 litres.	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Bleaching</i> of threads, textures, and paper pulp, by chlorine.	Smell, injurious emanations.	2. Substances less inflammable, that is, with a flashing-point of 35° C. or over. If the quantity stored over 1,050 does not reach 10,500 litres.	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Bones</i> , torrefaction of, for manure, when the gases are burned.	Injurious emanations.	<i>Onions</i> , drying of, in towns.	Smell.
<i>Carpet-beating</i> , on a large scale.	Smell, danger of fire.	<i>Parchment</i> factories.	Smell.
<i>Chamois Leather</i> , manufacture of.	Noise, dust.	<i>Pearl-ash</i> , with burning or condensation of the smoke.	Smoke, smell.
<i>Chloride of Lime</i> , manufacture of, on a large scale.	Smell.	<i>Peat</i> , carbonization of, in close chambers.	Smell.
<i>Chlorine</i> , manufacture of.	Smell.	<i>Pigs' Hairs</i> and <i>Bristles</i> , preparation of, without fermentation.	Smell, dust.
<i>Cleaning</i> of rabbit and hare skins for felt.	Smell.	<i>Plaster-kilns</i> , permanent.	Smoke, dust.
<i>Cocoons</i> , treatment of the envelopes of.	Pollution of water.	<i>Porcelain</i> , manufacture of, with non-smoke-consuming furnaces.	Smoke.
<i>Codfish</i> , places for drying.	Smell.	<i>Potash</i> , manufacture of, by calcination of the residue of molasses.	Smoke, smell.
<i>Coke</i> , manufacture of, in smoke-consuming furnaces.	Dust.	<i>Protochloride of Tin</i> , or salt of tin, manufacture of.	Injurious emanations.
<i>Cooperage</i> , on a large scale, using casks impregnated with oily and putrescent matters.	Noise, smell, smoke.	<i>Refineries</i> and sugar-houses.	Smoke, smell.
<i>Currying</i> establishments.	Smell.	<i>Retting</i> , on a large scale, of hemp and flax, by the action of acids, warm water, and steam.	Injurious emanations, pollution of water.
<i>Cyanide of Potassium and Prussian Blue</i> , manufacture of, by using matters previously carbonized, in close vessels.	Smell.	<i>Roe</i> , depôts of liquid salted stuff known under the name of.	Smell.
<i>Dairies</i> , on a large scale, in towns.	Smell.	<i>Sal Ammoniac</i> extracted from the ammoniacal liquor of gasworks.	Smell.
<i>Enamelled Ware</i> , manufacture of, with non-smoke-consuming furnaces.	Smoke.	<i>Sal Ammoniac</i> and sulphate of ammonia, manufacture of, by the use of animal matters.	Smell, injurious emanations.
<i>Engines and Cars</i> , shops for the construction of.	Noise, smoke.	<i>Salted Fish</i> , depôts of.	Unpleasant smell.
<i>Faïence</i> , manufacture of, with non-smoke-consuming furnaces.	Smoke.	<i>Sardines</i> , factories of preserved, in towns.	Smell.
<i>Fat-rendering</i> , establishments for, by water-bath or by steam.	Smell.	<i>Sausages</i> , manufacture of, on a large scale.	Smell.
<i>Felt, tarred</i> , manufacture of.	Smell, danger of fire.	<i>Silk Hats</i> , or others prepared by means of a finish, manufacture of.	Danger of fire.
<i>Fertilizers</i> , depôts of, matters coming from night-soil or offal, dried or disinfected, and in a covered storehouse, when the quantity exceeds 25,000 kilogrammes.	Smell.	<i>Slaughter-houses</i> .	Danger from the animals and smell.
<i>Fish</i> , shops for salting and smoking.	Smell.	<i>Stops</i> , extraction of the fats contained in them for the manufacture of soap and other uses in closed vessels.	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Forges and Boiler Works</i> for large pieces, employing trip-hammers.	Smoke, noise.	<i>Starch</i> , manufacture of, by separation of gluten, and without fermentation.	Pollution of water.
<i>Gas</i> , for illuminating and heating, manufacture of, for public use.	Smell, danger of fire.		
<i>Glass</i> (common flint, and plate), manufacture of.	Smoke.		
<i>Gold and Silver Laces</i> and tissues, establishments for burning on a large scale, in towns.	Smell.		

SECOND CLASS—continued.

Business.	Character of Nuisance.	Business.	Character of Nuisance.
<i>Stripping of hemp, flax, and jute, on a large scale.</i>	Dust, noise.	<i>Tars and fluid bituminous substances, depôts of.</i>	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Sulphate of Mercury, manufacture of, when the vapours are absorbed.</i>	Injurious emanations in a less degree.	<i>Tars, treatment of, in the gas-works where they are produced.</i>	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Sulphate of the Peroxide of Iron, manufacture of, by the sulphate of the protoxide of iron and nitric acid, nitro-sulphate of iron.</i>	Injurious emanations.	<i>Tobacco, manufacture of.</i>	Smell, dust.
<i>Sulphate of Soda, manufacture of, with complete condensation of the hydrochloric acid.</i>	Injurious emanations.	<i>Tobacco-pipes, manufacture of, with non-smoke-consuming furnaces.</i>	Smoke.
<i>Sulphur, fusion or distillation of.</i>	Injurious emanations, danger of fire.	<i>Torches, resinous, manufacture of.</i>	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Tanneries.</i>	Smell.	<i>Varnish, manufacture of, with spirit of wine.</i>	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Tarpaulins, manufacture of, without boiling oils.</i>	Danger of fire.	<i>Wood-charcoal, manufacture of, in the open air, in permanent establishments, elsewhere than in the forest.</i>	Smell, smoke.
		<i>In closed chambers, with the discharge into the air of the gaseous products of distillation.</i>	

THIRD CLASS.

<i>Acid, Nitric, manufacture of.</i>	Injurious emanations.	<i>Fattening of poultry in towns, establishments for.</i>	Smell.
<i>Acid, Oxalic, manufacture of, by nitric acid, with destruction of the injurious gases.</i>	Accidental fumes.	<i>Felt Hats, manufacture of.</i>	Smell, dust.
<i>Acid, Picric, manufacture of, with destruction of injurious gases.</i>	Injurious vapours.	<i>Fertilizers, depôts of, matters coming from night-soil or offal, dried or disinfected, and in covered store-houses, in quantity less than 25,000 kilogrammes.</i>	Smell.
<i>Acid, Pyroligneous, manufacture of, when the gaseous products are burned.</i>	Smoke, smell.	<i>Firewood yards, in towns.</i>	Injurious emanations, danger of fire.
<i>Albumen, manufacture of, by means of fresh blood-serum.</i>	Smell.	<i>Flints, furnace for calcination of.</i>	Smoke.
<i>Alcohols, agricultural distillery.</i>	Pollution of water.	<i>Foundries for second melting.</i>	Smoke.
<i>Alcohols other than from wine, without rectifying works.</i>	Pollution of water.	<i>Freezing Apparatus, with ammonia.</i>	Smell.
<i>Ammonia, manufacture of, on a grand scale, by decomposition of ammoniacal salts.</i>	Smell.	<i>Freezing Apparatus, with ether or other related and combustible liquids.</i>	Danger of explosion and fire.
<i>Ammoniacal Cochineal, manufacture of.</i>	Smell.	<i>Gas, for lighting and heating, manufacture of, for private use.</i>	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Archil, manufacture of, in closed vessels, using ammonia, to the exclusion of urinc.</i>	Smell.	<i>Gasometers, for private use, not adjoining the manufactories.</i>	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Artificial Fuel, or bricks of coal, manufacture of, with dry resins.</i>	Smell.	<i>Gelatine for food and gelatine from white skins, and fresh skins, untanned, manufacture of.</i>	Smell.
<i>Asphalts, bitumens, resins and solid bituminous matters, depôts of.</i>	Smell, danger of fire.	<i>Gilding silvering of metals.</i>	Injurious emanations.
<i>Bacon, shops for smoking.</i>	Smell, smoke.	<i>Glass-works (common flint and plate) with smoke-consuming furnaces.</i>	Dangor of fire.
<i>Bark-beating places in towns.</i>	Noise, dust.	<i>Gold and Silver Beaters.</i>	Noise.
<i>Bleaching of threads and tissues of flax, hemp, and cotton, by the alkaline chlorides (hypochlorites).</i>	Smell, pollution of water.	<i>Goldsmiths' Ashes, treatment of by lead.</i>	Metallic fumes.
<i>Breweries.</i>	Smell.	<i>Guano, depôts of, when the quantity exceeds 25,000 kilogrammes.</i>	Smell.
<i>Brick-works, with non-smoke-consuming furnaces.</i>	Smoke.	<i>Guano for sale at retail.</i>	Smell.
<i>Button-makers and other stampers of metals by machinery.</i>	Noise.	<i>Herrings, smoking of.</i>	Smell.
<i>Candles, manufacture of.</i>	Smell, danger of fire.	<i>Hungary Leather, manufacture of.</i>	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Candles and other objects in wax and stearic acid.</i>	Danger of fire.	<i>Japanned Plate and metals.</i>	Noise, concussion.
<i>Candles of paraffin and others of mineral origin, moulding of.</i>	Smell, danger of fire.	<i>Leather-beating, hammers for.</i>	Smell.
<i>Casting and rolling of lead, zinc, and copper.</i>	Noise, smoke.	<i>Leather-dressing works.</i>	Smoke, dust.
<i>Cheese, depôts of, in town.</i>	Smell.	<i>Lime-kilns, running not over a month a year.</i>	Injurious dust.
<i>Chloride of Lime, manufacture of, in shops making at the most 300 kilogrammes a day.</i>	Smell.	<i>Litharge, manufacture of.</i>	Injurious emanations.
<i>Chromate of Potash, manufacture of.</i>	Smell.	<i>Massicot, manufacture of.</i>	Dust.
<i>Coal-washing places.</i>	Pollution of water.	<i>Mills for grinding plaster, lime, flints, and puzzolana.</i>	Smell, dust.
<i>Coffee, roasting of, on a grand scale.</i>	Smell, smoke.	<i>Mineral Black, manufacture of, by crushing the residue of the distillation of bituminous schists.</i>	Smell.
<i>Copper, brass, and bronze foundries.</i>	Metallic fumes.	<i>Morooco Leather works.</i>	Injurious emanations.
<i>Copper, cleaning of, with acids.</i>	Smell, injurious emanations.	<i>Nitrate of Iron, manufacture of, when the injurious vapours are absorbed or decomposed.</i>	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Cotton and oily cotton, bleach-works for the waste of.</i>	Pollution of water.	<i>Oiled Textures for packing, tissues, tarred cords, tarred papers, bitumenized paste-board and tubes, worked with heat.</i>	Smell.
<i>Cow-yards, in towns of more than 5,000.</i>	Smell, and drainage of urine.	<i>Worked cold.</i>	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Distilleries in general, brandy, gin, cherry-brandy, absinthe, and other alcoholic liquors.</i>	Danger of fire.	<i>Oils, refining of.</i>	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Drug-mills.</i>	Noise, dust.	<i>Oil-works or oil-mills.</i>	Pollution of water.
<i>Dyeing of Leather, shops for.</i>	Smell.	<i>Olives, preserving of.</i>	Danger of fire.
<i>Dyers.</i>	Smell, pollution of water.	<i>Paper, manufacture of.</i>	Pollution of water.
<i>Earthenware, manufacture of, with non-smoke-consuming furnaces.</i>	Smoke.	<i>Paper Pulp, preparation of, from straw and other combustible matters.</i>	Smell.
<i>Enamel, application of, to metals.</i>	Smoke.	<i>Pasteboard-making.</i>	Smell, danger of fire.
<i>Enamelled Ware with smoke-consuming furnaces.</i>	Accidental smoke.	<i>Pasteboard Snuff-boxes, manufacture of.</i>	Injurious emanations.
<i>Enamels, manufacture of, with non-smoke-consuming furnaces.</i>	Smoke.	<i>Perchloride of Iron, manufacture of, by dissolving peroxide of iron.</i>	Smoke, dust.
<i>Etience, manufacture of, with smoke-consuming furnaces.</i>	Accidental smoke.	<i>Plaster-kilns, not running more than one month a year.</i>	Accidental smoke.
<i>Farina factories.</i>	Smell, pollution of water.	<i>Porcelain, manufacture of, with smoke-consuming furnaces.</i>	Smoke, injurious emanations.
		<i>Protosulphate of Iron or green vitriol, manufacture of, on a large scale, by the action of sulphuric acid on iron-flings.</i>	Smoke.
		<i>Puzzolana, artificial furnace for.</i>	Smell.
		<i>Rags, depôts of.</i>	

THIRD CLASS—continued.

Business.	Character of Nuisance.	Business.	Character of Nuisance.
<i>Red Cyanide of Potassium</i> , or red prussiate of potash.	Injurious emanations.	<i>Thrashing</i> , carding, and cleaning of wool, hair, and bed feathers.	Smell, dust.
<i>Red Lead</i> , manufacture of.	Injurious emanations	<i>Tile Works</i> , with non-smoke-consuming furnaces.	Smoke.
<i>Salt of Soda</i> , manufacture of, with sulphate of soda.	Smoke, injurious emanations.	<i>Tinned Iron</i> , manufacture of.	Fumes.
<i>Salted Meats</i> , depôts of, in towns.	Smell.	<i>Tobacco-pipes</i> , manufacture of, with smoke-consuming furnaces.	Accidental smoke.
<i>Salting</i> and preparation of meat.	Smell.	<i>Wadding</i> , manufacture of.	Dust, danger of fire.
<i>Scalding-houses</i> , for the preparation of parts of animals fit for food.	Smell.	<i>Wash-houses</i> .	Pollution of water.
<i>Sealing-wax</i> , manufacture of.	Danger of fire.	<i>Waste</i> of thready matters, depôts of, on a large scale, in towns.	Danger of fire.
<i>Sheepskins</i> , drying of.	Smell, dust.	<i>Whalebone</i> , manufacture of.	Unpleasant emanations.
<i>Silvering</i> of mirrors.	Injurious emanations.	<i>White Lead</i> , manufacture of.	Injurious emanations.
<i>Soap Factories</i> .	Smell.	<i>Wire-drawing</i> works.	Noise, smoke.
<i>Spinning</i> of cocoons, shops in which it is done on a large scale, i.e., employing at least six spindles.	Smell, pollution of water.	<i>Wood-charcoal</i> , depôts of, in towns.	Danger of fire.
<i>Sponges</i> , washing and drying of.	Smell, pollution of water.	<i>Wood-charcoal</i> , manufacture of, in closed chambers, with combustion of the gaseous products of distillation.	Smell, smoke.
<i>Steel</i> , manufacture of.	Smoke.	<i>Woollen Thread</i> , scraps and waste of spinings of wool and silk in towns, special works for the beating and washing of.	Noise, dust.
<i>Sulphate of Iron</i> , alumina and alum, manufacture of, by the washing of roasted pyritous and aluminous earths.	Smoke, pollution of water.	<i>Wool-washing</i> places.	Pollution of water.
<i>Sulphur</i> , powdering and sifting of.	Dust, danger of fire.	<i>Zinc-White</i> , manufacture of, by combustion of the metal.	Metallic fumes.
<i>Tar-mills</i> .	Noise, dust.		

B.

SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS BY JOHN PLUMMER.

The noxious trades or callings found existing in the English metropolis include nearly every description of chemical manufacture, also almost every kind of industry connected with the production of articles of trade or commerce from animal substances. Among these may be mentioned the manufacture of alun, ammonia, aniline colours, asphaltum, benzine, cement, glue, chemicals of every description (including sulphuric acid), gluc, chemical and other manures, oils, varnish, pitch, white lead, naphtha, and so forth. The leather trades are found principally in Southwark and Bermondsey; but although they are numerous and often of large extent, they do not appear to exercise any injurious effect on the health of the inhabitants in the district, who belong principally to the labouring and lower middle classes. This is largely the result of sanitary regulations insisted upon by the health authorities, and which include the daily removal of offensive animal matter. The workmen, as a rule, are healthy and long-lived when of sober habits.

There is of late years observable a tendency to increase the number of tanneries in the country, this being a result of the increasing prevalence of the system of killing cattle on the farm, instead of sending the live animals to London. Thus, in some of the midland counties the number of tanneries have more than doubled within the last few years, and so prevented a proportionate increase of the industry in London. But the increase of country tanneries has been accompanied by an evil which is continually leading to litigation, namely, the pollution of rivers, the waters of which are rendered undrinkable, if not dangerous to health.

Where the labouring population have followed the objectionable works to Barking and other places, no proper provision is made for them in the shape of dwelling accommodation. The cottages are run up by speculative builders, in the cheapest manner, and are often close, damp, and unwholesome. There is often a deficiency of water and drainage. This, of course, has much to do with the defective health of the residents. During the last visitation of cholera in London, it prevailed largely in the Barking district, and I was dispatched by one of the London papers to visit the place and report. The results of my observations, which were to the effect that the ravages of the epidemic were largely due to bad drainage, defective water supply, and intemperate habits. The more sober inhabitants suffered considerably less than the others. Similar results were obtained by me during two visitations of small-pox. The character of their dwellings and personal habits appeared to have more influence on the health of the residents than did the character of the industrial works by which they were surrounded.

I found, however, that the atmosphere of smoke, which existed before the passing of the Smoke Prevention Act, operated prejudicially on the social habits of the residents by discouraging habits of cleanliness, and tidiness. It was impossible to keep curtains and linen clean without continual washing. A pair of lace curtains would lose their whiteness in a week, and as the people could not be continually at the wash-tub, many became content with dirty curtains, linen, and surroundings. I have noticed the same in the black country, and other parts of the English manufacturing districts.

In Lancashire and other northern counties the numerous chemical works exercised a similar unwholesome social influence, and in addition destroyed trees and vegetation for miles around, until the Alkali Act was passed compelling the manufactories to abate the nuisance. At first the passing of the Act was stoutly resisted, the manufacturers asserting the conditions to be impracticable, but it passed into law, and the manufacturers were not long in admitting that its provisions could be enforced with advantage to themselves and the general community.

In instituting proceedings against offenders much depends on the character of the alleged nuisance. In some instances, the Government is the prosecutor, in others the work is undertaken by the Municipal Corporation or local vestry, generally on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health. Minor offences are prosecuted by the Medical Officer of Health or the Inspector of Nuisances. There are several hundred prosecutions of this kind every year. Thus in Poplar, a neighbourhood in which chemical works and similar establishments abound, as many as fifty or sixty prosecutions have been initiated by the local authorities within a single year. The district is divided into two portions, each being in charge of its own Medical Health Officer. In the annual report of one of these for the year 1876—I have none of later date—he tells us that he has no less than one hundred chemical works under supervision, that he had during the previous twelve

twelve months served thirty-eight notices and taken out four summonses, the latter being in each case followed by a conviction. I ought to mention that a summons is rarely applied for when a conviction is doubtful. Subjoined is a tabular statement of the thirty-eight notices served, and the results of the same:—

Nature of Manufacture.	Number of Notices served.	Why served.	How remedied.
Asphalt works (three)	1	Nuisance caused during the mixing of the ingredients; large quantities of pitch steam disengaged.	One of these works closed.
Conveying bones and other refuse through the district in open barges.	2	Nuisance arose from barges of bones left moored at the Bromley Lock with no covering on them.	Barges are now covered and taken right away.
Bone-boilers (four)	1	Nuisance arose from defective state of waste hole which allowed the ammoniacal vapour to escape into the atmosphere.	One of these works have since closed.
Smoke nuisances	12	Most of these cases arose from burning inferior fuel, and the chimneys being too low.	A better class of fuel is now used, and the chimneys have been raised so as to carry off the smoke above the houses.
Gas-works (one)	1	Nuisance arose from opening purifier and discharging the gas line before the exhausting apparatus had been applied.	The exhauster is now kept at work from 8 to 12 hours before the purifier is raised.
Fish refuse.....	4	Bringing fish refuse into the district, loading barges with same.	The refuse is now taken to West Ham, where it is stored and then loaded into barges.
Tar-works (five)	2	And mooring barges loaded with same at Bromley Lock.	In each of these cases the owners were summoned and fined.
Manure-works (three)	1	Nuisance arose from running off pitch too soon.	The pitch is kept in stills 12 hours longer.
Nitric acid works (three)..	1	And also from leaks in the still head and pipes leading to the condensers.	A new still-head has been put on, and the condensing power has been increased.
Lamp-black-works (four)..	2	Nuisance arose from saturating gas liquor and decomposing animal matter in a large tank with no apparatus fixed for conveying the gases to a furnace so as to destroy them.	This process has been discontinued. No mixing carried on at either of the works now.
Printing-ink-works (two) ..	1	Nuisance arose from large escape of nitrous acid vapour into the atmosphere.	The condensing power has been increased.
Sulphuric acid works (two)	2	Large escape of lamp-black from the black houses, the roofs of which were in a very defective condition.	Some of the houses have been pulled-down and rebuilt, the others have had new roofs put on them.
Sulphate of ammonia works (five).	7	Boiling of oil for printing-ink in an open pot.	The pot has been covered, and the vapours are now conveyed into a furnace.
Animal charcoal works (one).	1	Nuisance arose from the bursting of the evaporating pans.	A new set of pans have been put in.
		And from an opening made in the flue for the purpose of creating an increased draught.	And the draught-hole closed up.
		Nuisance caused by allowing the sulphuretted hydrogen to escape into the atmosphere unburnt.	The condensing power has been increased and also the furnaces for consuming the gases.
		Nuisance arose from a leak in the condensing apparatus.	A new set of condensers has been put up.

The above details furnish a fair example of the manner in which a London Medical Officer of Health performs his duties, and it is to the unceasing vigilance of these officials that those engaged in noxious trades are kept within certain limits and compelled to adopt all possible precautions against their processes leading to results injurious to the public health. Of late years the labours of these officials have become largely increased in connection with the Smoke Prevention Act, which was passed chiefly with a view to the abatement of the nuisance occasioned by the dense volumes of smoke emitted from the chimneys of the thousands of bakeries in the United Kingdom. Each bakery must now be provided with a smoke-consuming apparatus, or a chimney sufficiently high to prevent the smoke becoming a source of annoyance to the neighbours. As a rule, the smoke-consuming apparatus is adopted in the bakeries, the reason being its cheap and economical character. No particular kind of apparatus is insisted upon; all that is required being the consumption of the smoke in an effectual manner. A Royal Commission in England has just collected—with a view to further legislation—a large body of evidence on this subject, which well deserves the attention of the present Commission.

I must however state that, so far as my personal knowledge extends, few of the noxious or offensive trades so numerous in England are to be found in Sydney and its suburbs. There was recently an antimony-smelting-works near Clarence-street, in which the smelting operations were conducted in a fairly scientific manner, but there existed no means of getting rid of the deleterious fumes save by sending them through a chimney of moderate height. These works were removed, I believe, in consequence of complaints made to the sanitary authorities. As smelting is likely to become a most extensive industry in Sydney, the Commission would do well to recommend some provisions being made for its future control. For many reasons it will be found cheaper, as our railway system becomes developed, to bring antimony and other ores to Sydney for the purpose of being smelted than to perform that operation at the mines. The tannery of Messrs. Alderson & Sons is another place with which I am familiar. It is, on the whole, as well conducted as the best establishments of its kind in England, and would not be interfered with by the health authorities so long as it was maintained in its present clean condition. There are not, I should think, at present in Sydney and its vicinity, more than half a dozen establishments which would be classed as noxious in England, however offensive their emanations may prove to individuals residing in the immediate neighbourhood. The smoke-nuisance is, however, of a kind which would not be tolerated at home, very few chimneys being carried up to the requisite height,—a fact deserving the serious attention of the Commission. I ought also to mention that the warmth of the Australian climate would render numerous trades, which in England are regarded simply as offensive, positively injurious to the public health. Among these are many industries connected with the conversion of animal offal into articles of commercial value. Hence a proper system of sanitary supervision becomes indispensable under any circumstances. The present appears a most opportune moment for commencing something of the kind, the various alleged offensive and noxious trades of Sydney and its suburbs being within manageable limits, thereby enabling them to be controlled in a manner impossible in London, where they number several thousands, representing a capital variously estimated at from one hundred to two hundred millions sterling. I ought, however, to remark, in connection with a reply to a question put by Dr. Garran with reference to the suitability of the site at the North Botany Head for the establishment of a town devoted to noxious trades, that much depends on the possibility of the emanations being conveyed to Sydney. It is generally found that those residing at a distance feel the effects of the noxious vapours more acutely than those living near the works. At the same time, if the various establishments were constructed and conducted on proper scientific principles, they would, as a rule, become comparatively inoffensive, so far as the public health was concerned, in any locality where they might be found. The reason why no objection has been offered to the progress of noxious industries of East London, along the northern shore of the Thames, is that for very many miles the country is of a low and semi-marshy character, wholly unsuitable for villa and general residential purposes. It is, in fact, an English Holland, protected in many places by dykes from the invasion of the river. Should the proposed site at North Botany be approved, it will become advisable to form a large public reserve between the new township and the metropolis.

metropolis as an additional precaution. In East London a broad open space, covered with lawns and flower-gardens, and known as Victoria Park, intervenes between the region of noxious trades and the densely populated districts of Whitechapel, Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, and Hackney, containing a population larger than the whole of New South Wales; Battersea Park performing a like office in the south-western district. I have mentioned the increase of country tanneries in England occasioned by the increasing practice of sending dead meat instead of live cattle to the London market. A similar increase of country bone-boiling, glue-making, and other establishments of a similar character is also noticeable. These industries invariably congregate in the vicinity of the place where slaughtering operations are carried on. It may, therefore, be reasonably inferred that were the Abattoirs at Glebe Island to become transferred to Homebush, that neighbourhood would in due course become the *locale* of many offensive industries which at present are alleged to be a source of annoyance to Sydney residents, and which the Commission appear inclined to recommend should be removed to the proposed site at North Botany. The manner in which the animal offal is desiccated at Glebe Island furnishes a forcible illustration of the manner in which the aid of science can render a noxious trade comparatively unobjectionable. I have carefully inspected the whole process, which is based on the principles advocated by leading sanitary reformers for the safe and effectual disposal not only of animal refuse but also of town sewage. Its really profitable character does not, however, seem to be fully understood. The desiccated material, which forms a rich fertilizer, is sent principally to the Mauritius, no attempt having been made to introduce it into the English market, where there is a general complaint of the wholesale manner in which most of the animal manures in ordinary use are adulterated. The Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society of Great Britain lately published a report on this subject. If a trade could be opened with England, a market would be found for the whole of the desiccated material, and thus the labour of disposing of the refuse from the Abattoirs in a manner inoffensive to the public health would not only defray its own cost but become a source of State revenue.

In pursuing my investigations in Sydney, it was impossible to refrain from noticing the large number of stables to be found both in the city and suburbs. Many of these are constructed in a most defective manner. In London there are several thousands of these places, situated mostly in narrow thoroughfares in the midst of densely populated neighbourhoods. Formerly these were a prolific but unsuspected source of disease, especially in the vicinity of Mayfair, Belgravia, and other parts of aristocratic London, where almost every mansion has its stable and coach-house at the rear. They are now included within the scope of the Medical Officer of Health's labours, the regulations insisted upon being similar to those framed for the better management of London dairies, as given by me in evidence. It was at one time proposed to remove the stables, but this was practically impossible, and the authorities had to content themselves with their efficient regulation, and the prohibition of the rooms above the stables, unless well ventilated and protected by a ceiling above the horse-boxes, being used as living or sleeping apartments by the stable-keepers and their families, the results being diminished sickness and mortality in the various districts.

C.

NOXIOUS OR OFFENSIVE TRADES IN SYDNEY AND SUBURBS.

(Report by Mr. Richard Seymour.)

Town Hall, Sydney, 17 April, 1883.

To the Honorable John Stewart, M.L.C., Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the working and condition of Noxious Trades in the vicinity and the surroundings of the City of Sydney.

I HAVE the honor to report for your information that, in accordance with your instructions, I have visited and inspected the trades specially delineated by you, comprising in all a total of 108, and classify them as follows:—

Boiling-down proper	10
Chemical works.....	1
Horse-boiling, knacker-yards.....	2
Meat-preservers	3
Poultry farms	27
Piggeries alone	1
Soup and candle works	9
Tripe-dressers	4
Tobacco factories	8
Sugar-works	2
Slaughter-houses	8
Tanners and curriers	13
Wool-washers	9
Warehouses for hides, in city	11
Total	108

Quantity of refuse collected from butchers' shops in Sydney, per week	150 tons.
" " " " Glebe Island, per week	116 "
" " " " hotels and restaurants in Sydney, per week.....	96 "

In regard to acreage, men employed, and product generally, each report will speak for itself individually.

I have, &c.,

RICHARD SEYMOUR,
Inspector of Nuisances.

Glebe Island Abattoirs.

I visited Glebe Island Abattoir and its surroundings. I indicate the island on plan by red tint, and mark by letter the various positions having special reference to this report, and follow them in rotation in which they come before my notice. Immediately on approaching the bridge connecting Pyrmont shore with the island I became aware of a very unpleasant smell of a fatty nature; the wind at the time being from S.W., coming directly over the Abattoirs toward my approach. My position I mark by letter A on map, being about 700 yards from the nearest point of Abattoirs. I first visited a point indicated on the plan by brown tint. Here I found an accumulation of manure, covering a surface of about 60 feet by 150 feet on the shelving rocks, between the main shore of the island and the water's edge; this deposit, having an average depth of about 5 feet, forming a mass of many tons. Above these rocks, and from a roadway encircling this portion of the Island, there were several men employed emptying paunches behind a bank formed with ashes, so that the liquid portion of refuse might filter through this bank into the harbour, and leave the solid for future disposal. This plan, in its present working, is not altogether effectual, for I found escapes and percolations through crevices in the shelving rocks; a quantity of very offensive matter making quite a stream running down into the water of the harbour, creating an abominable stench. The large accumulation of manure in the immediate vicinity extends down to the water's edge, and washed by the action of the tide, so that I could see a thick scum on the surface along the shore line. The point referred to is directly behind the Abattoirs, and a distance of about 500 yards from the landing wharf at the termination of Glebe Road on the opposite shore, and about 600 yards from Glebe Point, and immediately opposite the residence of Alderman John Young on Annandale. I cannot pass this mass of filthy matter without remarking that, from all appearance, it is an accumulation of a very considerable period, lying festering in the sun and washed by heavy rains until a rank verdure has grown on a portion of it. There is a tram running out on a staging with tip-trucks for shooting into punts close adjoining; I therefore cannot see any excuse for allowing it to remain in its present state. I was assured by Mr. Kenway, an officer employed not in the working of the department but rather on the works and improvements, that at present he is engaged experimenting to abstract the liquid portions of refuse in as pure a form as possible, and then the solid portions will be removed for agricultural purposes, or taken away out to sea and so disposed of. In this case the liquid will still be discharged into the harbour, and I am inclined to think with proper filtration would not be objectionable. I next visited the slaughtering-houses, especially those recently erected; they are built on staging over-hanging the fore-shore of the harbour, and from their general arrangement and appliances seem in every

every way adaptable to their purpose; but I am forced to remark upon a strict scrutiny I did not find them in so satisfactory a condition, as regards cleanliness and order, as I think the various conveniences and appliances warrant; but upon questioning the various officers and persons (in a casual manner) employed about the premises, I came to the conclusion that recently the work of the establishment, as well as extent of buildings, by a greater demand in Sydney caused by the rapid growth of population, has had the effect of out-growing itself, and that the department had not kept pace by increasing proportionately the staff of labour. This theory from all appearance I feel very much inclined to favour, and I believe, by careful management, enforcing strict adherence to rules, many of the objectionable features could be obviated. For instance, I found, although there is a standing order that the floors of a range of new slaughtering-houses with yards attached should be well sluiced down once in twenty-four hours, it is not done (from insufficiency of workmen) more than twice during the week. The floors of these houses are asphalt on wood, and should be cleaned either at night or in the early morning, so that they could be dry for use, or otherwise the slippery nature of the material would be objectionable for the men employed slaughtering. The washings from the range are conveyed through well-constructed gutters into a large tank, which I am afraid is not emptied as often as is necessary, and as a natural consequence, from the long-standing accumulations, assists very materially to impregnate the air with offensive odours, caused by evaporation, and which could undoubtedly be obviated by closer attention to the rules in existence. As to the disposal of this liquid, it is a matter of consideration; it certainly should not go into the harbour in the state removed from the tank, although it may have had time to settle all the heavier matter into the bottom of the pit. I next visited the desiccating works. These are under the direction and supervision of Mr. M'Govern. I had the advantage of conferring with him upon the works. These works are in active operation both night and day, and are for the purpose of utilizing the blood, offal and dung by a drying process for manure for the use of gardener and agriculturalist, and for which material there seems to be a fair demand. From these works there is undoubtedly a very offensive effluvia, of which much is attributable to the defective packing in old machinery; although the escape of offensive gases, and the want of constructing a proper condenser for purifying the obnoxious gases, which now escape through the shaft and cause the fumes complained of, have much to do with it. So far as this establishment is generally concerned I found everything orderly, cleanly, and evidently fairly managed, but an insufficiency of machinery to answer effectually its purpose and functions; but I am assured by Mr. M'Govern that he is now erecting two new machines, with the required condensing apparatus, to allay these offences; at present the fumes are wafted by the wind across the harbour, and were those which first assailed me on my approach. I was assured by the gate-keeper living on the island that in the early morning after first coming into the open air it was very common for the stench to so completely turn the stomach that it would cause them to vomit. I can conceive no reason why, with proper mechanical appliances, this cannot be effectually dealt with and altogether stopped. I next visited the water-closets and urinals. This block consists of a paved court, about 30 feet by 20 feet, flanked on each of the longer sides by a row of six closets and at end by six urinals, and the centre of court occupied by a large tank as a receptacle for blood. The whole of the slaughter-houses drain by means of underground pipes into the tank, and it is conveyed again from this by shoots into the immediate vicinity of the desiccating works, to pass through the necessary drying process for converting into manure. The system of transit is simple, the tank being at a greater elevation than the boilers or retorts. By opening a flood-gate it is allowed to pass down wooden shoots and so disposed of. The top of this tank was open during my visit, and upon inquiry, I found it is very rarely covered, and from it emanated as foul a stench as ever it has been my lot to experience. The excuse offered me for its being so exposed was that it was constantly in use to receive the liquid brought by means of a barrel-cart from the boiling-down establishment on the other side of the island. A cart of this description was discharging during my visit, but I could not see why the cover could not remain on and the hose allowed to be inserted through a small trap or eyelet-hole. There is most certainly radically bad management here. Being exposed to the sun, it is extremely unpleasant. The W.C.'s are self-acting; a bucket receiving a continual drip until overbalanced, when it sluices down an inclined plane; the entire length of each row of W.C.'s carrying all foreign matter away down a pipe drain which extends a considerable distance into the harbour. Whether from this slow process there is a sufficiency of water to keep them clean I am unable to say, though at the time of my visit there was a considerable accumulation; but then it must be kept in mind they are in constant use by a great number of butchers employed about the establishment. The urinals were quite dry, and if any smell came either from them or the closets, it was quite overpowered by that emanating from the blood tank. I think the closets should be removed too without delay from the vicinity of this blood tank, or effective means adopted to suppress the foul odours, for it must be sickening and injurious to those forced to use the closets, and undoubtedly would tend to drive many away into secluded corners about the island, consequently encouraging indecency which would not otherwise exist. My attention was then directed to the gate-keeper's residence and its surroundings. This cottage is occupied by the gatekeeper (Galaway) his wife and four children. The locality is certainly unhealthy, with surroundings repugnant to an extreme. At a distance of not more than 15 feet from the entrance the ground is formed by the sweepings from off the yards and slaughter-houses, emitting a very bad stench. Some of this deposit seemed to be quite recent, and on being turned over by a push from my foot, exposed coagulated blood, decayed offal, and other festering matter, mixed with dung and straw, attracting legions of flies, &c., making as unpleasant a neighbour as could well be. Where the necessity is of shooting this matter so near a residence of one forced to live upon the premises I am at a loss to comprehend. This nuisance is also supplemented by a continual drainage of urine from Nos. 23 and 24 pig-houses, which are situate high up on the bank over the cottage, and the drainage completely saps the foundations, creating an abominably unhealthy atmosphere; being both injurious to the health of those forced to live in its midst, and assisting materially to add to the pollution of the atmosphere, which by the wind is carried throughout the surrounding district. I feel by abating those various component nuisances, the results of indifferent management, and by careful and firm supervision, under an efficient staff, a great reform could be worked, which would allay effectually the various complaints in the locality and leave no grounds for the most fastidious to object.

1st. There can be no excuse for any offensive matter polluting the harbour.

2nd. By proper appliances, the gases which now escape could be consumed.

3rd. By strict adherence to a code of rules, cleanliness may be preserved, so as not to allow an accumulation of any objectionable substances.

I called at the boiling-down establishment on the island—I believe the property of the Government, but leased to Messrs. Elliott, Walsh, and Renny. Here to all appearance this establishment is under very careful supervision, the surroundings displaying cleanliness and order to a surpassing extent; but I admit on this occasion the works were not in full operation. The actual boiling-down is carried on at night, between the hours of 7 in the evening and 4 in the morning, of which I will say more on a future occasion, as it is my intention to visit the place between the hours mentioned unawares to all concerned, and endeavour to approach it so as to take them at a disadvantage. These premises consist of a large two-story wooden structure, with store attached, and are built by the side of a rising bank, so that the upper story is approached on a level and the lower on the beach. There are two digesters with appliances for smelting down from 5 to 6 tons of fat daily. I must here remark I am assured there is no flesh or offal used on the works. The dry refuse, which is very small compared with the general class of establishments of this nature, is immediately removed for the use of the agriculturist, and on no pretence is allowed to accumulate for more than one day; in fact during my stay a cart was in attendance to remove the refuse, the result of work the previous night. The liquid from these works, previously was allowed to discharge by a sluice carried out far away into the bay, but is now collected in iron tanks and pumped up daily into a barrel cart and removed to the blood tank, and in turn finds its way into the desiccating works or with the surplus blood is taken away in punts out to sea and discharged. This establishment especially impressed me with the conviction that it is possible with requisite appliances, careful attention to cleanliness and order, with strict supervision combined with good management, to pursue these otherwise objectionable trades even in a densely populated locality. As it is my intention to again visit here, I will hereafter attach an addendum to this report.

Mr. Benjamin Ere's Boiling-down, Woolwashing, &c., off Cook's River Road, Alexandria.

These works are situate on Shea's Creek, which stream commences at Arthur-street, Surry Hills, and drains a large area of Surry Hills between Dowling and Crown Streets, Redfern, and a considerable tract of Waterloo. The natural consequence is that a quantity of thick slimy matter passes over, and is continually on the surface; making it necessary, as observed, in order to use the water for the general purposes of business, to form a surface lock, by floating a plank secured by a chain on each side until the matter collects in a mass; the lock being opened occasionally to let that go above stream. The works comprise boiling-down, bone-crushing, fellmongering, wool-scouring, and pressing, tanning, glue and neatsfoot oil manufactories, on an area of about 12 acres, sandy soil; and on an average there are employed thirty-three men and two boys; comprising all branches of trade. The wool-green for drying purposes occupies 1 acre. There are eight sheds connected with

with the wool process alone; one large skin-soak containing 220 skins, and a vat with 150 skins. They strip 2,000 skins per week, which pass through all the necessary processes of sorting, washing, classing, and pressing for the market. One shed contains a large copper, and washing pits and stripping benches, cleansing (besides that obtained from skins) about sixty bales of wool in grease per week, in the full season. The tannery works consist of large shed and store, with tan-pits and all necessary appliances. Both the woolwashing and tannery are supplied by water from a race cut from the creek, and again returning to same. There is a drying ground with racks for cheek and skin pieces, and store for same, with three sheds for glue-works. This portion of the industry is only followed three months in the spring of the year, and from it is produced about twelve tons of glue. There is also a large quantity of face pieces &c., prepared for exportation. The boiling-down establishment contains two digesters and boilers, six coppers, and one open vat. There are two large sheds connected with this branch. One digester at this time was in full operation, and the other just cleaning out. The bone mill is worked by steam power; the quantity of tallow produced per week is one ton, and one hundred gallons of neatsfoot oil. The greater portion of the liquid is evaporated, and the sediment used as manure. Five hundred gallons goes into the creek. There are also three hundred ducks consuming a portion of refuse. Lime is used very freely, both for mixing with refuse and dry bones, and also as a wash for cleansing purposes. There are also stabling and fowl-houses, and three cottages for workmen upon the premises. General drainage into the creeks. Buildings generally in fair repair. The nearest public road is at a distance of nearly three-quarters of a mile, which is Cook's River Road; and the nearest dwelling to boundary of premises is 50 yards distant. These works certainly show that, with good systematic management, and with attention to cleanliness, much of which otherwise becomes a nuisance can be suppressed; and, although I followed the entire working of this large establishment, I could perceive nothing objectionable, unless among the material in a raw state, and which can be controlled by receiving the offal in as small quantities as can at one time be dealt with.

[No. 5 on Map.]

Mr. David White's Boiling-down, Alexandria.

This establishment is situate on the Waterloo estate, being on the bank of a small feeder draining Newtown, and discharging into Shea's Creek. It is about a quarter of a mile distant from the Cook's River Road, and two hundred yards from Mitchell Road, which is the nearest public thoroughfare; and two hundred yards from the nearest residence. Buildings are constructed of wood and iron, and are in a somewhat dilapidated condition. Two digesters were in full work at the time of my visit, the fumes from which were very bad, and which I could detect at a considerable distance. Bone shed contained 25 tons of dry bones and refuse, in a condition for the mill, being an accumulation of a period extending over two months. Two tallow vats were in an open shed, and two vats outside full of filthy refuse-tallow. Sandy soil, and drains into creek. Abundant supply of water from a natural spring in bank of creek. Two men were employed at this time, but sometimes another is required. Two hundred ducks and fowls were kept. All liquid goes into the creek at back. The refuse is used for poultry and three or four pigs. General condition of the premises dirty, the fowl-houses especially requiring a free use of lime-wash. I attribute the state of the building and utensils rather to indifferent management than necessity from the class of work performed, for I certainly have seen in other establishments of this nature more order and cleanliness observed, which tends materially to allay the bad fumes and other unpleasantness.

[No. 6 on Map.]

Mr. Barden's Boiling-down, Kogerah, West Botany.

This establishment is situate on a small leader into Patmore swamp, and which passes under the Rocky Point Road. There are five boilers, one digester, and bone mill driven by steam. Buildings are in fair repair, and generally clean. Number of pigs, sixteen; produce, eggs, 100 head of poultry, 15 cwt. of tallow, and 1 ton of bone-dust per week. Drains into creek. Water on premises. Six tons of offal per week. Refuse used in large garden and orchard adjoining. Occupies an area of about 7 acres, about an acre of which is used by the works.

[No. 7 on Map.]

Mr. William Humphries' Poultry Farm, West Botany.

This farm is used for the purpose of rearing poultry, and is situate on the continuation of James Street, off West Botany Street. It covers an area of 10 acres, on sandy soil. Surface drainage. Plenty of water, and is near Patmore Swamp. It is worked by the proprietor and family. They receive 7 tons of refuse per week from Glebe Island—consisting principally of entrails and paunches, with some offal, and feed 1,500 head of ducks, which produce at the present time 147 dozen eggs per week; but in the full season, when the stock is large, as many as 400 dozen eggs are sent to market weekly. Bones are sent to Godfrey's mill, at the rate of about 1 ton every three months. Very little stock is lost by disease. There is produced 3 cwt. of tallow per week. Buildings are primitive, but in fair repair, and passably clean. There are two residences closely adjoining the establishment, but they are some considerable distance away from the boilers. There are three boilers continually working.

[No. 8 on Map.]

Mr. George Garton's Tannery, Botany.

This tannery is situate off the principal street in the town of Botany, and occupies an area of 3 acres. 150 dozen kangaroo skins are prepared per week. There are thirty-three tan-pits, three lime pits, two sheds, and a boiler and engine. There is used on an average 30 cwt. of bark per month, and a proportionate quantity of lime, &c. Surface drainage. Buildings are in fair repair, and reasonably clean.

[No. 9 on Map.]

Mr. Robert Beag's Poultry Farm, West Botany.

This farm is situate on the south side of Bay-street, off Rocky Point Road, and comprises an area of 9½ acres; 4 acres being used for the poultry. Receives from 7 to 8 tons of refuse from hotels and restaurants in Sydney weekly. It is worked by the proprietor and family, assisted by one man. The place is generally clean. Buildings are in good repair. There are 700 head of poultry and five pigs. Produce, on an average, about 40 dozen eggs per week, and 2 tons of tallow per month. Collecting fat as well as refuse. Water supply is obtained from a spring on the premises. Such of the liquid which is not consumed by pigs is taken away several times in the week, for garden purposes. Bones are carted away to Godfrey's mill at West Botany.

[No. 12 on Map.]

Mr. Richard Callow's Poultry Farm, West Botany.

This is a very small farm, consuming 2 tons of offal, from Glebe Island Abattoirs, weekly. Offal consists principally of paunches and entrails. One boiler, and 300 head of poultry are on the farm; the number of eggs obtained is very small, but the information I received was very indefinite. The liquid is used by the gardeners in the immediate neighbourhood. The premises are situated on sandy soil. Water is procurable on premises. Indication of cleanliness. Plenty of lime-wash is used. Buildings are in fair repair.

[No. 13 on Map.]

Mr. Joseph Baker's Poultry and Pig Farming, Arncliffe, West Botany.

This farm is situate on Bardwell Creek, which is a leader into Wool Creek, and thence into Cook's River. It occupies an area of about 3 acres; sandy soil, and drains into creek. It is worked by the family, consisting of the proprietor, wife, and seven children. Has 750 head of poultry and twenty-two pigs. The nearest house is about 100 yards distance. Water supply depends on creek. Removes about 5 tons of refuse per week, from hotels and restaurants. Produces 3½ cwt. of tallow per week, and from twenty to forty dozen eggs per week. All refuse is consumed by pigs and poultry. In the spring season of the year they have a sufficient number of birds to enable them to pick up as many as 200 dozen eggs per week. There are three boilers. Buildings are in very primitive style, but in fair order, both as regards cleanliness and repair.

[No. 14 on Map.]

Mr.

Mr. D. Chapplow's Poultry Farm, Arncliffe, West Botany.

This farm is situate on the Arncliffe Road, and is of sandy soil. The proprietor carts from the Prince Alfred hospital, hotels, restaurants, &c., about 3 tons of refuse weekly. He is paying as much as 20s. per week to many of the hotels; also pays as much as 5s. for an ordinary kerosene-tin full of fat, of which three or four per week are obtained. Six hundred head of poultry, twelve pigs, and three cows. Small area, about 3½ acres. Open sheds. There are four boilers, two of which are used daily. Water supply is obtained from well on premises. Makes 1 ton of tallow per month. Very few eggs; about twelve dozen per week. Mortality among the fowls is very great; losing from five to six per week. This I attribute to want of system and cleanliness; it being the largest proportion of deaths I have yet experienced. Manure is removed twice or thrice per week. Buildings are very dilapidated, and not very clean.

[No. 15 on Map.]

Mr. John Walker's Poultry Farm, Arncliffe, West Botany.

This is a small farm clearing the refuse from two establishments only, in the city, viz., the restaurants in connection with the Parliamentary buildings and the Union Club. It occupies an area of only three-quarters of an acre. It is worked by the proprietor and family. Plenty of water is on the premises, which are situated on a sandy soil. Clears about 1½ tons of refuse per week. Has three boilers. The matter is consumed in rearing 600 head of poultry and three pigs. Produces 2 cwt. of tallow per month and about twenty dozen eggs in the full season. Buildings are very primitive; as is also the working of the establishment. The nearest building to the boundary is distance about 400 yards.

[No. 16 on Map.]

Mr. David Tuck's Poultry Farm, off Cook's River Road, Alexandria.

This farm occupies an area of about 4 acres; obtains refuse from restaurants in the city to the amount of 6 tons per week. Employs two men and a boy. Has three boilers and four sheds in a very dilapidated condition. Nineteen pig-styes. Feeds fifty pigs and 1,000 head of poultry. It depends on creek and rain-water-tank for water supply. Situate on the bank of Wool Creek, which creek empties itself into Cook's River. This creek must, from the nature and position of the ground, take the entire drainage of the premises, although I was informed it is the practice to collect the dung and slush from the piggery in a heap and cart it away twice or thrice per week. No such accumulation existed upon my visit, and I am inclined to think, from the filthy state of the yards and styes, this report is scarcely reliable, for the place certainly is the filthiest I ever witnessed. The fumes from this place adhered to my clothes for many hours, beyond a doubt, in my mind, proving to be one of the worst classes of trades, unless managed with very great care. I brought the abominable stench with me some 10 or 12 miles on to Sydney. The fowls would be better for a more liberal use of lime-wash to the buildings occupied by them. I am compelled to say that this establishment throughout indicated indifferent management. The buildings were dilapidated and very dirty. At this I am the more surprised, as from the general appearance of those employed in this class of business, especially where it includes pig-breeding, as in this instance, it must be profitable, as is shown by the neat and comfortable homesteads and the immediate surroundings. This farm sends into market on an average thirty dozen eggs per week.

[No. 17 on Map.]

Mr. George Francis's Poultry Farm, Patmore Swamp.

This farm is for the purpose of breeding the better classes of fancy fowl, such as Game, Spanish, Bantam, Brahma, &c.; also pigeons and superior ducks. The management of this establishment seemed much superior to those generally visited by me; but of course this would be the natural consequence of having so valuable a stock. These birds are picked over periodically and sent to market, both here and in the adjoining colonies. The present stock is 1,000 head all round, but varies; they produce on an average about 180 dozen eggs per week all the year round. As an instance of the increasing value of land in this neighbourhood, the proprietor bought his farm some three years since for the sum of £100 sterling, and recently refused the sum of £1,500 for same. The farm covers an area of 11 acres, two of which only are used for the above-mentioned purpose. The situation is good, being in Bay-street, near Lady Robinson's Beach, and immediately on Patmore Swamp. There is an Artesian well on the premises under 20 feet deep, from which I tasted as good water as ever came within my experience in the colony. All the buildings are in fair repair, but primitive; well answering the purposes to which they are applied. All the fancy birds are kept in coops, of which there are numbers erected in long ranges. There are two boilers continually working. 4 tons of offal are received from Glebe Island weekly. The liquid refuse is consumed by the pigs, the average number being twenty. About half a ton of tallow is sent to soap works per month. Bones are sent to Godfrey's mill.

[No. 18 on Map.]

Messrs. Godfrey and Moon's Boiling-down, near Botany.

This establishment is situate off Rocky Point, a distance of half-a-mile and 15 chains from Botany to works, and occupies an area of 53 acres, including run of stock. Between Easter Monday and the present date they have boiled down 313 dogs and 638 goats. These animals are destroyed in Sydney and suburbs by the police, but only for a few weeks at this season of the year. During last year 1,332 dogs alone were boiled down in this establishment. The fat is used for dressing leather, and the skins are sent to a tannery. They also boil on an average 5 tons of offal per day, clearing fifty butchers' shops in Sydney and suburbs, and also 1 ton of refuse from restaurants and hotels per day. There is one large steam-boiler for driving seven vats; well for water supply, which is pumped over the premises by steam pump; bone mill, two large sheds—one very dilapidated, the other in good repair. They prepare, on an average, 1,000 tons of bone-dust and 5 tons of tallow per week—the former being worth about £6 per ton, and the latter £32 10s. per ton. Part of refuse is dried and ground with bone-dust, part is used for feeding pigs and poultry. There are now twenty pigs on premises, also 200 ducks, and 500 fowls. The poultry in full season produce on an average 400 dozen eggs per week. The liquid from boiling-down is collected into three large tanks, and taken away daily to be used for garden purposes. Premises are dirty, generally; smell from tanks was abominable. Here I found that the poultry-breeding is carried on in a systematic manner, and this was the only instance in which I found an "incubator" for hatching. This machine is simple and really worth notice, and is only used during the spring of the year. In the neighbourhood this firm have also a slaughter-house, which is about a quarter of a mile from Botany-street, and across Muddy Creek, on the road to Seven-mile Beach, now known as Lady Robinson's Beach. This slaughter-house is used by the butchers in the district. Buildings are in good repair. There is a blood tank at back, with a capacity of 400 gallons, and it is emptied twice a week, but it was full on my visit. The blood and manure are used for gardening purposes, there being many market gardens in the vicinity. In fact, it appears that the gardeners depend much on this kind of place to nourish what would be otherwise very poor soil. There are slaughtered, on an average, ten head of cattle, fifty sheep, and sometimes a few pigs per week. Nearest residence is at the distance of 10 chains.

[No. 19 on Map.]

Mr. B. Fry's Poultry Farm, Gannon's Forest, Canterbury.

This farm is situate on the Forest Road, leading to King's Grove. Receives from Sydney hotels, restaurants, &c., about 3 tons of refuse per week. There are 400 head of poultry and thirty pigs. Two men are employed. Premises stand on an area of 3 acres. Produces about twenty dozen eggs weekly. Good supply of water from well on premises. There are two boilers. The buildings are dilapidated and primitive, but clean; using lime-wash freely. Three-quarters of a ton of tallow is produced per week; also collect fat. Refuse is consumed by pigs and poultry.

[No. 20 on Map.]

Mr. S. Dominey's Poultry and Pig Farming, Canterbury.

This farm is situate in Gannon's Forest, Brown's-land, off Forest Road. It is very isolated, being on high land, with a magnificent prospect overlooking Botany Bay, and Waverley in the distance. Receives from Sydney hotels and restaurants, and the Sydney Infirmary, about 2 tons of refuse per week. The premises occupy about 2 acres. Contains 300 head of poultry, thirty pigs, and a quantity of pigeons, to the amount of some hundreds. A greater number of pigeons on one place I have never before seen. Establishment produces 5 cwt. of tallow per month, and thirty dozen eggs per week. The work is performed by proprietor and family. An abundant supply of water on premises is obtained from well. There are three boilers. Buildings are in fair repair and clean.

[No. 21 on Map.]

Mr. Thomas Green's Poultry Farm, Canterbury.

This farm is situate about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Cook's River, on Broad-arrow Creek, which leads into the Wool Creek, and eventually empties into Cook's River. Occupies an area of 20 acres; 1 acre is used for poultry. Collects from butchers' establishments in Sydney about 8 tons of offal per week; also collects fat. Feeds 300 ducks; at present time collects twenty dozen eggs per week, but in the spring season on an average 130 dozen per week. Feeds fourteen pigs, sometimes more. Produces 5 tons of tallow per month. Bones are sent to Godfrey's mill. Surplus refuse is used on land. Farm is worked by proprietor and family. Buildings are in good repair and clean. Residence on premises.

[No. 22 on Map.]

Mr. Mosely's Boiling-down and Poultry Farm, King's Grove, Forest Road.

This establishment is situate on King's Grove Creek, which empties itself into Wool Creek. Occupies an area of 20 acres, which also comprise orchard, garden, and grazing paddock. Boils down 2 tons of offal per week, which is received from Glebe Island. There are one shed and four coppers. Keeps 800 head of poultry and two pigs. An abundant supply of water is obtained from well. Produces 3 cwt. of tallow and eighteen dozen eggs weekly. Five (5) cwt. of bones are dealt with per month, which are sent to sugar works.

[No. 23 on Map.]

Mr. Charles Clawson's Poultry Farm, Effington Park, Canterbury.

This farm is very isolated, being some 3 or 4 miles from the road across the bush, and placed in a deep gully on Stony Creek, at the junction of three creeks. On rock and sandy soil. Covers an area of 4 acres. Depends upon creek for water supply, but the proprietor is at present engaged in constructing a large dam; drains into creek. Receives 4 tons of refuse per week from Glebe Island, which seems in itself a work of some magnitude. I experienced great difficulty in traversing the tracks from main road, which is King's Grove. Employs three men. Carries 1,000 head of poultry, which produce on an average 112 dozen eggs per week; but in the spring of the year 300 dozen are produced. This place has not been long established, but is increasing stock as improvements advance. Buildings are primitive, but suitable for the purpose. Produces 2 cwt. of tallow per week. Has at present eight pigs. Bones are carted to mill. Two boilers are constantly at work. State of premises fairly clean, with the exception of polluting the creek, which has a long winding course between rough and high banks of rocks before it empties itself into Wool Creek, and thence into Cook's River. Cannot possibly be an annoyance to any one.

[No. 24 on Map.]

Mr. Frank J. Luland's Tannery, Botany.

This tannery is situate nearly opposite the Police Station, in Botany, and occupies an area of half an acre. There is plenty of water. The drainage is surface, and soaks into the ground. Employs three men only. There are two sheds in fair repair; three water soak-pits; one large pond. On an average three quarters of a ton of bark is used per week. About thirty hides are turned out weekly. Place is fairly clean.

Stearine Candle Manufactory, Botany.

These works are situate about 200 yards from the Botany Road. The firm comprises Messrs. Thomas Littleton, R. A. Finlay, and Max Harting. The entire process of candle-making and packing is carried on here, and as I followed through the works to see the different processes I found some interest in this infant industry. It seemed to be under good management, and everything displayed order and cleanliness, and on my visit there was certainly nothing which could be termed offensive. Buildings are good and are built of iron and wood with two brick shafts, and occupy an area of about 3 acres. They receive from Sydney 10 tons of tallow per week, which passes through all the processes. Manufacture and pack 6 tons of candles per week. The number of men and boys in constant employment amount to twenty-seven, viz., fifteen men and twelve boys. This number is sometimes supplemented by casual labour. They also manufacture 3 tons of oil of tallow per week, and 1 ton of glycerine per month. They also turn out about 3 tons of lubricating oils per week from tallow and mineral oils. The buildings consist of four blocks, comprising—works (two stories), stores, sheds, and offices. There are also stables, &c., and a residence for the manager. The premises are on sandy soil with surface drainage, which is remarkably clean. One long room contains fourteen moulds, four clarifying, and one cooling vats. Two men can keep six moulds going, with one at vat. This will keep about the same number of men packing at the same time. There are two upright and one horizontal hot processes and a 12-inch ram continually at work by steam, also two hydraulic pumps for driving presses. At the time of my visit there were seventy-five casks of tallow on the racks, for crystallizing, and which are allowed to drain into wooden shoots or gutters running under them, and thus conveyed into a well or tank on a level with the floor, so that it can again be drawn off on the floor below. This is termed press oil. There are two boilers, one twenty-five and the other three-horse power. A good supply of water is procurable from a well on the premises.

[No. 26 on Map.]

Messrs. Dickson & Sons, Soap-works, Waverley.

These works are situate at Waverley and Bennett streets, and occupy an area of 1 acre. A good supply of water from well. Surface drainage, which absorbs inland, and which amounts to about 800 gallons of liquid per week. One large two-story shed, very dilapidated. One boiler, twelve moulds, six vats. Employ six men when in full work. Produce about 9 tons of soap per week, but at present there is very little doing. Also manufacture candles, but not at present.

[No. 27 on Map.]

Messrs. Allen Bros., Soap-works, Waverley.

These works are situate between Cowper and Botany streets, and occupy an area of 8 acres. There is a large shed—partly two stories, four vats, two pans, three furnaces, eleven moulds, and two boilers; employ five men. An abundant supply of water from dam. Surface-drainage, which must eventually find its way into the Sydney water-shed, although it is conveyed by an open drain for some distance, so as to filter before absorbing itself into the land. I am quite convinced it cannot get rid of the strong caustics used in the trade by such means. Premises are not very clean.

[No. 28 on Map.]

Messrs. Alderson and Sons, Fell-mongering and Wool-washing, off Bourke-street, Waterloo.

This establishment is situate off Bourke-street, on the opposite side of works belonging to the same firm, and not a very great distance from their tannery. Occupies an area of 8 acres, with 3 acres as a drying ground. There are two dams for water, rendering an abundant supply. Employ thirteen men and one boy. One residence, packing shop, sorting shop, pressing room, pulling shop, and store; six soaks, six lime pits, four sweating rooms, and drying ground, with racks for drying pelts. Prepare 35 cwt. of wool, and 200 dozen skins; and wash 15 cwt. of hair per week. Buildings are in good repair; surface drainage.

[No. 29 on Map.]

Messrs. Davenport and Sons Tannery and Manufactory, Marrickville.

These premises are situate in a fine open space, immediately fronting a large block of land, which I am informed is proposed as a park or recreation ground, and is on the boundary of Enmore and Newtown municipality, and stands on an area of 13 acres in all. Here I found a well ordered and evidently good systematically managed establishment, with fine substantial structures—those used for manufacturing purposes of brick, and those for the preparation of raw material of wood and iron, with strict attention in the general arrangement, both for economical working and comfort for the employed, well devised for an easy and strict supervision, and keeping the sexes distinct—a very important matter where they

they are forced to be located as part of the machinery for carrying out and developing an industry of this nature. This I specially noticed in reference to the privacy of the water-closet accommodation, which is ample; in the buildings, they are of the class termed earth closets, but finely pulverised slack lime is used as a disinfectant, as being preferable to any other substance. Several I inspected showed care and attention. The rooms are in long ranges and lofty, giving a good cubical air space for each individual. There is plenty of light, and evidently a fair attention to ventilation, although from casual inspection I could not well minutely examine in detail this latter feature. The frontage of the manufactory toward Victoria Road is 90 feet by 30 feet, with wings running back 60 by 30 feet—all three stories in height; the floors being 12 by 11, and 10 feet respectively. Beside staircases there is a lift running through the floor sufficient for the conveyance of all goods required. The lower floor is used as warehouse, stores, and offices, connected by telephone with city warehouse; and the upper floors as workshops. On the upper floor are located forty girls, who are principally employed with sewing machines, which are arranged in rows of twenty each side, facing each other, with light at back, and about 6 feet passage between. Down the centre passes a shaft, which is driven by an engine, and by means of a lever connected with each treadle, which immediately connects the spindle with the shaft, and keeps the machine in motion. This prevents those using the machine from being forced to keep up a continual motion with the feet, which is considered by the medical faculty to be so injurious to young women. In case of accident, the forewoman at the extreme end can, by an easy motion, touch a lever, which instantly disconnects the machinery from the engine. There are various other sewing machines ready to replace those which become defective. On this floor there are also twenty-eight men and eight boys, called clickers. Distributed through the second floor are 100 makers and forty finishers. Beside these, there are warehousemen and clerks, with twenty-five outside makers and finishers, two engineers, and four stokers. The firm manufacture, on an average, 4,600 pairs of boots of all classes weekly, but during one week at Christmas time last, proved they were capable of turning out 7,000 pairs of boots. This establishment also exports as many as 1,000 bales of leather at a time. The machinery employed in this portion of the works comprises three dressing machines, one roller, one wax-thread sewing machine, three patent burnishers, two sand-papery machines, two breasting machines, two blocking machines, three toe-cap clicking machines, two patent ilet machines, four colonial ilet machines, one patent rubber machine, five eccentric presses (all colonial make), two heel-press rollers, one guillotine, one dry-splitting machine, one patent press, two split lift machines, two patent American setters and weighing machine, Marshall's double cylinder horizontal 15-horse power engine for driving machinery in the factory engine-room, engineer's shop with all appliances, and two lathes. The enamel department consists of two large rooms, fitted in the most approved manner, with ovens. That portion comprising the furnace and ovens is of brick, as also brick shaft. Here are also dry and wet colour mills. This department employs but few hands, but to all appearance is a select class of labour. The tannery employs seventy-three men. Have eighty-five tan pits, thirteen spenders, two steam pits, thirty lime pits, three soaks, three bates, twelve water pits, four steam pumps, one steam roller, one pinning machine, one splitting machine, one hand-roller, one ten horse-power engine, one fifteen horse-power boiler, large block of buildings, with necessary surrounding sheds, large shed and fleshing benches. This part of the industry, on an average, turns out 500 hides, 100 horse hides, 300 sides of kip, 200 dozen basils, 200 dozen kangaroo skins, and sixty calf skins per week, in the preparation of which are used 25 tons of bark, 7 tons of coals, tallow, lime, and the finer oils. There is a good supply of water from a large dam on the premises, as also from the city source. The drainage is surface, but arranged in such a manner as to pass through a series of channels. Passing through those, in which they necessarily use a large quantity of lime at last, it then collects into a large tank, and after allowed to settle, is raised by means of a pump on staging and forced down a long wooden shoot to the end of the yard, and passing through a covered drain, is distributed through a number of deep channels cut for irrigating a block of land comprising an area of about 7 acres, which is under cultivation, and from which is obtained garden produce and fodder for horses. After serving this purpose, it is again filtered through bark and sand before passing away into the creek. The sediment is collected several times during the week, and used as manure for land.

[No. 30 on Map.]

Mr. Giles' Tripe-dressing, Balmain.

These works are situate in Victoria-street, and comprises two sheds, two boilers, stable, and residence. Surface drainage into a small creek or leader, which eventually finds its way into the bay. Occupies an area of 90 feet by 90 feet. Well of good water. Buildings in fair repair and clean. Prepares on an average from forty to fifty tripes per week.

[No. 31 on Map.]

Messrs. Alderson and Sons' Tannery and Manufactory, Bourke-street, Redfern.

This is a very extensive establishment, and stands on an area of 6 acres, a very large proportion of which is covered by buildings. To all appearance these works are under a good systematic management, consequently clean and orderly, as far as trade requirements will allow, and provided with all modern machinery and necessary appliances for working and controlling the sanitary condition. Immediately on my visit, which of course was quite unexpected, I proceeded to inspect the condition and inquire into the system of drainage. This is all carried by a properly devised scheme to a centre, and then passes through a process of filtering, purging the liquid of all objectionable matter; it is then passed away in an almost incolourable form into drain, and eventually finds its way into Shea's Creek. The number of hands employed throughout the whole of the works are 193 men, thirty-three boys, and twenty-nine girls. The buildings generally are of wood and iron, in good substantial repair, and clean. There are three large brick shafts. The drying ground occupies about 1 acre. There are ninety-two tan pits, forty-five spenders, eighteen lime pits, four water pits, two soaks, one vat, three steam pumps, two agitators, three engines—one seven horse-power, one twelve horse-power, and one four horse-power—five steam pressing machines, six agitators, two splitting machines, one stuffing drum, two bark mills of latest improved style, two drying trays, and two coppers. The buildings connected with this portion of the enterprise consist of a large range of two-story places, with shed attached, and surroundings, with a long shed fitted with ten benches for dressing. The water supply is from large wells, pumped and distributed over the premises by a special steam pump. Currying shop has two stories, containing press, drum, dressing benches, racks, weighing machinery, and oil tanks. Japanning department consists of a range of stone buildings, as also wooden structure, and is fitted with four large Japanning ovens, all necessary fittings, and machinery, of the latest improvement of their various kinds. Turn out 500 horse and cow hides, 500 calf skins, and 300 dozen basils per week, besides a considerable number of kangaroo and other fine leathers. On these works are also several large ranges of two-story buildings, used as manufactories, in harness, saddle, boot, and collar making.

[No. 32 on Map.]

Messrs. J. & J. Mulcahy's Soap-works, Redfern.

These works are situate just off Regent-street, and occupy an area of 104 by 40 feet. Comprise works, part of which are two stories, residence, and office. City water supply. Drainage into Blackwattle Swamp. Has two soap-pans, one tallow-pan, steam-boiler, seventeen soap moulds, seven open wet steam tanks, two steam jackets, and four furnaces. Employ six men. Produce on an average 6 tons of soap per week.

[No. 33 on Map.]

Messrs. Allan & Shepherd's Tripe-dressing, Balmain.

These works are situate between Waterloo and Moodie streets, and occupy an area of about three quarters of an acre. Good supply of water. Two residences, one shed, and one boiler. Surface drainage. Worked by proprietors. Premises and utensils in a most filthy and disgusting condition, even allowing for the requirements of the trade in every way. There are strong indications of neglect in allowing so much dirt to accumulate and be distributed about the premises.

[No. 34 on Map.]

Messrs. Elliott Bros., Chemical Works, Balmain.

These works are situate on Iron Cove, and are used for the preparation of acids, and the general manufacture of chemicals, and for cork-cutting and glass works. The glass works are not at present in use. There is a wharf on Iron Cove for the use of the works. Employ twenty-five men and four boys. Good supply of water from reservoir. There are two residences,

residences, seventeen large sheds, independent of five for glass works; five brick shafts and iron ditto; two ten-horse power, and one six-horse power engines; three donkey pumps; two mills, ten and six-horse power, for crushing purposes. Drainage into Iron Cove. The place is evidently well managed. Buildings are in good repair and clean. Premises occupy an area of 10 acres.

[No. 35 on Map.]

Mr. John Hughes' Soap and Candle Works, Balmain.

These works are situate on Rosella Bay, off Johnson's Bay, and between the shore and Bullock Road leading to Glebe Island. Were not in operation at the time of my visit, in consequence of alterations and additions, but expect to start again in a fortnight. Wood and iron structure. Occupy a space of 100 feet by 50 feet. Drainage into bay. Plenty of water. When in work produce 8 cwt. of soap per week.

[No. 36 on Map.]

Mr. J. Barnes' Meat preserving, Balmain.

These works are situate on Rosella Bay, off Johnson's Bay, and between the shore and Bullock Road leading to Glebe Island. Occupy a space of about 100 feet by 50 feet, of which the greater portion is covered by buildings. Employ twelve men and three boys. Perform all branches of the industry, except the slaughtering, and preserve on an average 600 sheep, and ten carcasses of beef per week. Produce 35 cwt. of tallow per week. There is one eight-horse power boiler and one digester, three preserving pans, four furnace pans, and one tinsmith's press. Drainage into the bay, and not particularly clean. Buildings are of wood and iron, and in fair repair, but not particularly clean. Bones are sent to sugar works.

[No. 37 on Map.]

Mr. William Preston's Meat-preserving, Balmain.

These works are situate on Rosella Bay, off Johnson's Bay, and between the shore and Bullock Road leading to Glebe Island. Occupy an area of 150 feet, which space is entirely covered by buildings. Employ forty men and two boys. There are one steam boiler, sixteen-horse power, three preserving pans, four jacket pans, one digester, one scalding, and two canister presses. Use on an average about 7 tons of coal per week. Drainage into bay. Preserve about 2,000 sheep per week. Boil their own offal, which is afterwards sent to Berry's mill on the Lane Cove River. Everything very clean. Buildings are of wood and iron, which are in fair repair.

[No. 38 on Map.]

Mr. Alfred Biggs Knacker Yard, Waverley.

This establishment is used for boiling down horses and cattle, which die from disease or old age. Has not boiled an animal for a period of three months, and not more than six in twelve months. The refuse is used for land, feeding ducks, and dogs. Occupies an area of 5 acres, and is situate off the Old South Head Road, Bondi. Surface drainage, which must find its way into Rose Bay, although a considerable distance. There is also a considerable dairy carried on here. Sandy soil. Residence, shed, and copper.

[No. 39 on Map.]

Mr. E. A. Dunrich's Boiling-down, Waverley.

This is a small boiling-down for the offal from butchers' premises in Sydney. Occupies an area of 3 acres. Surface drainage, which eventually finds its way into Bondi Bay. Sandy soil. Situate off the Old South Head Road, Bondi. Comprises residence, one shed, and four pig-styes. Three coppers are in use. Buildings are in fair repair and clean. Boils down on an average about 2 tons of offal per week. Produces 1 ton of tallow per month. Feeds pigs and a few head of poultry with refuse. Bones are sent to a place and burnt, and then used for manure. Keeps seventeen pigs and some times more.

[No. 40 on Map.]

New South Wales Soap Manufacturing Company, Leichhardt.

These works are situate near Flood and Water streets and close to Iron Cove. Occupy an area of 1 acre. A good supply of water is obtained from a well. Surface drainage into Iron Cove. Premises are isolated. Cleanliness is greatly observed. One shed, somewhat dilapidated, one twelve-horse power boiler, soap-pan, and six moulds. Produce 6 tons of soap per week. Employ three men.

[No. 44 on Map.]

Sydney Soap and Candle Manufactory, Leichhardt.

These works are situate at the head of Johnson's Bay, and near the residence of Alderman John Young. At the present time employ only seven men and two boys, but when in full work twenty-six men. These works are being removed to Newcastle. They now produce of soap per week 50 tons and 2 tons of candles. Occupy an area of 2 acres. Buildings are in good repair and clean. There are two sheds, one large steam-boiler, seventy-six moulds, six candle moulds, three large pans, and two boilers. Two brick shafts. Sydney water supply.

[No. 45 on Map.]

Mr. Edward M'Donald's Tripe Dressing, Leichhardt.

These works are situate on White's Creek, which empties itself into Rosella Bay, part of Johnson's Bay. Occupy an area of 130 feet by 60 feet. There are one shed, one copper, and one fowl house. Buildings are very primitive and dilapidated, but very clean. Worked by the family, assisted by one extra man. A good supply of water. Prepare about forty tripes per week. Fat is prepared and converted into dripping for restaurants. Feed forty head of poultry. Drainage into the creek, which eventually goes into the bay.

[No. 46 on Map.]

Mr. James Illingworth's Poultry Farm, Abattoir Road.

This is a small poultry farm occupying an area of 21 acres. There is a residence and one shed. Feeds poultry principally on corn, and wharf and mill sweepings. 100 head of poultry, which produce on an average thirty dozen eggs per week. Premises very clean.

[No. 48 on Map.]

Mr. John King's Poultry Farm, Balmain.

These premises are situate off White-street. Occupy an area of 3 acres. Boil tripes only (which are received from Glebe Island) to feed poultry. Surface drainage. There is a residence, and one shed, and one boiler. Boil from fifty to sixty tripes per week.

[No. 49 on Map.]

Mr. William Carr's Tripe-dressing, Balmain.

These works occupy an area of 30 feet by 100 feet, and comprise one shed, one boiler, well of water, and a residence. Prepare on an average twenty tripes per week, and produce 3 cwt. of tallow in a fortnight. Worked by proprietor and family. Surface drainage, which is very bad. Premises are dilapidated, but fairly clean.

[No. 50 on Map.]

Messrs.

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Messrs. Walsh, Rennie, & Elliott's fellmongering and woolwashing, Waterloo Estate, East Botany.

This establishment is situate about half-a-mile up a creek which crosses the Botany Road, and is at the rear of Messrs. Goodlet & Smith's brick-works. Occupies an area of 4½ acres. There are nine sheds and three cottages on the premises. A good supply of water is obtained from a dam. Surface drainage into the creek. This creek eventually empties itself into Shea's Creek. Works employ forty men and six boys. Have one engine. Produce thirty-five bales of wool per week. The pelts are sent to other works belonging to the same firm to be prepared. In the vicinity of these works there are other industries, viz., brick-works, soap-works, and several extensive dairies.

[No. 51 on Map.]

Messrs. Walsh, Elliott & Rennie's Meat-preserving, &c., Bunnerong, near Botany.

These are very extensive works, and are situate off La Perouse Road and near Botany Bay. They comprise slaughtering, boiling-down, meat-preserving, wool-washing, &c.; and as I took a quick comprehensive glance through the whole of the establishment, I review it in the order in which it came before my notice. Here they slaughter sheep only, on an average of 500 per day; and in the last six months to the number of 80,000. The meat-preserving works comprise a large hall or kitchen, 110 feet by 61 feet; it is very lofty, and partially lighted from roof. The roof is divided into a number of successive bays, supported on posts, the construction being of wood, iron and glass. Flanking this kitchen are the workshops, comprising blacksmiths', tinsmiths', and carpenters' shops, with storerooms attached. This row is 110 feet by 30 feet. In this department there are forty men and four boys employed preserving, pressing, and packing, and such other branches incidental thereto, such as preparing the solder for the smith's work, cutting and making canisters, making boxes for packing, &c. Each shop is fitted with every appliance of the latest kind that ingenuity can devise, among which are two large American steam presses, or stamps, for cutting out and turning up the rims of canisters. These are fed by a boy at each with sheets of thin iron, such as is usually used for the purpose. These sheets are about 15 inches by 12 inches, and as they are passed under the stamp, are cut out at the rate of about from seventy to eighty per minute. They are semi-circular in form, with the edges evenly turned up about half-an-inch all round, which answers for tops and bottoms. There is another simple machine for bending the sheets to the requisite gauge for sides. They are ready in an almost incredibly short space of time for the tinsmith to solder together, and so complete the canister for holding the preserved meat, of which 1,000,000 lbs. has been shipped during the last six months. The kitchen is fitted up with a number of long benches or narrow tables, in rows, at convenient spaces, and on a brick floor, which is kept continually sluiced, and presents a remarkably clean appearance, as does all connected with the department. In the kitchen are also four large preserving pans, one large scalding vat, and a copper, with an abundant supply of water, making a continuous 6-inch stream. The liquid is conveyed by pipes into vats, and thus allowed to cool, after which it is carefully skimmed, every particle of fat taken away, and then passed down an 18-inch pipe or drain into Botany Bay. The sediment which is left behind is dried by evaporation and carted away as manure for garden purposes. The fat is again melted and run into casks as tallow.

The boiling-down establishment.—In this department they boil down all refuse from the preserving works, as well as about 16 tons of offal per week from Glebe Island. This department employs twelve men and two boys besides two firemen. There are six boilers, six coolers, and two very large digesters, within a covered shed, which also contains the slaughtering premises. The shafts for the boilers are of brick. Produce 20 tons of tallow per week. The bones, of which there is an accumulation of 12 tons per week, are sent to Berry's Mill, on the Lane Cove River. The shank bones are exported. In this establishment, including the preserving, the weekly consumption of coal averages 40 tons. The pelts of sheep are lined here in pits, and then sent to another establishment belonging to this enterprising firm for further treatment. The fellmongering shed is 85 by 25 feet, fitted up with benches, and attached to this are four sweating-rooms at back, each holding 250 skins. Washing loft is 85 feet by 25 feet, fitted up with Macnaught's wash machine, through which passes fifty bales of wool per week. This machine is worked by steam-power, and there are two large vats attached. The wool-green for drying occupies an area of 1 acre. There is also a two-story packing-shop, fitted up with presses, lifts, and all other necessary appliances. There is a good supply of water. The drainage is carried into the bay. Residence for managing partner, one for manager, and six others, with luts for the single men. Other buildings are in course of erection. Everything throughout displays careful management, with necessary mechanical appliances for saving labour, strict order, and cleanliness, with a vast amount of enterprise in the establishment.

[No. 51 on Map.]

Mr. E. J. Tebbutt's Tannery, Cook's River.

This tannery is situate a quarter of a mile from the Canterbury Road, and stands on an area of 22 acres. Plenty of water. Surface drainage. The works comprise large block of wood and iron buildings, two open sheds, and boiler shed, one 25 horse power boiler, twenty-six tanpits, six lime pits, two water pits, one soak, and one bate; they use on an average 15 tons of bark, and 15 tons of coal per month. Employ fourteen men and one boy. Produce 250 hides per week, exclusive of calf-skins and pelts.

[No. 52 on Map.]

Mr. William Mayne's Knacker-yard, Canterbury.

This establishment is situate in Fore-street, off Canterbury Road, on a creek running into Cook's River, and is used for boiling-down horses and cattle which have died either from disease or old age. Fifteen pigs and 100 head of poultry are kept, which are fed from refuse. There is one copper, and there are three sheds, and one residence. Employ one man besides the family. Buildings dilapidated. A good supply of water. Drainage into the creek, and finds its way into Cook's River. Bones are sent to sugar-works.

[No. 53 on Map.]

Messrs. De Stampes & Co.'s Soap-works, Botany Road.

These works are situated on the Botany Road, and near creek crossing same, on the side farthest from Sydney, and nearly opposite Messrs. Goodlet & Smith's brickmaking establishment. The works were in operation during my visit, but I learned had not been so during the last three or four months.

[No. 54 on Map.]

Messrs. Walsh, Elliott & Co.'s Tannery, &c., Botany.

These works comprise beam-shed, with six beams for preparing skins; finishing shop, 180 feet by 30 feet; drying shed, sammon shed, currying-shop, engine-room, boiler-shed, feed-boiler, twenty-one spenders, fifty-two tan-pits, eight colourers, two hydraulic pumps, two Tanager pumps, one feed-pump, brick shaft, three engines—two 5-horse power, latest improved bark-mill, twenty lime-pits, steam-roller and tubular boiler, one 60-gallon copper. Employ eighteen men. Drain into paddock at the rear of premises, and cart away for manure. Hair used for building purposes. Use 8 tons of bark and 3 cwt. of tallow per week, and four tons of coal per day. Prepare 300 hides, 100 pig skins, calf and kip, per week.

No. 55 on Map.]

Mr. Isaac Tester's Boiling-down, Rose Vale, East Botany.

These works are situate on the Waterloo Estate, being at the rear of Messrs. Walsh, Rennie & Elliott's premises, and about a mile from the Botany Road. Occupy an area of 2 acres, on sandy soil. There are four sheds, store, stabling and pig-styes, two digesters and boiler. Water is obtained from well on premises. Buildings are in fair repair, but not very clean. Use lime freely among bones. Employ seven men, and have three carts collecting offal from the butchers in Sydney, and also Glebe Island. Boil 40 tons of offal per week, and melt about 1 ton of fat per week, which is received from Glebe Island. Produce 8 tons of tallow and 6 tons of bone-dust per week. Bone-mill worked by steam power. Feed eleven pigs. Surplus refuse is used for garden purposes.

[No. 56 on Map.]

Mrs.

Mrs. Margaret Doherty's Boiling-down and Duck Farm, East Botany.

This establishment occupies an area of 10 acres in all. The works alone take a space of 2 acres, and are situate about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Botany Road, and opposite to the Kerosene-works, on a sandy soil. Good supply of water. Premises are drained by a surface-drain. Drainage soaks into land. Buildings are very dilapidated and dirty. Employ three men. Have six boilers. Boil-down 6 tons offal per week. Produce 2 tons of tallow per week. Liquid is used for garden purposes. Bones are sent to Peck's Sugar-works. Refuse is used for feeding 200 ducks, fowls, and twenty pigs.

[No. 57 on Map.]

Mr. Peter Tancred's Boiling-down, Botany.

These works are situate on Mud Bank, 1 mile from Rickety-street, 2 miles from Botany Road, and 3 miles from Cook's River Road. Occupy an area of 5 acres. Works are on three-quarters of an acre, boggy soil. Surface drainage, which is conveyed by open channel into Cook's River. The tide comes up the drain as far as works. Road made from Rickety-street to the works by proprietor. There are two digesters, large shed for works, and horse-power bone-mill, with large shed for same. Collect offal both from the city and Glebe Island, amounting to 6 tons per day, being 4 from the city and 2 from Glebe Island. Crush 20 tons of bone per week. Do not use lime. Produce 10 tons of tallow per week. Feed seventy pigs, 1,100 ducks, which are not kept on the premises. Have other premises and a tannery at a short distance, but are now idle.

[No. 58 on Map.]

Messrs. Walsh, Elliott, & Rennie's Tannery, &c., Alexandria.

These premises occupy an area of 16 acres, and are situate a quarter of a mile from Windsor-street, off Botany Road. Plenty of water is obtained from dam. Surface drainage into Shea's Creek. Works comprise eleven sheds. In connection with tannery there are eleven tan-pits, nine lime-pits, and two special pumps. Employ fifty men and three boys. Tan 200 dozen sheep-skins per day. Prepare 3 tons of glue-pieces per week for exportation. Use 4 tons of bark per week; also carry on fellmongering, washing and pressing, upon which are employed twelve men and two boys. There are one large boiler, one wool press, three sweating-rooms, two sheds. Two acres of land are used as a wool-green, and there are three washing tanks. Use on an average 80 gallons of oil and 1 ton of lime, and produce 100 bales of wool per month.

[No. 59 on Map.]

Messrs. Geddes Bros' Fellmongering and Wool-scouring, Botany.

These works are situate on the Botany Road, Botany. Occupy an area of 5 acres. Wool-green is on an area of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Employ twenty-five men and five boys, but in full season about forty men. Produce 1,000 sheepskins per day and 100 basils per week. There is one 12-horse power engine, and there are four sheds—partly two-storied; sweating-rooms, two soak-pits, and wool-press. The washing is by hand, but steam power is used in other branches of the industry. Drained by pipes into Botany Bay. Buildings are of wood and iron, in fair repair and clean.

[No. 60 on Map.]

Messrs. Geddes Bros', Fellmongering and Woolwashing, Long Bay Road.

These works are situate on the Long Bay Road, and stand on an area of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Employ at the present time four men. Have one large shed, 30 feet by 30 feet, with store and lean-to, 30 by 16 feet; lime-pits, three coppers, and one boiler. A good supply of water from well on premises. Surface drainage. On dark boggy soil. Manufacture own soap; copper for same. Turn out about 2 tons of sheep-skins per week; about 12 bushels of lime, and half a ton of coal are used in preparing 1 ton of skins. Buildings are of wood, in fair repair, and clean.

[No. 61 on Map.]

Messrs. Geddes Bros' Fellmongering and Woolwashing, Botany.

These works are situate near Botany, and employ at the present time fifty-four men and seven boys, but in the full season many more. They stand on an area of 6 acres, of which 2 acres are used as a wool-green. Wash by hand, and use steam-power for other purposes. Large block of buildings, which are in fair repair and clean. Two wool-presses, sixteen tan-pits, sixteen lime-pits, or spenders, forty vats, one centrifugal pump, Craig & Co.'s rinsing, and Peters' washing-machines. Drying-ground, with racks for sheep-skins. Four cottages. Produce, 1,200 basils per day, and 100 bales of wool per week. Surface drainage on works, but is taken away from property by pipes into the bay. A good supply of water is obtained from two dams.

[No. 62 on Map.]

Mr. Charles Hudson's Boiling-down, East Botany.

This Boiling-down establishment is situate about half a mile behind the Kerosene-works off the Botany Road, and occupies an area of 5 acres. There is a good supply of water from a well on the premises. Surface drainage on sandy soil. Have two digesters, six cooling vats, one 16-horse power boiler, four sheds, bone-mill, and two stables. Drying floor is over covered shed. Collect and boil 27 tons of offal per week, which is received from butchers in Sydney. Produce 8 tons of tallow and 5 tons of bone-dust per week. Feed 300 ducks. Liquid and surplus refuse is used for agricultural purposes. Well-built structures. Premises dirty.

[No. 63 on Map.]

Mr. Munro's Boiling-down, Botany.

These works are situate in Bourke Road, at the rear of Kerosene-works, about half a mile from the Botany Road. They occupy an area of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre. There are three sheds, two digesters, bone-mill, six tallow vats, and one 8-horse power boiler. There is a good supply of water. Surface drainage. Employ five men. Boil 9 tons of offal per week. Have eighty head of poultry. Produce 5 tons of tallow and about 2 tons of bone-dust per week. The refuse is used for agricultural purposes. Buildings are in fair repair. Premises are dirty. There are also tannery-works in the neighbourhood, which are at present nearly idle.

[No. 64 on Map.]

Mr. Robert Middlemiss's Poultry Farm, Botany.

This is a small poultry farm, situate in Gardiner's Row, off Rickety-street. It occupies an area of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres; consumes $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of refuse per week, which is obtained from the hotels and restaurants in Sydney; feeds seventy pigs, and 400 head of poultry. There is a good supply of water in well on premises. The drainage is surface. The work is performed by the proprietor's family, and one extra man. Produce forty dozen eggs per week, and half a ton of tallow per month. The bones are carted to sugar-works. There are pig-styes, shed, and one boiler. The surplus refuse is used as manure by the gardeners in the neighbourhood.

[No. 65 on Map.]

Mr. Samuel Keep's Poultry Farm, Botany.

This farm is situate about 1 mile from the Cook's River Road, and is near the boundary of Waterloo. It occupies an area of 12 acres, 6 of which are used for this purpose. Buildings are in good repair and clean. There are one boiler, shed, and pig-styes. The drainage is surface. An abundant supply of water. Worked by proprietor and family. They feed sixty pigs and 300 head of poultry. Receive on an average about $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons of refuse weekly from hotels and restaurants in Sydney. Produce about forty dozen of eggs, and 2 cwt. of tallow per week. The surplus is used by gardeners.

[No. 66 on Map.]

Mr. Richard Boon's Poultry Farm, Arncliffe, West Botany.

This farm is situate in Row-street, about a quarter of a mile from the Cook's River Road, and close to the Illawarra Railway, now in course of construction. Uses 3 tons of offal per week, which is collected from Glebe Island and the suburbs of Sydney. It occupies an area of $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres, on sandy soil. Has a good well of water. Surface drainage. Keeps 400 head of poultry and ten pigs. There are five sheds, in indifferent repair, and two pig-styes, not as clean as they should be. There are three boilers, continually working. Surplus refuse is used by gardeners in the neighbourhood. Produce seventy dozen eggs per week, and about 1 ton of tallow per month. Bones are sent to Godfrey's mill.

[No. 68 on Map.]

Mr.

Mr. Henry F. Latham's Piggery and Poultry Farm, Arncliffe, West Botany.

This farm is situate near the junction of Kogerah Road, not far from Tempe and Cooks' River dam, and crossed by the Illawarra Railway works. Occupies an area of 5 acres. Drainage is into Cook's River dam. Employs two men. Premises generally are in a filthy state; the piggeries scarcely expressible, from the abominable stench produced by an accumulation of slush and dirt. One shed. Four boilers, which were in a very dirty state. Buildings are dilapidated. Keep fifty pigs and 600 head of poultry; many die from disease—on an average five per week. The mortality I should say is caused by the filthy state in which they are kept. Produce half a ton of tallow and nine dozen eggs per week. Bones are sent to Godfrey's mill. Works employ two men.

[No. 69 on Map.]

Mr. Louis Uhde's Slaughter-houses, St. Peter's.

This is a slaughtering establishment for the purpose of killing small stock, such as calves and lambs, and consists of a rough wooden structure with a pair of drafting-yards attached, which abuts directly upon the Illawarra Railway line now in course of construction. The general arrangement is very primitive; defective in all sanitary arrangements and appliances, in drainage more especially. At the time of my visit several carcasses were in various stages of preparation for the market, and the blood and other matter were allowed to pass through a crevice in the wall of the building to where exists an accumulation of filthy, festering matter, which from all appearance had not received attention for some time, although I was informed by workmen employed that the waste was periodically removed and absorbed as manure in an adjoining garden, the property of the same owner. The floors both of the slaughter-house and yards are so very uneven and broken to such an extent that it is impossible to keep them clean. These crevices find shelter for secreting putrid substances, generating noxious odours. But with the exception of being close to the proposed railway the position is fairly isolated. It appears from information collected that this establishment is not continually in work, slaughtering only on an average thirty head per week for the retail trade of owner within the city. Water supply is from well on the premises. At one time a boiling-down works was attached to this establishment, but at the present time it is unused—in fact a good portion of it is demolished.

[No. 70 on Map.]

Mr. Macnamara's Wool-washing, Alexandria.

This establishment is situate within a quarter of a mile of the Cook's River Road, about 600 yards from any other public road, and 300 yards from any private residence, and occupies an area of about 7 acres—2 acres of this space being used as a drying-ground. It seems to be under very good management, and in every way displayed evidence of a well-ordered establishment. They receive the wool in the grease, and wash, dry, and press. Buildings consist of four large sheds, one boiler not in use, and two cottages. All buildings and fences in thorough substantial repair. The average labour employed is twelve workmen and three boys. If not for the want of necessary space required for drying purposes, this class of trade under such careful supervision could be conducted in the very heart of the city, without causing either injury or annoyance.

[No. 71 on Map.]

Mr. Henry Nelson's Poultry Farm and Piggery, Arncliffe, West Botany.

This farm is situate in Arncliffe, West Botany, and is used both for feeding poultry and pigs. Consumes one ton of refuse daily, which is obtained from hotels and restaurants in Sydney. Carries 800 head of poultry and 25 pigs. Employs one man and two boys. Stands on an area of 2 acres of sandy soil; an abundant supply of water. The nearest residence is 100 yards distant, which is also a similar establishment. The nearest private dwelling is 200 yards away. Open shed contains five boilers, four of which are in constant use. Open shed for poultry. Seven pig-styes, with two yards attached. Structures generally dilapidated and dirty. Surface drainage into garden adjoining, which is also the property of same proprietor, but let. Produce on an average fifty dozen of eggs weekly throughout the year. Sends 1½ ton of tallow per month to soap-works.

[No. 72 on Map.]

Mr. Joseph Davis's Slaughter-house, Forest Road.

This slaughter-house is situate close to the Illawarra Railway now in course of construction, being not more than 150 yards distant. Slaughters for Mr. Davis only, to the extent of ten bullocks, seventy sheep, six lambs, and three pigs, weekly. Keeps on an average six pigs on the premises. The premises altogether occupy about 5 acres, with slaughter-house, and two cattle-yards. There are three boilers. Boil down about 8 cwt. of offal per week to feed pigs. Bones are sent to Godfrey's mill. Produce about half a ton of tallow per month.

[No. 73 on Map.]

Mr. Barden's Slaughter-house, Cook's River.

This slaughter-house is used for the supply of proprietor's own shop in the neighbourhood, and is situate at the foot of Campbell-street, off the Cook's River Road, and immediately on a portion of Cook's River. Employs four men and one boy. Slaughters ten head of cattle, sixty sheep, four lambs, two pigs, and four calves, on an average, per week. It occupies an area of about 1 acre. Buildings are in fair repair, and reasonably clean, and comprise slaughter-house, stock-yards, &c. Dung and blood-tank is at the back of the slaughter-house, which I was assured is cleaned out every other day, although on my visit it was nearly full. The place is distant from the main road about 12 chains. Residences are in close proximity.

[No. 74 on Map.]

Mr. Isaac Peck's Sugar-refining, Botany Road, Waterloo.

These works are situate on the far side of the toll-bar on the Botany Road. Employ fourteen men and sixteen boys. Stand on about half an acre of land. Buildings are of wood and iron, and in fair repair. Refine about 14 tons of sugar per week, on an average, throughout the year. Dispose of about 2 tons of treacle weekly, which is the quantity obtained from the 14 tons of sugar refined. Prepare animal charcoal on the premises, for which purpose there is a double furnace. There are two small boilers and one brick and one iron shaft, not of very great height. These works abut close upon the road.

[No. 78 on Map.]

Mr. George Watson's Tanning and Japanning Works, Alexandria.

These works are situate on Mitchell's Road, at the corner of Buckland-street, and occupy an area of about 2½ acres. The works comprise several sheds, twelve tan-pits, five lime-pits, and one soak. There is one boiler for water, and one furnace for japanning. Use both horse and manual power. Employ on an average fifteen men, two boys, and three girls. Prepare and enamel fifty dozen kangaroo skins, and produce from fifteen to twenty hides per week. Use 1 ton of lime, and 1½ ton of bark weekly. Buildings are in fair repair, and premises clean. Hair is used as manure for gardening purposes.

[No. 79 on Map.]

Mr. James Johnson's Wool-washing and Fellmongering, Waterloo.

These premises are situate on the Botany Road, near the toll-bar, adjoining sugar-works already described, and occupy an area of about 5 acres, upon which the businesses of wool-washing, sorting, pressing, and fellmongering are carried on. Employ on an average throughout the year forty men and six boys. A plentiful supply of water is obtained from two dams on the premises. The drainage is surface, entering into the creek, which again discharges into Shea's creek. The works are divided into two by the creek. The quantity of wool passing through all the necessary processes and sent away last year amounted to 5,000 bales, including that taken from skins. Buildings are of wood and iron, and in fair repair. The drainage is very bad. Two boilers and one steam-engine. Sweating-room and soak-pit, with all other requisites for a large business.

[No. 80 on Map.]

Pymont Sugar-works.

One patent water-closet on first floor; one patent water-closet on third floor; four water-closets in yard, adjoining sugar-house; four water-closets on the pier. All refuse from this establishment is burnt. 200 men, 27 boys (fourteen to eighteen years); one boy thirteen years.

[No. 81 on Map.]

Pymont Apollo Candle Company (Limited), Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide.

Twelve men and twelve boys. Two ordinary privies.

[No. 97 on Map.]

Begg's Tannery, &c., Glenmore Road, Paddington.

[No. 102 on Map.]

Messrs. J. B. Forsyth & Co.'s Tannery, &c., North Willoughby.

This establishment is situate about a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from High-street, on a small creek $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Stack's Bay, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Milson's Point. The creek empties itself into Stack's Bay. Premises occupy an area of about 1 acre. All the drainage goes into the above-mentioned bay. Supply of water is obtained from tanks; employ six men; all hand-work, and light dressing; five sheds, eight tan-pits, four latches, three lime-pits, one soak, two vats, two baits, and one pit for lime goods; one small boiler; use on an average $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton of bark per week. Produce seventy hides weekly. Fair repair, and reasonably clean.

Mr. Albert Ratkie's Tannery and Belt-making, North Willoughby.

This establishment is situate at the head of Burn's Bay, and occupies an area of 8 acres, very isolated, being in a deep gully, far away from any private residence. There are two sheds, two residences, one engine of four horse-power, one bark-mill, eleven tan-pits, two lime-pits, two soaks, and dam for water; drains into the bay; employs five men; uses 1 ton of bark per week. Produces on an average thirty hides per week. Premises reasonably clean.

Messrs. James Forsyth & Sons' Tannery, &c., North Willoughby.

This establishment is situate on a small creek which empties itself into Sugarloaf Bay, a branch of Middle Harbour, and is 2 miles from the Lane Cove Road and 4 miles from Milson's Point; works occupy an area of 2 acres. There are eight residences on the property, currying-shed, bark-shed, three two-story sheds, engine and rolling shed, three stores, eighty tan pits, twelve lime-pits, two lime-soaks, four baits, two water-pits, and a steam-engine of 10 horse-power. Employs twenty-six men and two boys. The nearest residence, not belonging to proprietors, is at a distance of 400 yards. A good supply of water is obtained from the creek and dam; drains into creek; uses $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons of bark per week. Produces on an average 300 hides weekly.

Mr. William Cunningham's Tannery, &c., North Willoughby.

This establishment is situate about 11 chains from High-street, and is on Hurley Creek, which is a small leader into Stack's Bay. Occupies an area of 4 acres in all, of which one quarter of an acre is used for business purposes. One residence, two sheds, sixteen tan-pits, two lime-pits, one soak, one water-pit, and two baits. Obtains water from the creek, into which all the drainage flows. Employs three men, who reside on the premises. Situation is very isolated. Produces fifty hides per week. Premises very clean.

Mr. John Ludowick's Tannery, Lane Cove.

This establishment is situate at the head of Burns' Bay, and occupies an area of 10 acres. It is very isolated, being in a deep gully, far away from any residence, except the establishment following the same trade, adjoining, and previously described. It is 1 mile from the Lane Cove Road. There are three residences on the property. Dam for water; shed, seventeen tan-pits, six lime-pits, and soak. Uses 1 ton of bark per week. All work is performed by hand. Surface drainage into bay. Employs four men. Produces on an average fifty hides per week. Hair is sold to plasterers, but there is a large accumulation in stock. Premises are reasonably clean.

Mr. George Giblett's Boiling-down and Slaughter-house, St. Leonards.

This is a small establishment, used only for the purpose of boiling down the refuse from own butcher's premises, and slaughtering small stock. Occupies an area of $1\frac{1}{2}$ half acre, including garden. Is situate near New Road, off Miller-street, which is off the Military Road and close to the boundary of North Willoughby. Houses are being built in all directions, in close proximity to this establishment, indicating a rapidly-growing neighbourhood. One cottage, and one shed, with two boilers. Bone-shed. Five pig-styes. One boiler is used for clarifying, and one for water. One shed for fowls—very few birds. Twelve pigs. Good supply of water; surface drainage. Buildings are in fair repair, but dirty. Boils about 1 ton of tallow per week. Bones are sent to mill. Refuse is used in garden.

Mr. T. J. Cook's Boiling-down and Slaughter-house, St. Leonards.

This is a small establishment adjoining the one previously described. It is used only for the purpose of boiling down the refuse from own butcher's premises, and slaughtering small stock. Occupies an area of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, including garden, and is situate near New Road, off Miller-street, which is off the Military Road and close to the boundary of North Willoughby, and near Long Bay. Houses building close by in all directions, indicating a rapidly-growing neighbourhood. There is one cottage, and one shed with two boilers; one for boiling-down and one for clarifying. There is a shed with copper for water; stock-yard and paved pig-styes; bone-shed; three pigs. Boils about $\frac{1}{2}$ a ton of offal per week. Produces 4 cwt. of tallow per week. Bones are sent to the sugar-works at Pymont. Refuse is used in garden adjoining, and belonging to proprietor. Man and wife reside on premises.

Mr. Samuel Schofield's Boiling-down and Slaughter-house, Ashfield.

This establishment is situate on Lane Cove Creek, half a mile from the Parramatta Road. The place is known as Dobroyd Slaughter-house. There are pig-styes, three stock-yards, and four boilers. Occupies an area of 6 acres. Wooden structures, somewhat dilapidated and not very clean. Drains into creek, which eventually empties itself into Iron Cove. Employs five men and one boy. Slaughters on an average 120 sheep, 20 bullocks, 4 pigs, and two calves weekly. Boils down the offal. Produces 1 ton of tallow per month. Refuse is used for agricultural purposes. Bones are sent to sugar-works. Liquid is allowed to go into the creek.

Mr. John Thompson's Boiling-down, North Willoughby.

These works are situate in Miller-street, which leads to Blue's Point, and is about 2 miles from the wharf, near Flat-street and close to the boundary of North Willoughby. They are used only for the purpose of boiling-down offal from own butcher's business, and slaughtering small stock. Employ one man, who resides on the premises. Stand on an area of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres. One cottage; one shed; five pig-styes; two coppers; slaughter-house, and stock-yard. One copper for water. A good supply of water. Surface drainage. Boil about $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of offal per week. Produce 5 cwt. of tallow per week. Bones are sent to sugar-works. Refuse is used in orchard. Slaughter seventy sheep, six lambs, two pigs, and one calf per week on an average.

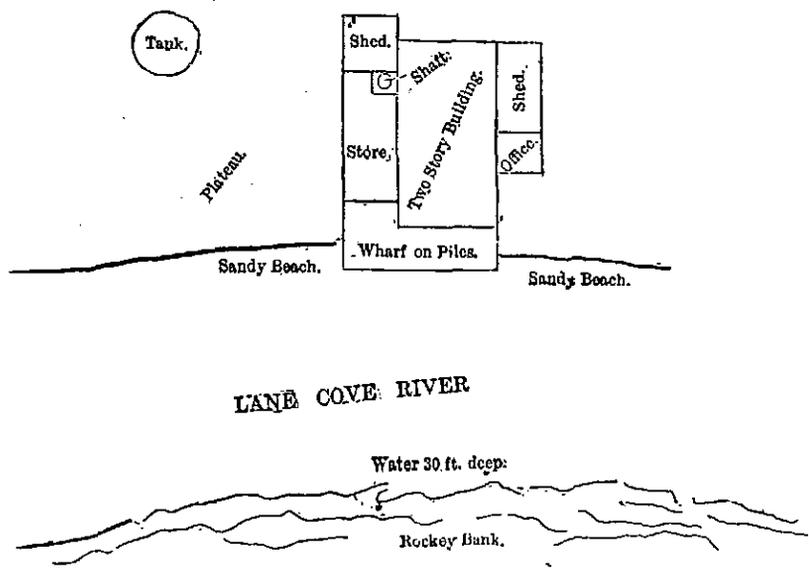
Mr. Elijah Charlish's Boiling-down, North Willoughby.

This is a small boiling-down establishment, for the purpose of obtaining manure for a large orchard belonging to the proprietor, which in all covers an area of 13 acres, and is situate off the head of Burns' Bay, about three-quarters of a mile from the Lane Cove Road. Employs one man and the proprietor. One residence; one shed; four boilers. Boils down on an average 2 tons of offal per week, which is received from butchers in St. Leonards. Produces 5 cwt. of tallow per week, and 1 ton of bones per month. Bones are sent to the Pymont sugar-works. A plentiful supply of water. Surface drainage. Premises are very clean.

Mr.

Mr. Berry's Boiling-down, Lane Cove River.

I visited the boiling-down works owned and worked by Mr. J. S. Berry, situated on the Lane Cove River, being a distance of 9 miles from the Lime-street Wharf, and approached by a ferry as far as Fig-tree the first 5 miles, and the remainder by boat. I came upon these works when in full operation, and as they could not possibly have received any intimation of my object I had a good opportunity of examining in detail the various branches of this industry. As I unavoidably advanced with the wind, of course I could not detect any unpleasant odours on my approach. The locality on the map I have marked. It is situate in North Willoughby, St. Leonards. The position is very isolated, the nearest residence on the one side being a distance of nearly 3 miles—that is, toward the steamer's wharf across country 2½ miles, and up the river 2 miles. Of course this is irrespective of workmen's residences. The works are on a bend at the narrowest part of the river, it being about 100 feet across the stream, with deep water at 30 feet on the opposite shore. The building is constructed of wood and galvanised iron, and contains two floors 80 feet by 40 feet; brick shaft; and is flanked on either side by sheds and stores 20 feet wide, one story only in height.



A timber wharf on piles extends over a narrow sandy beach in front of the building. This is 18 feet in length. An abundant supply of fresh water is obtained by means of trenches cut across the surrounding flats, so as to drain the higher rocky ridges at the rear. These trenches lead to a large tank in a convenient position to the works for use, and at this time the tank was full. On a small plateau at the back are the drying-grounds, arranged upon which are a number of racks for drying face-pieces, feet-pieces, tail-hair, and sinews, to the extent of 1½ ton per week, and are for exportation for the purpose of converting into glue and gelatine. At one time Mr. Berry followed out this branch of industry, but has discontinued it, and now finds a ready export trade. Mr. Berry also exports horns, on an average 450 pair per week, besides knuckle and shin bones in a proportionate quantity. On the upper floor of the main building is a bone-mill, and a large proportion of this floor is used for drying the bone after calcination, and before passing through the mill to be ground into a fine powder. The bone is first calcined by steam, at a heat of 150 degrees above boiling, and spread over the surface of the floor for the moisture to evaporate. At this time I could perceive the steam ascending from that recently distributed, making the air quite humid, but the various openings in the structure are so arranged as to obtain a continual circulation of air; as also there are ventilators in the roof for the escape of this moisture, and in order to prevent an accumulation of noxious gases; and considering the large quantity of material dealt with in a building of these dimensions, the arrangements appeared to be well devised, and effectually answered the purpose. After the drying process the bones are placed in a large wooden hopper and ground by steam power between iron rollers with toothed surface, and, as crushed, pass down a shoot and the bonedust is received into racks upon the lower floor. Immediately underneath these rollers is a riddle, moved by a crank, through which the fine dust passes into the apartment below. I am informed 1,500 bags are disposed of per month. There are two digesters in the building, one of which I found at work. They are fed from the upper floor, and around the receptacle I found a quantity of offal in bags in the state in which it arrives from Sydney. From this in its putrid state there is a very objectionable effluvia, and I am inclined to think quite unavoidable. I approached close to the escape-valve by the side of the damper, through which the supply passes when in action, and could not detect more than a slight fatty fume arising from it, which is not perceptible at a moderate distance. The tallow is run into large iron vats raised above the lower floor on staging, and, after cooling to a necessary temperature, is discharged by means of wooden gutters into casks ready for the market, the quantity averaging 8 tons per week. The dry refuse is used for agricultural purposes, and the liquid (which from a bulk of 10 tons of offal, which is the average daily supply treated) amounts to 2,000 gallons, one-half of which is evaporated, and the remainder allowed to pass into the stream, there being a continual current. Although I examined carefully the surrounding beach, I could perceive no ill effects from this discharge, the water being but very slightly discoloured in the immediate vicinity; and although I rowed both up and down—i.e., to and from the Fig-tree Wharf—I could not detect the slightest trace of discolouration of the water on my passage. I also placed a handful or two of sand to my nose, taken up in several places upon the beach by the side of the works, without discovering any material pollution. But it must be here remarked that by having a small desiccating machine at work, as at Glebe Island, both the liquid and dry refuse could be converted into a manure less objectionable for transit, saving that which is now allowed to go to waste, by converting it into a valuable manure for the agriculturist, and for which I have no doubt there would be a ready demand. To supply these works two relays of workmen are continually employed collecting the refuse from the butchers' businesses in Sydney and suburbs, and one specially on the Glebe Island Abattoirs. Both the transit of the material in its raw and in its manufactured state is accomplished by water carriage. I must here remark that, from the isolated position of this manufactory, it is quite necessary to have a portion of the labour required for its proper working located in the immediate vicinity, this portion comprising ten workmen. Mr. Berry has therefore erected a row of three wooden tenements for the married men's use; the single men board with the married, and lodge in separate structures. On the opposite shore there exists a large tract of country almost entirely unoccupied, being formed with small inlets as a water frontage, with numbers of flats hemmed in by a succession of rocky elevations, sparsely timbered, and in some instances with a thick undergrowth of scrub, and in many places with a deep-water frontage. These are the general characteristics of the surrounding country.

Mr. Reuben Woodham's Piggery, Canterbury.

This piggery was at the time of my visit empty, although indications were observable of recent occupation; I therefore could not obtain any information. The premises were in a deplorably filthy state throughout. It is situate on the Belmore Road, which is a continuation of the Canterbury Road, and at a distance of about 2 miles from the bridge which crosses Cook's River into Canterbury.

Tobacco

Tobacco Factories.

No. on Map.

90. Saywell's Tobacco Company, Clarence-street.
 91. Dixon Brothers, York-street.
 92. Dixon Brothers, Castlereagh-street.
 93. Dixon Brothers, Park and Castlereagh streets.
 94. Cameron and Company, Pitt and Liverpool Streets.
 99. Morris, Messrs., 317 and 319, Kent-street.
 100. Sutton and Company, Harrington-street.
 101. Maxwell, 7 Market-street.

Saywell's Tobacco Factory, Kent-street.

Press-room, 1st floor.—13 men and 4 boys; 2 P. W. closets and 2 urinals.
 Press-room, 2nd floor.—8 men and 1 boy; 2 P. W. closets and 2 urinals.
 Twist-room, 3rd floor.—Charles Elliott, 76 Buckingham-street; 2 P. W. closets and 2 urinals; 20 men and 9 boys; boys from 14 up to 17 years.
 Leaf-room, 4th floor.—7 men and 2 boys; no closet accommodation.

March 20th, 1883.

Saywell's Tobacco Factory, Clarence-street.

Stripping-room, 3rd story.—3 men and 24 boys; no closet accommodation. Making general alterations.
 Cigarette-room, 4th floor.—6 men and 8 boys; boys ranging from 13 to 15 years; no closet accommodation; making general alterations.
 Press-house, 2nd floor.—4 men; no closet accommodation; making general repairs.

March 20th, 1883.

Dixon & Son's Tobacco Factory, Castlereagh-street.

Twist-room, 2nd floor—12 men and 6 boys.
 Leaf-room, 3rd floor—boys from 15 upwards.
 Casing-room, down-stairs—4 P. W. closets and 2 urinals in the yard.
 Casing-room, up-stairs—1 man and 8 boys.
 Sorting-room, up-stairs—females.
 Ground floor—30 men and 9 boys.
 First floor—49 men and 6 boys.
 Second floor—12 men and 6 boys.
 Third floor—5 men.
 Yard—6 men.

March 20th, 1883.

Cameron's Tobacco Factory, Liverpool and Pitt Streets (W. J. Young, resident partner).

Basement cellar, and machine rooms—3 men and 1 boy, 14 years old; 2 P. W. closets.
 Carpenter's shop—3 men.
 Boiler-room—1 man.
 1 P. W. closet for the use of clerks.
 First floor, Press-room—2 females, aged 17 years; 2 P. W. closets; 31 men, 3 girls, 4 boys; girls ranging from 12 to 14 years, and women up to 50 years.
 Lump, Twist, and Flake Room, up-stairs—2 P. W. closets. * Men and women working on the one floor. 2 closets for females upstairs. 1 girl not 13 years old; 14 and 17 single girls; 13 married women, 1 woman 50 years of age.
 64 men, and 3 boys, 14 years old. 2 P. W. closets with 5 seats; 3 P. W. closets for the use of all girls and women in the casing room.
 Cigar department—2 girls and 5 men; the men go down-stairs to use closets.
 Press-room—3 men, 3 girls and 4 boys.
 Lump-room—7 men, 59 girls, and 13 boys.
 Twist-room—78 men and 4 boys.
 Store-room—21 men and 1 boy.

* I think the females should work in rooms separate from the men.

March 20th, 1883.

H. W. Norrie's Tobacco Factory, 319, Kent-street.

Press-room—Eight men and two boys—boys from fourteen to fifteen years old; two P. W. closets.
 Twist-room—Second floor: twelve men.
 Third-floor—Steaming and cases, jacketing pan or copper; one man, nine boys.
 Boys earn from 15s. to 25s. per week.
 The proprietor states that the boys are the neatest of workers, and can earn from 5s. to 7s. per day on an average.

March 20th, 1883.

Sutton's Richmond Tobacco Factory, Harrington-street.

One P. W. closet in cellar, for use of the house.
 Two P. W. closets in cellar.
 First press-room; eleven men and three boys.
 Twist and plug maker's room; twenty-three men and one boy.
 Third floor: strippers; one man and fifteen boys. Boys fourteen to eighteen years.

March 27th, 1883.

Maxwell's Tobacco Factory, No. 7, Market-street.

Four men; one P. W. closet.

March 20th, 1883.

Law and Perigo's establishment, Bay-street.

Sugar works being removed to the Clarence River.
 Hides store being shifted to Granville.

March 27th, 1883.

Warehouses for Hides in the city.

[No. on Map.]

82. Mort & Co., Albert and Phillip Streets, Circular Quay.
 83. Bridge John, opposite Water Police Offices.
 84. Maiden, Hill, & Clarke, Elizabeth-street.
 85. Harrison, Jones, & Devlin, Elizabeth-street.
 86. Brunker & Wolfe, Elizabeth-street.
 87. Harrison, Jones, & Devlin, lane at the back of Custom-house.
 88. Barker, Nos. 12 and 14 Loftus-street.
 89. Begg George, Underwood-street, Queen's Place.
 95. Harman, Liverpool-street, near Darling Harbour.
 96. Tinsley E., Liverpool-street, near Darling Harbour.
 98. McElhone John, King-street West.

D.

WASTE FLUIDS AT GLEBE ISLAND.

[To evidence of Charles Watt, Esq.]

The Secretary, Royal Commission of Inquiry respecting Noxious and Offensive Trades.

Sir,

Sydney, 22 February, 1883.

Having been directed by the Royal Commissioners to examine certain waste fluids resulting from the various operations carried on at Glebe Island, I have now the honor to forward the results:—

Water from Blood after boiling—Average quantity obtained, 1,800 gallons per day.

Total quantity of solid matter contained in this fluid, about 4 ounces per gallon, consisting chiefly of saline substances. This fluid was fairly free from suspended matter. It became offensive by keeping, but may, I consider, be allowed to be discharged into the surrounding water without fear of any nuisance arising.

Liquor from Offal-digester—Average quantity, 400 gallons per day.

Total solid matter, about 14 ounces per gallon. It would be better not to allow this fluid to be discharged into the harbour, as it contained much organic matter, a portion of which was in suspension. The fluid should be converted into manure.

Sample of "Soup" from York and Walsh's Digester, "first blow off."

Total solid matter, about 5 ounces per gallon. This residue appeared to be fit for the manufacture of glue.

Sample of "Soup" from York and Walsh's Digester, "last in the Digester."

Total solid matter, about 6 ounces per gallon. This residue also appeared to be fit for the preparation of glue. Both these fluids rapidly underwent putrefaction, and became very offensive.

At the works of Messrs. York and Walsh I am informed that it is the custom, after the steaming operation, "boiling-down" or "rendering," to pass water into the digesters, so as to float the tallow out of the apparatus. If, instead of this, the "soup" could be drawn off from the bottom before water is added, the product would, I think, pay the expenses of evaporation, either for use as glue or manure. After the "soup" has been drawn off, water could be passed in, so as to float the tallow out as heretofore. The water should then be filtered, and might then finally be allowed to run into the salt water.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. WATT,

Government Analyst.

D I.

[To evidence of Michael Chapman, Esq.]

The Secretary, Royal Commission of Inquiry respecting Noxious and Offensive Trades.

Sir,

Albert-street, 15 March, 1883.

I have the honor to report as follows, respecting the two samples of waste fluids received from you on 13th instant:—

Small bottle.

	Per gallon.
Insoluble (matters separated by filtration and dried at 212° F.)	280.4 grains.
Loss by ignition on above	160.0 "
Soluble (filtered portion dried at 212° F.)	2,026.8 "
Loss by ignition on above	761.6 "
Insoluble (matters separated by filtration and dried at 212° F.)	608.8 "
Loss by ignition on above	440.0 "
Soluble (filtered portion dried at 212° F.)	2,220.0 "
Loss by ignition on above	902.0 "

Sample bottles not marked.

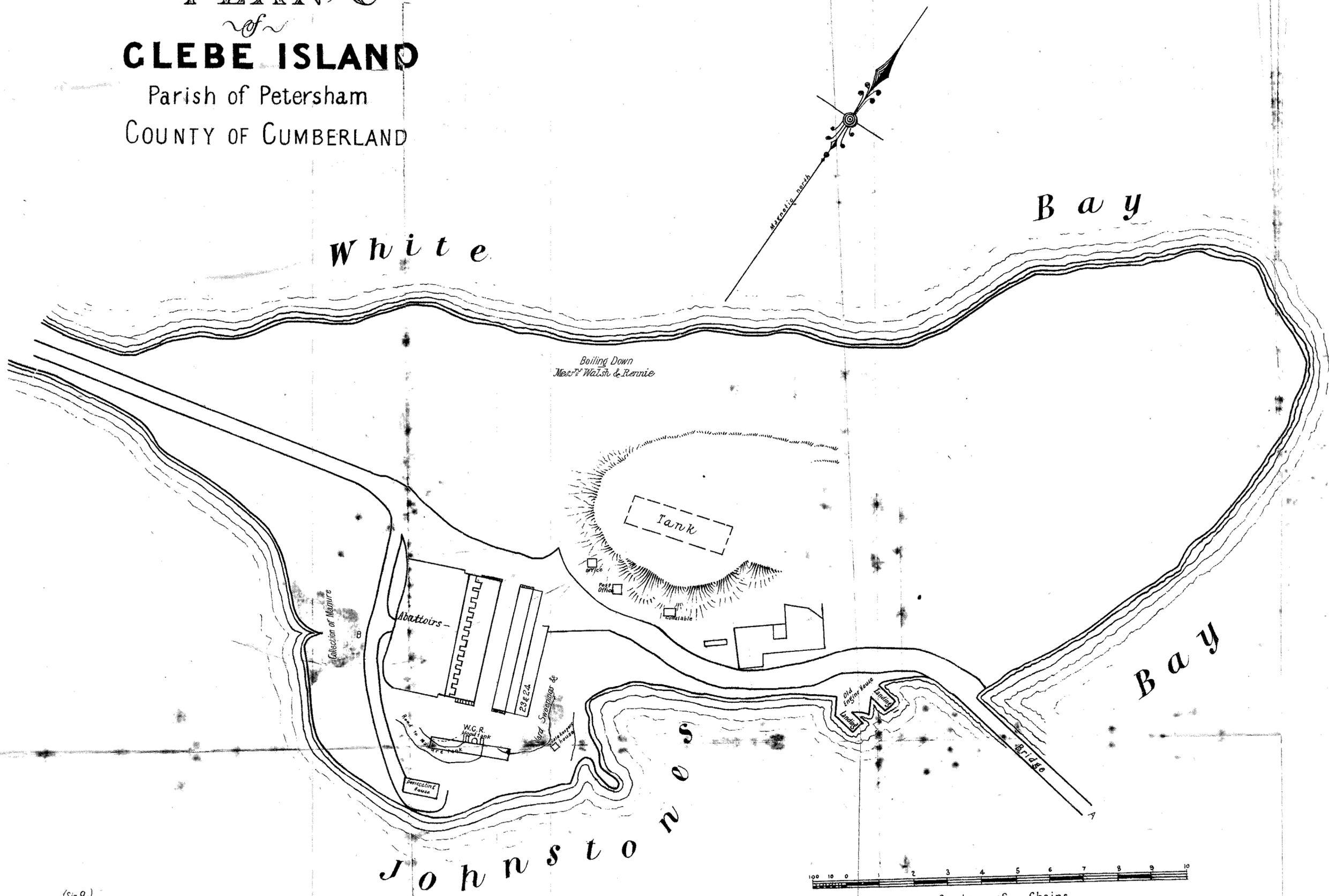
I have, &c.,

CHAS. WATT,

Government Analyst.

[Two maps.]

PLAN
of
CLEBE ISLAND
Parish of Petersham
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND



(Sig. 9.)

Scale of Chains

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE
SYDNEY NEW SOUTH WALES.

1883.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TOWN LOTS AT TEMORA AND GULGONG.

(APPRAISEMENT OF, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 May, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, made on the 27th February, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“(1.) Copies of all papers in connection with the appraisement of town lots at Temora, by Mr. Commissioner Johnson, a list of those lots, and the valuation in each case.

“(2.) Also a return of similar valuations in the town of Gulgong.

“(3.) Also a Return of land sold at auction by the Government in the town of Cootamundra, showing area of and price realized for each lot.”

(Mr. Spring.)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Memorandum by Mr. District-Surveyor Twynam, with minutes. 2 February, 1881	2
2. Same by Mr. M'Lean, with minutes. 1 March, 1881	2
3. The Surveyor-General to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Tozer, with minutes. 2 March, 1881	2
4. Memorandum by Mr. M'Lean, with minute. 7 April, 1881	3
5. Same by Mr. District-Surveyor Twynam. 9 May, 1881	3
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TOWN LOTS AT TEMORA AND GULGONG.

No. 1.

Memorandum by Mr. District-Surveyor Twynam.

Improved purchase applications at Temora—80-1,827, 1,730, 1,742, 1,726—for report under B.C. 81-42, 43, 44, 45.

THESE applications are referred to me as to advisability of extending subdivision.

The town of Temora is ample in extent for all probable local requirements in respect of permanent town settlement.

At my last interview with the Warden he expressed himself as opposed to the measurement and sale of land, and positively refused his approval to the measurement of either town or suburban land for sale under the present circumstances of the gold-field, stating his opinion that local requirements in respect of occupation were met and fulfilled by the provisions of the Mining Act.

It will be observed that the allotments measured under the annexed applications are in respect of occupation secured to the applicants as measured by the Mining Surveyor; and, practically speaking, such allotments may be demanded and must be defined in any position, and irrespective of any general design of subdivision. Alienation of the land ensues upon recommendation or approval of the Warden, which, I think, will be refused in the cases now before me.

Mr. Surveyor Hicks has been instructed as far as possible to adhere to a comprehensive design in further measurement of mining tenements and business allotments at Temora; but I may add that the provisions of the Mining Act are so arbitrary, and so opposed to anything like systematic alienation for settlement, that it is very difficult to work upon, or carry out, a symmetrical or comprehensive design of subdivision.

I presume that, with regard to these applications, a report should be obtained from the Warden as to objections (if any) to alienation of the allotments therein mentioned.

Submitted—

E. TWYNAM,

District Surveyor.

Goulburn, 2 February, 1881, No. 18.

Minutes on No. 1.

Mr. S., 28th February, 1881. Improved purchase applications taken out to be acted upon separately.—M.L.S., 2nd March, 1881. Mr. Tozer has been asked what he will supply a plan for.—M.M., 7th March, 1881.

No. 2.

Memorandum by Mr. M'Lean.

SUBMITTED whether Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Tozer should be instructed to forward a plan or plans of his surveys of mining tenements at Temora, as there are about 150 applications in for the purchase of allotments in virtue of improvements.

The mining surveys are in accordance with the design prepared by District-Surveyor Twynam.

A plan of the whole could, I believe, be made from the plans furnished to the Warden by applicants, which are now in the office.

M. A. M'LEAN,

The Surveyor-General.

1 March, 1881.

Minutes on No. 2.

Ask Mr. Tozer if he is prepared to supply a plan of the mining allotments measured by him as a whole, and request him to state the cost of same.—P.F.A., 1 March. Mr. M'Lean,—After a personal interview with Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Tozer, I am of opinion that Mr. Surveyor Hicks should be instructed to carry out the necessary work.—M. A. M'LEAN, 14 March, 1881.

No. 3.

The Surveyor-General to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Tozer.

[Urgent.]

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 2 March, 1881.

I have to request that you will be good enough to inform me whether you are prepared to supply a plan of the mining allotments at Temora measured by you as a whole, and that you will state the cost of same.

I have, &c.,

P. F. ADAMS,

Surveyor-General.

Minutes on No. 3.

Mr. Tozer states that he considers that Mr. Surveyor Hicks (if he is still on the spot) could construct a new map better, and at not much more cost. To see Mr. Twynam on the subject.—P.F.A., 14 March, 1881. In a personal interview with Mr. Twynam, this morning, I arranged to forward him all the applications (or copies) passed by the Mining Department. Mr. Twynam proposes to meet Mr. Surveyor Hicks upon the ground shortly, to arrange about reporting value, &c., of improvements, and preparing a plan, or plans, showing their position. I am of opinion that it would be desirable to report upon all the allotments that have been applied for, whether sale is recommended by Mines or not, in order that the Department may be in possession of full particulars to facilitate speedy and correct action being taken.—M. A. M'LEAN, 16 March, 1881. All reports should of course be made on the new form adopted in the case of improvement purchases.—M.A.M., 31 March, 1881. Approved.—P.F.A., 1 April. Mr. S.—Urgent. Prepare list.—M.A.M., 4 April, 1881.

No. 4.

No. 4.

Memorandum by Mr. M'Lean.

ENCLOSED is a *list of all applications made in right of improvement at Temora. A *lithograph is also enclosed, showing by red tint the position of the land applied for. * Not with papers.

A report is required on approved form (copies of which may be obtained from the Secretary and Cashier), together with plans of the measurements, showing position, separate values, &c., of all improvements.

Mr. District-Surveyor Twynam.

M. A. M'LEAN,
(Pro Surveyor-General),
7 April, 1881.

Minute on No. 4.

To Mr. Surveyor Hicks, for comprehensive survey and report on improvements, in accordance with verbal instructions to him this day. A plan of Temora, to the scale of 2 chains to an inch, is supplied to him (herewith), upon which all holdings and improvements are to be delineated; and when an allotment has been subdivided, and drawing to a larger scale is required, a diagram should be supplied. In connection with such plan a report in the form of a Schedule is to be prepared, setting forth the particulars of allotment or subdivision of allotment, description of improvement, separate value of each improvement, names in full of the applicant and of the occupant, value of the land, and any other information which may be useful. I think it is desirable to record all measurements in feet and inches; also to state the value of the allotment *per se*, not at the rate per acre. Wherever marks have been destroyed it is advisable to have them replaced as opportunities offer. Allotments outside of the town should be numbered as of the parish.

ED. TWYNAM,
District-Surveyor,
25 April, 1881.

No. 5.

Memorandum by Mr. District-Surveyor Twynam.

Goulburn, 9 May, 1881.

THE matter of valuation of improvements for pre-emption of allotments at Temora is urged on the immediate attention of the Government; and, at the instance of the Surveyor-General, I would request Mr. Surveyor Hicks to use all possible despatch in dealing with the matter.

In order to facilitate and expedite his report, I forward to him by this mail a plan of the town of Temora, to the scale of 2 chains to an inch, upon which improvements upon the allotments are to be delineated. It is advisable that a rough sketch of the form of Schedule proposed to be attached to the report be submitted to me as soon as possible.

Mr. Surveyor Hicks, Temora.

EDW. TWYNAM,
District-Surveyor.

No. 6.

Mr. Surveyor J. E. Hicks to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Temora, 16 June, 1881.

In accordance with instructions, verbal and written, from Mr. District-Surveyor Twynam, to report on improvements on allotments in the town of Temora, with reference more particularly to those which have been applied to purchase under sec. 2 of the Lands Acts Amendment Act, I have the honor to transmit herewith a plan* showing all such improvements, together with a report, in form of Schedule, furnishing the information in connection with each allotment. * Not with papers.

I have found it necessary in several instances to make diagrams on a large scale, as it was impossible to show subdivisions with sufficient clearness with that of 4 chains to an inch.

Diagram A is made to show the allotments on which the Court-house and police buildings stand, as on the lithograph of the town of Temora the reserve is shown as occupying allotments 18 and 19.

Diagram C shows the improvements effected by Michael Comyns on allotment 8, sec. 3, which is marked on the lithograph as a reserve.

The actual measurements made in Temora are shown on the plan by pink edging.

I have thought it best, for convenience of reference, to furnish two Schedules; the one dealing only with those allotments which have been applied for to purchase in virtue of improvements, and which are enumerated in the list accompanying the instructions, whilst the other contains the information in connection with improved allotments, but which have not yet been finally registered.

With regard to the information conveyed in the Schedules, I beg to state that it was collected with difficulty; but I have endeavoured, as often as possible, to assure myself of its correctness by appealing to other and disinterested sources. The occupancy of the allotments away from the business centre has changed frequently since the first survey of the town, and the huts are now inhabited by individuals who know nothing of the earlier owners. From the plan in the possession of the Mining Registrar, it would appear that all the allotments in sections from 1 to 14, and part of 15, were taken up.

The improvements on the streets on either side of Hoskins-street are not of a substantial character, consisting chiefly of bark and iron huts. With regard to the latter, I beg to state that many were erected of a uniform size and value, evidently with the object of speculation, and not for legitimate residence. The value of these I have estimated at from £7 10s. to £8, being, I feel assured, their extreme worth. The buildings in Hoskins-street are principally of wood and iron, and are of a substantial character as far as such materials will permit. The improvements for the most part stand on their own proper allotments. In several cases there have appeared to be encroachments of several inches, but this may have arisen from the difficulty of finding the exact corner of sections, as in Hoskins-street most of the posts have been disturbed by the erection of buildings.

It

It may be as well to draw attention to an encroachment that occurs on allotment 2, sec. 2, being reserve 2,101. The buildings which have been erected by Wm. Sharp on his improvement purchase, allotment 1, encroach on the adjoining reserve about 16 inches. With reference to the valuation of the allotments, I beg to state that in making my assessment I have been guided by current rates, as indicated by late sales. It may possibly seem that there is too great a difference between the valuation of land in Hoskins-street and that of Baker on the one side and De Boos-street on the other; but I have based my assessment on the fact that Hoskins-street will always be the business centre, being the thoroughfare connecting the Upper with the Lower Town. There appears but little indication of any desire on the part of business people to settle elsewhere than in this thoroughfare, nor do I think the town will extend either in an easterly or westerly direction. It will be seen by looking at the plan that all the hotels and stores are situated in the part of Hoskins-street lying between Parkes and Victoria Streets; I have therefore assessed these sites the most heavily, whilst of these again the corners of sections 1, 2, 5, and 6, at the junction of Loftus with Hoskins-street, are the most valuable.

It may be as well to observe that in many cases the present holders of allotments have already paid large prices to original holders, amounting in one instance—that of the Bank of New South Wales—for allotment 1 of sec. 6, to as much as £170. The question has been somewhat reasonably made why, in addition to the large sum they have already paid, they should have to pay a still larger before securing a title to the land. I am not aware in what manner such cases are met, but simply state the fact to show the feeling existing in Temora on the subject.

It is almost premature to speak of the future prospects of Temora; but, judging from the fact that there has been some months a steady increase in the population, and that water is so scarce, and rain unlikely to fall in sufficient quantity to allow of puddling the large body of washdirt at grass, except at intervals, I do not think it likely that land will become much more valuable than at the present time.

There are a few suburban improvement purchases which I am unable, from want of space, to show on the accompanying plan; these I will deal with under a separate report, and forward in a few days' time.

That part of section 13 which fronts Hoskins-street has been subdivided irregularly, as will be seen by an examination of diagram on the plan. Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Tozer does not appear in all cases to have numbered the allotments on his plans, I have therefore used letters instead of numbers for reference to Schedule, to avoid possible confusion; I have also made a separate Schedule, for more convenient reference.

With regard to the subdivision of allotments, I do not think there is any objection to those which have already been made, on the ground of form of measurement. The holders of allotments are sure in any case to sell strips of their tenements as occasion serves; but I suggest that, if possible, such surveys be unauthorized and made by a private surveyor, and at the risk of the purchaser. The deed might then be issued to the original applicant, and would prevent complication.

I have, &c.,
JOHN E. HICKS,
Surveyor.

Minutes on No. 6.

Submitted.—E. TWYNAM, D.S., 20 June, 1881. For charting.—The plan should be mounted before or after charting.—M.A.M., 6 July, 1881. Mr. Houston. For acceptance of plan.—M.A.M., 18 August, 1881.

Plan has been accepted by Mr. District-Surveyor Twynam for the Surveyor-General. As the improvement purchase applications are not herewith, it is requested that the land certified to be in occupation by authority is not found to correspond with these allotments when the improvement purchase applications are dealt with, that the fact may be brought under notice.

It is also pointed out that the improvement purchase application of Mack and Greaves, measured as No. 9, has not yet been noted as cancelled on plan of No. 9, and that it includes part of these allotments.—T.S., 24 September, 1881. Mr. M. A. M'Lean.

Mr. M'Guinn,—I have forwarded a batch of improvement purchases in Schedule (under separate cover); there are some iron huts mentioned in Mr. Hicks' report as questionable improvements. The value of the allotments stated by him varies very much.—M.A.M., 30 September, 1881.

[Enclosure A to No. 6.]

Town of Temora, within the Temora Gold-field.—Schedule of Improved Allotments.

Improvement purchase No.	Applicant.	Occupant.	Section.	Allotment.	Area.	Improvements.	Total value of Improvements.	Remarks.	Value of Allotments.
5	Deitz Joseph	Deitz Joseph	1	1	0 1 0	Hotel, £350; kitchen, £90; hut, £8; shed, £12; stable, £15; iron rooms, £135; stable, £8; shed, £10; fencing, £2.	610 0 0	Deitz gave Mary Angove £1,000 for allotment and business.	225 0 0
6	Hickey Leonard	Hickey Leonard and Fox Henry.	1	10	0 1 0	Iron house, £25; bark shed, £8; hut, £5; hut, £7; fencing, £10.	62 0 0	Fox is renting a portion of allotment by private arrangement.	112 10 0
7	Cannon Alphonsus	O'Connell James	10	10	0 1 0	Bark and weather-board hut, £12.	12 0 0	The premises are leased by occupant from Cannon.	3 12 0
8	Fisher Mary Ann	Tully William Henry	1	12	0 1 0	Butcher's shop, £5	5 0 0	Mary Ann Fisher sold allotment to Tully for £10.	4 10 0
	Shanks James	Hassell Michael	11	2	0 1 0	Iron hut, £12	12 0 0	Taken up by Hassell; case decided by Warden in Hassell's favour, 19 May, 1881.	16 4 0
10	M'Veigh David	M'Veigh Mary	11	20	0 1 0	Weather-board cottage, £25; bark shed, £25.	50 0 0	M'Veigh has transferred the allotment to his sister, Mary M'Veigh. D. M'Veigh has a business in Young.	18 0 0
11	Barnes Thomas Alfred	Barnes Thomas Alfred	5	2	0 1 0	Iron store, £150; bark shed, £5; stable, £10; cottage, £3; fencing, £4.	172 0 0	Bought from his brother for £180	190 0 0
12	Fisher Henry Augustus	Fisher Henry Augustus	7	7	0 1 0	Bark hut, £6	6 0 0		18 0 0
13	Smith Dermont	Semple Jane Frances	2	16	0 1 0	Weather-board house, £300; bark hut, £7; water-closet, £2; paling fence, £15.	324 0 0	Mrs. Semple purchased the allotment from Smith, price being £40. There were improvements at that time worth £15.	45 10 0
14	Tait James	Tait James	14	10	0 1 0	Weather-board house, £120; bark hut, £5; bark kitchen, £5; water-closet, £2; fencing, £15.	149 0 0		67 10 0
15	Cannon Alphonsus		11	16	0 1 0	No improvements			6 6 0
16	M'Culloch Alexander	M'Culloch Alexander	0	2	0 1 0	Iron shop, £100; iron house, £40; shed, £3; fencing, £14; water-closet, £2.	159 0 0	M'Culloch gave Mary Angove £180 for the allotment.	190 0 0
17	Sharp William	Sharp William	2	1	0 1 0	Iron hotel, £350; iron house, £80; kitchen, £40; slab stables, £20; shed, £6; rooms, £150; tank, £60; fencing, £10; water-closet, £1 10s.	727 10 0	Sharp is the original occupant of the allotment.	225 0 0
18	Do.	Do.	2	20	0 1 0	Weather-board cottage, £60; iron hut, £9.	69 0 0	Sharp has sold allotment to John Henry Dobbin, and is now paying rent.	67 10 0
19	Do.	Edwards Moses	2	11	0 1 0	Iron hut, £10	10 0 0	Occupant is paying rent to Richard Smith, who bought allotment from Sharp for £30.	28 10 0
20	Do.	John Whitby and Mangin Thomas.	4	1	0 1 0	Weather-board and iron shop, £40; weather-board cottage, £80; hut, £10.	130 0 0	The allotment was jumped by William Wyme; case decided against Sharp by Warden. Wyme afterwards sold allotment to A. Plotz, who resold it to Whitby and Mangin, who each sold 33 feet fronting Hoskins-street.	67 10 0
21	Turland William Conquest.		5	20	0 1 0	Iron house, £80; blacksmith's shop, £6; hut, £10; fencing, £5.	101 0 0		5 8 0
22	Turland E.		5	19	0 1 0	Bark sheds and stables, £90; fencing, £2.	92 0 0		4 10 0
23	Bray James	M'Coll Peter	14	1	0 1 0	Bark hut, £5; hut, in course of erection, £8.	13 0 0	The whole allotment belonged originally to Bray, but afterwards gave it to Mullaly. The allotment was jumped by John Hickey; case decided in Hickey's favour at Warden's Court.	18 0 0
24	Angove John	Cleary Mary	3	3	0 1 0	Iron hut, £10; galley, 10s.; fowl-house, £1.	11 10 0	Mrs. Cleary is renting to John Angove.	49 10 0
25	Caldwell James II.	Thomas Hugh & Smith Elizabeth Amelia.	2	10	0 1 0	Iron hut, £8; house, in course of erection, £50; weather-board and bark cottage, £10.	68 0 0	Thomas has bought 55 feet from Caldwell; the remainder still in Caldwell's possession, being rented to Mrs. Smith.	112 10 0
26	Bell Sydney	Pennington William	3	1	0 1 0	Iron hut, £13	13 0 0	Pennington is leasing from Bell.	67 10 0
27	Gilman George A.	Sidey John	6	11	0 1 0	Do. £8 10s.	8 10 0	Sidey took up allotment as abandoned; case decided by Warden in Sidey's favour; is now conditionally registered.	36 0 0
28	Cope William	Clayton William Berdon and Murray James.	7	1	0 1 0	Do. £10	10 0 0	Occupants paying rent to Cope	31 10 0
29	Seaborne George William	Kierman Hugh	11	10	0 1 0	Do. £7 10s.	7 10 0	Occupant paying rent to Seaborne	6 6 0
30	Wright David	Wright David	6	1	0 1 0	Iron hotel, £700; range of sleeping apartments, £100; bark kitchen, £10; slab stables, £30; sheds, £20; tank, £70; iron billiard-room, £80; fencing, £3; water-closet, £2.	1015 0 0	Wright is the original occupant of allotment.	225 0 0
31	Bank New South Wales	Bank New South Wales	5	1	0 1 0	Iron and weather-board office, £300; stable, £8; out-house, £8; closet, £2; fencing, £12; water-closet, £2.	827 0 0	Allotment bought from John Andrew for £170.	225 0 0
32	M'Kenzie John	Matthews Thomas O'Joole.	11	4	0 1 0	Iron hut, £14; bark hut, £10.	24 0 0	Occupants paying rent to M'Kenzie.	10 16 0
33	M'Intyre David	M'Intyre David	2	15	0 1 0	Two bark huts, £6 each; stable, £1; frame of shed, £5; fencing, £3; water-closet, £1.	25 0 0		36 0 0
34	Grovenor Richard	Lincoln Benjamin	11	3	0 1 0	Iron hut, £8	8 0 0		13 10 0
35	Ferguson —		13	14				Ferguson sold to Anne Maria Evans, £55, 11th May, 1881. See separate Schedule for section 13.	45 0 0
36	Curtin James	Curtin James	6	4	0 1 0	Iron hotel, £600; weather-board sleeping apartments, £90; slab stable, £25; shed, bark and weather-board, £8; fencing, £3; water-closet, £1.	727 0 0	Curtin bought allotment for £10 from original occupant.	157 10 0

SCHEDULE of Improved Allotments—continued.

Improvement purchase No.	Applicant.	Occupant.	Section.	Allotment.	Area.	Improvements.	Total value of improvements.	Remarks.	Value of Allotments.
									£ s. d.
37	Curtin James.....	Power Thomas	2	14	a. r. p. 0 1 0	Iron hut, £9; house in course of erection; value at present, £10.	19 0 0	The occupant is renting to Bourke, to whom the allotment belongs.	£ s. d. 36 0 0
38	Do.	Roman Catholic Church	7	9	0 1 0	Wooden building, contract taken for £800, will probably cost £900; value of building at present, about £600.	600 0 0	Transferred by Curtin to Andrew Tynan for £30. The allotment is now held by Andrew Tynan.	27 0 0
39	Gardiner Edwin	Gardiner Edwin	4	2	0 1 0	Hotel and house, £150; kitchen, £15; sapling stable, £10; fencing, £16; water-closet, £1.	192 0 0	Occupant took up allotment at time of survey.	49 10 0
40	Mullens Herbert Henry	Mullens Herbert Henry	9	7	0 1 0	Bark hut, £15	15 0 0	The occupant bought allotment from John Ryan.	0 6 0
41	Smith George.....	Courtney Bernard	8	4	0 1 0	Tongued and grooved 7-room house, £250; weather-board kitchen, £25.	275 0 0	The occupant is leasing the premises from Smith.	40 10 0
42	Williams Edwin.....	Williams Edwin	1	16	0 1 0	Hut, £8; frame of house, £4	12 0 0	The occupants bought allotment from William Coop, £7.	4 10 0
43	Ryan John	Kenny Daniel	8	10	0 1 0	Bark hut, £10; bark hut, £10	20 0 0		18 0 0
44	Watson John.....	Gabriel Antonio	7	10	0 1 0	Iron hut, £9; two-rail fence round the allotment, £7 10s.	16 10 0	Gabriel is paying rent through F. Hickey.	45 0 0
45	Hills Charles	Hills Charles and Andrews John.	5	9	0 1 0	Butcher's shop, £20; shed, bark and slabs, £16; shed, £1; skillion, £1; bark and weather-board shop, £25.	62 0 0	Hills has sold 30 feet to John Andrews for £50.	90 0 0
46	Hills W. J.	Brookes Frederick George.	1	20	0 1 0	Hut, £3; fencing, £7 10s.	10 10 0	Hold it by miner's right. No question has ever been raised as to possession.	5 8 0
47	Meagher John	Meagher John	1	9	0 1 0	Iron store and skillions, £300; bark stable, £15; paling fence, £20; water-closet, £1.	336 0 0	The allotment belonged originally to O. Hoyt (Othello); sold by him to John Perrin, £70; and by Perrin to Meagher for £100.	90 0 0
48	Murphy William	Murphy William and Purchase Edward.	2	3	0 1 0	Iron store and skillion, £300; bark hut, £5; shed, £2; shed, £5; iron store, £50; shed, £10; fencing, £16; water-closet, £2.	380 0 0	The portion of allotment on which purchaser's store stands has been sold to him by Murphy, being about 14 feet, private sale.	157 10 0
49	Dobyns George	Hassell Michael	11	2	0 1 0	Iron hut, £12	12 0 0	See improvement purchase 9	16 4 0
50	Sharp William	Smith James	6	19	0 1 0	Iron hut, £7 10s.; iron hut, £7 10s.	15 0 0	Taken up by occupants as abandoned.	31 10 0
51	Rigg Joseph R.	Rigg John	12	15	0 1 0	Weather-board cottage, £25 ..	25 0 0	Taken up by occupants at time of survey.	7 4 0
52	M'Keon Bernard	Ryley John Rutherford and Fairbrother Frederick.	2	9	0 1 0	Weather-board cottage, £100; frame, £10; bark shed, £5; hut, £3	123 0 0	The occupants are renting from M'Keon.	90 0 0
53	Thorogood W. G.	Bollard John	4	6	0 1 0	Bark hut, £10	10 0 0	The occupant is holding allotment for Thorogood.	27 0 0
54	Myers Catherino	Olliver William and Fitzjames Henry Michael.	2	5	0 0 20	Iron shop, £15; bark hut, £6; bark and iron shop, £25; weather-board hut, £20; fencing, £7 10s.; iron shop, £10.	83 0 0	Wm. Hickey is now holding whole allotment, C. Myers, his daughter, having transferred her part of allotment 2 to him. The occupants of shops are renting premises to Wm. Hickey, who lives on the allotment.	67 5 0
55	Hickey William.....	Delores Frank and Hickey William.	2	5A	0 0 20	Weather-board and iron office, £15; iron shop, £15; outhouse, £5; outhouses, £15; bark shop, £20; fencing, £7 10s.	77 10 0	See remarks to preceding improvement purchase.	67 5 0
56	M'Kenzie D.	M'Carthy Alexander Joseph.	5	4	0 1 0	Iron and weather-board hotel, £350; sleeping apartments, £30; sheds, £6; fencing, £5; bark and slab stable, £25; old theatre (un-roofed), £20; water-closet, £1; pig-stye, £1.	438 0 0	Rented by occupant from M'Kenzie.	157 10 0
57	Lever Henry T.	Byrom Michael	6	6	0 1 0	Hotel (nineteen rooms), £1000; weather-board kitchen, £45; bark shed, £12; slab stable, £20; tank, £70; water-closet, £3; fencing, £10.	1160 0 0	The occupant bought allotment from Lever for £90; improvements at that time on ground, about £10.	134 10 0
58	Lyne John	Best Thomas	12	20	0 1 0	Hut, £16	16 0 0	Lyne erected hut. Taken up as abandoned by Best. Case still in dispute.	18 0 0
59	Small Thomas	King John and Culhane Michael.	9	1	0 1 0	Bark hut, £12	12 0 0	The occupants are paying rent to Small.	13 10 0
60	Mullaly Michael Joseph	.....	14	1	0 1 0	.....	.....	See improvement purchase 30-28	18 0 0
61	Dunstan R. J.	Crillay Samuel	11	1	0 1 0	Bark hut and shed, £10	10 0 0	The occupants have been living in hut for hut; they know nothing of Dunstan.	18 0 0
62	Mullaly Michael Joseph	Warby Alexander and James Joseph.	1	3	0 1 0	Hotel, £250; bazaar, £200; butcher's shop, £25; stable, £25; shed, £2; fencing, £8; water-closet, £1.	511 0 0	Warby is renting allotment and premises from Curry (Richard), who bought allotment from Mullaly. Curry holds 61 feet fronting Hoskins-st., having sold 5 feet to Kibby.	157 10 0
63	Schleuke John	Main William	7	11	0 1 0	Bark hut, £10	10 0 0	The occupant bought allotment from Schleuke for £12.	3 0 0
64	Anderson Frits	Anderson Frits	2	4B	.....	Billiard room, £100	100 0 0	Anderson holds 22 feet x 165, being the frontage which is occupied by billiard room.	52 10 0 being 1/3 of whole allotment.
65	Semple William	Semple William	2	6	0 1 0	Iron store and skillion, £350; stable, £10; bark shed, £20; iron shed, £10; fencing, £15; water-closet, £1.	406 0 0	Jumped from Charles Hancock. Case decided at Warden's Court.	134 10
66	Olridge William Henry & Fisher William George.	Fisher William George.	1	13	0 1 0	Bark and iron building, £50 ..	50 0 0	Olridge & Fisher were partners in the restaurant and allotment. The latter bought Olridge out for £20.	4 10 0
67	Walsh John	Sheehan Daniel Patrick	6	9	0 1 0	Bark hut, £5; weather-board house, £45; fencing, £9.	59 0 0	Ward sold the half of this allotment to Walsh for £50, who now holds the whole of allotment 9. See improvement purchase 30-97.	90 0 0 for whole allotment.
68	Quail Thomas S.	Quail Thomas S. ....	.....	.....	2 0 0	.....	.....	This is a suburban allotment, which will be dealt with by separate plan and report.	90 0 0 for whole allotment.

SCHEDULE of Improved Allotments—continued.

Improvement purchase No.	Applicant.	Occupant.	Section.	Allotment.	Area.	Improvements.	Total value of Improvements.		Remarks.	Value of Allotments.	
							£	s. d.		£	s. d.
70	Hawkins Samuel	Hawkins Samuel	2	7	a. r. p. 0 1 0	Iron office, £60; iron printing office, £60; bark hut, £4.	124	0 0		90	0 0
71	Ryley John Rutherford.		1	7	0 0 20	Building in course of erection, present value, £40; bark hut, £4.	44	0 0	The buildings on this allotment were destroyed by fire some months since. Ryley has since sold his half of allotment to Comans for £70, who is agent for Sarah Julia Flynn.	90	0 0
72	Moran J. T.		34	11	0 1 0				This is a suburban allotment, and will be dealt with by separate plan and report.		
73	Lynch A. J.	Kelly John	2	12	0 1 0	Weather-board cottage, £20; 2-rail fence all round allotment, £7 10s.	27	10 0	Held by Kelly for Captain Olphorts who bought it from John Ryan for £40. Ryan jumped the allotment from Lynch. Case decided in Warden's Court.	18	0 0
74	Mullaly Michael Joseph	Dale Thomas	2	19	0 1 0	Bark hut, £5	5	0 0	Mullaly sold the allotment to R. E. Chapman, to whom the occupants are paying rent.	45	0 0
75	Doering August	Jorgenson Neil	5	5A	20 x 165 ft.	Shop, £30	30	0 0	Jorgenson is renting premises from William Sippel, who is Doering's agent.	157	10 0
76	Cane —								This is a suburban allotment, and will be dealt with by separate plan and report.		
77	Nicholson Lawrence	Nicholson Lawrence	12	18	0 1 0	Bark hut, £10	10	0 0	Taken up at time of survey	13	10 0
78	Goodeson Richard J.	Lester George and Edwards Thomas J.	7	13	0 1 0	Iron hut, £7 10s.	7	10 0	Lester and Edwards are paying rent to Goodeson through Samuel Hawkins.	16	0 0
79	Welman Harvey	Collis Abraham	5	18	0 1 0	Bark hut, £7	7	0 0	The occupant renting it from S. Hawkins, who is Welman's agent.	4	10 0
80	Bolton Alexander Thorley.	Darrow Servius Tullius.	8	18	0 1 0	Iron hut, £10 (floored)	10	0 0	Rented by occupant to Sergeant Olliver, who is acting agent for Bolton.	2	10 0
81	Croaker Charles	Darcy John	8	16	0 1 0	Iron hut, £8	8	0 0	John Darcy in possession, having gained case against Croaker in Warden's Court. Hawkins, who is Croaker's agent, disputes the decision.	2	10 0
82	Eldred George	Williams John Henry	8	19	0 1 0	Bark hut, £12	12	0 0	The occupant paying rent to George Eldred through Samuel Hawkins.	2	10 0
83	Goodeson Richard J.	Lawson William Henry	7	6	0 1 0	Iron hut, £7 10s.	7	10 0	Case decided against Goodeson by Warden, 23 April, 1881, in favour of Lawson.	13	10 0
84	Berry Charles Alexander		12	16	0 1 0	Bark hut, £10	10	0 0	In charge of Lawrence Nicholson. The premises have been in use until within a few days.	9	0 0
85	Berry David	Duncan James	12	4	0 1 0	Do. £8	8	0 0	Duncan has resided in hut for nine months; does not know anything of Berry.	7	4 0
86	Franck Fred.	Newson Richard	7	16	0 1 0	Do. £10	10	0 0	The occupant is paying rent to Franck.	2	10 0
87	Kibby John	Kibby John	1	2A	0 0 21 1/2	Iron store, £200; shed, £1 10s; fencing, £5.	206	10 0	Kibby bought 33 feet from Mary Angove. He also has bought 5 feet of allotment 3 from Mullaly privately, as his store overlaps that distance.	95	12 0
81-67	E. A. Deitz	E. A. Deitz	1	2	0 0 13 1/2	Iron billiard room, £100; sleeping rooms, £70; stable, £17	187	0 0		84	7 6
88	Caunt —				0 1 0				A suburban allotment, and will be dealt with by separate plan and report.		
89	Nelson Alfred Horatio	Nelson Alfred Horatio	6	17	0 1 0	Bark hut, £12	12	0 0	Holds by miner's right	27	0 0
90	Petroni Olderic		13						See separate schedule for section 13		
91	Hawkins Samuel	Puisent James	7	8	0 1 0	Bark hut, £8	8	0 0	The occupant is renting hut from Hawkins, who is agent for Wellesly Welman, owner of the allotment.	22	10 0
92	Ward Henry George	Ward Henry George	6	10	0 1 0	Iron hotel, £650; theatre, £750; kitchen, £30; stable, £30; shed, &c., £5; fencing, £10; water-closet, £2; oven, £20; weather-board rooms, £25; bark hut, £2; shed, £2; building in course of erection, £50.	1477	0 0	The occupant bought the allotment for £80 from M. Sharp.	184	10 0
93	Booth William	Lauchlan James	5	5B	46 x 165 ft.	Weather-board store, £60; oven, £20; weather-board rooms, £25; bark hut, £2; shed, £2; building in course of erection, £50.	159	0 0	Lauchlan is renting from Booth, who bought 46 feet from a man of the name of Deniff.	167	10 0
94	Symons J.		3	13		No improvements			No one residing on allotment; can gather no information.	3	12 0
95	Burton J.	Cordwell Samuel	14	4	0 1 0	Bark hut, £12	12	0 0	Cordwell is holding allotment for Burton.	18	0 0
96	Jones John	Jones John	14	3	0 0 20	Do. £15	15	0 0	Jones gave £20 for the half allotment to Faro; Christian name unknown.	18	10 0
97	Ward Henry George	Neil Sarah and Cost Katherine.	6	9	0 0 20	Small hut, £5; fencing £5.	10	0 0	Ward has sold this portion to John Walsh, who now holds the whole allotment. See improvement purchase 67.	90	0 0
98											
99	Sun Herbert		39	10					A suburban allotment, which will be dealt with by separate plan and report.		
100	Meyers August	Meyers August	14	5	40 x 165 ft.	Iron and bark shop, £35	35	0 0	Wege sold 40 feet to Meyers for £22 10s.	27	0 0
101	Davidson George	Wege Charles	9	3	26 x 165 ft.	Weather-board house, £30	30	0 0			
		Brown William			0 1 0	Iron hut, £7 10s.	7	10 0	Taken up by resident as abandoned; no dispute has taken place.	11	14 0
102	Russell James	Kelly John Thomas	7	3	0 1 0	Do. £7 10s.	7	10 0	Given to Kelly by David West, who took it up as abandoned.	22	10 0
103	Divino James	Hagan Patrick	9	2	0 1 0	Do. £7 10s.	7	10 0	Taken up as abandoned. Case decided in Power's favour by Warden.	12	12 0
104	Tulloch J. A.	Heaton David H.	7	2	0 1 0	Do. £7 10s.	7	10 0	Taken up by Heaton as abandoned.	27	0 0
105	Russell —								A suburban allotment, which will be dealt with by separate plan and report.		

SCHEDULE of Improved Allotments—*continued.*

Improvement purchase No.	Applicant.	Occupant.	Section.	Allotment.	Area.	Improvements.	Total value of Improvements.	Remarks.	Value of Allotments.
106	Cornott James	Hicks John E.			a. r. p. 2 0 0	Weather-board cottage, £30; shed, £7; fencing, £21; clearing, £2 10s.	60 10 0	This 2 acres embraces improvement purchases 80-114, 81-83. Report and plan to be furnished immediately.	£ s. d.
107	Petroni Olderico	Petroni Olderico	14	2	0 1 0	Hotel, £60; bark building, £25; shed, £2; kitchen, £3; fencing, £2 10s.	97 10 0	Resident bought business and premises from Giuseppe Lasczill, at public auction, for £149 10s.	13 10
108	Perkins E.		35	2				Suburban allotments, which will be dealt with by separate plan and report.	
109	Fox J.		35	0					
110	King William	King Albert	12	19	0 1 0	Bark store, £15; cottage, £20; stable, £3.	38 0 0	Held by occupants for William King.	16 4 0
111	M'Grath —							Suburban allotment, which will be dealt with by separate plan and report.	
112	King Ruth	King Ruth	4	11	0 1 0	Bark and weather-board cottage, £20.	20 0 0	Held since time of survey	9 0 0
113	Jasprizza M.							Suburban allotment, which will be dealt with by separate plan and report.	
114	Cornett G. A.	Hicks John E.	40	11	0 1 0			See improvement purchase 80-106.	
115	Febrando O. D.							Suburban allotment, which will be dealt with by separate plan and report.	
116	Comerford James	Edmunds Wm.	12	13	0 1 0	Iron cottage, £25	25 0 0	Bought by occupant from Comerford for £5. No improvements at that time.	58 0 0
117	Martin Peter		13	18				See separate schedule.	
118	M'Donnell Jas.	Jackson James	8	8	0 1 0	Slab hut, £10	10 0 0	Taken up by occupant as abandoned.	18 0 0
119	Lynch John	Bruce Robert	8	16	0 1 0	Do. £10	10 0 0	Occupant is renting hut from John Lynch. Bruce is occupying both the hut and adjoining one on allotment 17, using one as kitchen and the other as dwelling-house.	3 12
120	Comerford James	Gibbs William	9	12	0 1 0	Chimney, £1	1 0 0	The occupant is living in tent; took up allotment as abandoned.	2 10 0
121	Hedworthy Edward	Slidworthy & Burgess	4	4	0 1 0	Blacksmith's shop, £15	15 0 0	Taken up by occupant at time of survey.	45 0 0

Transmitted to the Surveyor-General with my report dated 16 June, 1881.

JOHN E. HICKS,
Licensed Surveyor.

SCHEDULE of Improved Allotments.

Improvement purchase No.	Applicant.	Occupant.	Section.	Allotment.	Area.	Improvements.	Total value of Improvements.	Remarks.	Value of Allotments.
1881.					a. r. p.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
2	Coupland A. J.							A suburban allotment, which will be dealt with by separate plan and report.	
3	Morris James Victor	Swan Wm.	14	11	0 1 0	Bark hut, £15	15 0 0	Swan pays rent to Morris	27 0 0
4	Schoering R.							A suburban allotment, which will be dealt with by separate plan and report.	36 0 0
5	Mitchell Abraham	Ahier Eleanor Gertrude	14	6		Bark hut, £11	11 0 0	Mitchell has sold 10ft. frontage to Wm Sippel, but is still holding the remainder, which is leased by Mrs. Ahier.	whole allotment.
6	Cripps J. E.		13	22				See separate schedule.	
7	Sippel Wm.	Sippel Wm.	14	6	16ft. x 165 ft.	House and shop, £80; bark hut, £8.	88 0 0	Sippel bought from Mitchell for £25.	36 0 0
8	Bruton J. J.							A suburban allotment, which will be dealt with by separate plan and report.	
9	Dillon Thomas Rd.	Egerton Hy.	3	6	0 1 0	Bark hut, £10	10 0 0	Occupant is renting premises from Dillon, who bought allotment and house from Joseph Wallace for £12.	36 0 0
10	King Roderick							A suburban allotment, which will be dealt with by separate plan and report.	
11	Curry Richard	Wells Richard	12	5	0 1 0	Bark hut, £5	5 0 0	Occupant holding allotment for Curry.	2 10 0
12	Muldoon Thomas		10	15	0 1 0	Do. £8	8 0 0		2 10 0
13	Walsh Wm.	Halbert Wm.	3	6	0 1 0	Iron hut, £8; house in course of erection, present value about £20	28 0 0	R. Caddy is renting allotment from Walsh; Halbert is man putting up the house, residing on the ground.	27 0 0
14	Do.	M'Vannar Garrad	9	13	0 1 0	Bark hut, £8	8 0 0	Transferred to occupant by Wm. Walsh.	2 10 0
15	Do.	Johnson Julius	5	13	0 1 0	Do. £8	8 0 0	Held by miner's right	4 10 0
16	Walsh J. D.	Brennan Henry	10	16	0 1 0	Do. £8	8 0 0	Taken up as abandoned by the occupant; unable to find out the name of Walsh.	2 10 0
17	Walsh W. J.	Ray Joseph	12	6	0 1 0	Do. £5	5 0 0	The occupant is holding allotment for Walsh; unable to find out the name of Walsh.	31 10 0
18	Walsh J.	Addison Thomas and Robinson H.	5	12	0 1 0	Do. £8	8 0 0	Held by miner's right; the occupants know nothing of J. Walsh.	4 10 0
19	Ryan P.	Lacey Stephen Henry	10	10	0 1 0	Do. £8	8 0 0	Taken up as abandoned	2 10 0
20	Marks J.	Matthews James	3	12	0 1 0	Do. £6	6 0 0	Held by miner's right; occupant knows nothing of Marks.	3 12 0

SCHEDULE of Improved Allotments—continued.

Improvement purchase No.	Applicant.	Occupant.	Section.	Allotment.	Area.	Improvements.	Total value of Improvements.	Remarks.	Value of Allotments.
21	Curry Richard	Robt. Bruce	3	17	0 1 0	Bark hut, £6	6 0 0	Robt. Bruce is holding for Curry. See improvement purchase 80-119.	3 12 0
22	Rich Joseph	Frewin Edmund	2	4	0 1 0	Iron hotel, £450; range of sleeping apartments, £160; out-house, £25; shed, £2; stable, £7; out-house, £40; water-closet, £2; fencing, £7; shed, £3; tank, £60.	746 0 0	Frewin is renting premises from Rich. Anderson holds part of this allotment for billiard room, 22 feet x 165 feet. A portion of Rich's improvements are on Anderson's ground, by some private arrangement. See improvement purchase 80-64.	167 10 0 whole allotment.
23	Hyman David	Hyman David	6	5	0 1 0	Two iron shops, £150; iron kitchen, £50; bark hut, £6; slab stable, £20; fencing, £7; water-closet, £1 10s.	234 10 0	Hyman bought from Beazley for £66.	157 10 0
24	Thomas Mary Jane	Robinson Hugh Thomas	1	8A	0 0 20	Iron and weather-board store, £70; bark hut, £4; stable, £15. For improvements on section 1, allotment 8A, see Schedule B.	80 0 0	M. J. Thomas held whole allotment and sold half to Cotton, now in possession of Wm. Bourke. Thomas afterwards sold remaining half to Wm. Jones, to whom she is now paying rent for the premises which they are using as shop. Robinson is also renting from Jones.	90 0 0 whole allotment.
25	Man Sing	Man Sing	3	4	0 0 20	Iron store, £50; bark hut, £2 10s.	52 10 0	Man Sing bought from Mary Angove, who holds the remainder of allotment 4.	45 0 0 whole allotment.
26	Jennings Joseph	Lewis Edward	17	11	0 1 0	Hut, £10; building in course of erection, present value, £10	20 0 0		4 10 0
27	Jackson Wm. A.	Jackson Wm. A.	6	18A	0 0 2 1/2	Bark hut, £12	12 0 0	No improvements on the other part of allotment 18.	27 0 0 whole allotment.
28	Sun H.		39	9				A suburban allotment, which will be dealt with by separate plan and report.	
29	Morris Clara Isabella	Morris Charles Lee	15	10	0 1 0	Sawn-slab house, £20; fowl-house, £1.	21 0 0	Taken up at time of survey.	27 0 0
30	Bailey W. W. L.				2 0 0			A suburban allotment, which will be dealt with by separate plan and report.	
31	Rous George	Rishton Edward and Ireland Henry.	14	3B	33 ft. x 105 ft.	Bark hut, floored, iron roof, £25.	25 0 0	Occupants are paying rent to Millard, who is Reus's agent.	13 10 0 whole allotment.
32	Fisher J. E.		18	20	0 1 0	Bark hut, £12; fencing, £7	19 0 0		4 10 0
33	Purchase Edwd.	Page John	4	9	0 1 0	Bark hut, £15	15 0 0	Page in possession; promised to pay rent, 1s. per week. There seems to be a likelihood of dispute.	13 10 0
34	Deutsches A. L.	Blundell Henry and Smith James.	6	16	0 1 0	Bark hut, £3; weather-board cottage, £25.	28 0 0	Blundell is holding for Deutsches.	22 10 0
35	Webster Thos. John	Webster Thos. John	5	7	0 1 0	House, £50; shed, £1; bark shed, £10; stable, £40; hotel (M'Culla's), £80; shed, £7.	188 0 0	Webster has sold part of allotment to Mary M'Culla. The improvements on M'Culla's erected by themselves.	108 0 0
36	Ward John	M'Donald Donald	6	8	0 1 0	Iron hut and shed, £10	10 0 0	The occupants have been living in premises for the last 9 months.	90 0 0
37	Bennett Mrs. W.	O'Malley Denis	5	8	0 1 0	Blacksmith's shop and sheds, £15; dwelling-house, £50; dwelling-house, £50; kitchen, £10.	125 0 0	The allotment in dispute; case not yet heard at Warden's Court.	
38	Hill Emily R.	Owens James	8	1	0 1 0	Iron house, £40	40 0 0	Claimed by Mr. Wm. Petersen, who gained case at Warden's Court against Hill.	67 10 0
39	Wesley William	Gundry Joseph	5	10	0 1 0	Tongued and grooved hotel, £250; sleeping apartments, £100; theatre, £300; bark hut, £10; bark shed, £15; shop, £50; fencing, £5; water-closet, £1 10s.	731 10 0		135 0 0
40	Millard Henry	Page Phillip	1	17	0 1 0	Bark hut, £8	8 0 0	Page paying rent to Millard	4 10 0
41	James George		35	5	0 1 0			A suburban allotment, which will be dealt with by separate plan and report.	
42	Bailey W. W.		1	7A	0 0 20	Mr. Bailey is erecting fresh premises, which are to cost £400; value at present, about £50.	50 0 0	The premises on this allotment were destroyed by fire. Gave £50 for his half allotment.	90 0 0 whole allotment.
43	Clayton Kennedy	Gartler Michl.	8	3	0 1 0	Bark hut, £12	12 0 0	Occupants are paying rent to Clayton.	40 10 0
44	Hansenster Fredk.	Frey Arnold	8	11	0 1 0	Do. £10	10 0 0	The allotment is held for Hansenster, who is away at Mount Browne, by his mate Frey.	3 0 0
45	King Roderick	Appleby George	5	11	0 1 0	Bark shed, £25	25 0 0	Rented by occupant from King	5 8 0
46	Green Wm.		13	19	0 0 33 1/2			See separate schedule.	
47	Fitzgerald —		35	6				A suburban allotment, which will be dealt with by separate plan and report.	
48	Cornett James	John E. Hicks	40	12				See improvement purchase 80-106.	
49	Duggan Henry	Meehan James	8	15	0 1 0	Bark hut, £20	20 0 0	Rented by occupants from Saml. Hawkins, who are in his employ at printing office.	2 10 0

Transmitted to the Surveyor-General with my report dated 16 June, 1881, No. 12.

JOHN E. HICKS,
Licensed Surveyor.

[Enclosure B to No. 6.]

Improvement purchase No.	Applicant.	Occupant.	Section.	Allotment.	Area.	Improvements.	Total value of Improvements.	Remarks.	Value of Allotments.							
					a. r. p.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.							
81-63	Jonathan Summers	Butcher Thos. Wm. Somers Jonathan	1	4	0 0 21½	Shop and oven, £40 Dwelling-houses, £15; bark shed, £8; shed, £1 10s. Shop, £25; outhouse (slab and iron), £15. Shop, £50; kitchen, £4; garden, £5.	153 10 0	Somers held whole allotment originally, and sold to Butcher 30ft. for £120, ground and premises. Francis Delores is renting the shop in which he resides, paying £1 per week. Perrott is renting the frontage on which his premises stand for £2 per month. Perrott put up his own improvements.	157 10 0							
		Millard Samuel								1	5	0 1 0	Iron store, £100; workshop, £25; shed, £4. Tongued and grooved shop, £40. Store, tongued and grooved, £150; iron store, £45; shed, £1; fencing, £1. Store, £100; skillion	366 0 0	Millard bought 25ft. from Parker. Parker holds 15ft. Moore holds 15ft.	135 0 0
		Parker Josiah														
		Moor Christopher														
				Knight Charles	1	6	0 1 0		100 0 0	The whole allotment belongs to Edward M'Evoy, who owns the business. Knight is manager. Holding by miner's right	135 0 0					
				Henderson Jno. Fredk.	1	11	0 1 0	Bark hut, £11; frame of shed, £1.	12 0 0		5 8 0					
				Wm. Babner	1	14	0 1 0	Bark hut standing on 14 and 15, £12; 2-rail fence all round 14 and 15, £9.	10 10 0	Allotment 14 has been jumped by Philip Page, who claims possession. M'Fadden disputes his claim.	4 10 0					
			1		15	0 1 0	10 10 0		Joseph Cannon claims No. 15. Babner is living in hut in Cannon's interest. Wm. Knight agent for Cannon.	4 10 0						
				Box Mary	1	19	0 1 0	Bark hut, £15	15 0 0	Allotment belongs to John Fk. Barnes, as one of the executors in estate of the late Richard Slattery. Mrs. Box is Mrs. Slattery's nurse.	4 10 0					
					2	2	0 1 0	Iron building used as post-office, £120.	This allotment is shown on plan as reserve 2,101. The premises used as post-office belong to Mary Angove. A building now in course of erection is being built on the other half of the allotment for the use of the Mining Registrar.						
		61	S. A. Levy	Dale Thomas	2	8	0 1 0	Bark hut, £5; bark hut, £5	10 0 0	The allotment disputed by Samuel Levy and Richard Mullaly.	90 0 0					
		65	S. Kearney	M'Dermot Henry	2	13	0 1 0	Bark hut, £6; house is in course of erection.	16 0 0	M'Dermot is renting hut from Kearney.	27 0 0					
					2	17	0 1 0	The Court-house is standing on this allotment.						
					2	18	0 1 0	The police quarters occupy this allotment.						
		Dillon Chas. Jos.	3	2	0 1 0	Iron store, £150; store, £12; W.C. £1.	163 0 0	Dillon bought allotment from Stroughton, Cootamundra. Ownership disputed; cannot find litigants.	49 10 0							
		Halbert Wm.	3	7	0 1 0	Bark hut, £8; bark hut, £5.	13 0 0		18 0 0							
131	Comyns Michael	Comyns Michael	3	8	.....	Iron house, £250; weather-board house, £150; hut, £5; slab hut, £5; bark shed, £5; paling fence round allotment, £16.	432 0 0	The occupant bought hotel and allotment from M'cl. Dacey.	13 10 0						
		Halloran John	3	9	0 1 0	Slab hut, £10	10 0 0	Holding by miner's right	13 10 0							
			3	10	0 1 0	Bark hut, £5	5 0 0		18 0 0							
			3	11	0 1 0	No improvements	.....	No one residing	4 10 0						
			3	14	0 1 0	Weather-board and bark, £12	12 0 0	Holding by miner's right	3 12 0							
			3	15	0 1 0	No improvements	.....		3 12 0						
			3	18	0 1 0	Bark hut, £11; shed, £5	16 0 0	Occupant paying rent to William Costyn.	3 12 0							
			3	19	0 1 0	Weather-board and bark cottage, £30.	30 0 0	Paying rent to Eli Kibby, who owns the allotment.	3 12 0							
			3	20	0 1 0	Bark hut, £11	11 0 0	Holding by miner's right	4 10 0							
			4	3	0 1 0	Do. £8	8 0 0	Renting to Thomas Parker, who owns the allotment.	40 10 0							
			4	5	0 1 0	Bark hut, £9; bark hut, £6	15 0 0	Holding by miner's right	36 0 0							
			4	7	0 1 0	Bark hut, £8; bark shed, £3.	11 0 0	Renting from John Bollards	13 0 0							
			4	8	0 1 0	Bark hut, £5	5 0 0	.....	13 10 0						
			4	10	0 1 0	Iron hut and chimney, £13	13 0 0	Taken up as abandoned; holding by miner's right.	18 0 0							
			4	12	0 1 0	Bark hut, £10	10 0 0	Shaw holds allotment by miner's right.	7 4 0							
			4	13	0 1 0	Do. £10	10 0 0	Barnett holds allotment by miner's right.	9 0 0							
			4	14	.....	Weather-board and iron skillion, £15; fence, £2.	17 0 0	Beaumont holds allotment by miner's right.	11 16 0						
			4	15	1 0 0	Frame of house, £10	10 0 0	Holding by miner's right	12 12 0							
			4	16	0 1 0	Bark hut, £4; 2-rail fence round allotment, £7 10s.	11 10 0	do. do.	13 10 0							
			4	17	0 1 0	The house stands on both allotments, an equal part on each, £22, i.e., allotments 17 and 18.	11 0 0	Allotment belongs to Stidworthy	13 10 0							
			4	18	0 1 0	.....	11 0 0	Allotment belongs to Morgan, who has bought the portion of house standing on his allotment from Stidworthy.	13 10 0						
			4	19	0 1 0	Bark hut, £5	5 0 0	Holding by miner's right	15 6 0							
			4	20	0 1 0	Weather-board cottage, £20	20 0 0	Belongs to J. Sharp; the house is rented by occupant from Sharp.	18 0 0							
62	.....	Seymour Wm.	5	0 1 0	Iron hotel, £400; slab kitchen, £12; tank, £60; slab hut, £15; slab stable, £20; fencing, £7; water-closet, £1.	515 0 0	Occupant states that he applied to purchase in virtue of improvements three months since.	180 0 0							
		Hopkins Stephen	5	6	0 1 0	Iron hotel, £150; sleeping-rooms, £30; kitchen, £5; stable and shed, £5.	190 0 0	.....	135 0 0						
		Moss Thomas	5	14	0 1 0	Bark hut, £10	10 0 0	Holding by miner's right—improvements erected by themselves.	4 10 0							
		Black Robt.	5	15	0 1 0	Bark shed, £3; 2-rail fencing round allotment, £7 10s.	10 10 0	do. do.	4 10 0							

Improvement purchase No.	Applicant.	Occupant.	Section.	Allotment.	Area.	Improvements.	Total value of Improvements.	Remarks.	Value of Allotments.
81-89	A. J. S. Bank.....	Ives Wm.	5	16	0 1 0	Bark house, £28	28 0 0	Building belongs to "The Good Templars"; occupant is holding it for the body.	4 10 0
		M'Culloch John	5	17	0 1 0	Iron house, £30; back kitchen, £5.	35 0 0	The occupant bought allotment from a Mr. Butcher, Sydney.	4 10 0
101	A. J. S. Bank.....	Jno. Chas. Quinn and David M'Kay.	6	3a	0 0 20	Store, £40; kitchen, £10; shed, £2; stable, £3; fencing, £5.	60 0 0	Wright & Quinn hold whole allotment; Wright afterwards sold his half to the A. J. S. Bank.	180 0 0
		Australian Joint Stock Bank.	6	8	0 0 20	Weather-board and iron bark, £200; frame covered with canvas, £25; fencing, £10; water-closet, £2.	237 0 0		
		Mrs. Weaver and Wm. Lillis. Kelly Michl. Wm.	6	7	0 1 0	Butcher's shop, £15; canvas on frame, £2 10s. Iron store, £50; bark kitchen, £10; shed, £3.	80 10 0	Weaver & Lillis bought 10 feet from Edwd. Lewis, Kelly paying rent to Wm. Bray for remainder of allotment. Wm. Bray also bought from Lewis.	108 0 0
		Elliott Chas. and Colman Wm.	6	12	0 1 0	Iron hut, £9; calico frame, bark hut, £4.	13 0 0		31 10 0
		Fensom David	6	13	0 1 0	Iron hut, £7 10s.; W.B. cottage and chimney, £12.	19 10 0	Taken up by occupant as abandoned; holding by miner's right.	27 0 0
		M'Rae John	6	14	0 1 0	Iron hut and galley, £8	8 0 0	do. do.	27 0 0
		Burns James	6	15	0 1 0	Iron hut and chimney, £8	8 0 0	do. do.	22 10 0
		Riley Edwd.	6	20	0 1 0	Sawn-slab hut, iron roof, £10.	10 0 0	The occupant is renting hut from Russell, of Young.	54 0 0
		Morgan Walter	7	4	0 1 0	Iron hut, £7 10s.	7 10 0	Holding premises as abandoned, by miner's right.	22 10 0
		Boyd James	7	5	0 1 0	Do. £7 10s.	7 10 0	do. do.	13 10 0
		Braimpton Wm.	7	12	0 1 0	No improvements.		Occupant residing in tent; holding by miner's right.	2 10 0
		Abraham Malcolm Taylor.	7	14	0 1 0	Bark hut, £6	6 0 0	Held by miner's right	2 10 0
		Ross David	7	15	0 1 0	No improvements.		Some minor living in small tent.	2 10 0
			7	17	0 1 0	Bark hut and tent, £12	12 0 0	Held by miner's right	2 10 0
			7	18	0 1 0	No improvements.		No one resident	2 10 0
		Fowler Henry	7	19	0 1 0	Tents and chimney, £4	4 0 0	Held by miner's right	2 10 0
		Law Charles	7	20	0 1 0	Bark hut, £10; water-closet, 10s.	10 10 0	do. do.	3 0 0
		Waters Joseph	8	2	0 1 0	Bark hut, £12	12 0 0	Belongs to James Courtney, to whom the occupant is paying rent.	49 10 0
		Courtney James	8	5	0 1 0	Sapling and bark stable, £15.	15 0 0	The premises in use	36 0 0
		Winters Robert	8	6	0 1 0	Bark hut, iron roof, £17	17 0 0	Allotment is owned by Wm. O'Leary, to whom the occupant is paying rent.	27 0 0
		Adams Robt.	8	7	0 1 0	Do. £12	12 0 0	Allotment belongs to occupant; is held by miner's right.	27 0 0
		Standen John	8	9	0 1 0	Do. £8	8 0 0	Is held by miner's right. Standen is a free selector, but is at present away from Temora. The hut is in his sister's possession, Mrs. Lafrankl.	9 0 0
		Carburns John	8	14	0 1 0	No improvements.		No one residing on ground.	2 10 0
			8	17	0 1 0	Iron hut, £8. Part of allot. fence with 2 rails, £7.	15 0 0	Rented by occupant from Peter Keogh.	2 10 0
		Noble James, Batten Henry.	8	20	0 1 0	Slab hut, £20. Fencing, £3; blacksmith's shed, £1 10s. Tents on frames.	24 10 0	Batten owned whole allotment, but has sold half to Noble. Batten lives in hut.	3 0 0
		Adams Geo. Edwd.	9	4	0 1 0	Bark hut, iron roof, £12	12 0 0	Held by miner's right	9 18 0
		Taylor Wm. Leveret ..	9	5	0 1 0	Iron hut, £18	18 0 0	do. do.	8 2 0
			9	6	0 1 0	Slab hut, £12	12 0 0		7 4 0
		Lewis Emma	9	8	0 1 0	Bark hut with weather-board skillion, £17.	17 0 0	Bought by occupant from George Wood.	5 8 0
		Gilsenan John and Hayes John.	9	9	0 1 0	Bark hut, £6	6 0 0	Held by miners' rights.	4 10 0
		Thomas Christopher ..	9	10	0 1 0	Do. £10	10 0 0	Bought from Wiffin for £10; held by miner's right	7 4 0
		Bollard Jno. Joseph ..	9	11	0 1 0	Bark hut, £6	6 0 0	Held by miner's right	3 0 0
		Tanner Wm.	9	14	0 1 0	Sapling and bark hut, £10	10 0 0	do. do.	2 10 0
			9	15	0 1 0	No improvements.		No one resident	2 10 0
		Smith Saml.	9	16	0 1 0	Frame of house, £3 10s.	3 10 0	Held by miners' rights; taken up as abandoned; frame put up by someone else.	2 10 0
		Emmett Thos.	9	17	0 1 0	Bark hut, standing on both allotments, £5.	5 0 0	Emmett is holding by miner's right.	2 10 0
			9	18	0 1 0	Fowl-house, £1, used by John Hawkins.	1 0 0	No one resident	2 10 0
		Hawkins John	9	20	0 1 0	House and shop, £20; small hut, £4.	24 0 0	Held by miner's right and business license for Joseph Fenings.	8 0 0
		Ryan Thos.	10	1	0 1 0	Frame of house, £6	6 0 0	Thomas Ryan is building house to cost £10.	6 6 0
			10	2	0 1 0	No improvements			5 8 0
			10	8	0 1 0	Do.			5 8 0
			10	4	0 1 0	Do.			5 8 0
			10	5	0 1 0	Do.			4 10 0
		Ryan Thos.	10	6	0 1 0	Bark hut, iron roof, £12	12 0 0	Held by miner's right for M'Millan.	4 10 0
		M'Carthy Wm.	10	7	0 1 0	Frame of house, £1 10s.	1 10 0	No one residing	4 10 0
		Hooper Jno. C. A. and Appleby Charles.	10	8	0 1 0	Bark hut, £3	3 0 0	Held by miner's right	8 12 0
			10	9	0 1 0	Do. £8	8 0 0	do. do.	2 14 0
		Barry Thomas	10	11	0 1 0	Do. £4	4 0 0	do. do.	3 0 0
			10	12	0 1 0	No improvements		No one resident	2 10 0
		M'Carthy Jeremiah ..	10	13	0 1 0	Sapling and plaster hut, £15.	15 0 0	Held by miner's right; hut built by occupant.	2 10 0
		Heck Henry Alfred	10	14	0 1 0	No improvements		No one residing	2 10 0
			10	17	0 1 0	Sawn-slab cottage, £15	15 0 0	Held by miner's right	2 10 0
			10	18	0 1 0	No improvements		No one residing	2 10 0
			10	20	0 1 0	Do.		do.	8 0 0
		Walsh Adam	11	5	0 1 0	Slab cottage, £15	15 0 0	Occupants do not know to whom the hut belongs.	9 0 0
		Roe William	11	6	0 1 0	Bark hut, £10	10 0 0	Bought from Robert Pinder for £2	7 4 0
		O'Connell Jas.	11	7	0 1 0	Do.	10 0 0	Conditionally registered	7 4 0
		Vaughan John	11	8	0 1 0	Do.	10 0 0	do.	7 4 0
			11	9	0 1 0	No improvements			5 8 0

Improvement purchase No.	Applicant.	Occupant.	Section.		Area.	Improvements.	Total value of Improvements.			Remarks.	Value of Allotments.		
							£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
			11	11	a. r. p. 0 1 0	Bark house, £25	25	0	0	Belonged to Othello Hoyt, who has since committed suicide. The premises are in charge of police.	4	10	0
	Chicken Thomas		11	12	0 1 0	Bark hut, £2	2	0	0	Held by miner's right	3	12	0
	Renhan Michl. C.		11	13	0 1 0	Do. £4	4	0	0	do. do.	5	8	0
			11	14	0 1 0	No improvements				No one resident	6	6	0
	Brown Wm.		11	15	0 1 0	Iron hut, £10	10	0	0	Occupant paying rent to Frank Hickey.	6	6	0
	Ecclestone Robt. Ambrose.		11	17	0 1 0	Bark house, iron roof, £16	16	0	0	Occupant paying rent to J. W. Slayter.	7	4	0
	Hodson Jno. Browne		11	18	0 1 0	Bark hut, £10	10	0	0	Held by miner's right	7	4	0
			11	19	0 1 0	Unfinished bark hut, £3	3	0	0	No one residing	7	4	0
			12	1	0 1 0	No improvements					3	0	0
			12	2	0 1 0	Bark hut with iron roof, £8	8	0	0	Occupied, but cannot find by whom	2	10	0
			12	3	0 1 0	Do. do	6	0	0	do. do.	2	10	0
	Jeffriess Norman		12	4	0 1 0	No improvements					2	10	0
			12	5	0 1 0	Bark hut with iron roof, £10	10	0	0	Holding by miner's right	2	10	0
			12	6	0 1 0	Stable, £10	10	0	0		2	10	0
			12	7	0 1 0	No improvements					2	10	0
			12	8	0 1 0	Do.					3	0	0
	Bourke James		12	10	0 1 0	Bark hut, £10	10	0	0		6	0	0
			12	11	0 1 0	No improvements					5	3	0
	Matthews Sarah		12	12	0 1 0	Weather-board and bark hut, £50; kitchen, £2 10s.; stable, £8.	60	10	0	Allotment bought for £5	10	16	0
			13	1	0 1 0	No improvements					4	10	0
			13	2	0 1 0	Do.					3	12	0
			13	3	0 1 0	Do.					3	12	0
			13	4	0 1 0	Do.					3	12	0
			13	5	0 1 0	Do.					3	12	0
			13	6	0 1 0	Do.					3	12	0
			13	7	0 1 0	Do.					3	12	0
			13	8	0 1 0	Do.					3	12	0
			13	9	0 1 0	Do.					3	12	0
	Edward Aluld		13	10	0 1 0	Bark hut, £7	7	0	0		4	10	0
			13	11									
			13	13									
			13	16		See separate Schedule.							
			13	17									
			13	20									
	Parker Edward		14	7	0 1 0	Dwelling-house and store, £250; stable, £30; paling fence, £15.	295	0	0	Parker bought from Abraham Mitchell for £27 10s.	45	0	0
	Cashman John		14	8	0 1 0	Bark hut, £10; slab hut, £10	20	0	0	Transferred to Cashman by Thomas Cooney for £47.	49	10	0
	Lorne John		14	9	0 1 0	Bark hut, £12	12	0	0	Renting from Michael C. Renhan	49	10	0
	George		14	12	0 1 0	Do. £10	10	0	0	Wilson pays rent to Morris	18	0	0
	Darby Owen		14	13	0 1 0	Frame with canvas, £2 10s.	2	10	0	Rented from Hannah Sarah Morris	16	4	0
	Wharton George		14	14	0 1 0	Bark hut, £0	6	0	0	Holding by miner's right—improvements erected by himself.	13	10	0
			14	15	0 1 0	No improvements					9	0	0
	Appleford Richard		14	16	0 1 0	Slab hut, £8; galley, 5s.	8	5	0	Held by miner's right	9	0	0
	Smith Henry		14	17	0 1 0	Hut, £2	2	0	0	do.	6	6	0
	Smith Chas. Groter		14	18	0 1 0	Slab hut, £3; cottage, £20; shed, 10s.	23	10	0	do.	4	10	0
	Wade Robt.		14	19	0 1 0	Bark hut, £5	5	0	0	Wade lives in a tent	4	10	0
	Beecroft Robt.		14	20	0 1 0	Cottage, £20	20	0	0		5	12	0
	Allpress George		15	1	0 1 0	Bark hut, £2	2	0	0	Bought from T. Evans for £2 10s.	5	12	0
	Everitt Edwd. Wm.		15	2	0 1 0	No improvements				Occupant lives in tent	4	10	0
	Ball John		15	3	0 1 0	Bark hut, £10	10	0	0	Purchased at sale by auction from Robt. O'Donnell.	4	10	0
	Hopper Thos. George		15	4	0 1 0	Iron hut, £8	8	0	0	Taken up as abandoned; frame of hut up at time; occupant covered it with iron.	6	6	0
	Hadwick John		15	5	0 1 0	Bark hut, £10; galley, 10s.	10	10	0	Bought from W. Smith, £2 10s.	0	0	0
			15	6	0 1 0	Frame, £1 10s.	1	10	0	Held by miner's right	9	0	0
	Beattie Michl.		15	7	0 1 0	Bark hut, £6	6	0	0		13	10	0
	Power Patrick		15	8	0 1 0	Do.	6	0	0	Bought for £4	16	4	0
	Robinson Daniel		15	9	0 1 0	Weather-board cottage, £60; kitchen, £15; shed, £3; W.C., £1 10s.	79	10	0	Purchased from E. Parker for £90	18	0	0
			15	10	0 1 0	Sawn-slab hut, £20; fowl-house, £1.	21	0	0	See I.P. 81-29	3	0	0
	Lewis Edward		17	11	0 1 0	Hut, £10; house in course of erection to cost £60; present value, £10.	20	0	0	Finally registered	5	0	0
	Lewis Joseph		17	12	0 1 0	Bark hut, £10	10	0	0	Conditionally registered	4	0	0
	Lewis Arthur		17	13	0 1 0	Bark stable, £18 (in use)	18	0	0	do.	4	0	0
	Thompson Patterson		17	14	0 1 0	Slab hut, £12	12	0	0	do.	4	0	0
			18	2	0 1 0	Hut standing on both allotments.	5	0	0		3	0	0
			18	3	0 1 0						3	0	0
	Cotterell Joseph		18	11	0 1 0	Bark hut, £6	6	0	0	Conditionally registered	5	0	0
	Mitchell George		18	12	0 1 0	Bark hut, £12	12	0	0	do.	4	0	0
	Traxler Thomas		18	13	0 1 0	Hut, £6; shed, £3; shed, £1 10s.	10	10	0	do.	4	0	0
			18	14	0 1 0	Hut, £3	3	0	0		4	0	0
	Myers John		18	15	0 1 0	Bark and weather-board cottage, £20.	20	0	0	Conditionally registered	4	0	0
	Murphy John		18	16	0 1 0	Cottage, £13; w.c., 10s.	13	10	0	do.	4	0	0
			18	17	0 1 0	Hut, £3	3	0	0		4	0	0
	Gelligan James		18	18	0 1 0	Cottage, £10; fence, £3	13	0	0	Conditionally registered	4	0	0
	Cowan Chas.		18	19	0 1 0	Bark cottage, £15; shed, £1.	16	0	0	do.	4	0	0
			18	20	0 1 0					See I.P. 81-82	5	0	0
	Thornburn Andrew		21	1	0 1 0	Weather-board cottage, £20; kitchen, £8.	28	0	0	Conditionally registered	4	0	0
	Lewitz Frank		21	11	0 1 0	Hut, £5	5	0	0	do.	4	0	0
	Bourke Wm.		1	88	0 0 20	Iron hotel, £80; bark kitchen, £8; bark shed, £1 10s.; hut, £3; out-house, £2.	89	10	0	Occupant bought from Mary Jane Thomas.			

Transmitted to the Surveyor-General with my letter dated 16th June, 1881.

JOHN E. HICKS,
Licensed Surveyor.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure O to No. 6.]

TOWN of Temora, within Temora Gold-field.—Schedule of Improved Allotments—Section 13.

Improvement purchase No.	Applicant.	Occupant.	Section.	Allotment.	Area.	Improvements.	Total value of Improvements.	Remarks.	Value of Allotments.
					a. r. p.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
There are no improvements on	M'Intyre K.	M'Intyre K.	13	24	0 0 30	{ Iron shop, £70, slab kitchen, £12.	152 0 0	Lycell is renting from M'Intyre	70 0 0
0	Booth James	Lvell Wm.	13	23	0 0 21	{ Iron shop, £70	25 0 0	Hoffman bought 33 ft., and Lucas 25 ft., from the original owner, James Booth.	31 0 0
	Cripps J. E.	Lucas Wm. Bradford	13	22	0 0 15	{ Weather-board, bark, and iron shop, £50; fencing, £0.	56 0 0	Davenport jumped the allotment from original holder, Alcock.	23 14 0
93	Davenport J.	Davenport Joseph	13	21	0 0 36	{ Store, £50; blacksmith's shop, £2; fencing, £12.	91 0 0	Ferguson sold to present holder for £55.	50 0 0
80-35	Ferguson G. H. E.	Evans A. Maria	13	20	0 0 39	{ Bark hut, £6	6 0 0	Patroni sold to Messrs. Warby & Orbell, and Dwyer purchased the allotment from them for £27.	50 0 0
99	Oldenco Patroni	Dwyer John Patrick	13	19	0 0 38	{ Weather-board cottage, £65; slab kitchen, £30.	95 0 0	Occupants paying rent to G. G. Orbell.	40 0 0
	Cosgrove	Buchanan Archer Vescey	13	18	0 0 39	{ Bark shop, £12; store, £40.	52 0 0	Transferred to occupant by F. Hickey.	30 0 0
		Goodburn William	13	17		{ Hut, £12; kitchen, £10.		The occupant holds for his brother, T. Ailsop.	25 0 0
	Allsop Thomas	Allsop Fredk. Renshaw	13	16	0 0 37	{ Iron & bark store, £50; stable, £8; iron cottage, £20.	78 0 0	Townend bought allotment from Butler.	20 0 0
	Butler E.	Townend Herman Alexis	13	15	0 1 0	{ Iron hut, £3	8 0 0	Donnelly bought allotment from Robert Harrington.	4 0 0
		Donnelly James	13	14	0 0 9	{ Iron shop, £30	30 0 0	The original applicant for this allotment was — Hadwick.	15 0 0
80-117	Martin Peter	Martin Peter	13	13	0 1 0	{ Bark and weather-board cottage, £30.	30 0 0	{ Garbolino has bought 15 ft. from Green; M'Donnell is renting from Green; Rosen has bought 15 ft. from Green.	12 0 0
81-30	Green Wm.	Garbolino Bartolomeo } M'Donnell Patrick } Rosen Benjamin }	13	12	0 0 33	{ Iron and slab shop, £50 } { Store, £30 } { Shop, £80 }	160 0 0	This allotment disputed by James Woodbridge and Wm. Glasheen. The case not yet decided.	10 0 0
			13	11	0 0 20	{ Bark hut, £12; shed, £1 10s.	13 10 0		

Transmitted to the Surveyor-General with my report dated 16th June, 1881.

JOHN E. HICKS,
Licensed Surveyor.

No. 7.

Memorandum by Mr. Maclean.

(I.P. 81-94.)

Land District, Cootamundra—By John P. Dwyer.

MR. M'GUINN,—This land was previously applied for by O. Patroni, under improvement purchase 80-90, sent to you for refusal. Please place it with papers and send it to me.

M.A.M.,
30 June, 1881.

Minutes on No. 7.

The above-quoted improvement purchase by Patroni does not refer I. P., 80-1,744, O. Patroni, allotment 15, section 13, town of Temora, with Miscel. 81-2,148.—I.P., 8/7/81. Mr. M'Guinn,—Mack's improvement purchase should be separated from these papers. I believe it is for allotment now numbered 17 of section 13, 14 perches, but Hicks's report, 81-11,613 Misc., will probably show; if not, the plan referred to by Warden De Boos will.—M.A.M., 14 November, 1881.

No. 8.

Memorandum by Surveyor-General.

Charting Branch, No. 17.

MEMORANDUM of subjects requiring explanation or completion in connection with the survey and plan of parish of Bundawarra, county of Bland, transmitted by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Hicks, letter No. 81-11, and No. 81-12, of June 16th, 1881. Instructions issued to Mr. Hicks on 13 May, and on which Mr. Hicks's report in explanation is requested.

Subject.

Mr. Hicks has not noted on the plans above mentioned that the marking has been performed according to regulations. It is also not apparent that paragraph 101 of Surveyors' Instructions has been complied with; if it has, the position of the alignment blocks therein referred to should have been shown on the plans. The width of the streets and connections surveyed from one section to another should also have been shown on plans. Mr. Hicks is requested to supply these omissions, and to state the station from which the observation for true meridian has been made.

21 September.

P.F.A.

13 October, 1881.

Report.

All measurements to the east of Baker-street, in the town of Temora, were made by Mr. Surveyor Schleicher and Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Tozer. Those to the west of Baker-street were effected by me; the work had to be performed quickly, and, answering for myself, I may say that alignment blocks were not laid down. I had too much to do at the time to attempt it, nor do I think it was expected I should do so. As a proof, I may state that I now hold instructions to align the principal streets in Temora. With the exception of alignment blocks, the marking has been performed according to regulations. The station from which the observation for true meridian was taken is shown on accompanying tracing, marked A in blue; the widths of streets are also added.

JOHN E. HICKS,
Surveyor.

Minute on No. 8.

Omissions supplied on this memo. have been noted on plan T 5-2244.

No. 9.

Memorandum by Under-Secretary for Lands.

MEMO:—The enclosed report from Surveyor Hicks is placed before Mr. Secy. Hoskins in reference to the valuations submitted.

Seen.—J.H., 6/10/81.

C. O.,
5/10/81.

No. 10.

Mr. A. J. M'Carthy to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Progress Committee Rooms, Temora, 20 October, 1881.

In compliance with instructions received from the Temora Progress Committee, I have the honor to inform you that the holders of allotments in this town view with alarm the proposed appraisements set on their properties here. They regard the enormous valuations of allotments as unprecedented and without parallel on the Australian Gold-fields, seeing that their properties have been appraised at many times a higher figure than those of others on more prosperous gold-fields.

On the part of the people of this town, the Progress Committee would most respectfully beg that the gazettement of the appraisements, at the valuations reported in the local papers and by private telegrams, be stayed until the Government cause inquiries to be made relative to the value of property in Temora.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. J. M'CARTHY,

Hon. Sec., Progress Committee, Temora.

Minutes on No. 10.

Submitted, the action on the improvement purchase applications at Temora is stayed pending the cancellation of the gold-field reserve.—F.H.W., 26 October, 1881. Submitted.—C.O., 26 October, 1881. The writer to be informed that the gazettement of the appraisements by Surveyor Hicks will be stayed for the present, pending further inquiries.—J.H., 27 October, 1881.

No. 11.

Mr. W. Semple to The Secretary for Lands.

The memorial of occupiers of allotments in the town of Temora, in public meeting assembled,—

Humbly sheweth:—

That your memorialists have learned with the greatest concern the result of the appraisement which your memorialists are credibly informed has been placed upon the town allotments in Temora.

That your memorialists would respectfully ask that all action in this matter be stayed until you shall have had further opportunities to acquaint yourself with the real nature of such town allotments.

That your memorialists would respectfully represent that the appraisement placed upon the allotments is far beyond their real value, and in many instances, if the present appraisements are adopted, will not only be ruinous to many of your memorialists but prejudicial to the advancement and settlement of the Temora Gold-field.

That your memorialists have gone to great expense in erecting substantial improvements on the said allotments, and that the exaction of the appraisements would prove entirely ruinous, in many instances, in the present declining state of this gold-field.

That your memorialists are credibly informed that at Young, Forbes, Parkes, Grenfell, and Adelong, much more prosperous towns than Temora, the highest appraisement reached only about £130 per acre, and even this amount was reduced on the representation of the holders; while at Temora some allotments have been appraised at the rate of £904 per acre.

Your memorialists therefore respectfully pray that you will take the premises into your favourable consideration with a view of disallowing the appraisement at present arrived at, and causing a re-appraisement to be made, by two or more appraisers, or adopting such other means to relieve your memorialists from the excessive appraisements as you may deem desirable.

WM. SEMPLE,

Chairman of Public Meeting, and on behalf of those whose allotments have been appraised.

Minute on No. 11.

The Under-Secretary,—Please have this memorial registered and placed with the papers having reference to the recent appraisements at Temora, and afterwards have the whole of the papers laid before me.—J.H., 24/10/81.

No. 12.

Memorandum by Mr. E. Twynam, District Surveyor.

Appraisements at Temora.

REFERRING to a memorial by the inhabitants of the town of Temora, protesting against appraisement, based on the valuation by Mr. Surveyor Hicks, of allotments occupied under the provisions of the Mining Act, and praying that such valuation be not adopted as an appraisement, or that it be disallowed, or that an appraisement be authorized by another or more appraisers, which memorial has been handed to me by the Secretary for Lands for consideration, I have the honor to report as follows:—

1. The mode by which Mr. Hicks has arrived at his valuation is by careful inquiry as to the current prices paid for the sites occupied, in some instances merely for the site, without improvements, and

and I presume that the data upon which such valuation is based will not be challenged. I may also add my opinion that, in changing hands, these allotments, irrespective of improvements, would now realize higher prices than the values assigned to them by Mr. Hicks. In some cases the allotments are rented; and adopting the rental as a standard of value, the valuation represents less than ten years' purchase, which term may perhaps be considered as a reasonable limit upon a gold-field, where the conditions of settlement are precarious. Vide Appendix.

2. The protest appears to be founded on the assumption that, in the traffic for business sites (occupation for business purposes under license conferring the privilege of pre-emption) the full value of the site was paid by the present possessors on the presumption that the land would be alienated in due course at the minimum upset price, or a moderate advance upon it, and it is now held as a grievance that the current value of the site is again demanded before securing the title in fee simple; in fact, according to the view propounded by the memorialists, the value of the land for occupation is to be considered as distinct from the value of the freehold, perhaps in the light of a premium for the title to pre-emption, and the former, which is the result of large expenditure by the State, equally with the enterprise of the people, is to be foregone frequently to the profit of those who rush a gold-diggings for the purpose of land-jobbing and other speculative investment. Grounds of Protest.

3. There is always a certain business centre or nucleus in a town, which acquires an exceptional value from the facilities afforded for transaction of business, such as proximity to public offices, &c. Such locality in this town comprises that part of Hoskins-street between Parkes-street and Victoria-street; and acknowledging the fact that advantages accrue from such position, I think the valuation of land is not excessive, as represented. Probably, in arriving at the value of land in a town such as Temora, it should be borne in mind that from the nature of auriferous mining any settlement for trade purposes is comparatively precarious; but then it may be rejoined that the occupants are not obliged to purchase, neither is the State bound to sell, and those in authorized occupation (by business license), their successors, or their transferees, may continue to hold under the Mining Regulations, which are of liberal character. It may generally be held as probable that the value of land gradually increases in progress of settlement, but there are instances to the contrary; and if, as is asserted by the memorialists, the trade on the Temora Gold-field is in a declining state, then it is competent for them to withdraw their applications for pre-emption, and await the issue of events, before seeking an appraisement with a view to purchase. Business locality at Temora, value not rated too high.
Exceptional conditions on a gold-field which affect valuation.
Applications for pre-emption may be withdrawn.

4. Beyond the allegation of excessive valuation, the only reason advanced in support of the memorial is that land in certain other gold-fields' townships have been alienated at comparatively low prices. This is true, but under what different circumstances of appraisement were the values assessed. The towns mentioned have been, and mostly are now, under my supervision in respect of survey, and I know that appraisements were made in a perfunctory manner, generally at the minimum upset price; and so patent was the perversion of the system under the late law that I have felt it my duty to protest against it, coming as it did occasionally and indirectly under my observation, although it was rather beyond my province to do so. Objection to valuation advanced by memorialists.
Appraisement under old system unsatisfactory.

5. Reverting to the memorial, I would point out that there has not yet been an authorized appraisement of the lands at Temora. Probably an appraiser should be formally appointed, and when appointment is made, it is advisable that some method be indicated as the most correct for arriving at the value of land for town settlement under the circumstances of occupation on a gold-field. Appointment of appraiser suggested.

Submitted. E. TWYNAM,
District Surveyor,

28th October, 1881.

In respect of withdrawing applications for pre-emption on a gold-field, the practice has been to permit such withdrawal on payment of expenses incurred.

[Enclosure A to No. 12.]

EXTRACT from valuation of improvements and allotments of land at Temora by Mr. Surveyor Hicks.

Improvement purchase No.	Occupant.	Section.	Allotment.	Area.	Improvements.	Total value of Improvements.	Remarks.	Value of Allotments.
80-5	Deitz J.	1	1	a. r. p. 0 1 0	Hotel, £350; kitchen, £80; hut, £8; shed, £12; stable, £15; iron range of rooms, £125; stable, £8; fencing, £2; shed, £10.	£ s. d. 610 0 0	J. Deitz paid Mary Angove £1,000 for allotment, improvements, and business	£ s. d. 225 0 0
80-30	Wright D.	6	1	0 1 0	Hotel, iron, £700; separate range of rooms, £100; stables, sheds, billiard room, tank, &c., £215.	1,015 0 0	Wright D. is the original occupant, lately under offer for sale at £2,000.	225 0 0
80-31	Bank of New South Wales.	5	1	0 1 0	Iron and weather-board office, £300; stable, £8; outbuildings, £19.	327 0 0	Allotment bought from John Andrew for the sum of £170, immediately after survey of the town.	225 0 0
80-13	Semple J.	2	16	0 1 0	Weather-board house, £300; outbuildings, £24.	324 0 0	Mr. Semple purchased from Smith, the price being £40; there were improvements at the time worth about £15.	45 10 0
80-47	Meagher J.	1	9	0 1 0	Iron store and skillion, £300; outbuildings, £36.	336 0 0	Allotment originally taken up by O. Hoyt; sold by him to J. Perrin, £70, and by J. Perrin to Meagher for £100.	90 0 0
80-67	Lever H. T., now Byron M.	6	6	0 1 0	Hotel, £1,000; out-buildings and fencing, £160.	1,160 0 0	Allotment sold by Lever to Byron for £90, the improvements then being worth about £10.	134 10 0
80-92	Ward H. G.	6	10	0 1 0	Hotel, £650; theatre, £750; out-buildings, £77.	1,477 0 0	H. G. Ward bought the allotment for £80 from M. Sharp.	134 10 0
80-107	Petroni O.	14	2	0 1 0	Hotel, £60; out-buildings, £37 10s.	97 10 0	The occupant bought business and premises from G. Laverzill at auction for £149 10s.	13 10 0

Annexed to my memo of 28th October, 1881, for the Secretary for Lands.

E. TWYNAM,
District Surveyor.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure B to No. 12.]

Mr. District-Surveyor Twynam to The Secretary for Lands.

Memo.—*Re* appointment of an Appraiser at Temora.

Touching appraisements at Temora, I may perhaps suggest that an appraisement be formally authorized, and perhaps it would be satisfactory to the persons concerned that such appraisement be conducted by an official not belonging to the salaried staff of the Lands Department. For such a duty I may indicate Mr. Du Faur, as specially eligible, from his long experience in the Occupation Branch. There is also Mr. H. M. Nash, lately employed at Temora, who is a licensed surveyor, and a very intelligent official, who would do justice to the inhabitants. As a salaried officer, there is none who would fulfil the requirements of the occasion so well as Mr. Schleicher, who is now absent, but who may be expected to return in the course of eight weeks.

The valuation of Mr. Hicks might at any time be virtually adopted as an appraisement by the formal appointment of that gentleman.

The Minister mentioned myself as conversant with the matter, and otherwise as eligible for the duty; but I would beg to point out that such an inquiry may, by action of the parties interested, be prolonged; and viewing the multifarious character of my duties and the accumulation of business, it is almost impossible for me to bestow proper and undivided attention to it and to deal efficiently and comprehensively with the matter.

Submitted.

E. TWYNAM, D.S.,
28 October.

No. 13.

Memorandum by Secretary for Lands.

In addition to the Schedule of the valuation of allotments of land at Temora, made by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Hicks, and now lying on my table, I have observed that there are a number of appraisements or valuations of land at Temora, made by Surveyor Hicks, which have passed through, and I expect are now in the Miscellaneous Branch. As it is intended to make further inquiries on the subject, it would be advisable not to gazette any of the recent appraisements for the present.

J.H.,
2/11/81.*Minute on No. 13.*

As before directed, none of the Temora appraisements are to be sent to the Executive Council until specially authorized. This instruction to apply to all land at Temora.—C.O., 2/11/81.

No. 14.

The Under-Secretary for Lands to Mr. A. J. McCarthy.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 4 November, 1881.

In reply to your letter of the 20th ultimo, on behalf of the Temora Progress Committee, relative to the valuation of the allotments applied for in virtue of improvements at Temora, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you that the gazetting of the allotments valued by Mr. Surveyor Hicks will be stayed for the present pending further inquiries.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES OLIVER,
Under-Secretary.

No. 15.

Mr. J. Tait, Honorary Secretary, Temora Progress Committee, to W. J. Watson, Esq., M.P.

Dear Sir,

Temora, 8 November, 1881.

I have been requested by the Temora Progress Committee to again write to you in reference to the urgent necessity of a speedy re-appraisement of the town allotments, as arranged by deputation sent from here, and trust you will do all in your power to bring this matter to a conclusion.

I have, &c.,

JAS. A. TAIT,
Hon. Sec., Temora Progress Committee.*Minutes on No. 15.*

Presented by Mr. W. J. Watson, M.P.—C.O., 8 Dec., 1881. Submitted.—See previous decision, of 27th October last.—F.H.W., 10 Dec., 1881. Submitted for instructions as to how I am to proceed in reference to the Temora land.—C.O., 10 Dec., 1881. What was the arrangement alluded to above.—JOHN R., 22 August, 1882.

No. 16.

Memorandum by Under-Secretary for Lands.

Temora lands.

In a number of cases Mr. Hoskins approved of the valuations placed on the land by Mr. Surveyor Hicks as being the price at which it should be sold. Subsequently representations were made by Mr. W. J. Watson, M.P., and others, as to the valuations being considered to be excessive. Mr. Hoskins then gave direction for all action to be stayed in the cases in which he had approved of the valuations, as also in any others which might be ready for submission as to the value of the land. Nothing was done, and I was informed just before Mr. Hoskins went out of office that he had lent the papers to the Colonial Treasurer. They next came under my notice at the Colonial Secretary's Office, no doubt having been forwarded there for the Secretary for Lands. The question upon which direction is now sought is, whether the valuations as approved of by Mr. Hoskins are to be adopted, and other valuations not yet acted upon submitted for approval, or whether the whole shall be referred to appraisement.

C. O.,
23/6/82.*Minutes*

Minutes on No. 16.

Mr. Hoskins' action with regard to the cases on which he had marked "Approved" must be considered as so far nullifying it; at any rate he not only did not give instructions for the approval to be put into operation, but he intervened to prevent it.

I cannot help thinking that in the case of property so valuable it was a mistaken course to rely on the mere "valuing" by a surveyor, although that was perfectly legal. But the law not only provides for such valuing, but it provides an alternate course, namely, the value to be paid by arbitration in open Court by appraisers, and after sworn testimony. That is the course that I think is the proper one in such cases, and therefore desire that arrangements may be made to carry it out.—JOHN R., 23/6/82.

Postscript.—It is very desirable that in such appraisements a first-class officer should represent the Government, and I do not know any man more likely to do the duty faithfully and efficiently than Mr. Johnson, Commissioner of Conditional Purchases.—JOHN R., 23/6/82.

No. 17.

Memorandum by Mr. Commissioner Johnson.

Temora lands.

I HAVE carefully perused the memorial of the applicants to purchase town allotments at Temora, and the report of Mr. District-Surveyor Twynam thereon. In the concluding paragraph of that report Mr. Twynam suggests, "that it would be advisable that some method be indicated as the most correct for arriving at the value of land for town settlement under the circumstances of occupation on a gold-field." It is admitted, in another portion of his report, that the land at Temora has been valued at a rate far in excess of similar valuations previously made of gold-field townships, and on the principle of the assumed market value of the land. The point, therefore, on which I would like some instruction is as to the basis upon which the appraisements should be made, whether on the market value of the land, or on the price that would probably have been obtained at public auction, had it been sold in the usual manner, prior to the erection of any improvements. A comparison between the prices obtained in 1881 for land sold at Cootamundra, at auction, shows a maximum of £56 per acre, against £900 per acre as estimated for Temora, by Mr. Surveyor Hicks. In all such calculations the ephemeral nature of gold-field townships must be taken into consideration, and the fact that the market value of the land is due to the enterprise of those who have in so short a space of time improvised a new centre of population, and that under the Mining Act they have been permitted to occupy the same for an indefinite period at a trifling annual rental.

The Under-Secretary for Lands.

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON, Commissioner,
B.C., 20 July, 1882.

Minutes on No. 17.

Let it be remembered that the Crown can sell the land by auction, and that the only reason that it does not so act is that it makes a concession of sale without competition to enable the occupier to secure his improvements. I am surprised that an inquiry of this kind should come from a gentleman who has had abundant experience as to appraisement under the Land Laws. I have no doubt whatever that his duty will be to award the true present value of the land, if in an unimproved state, without regard to whether or not the residence of the occupiers has increased that value; however, as questions have been raised, I should like to have the opinion of the Crown Law Officers on them.—JOHN R., 21 July, 1882.

The Crown Solicitor.—C.O., B.C., 22/7/1882.

No. 18.

Memorandum by Mr. Wilson.

Temora allotments.

A PROTEST having been forwarded through Mr. W. J. Watson, M.P., against the valuation placed on allotments at Temora by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Hicks, Sir John Robertson directed that the value of the allotments should be determined by appraisement, to be conducted by Commissioner Johnson.

The late Minister decided that in each case where an appraisement was demanded a fee of £6 6s. should be paid.

There are already ninety-three cases at Temora ripe for appraisement. It is therefore submitted whether (as the only expense to the Crown in carrying these out would be the travelling expenses allowed to a salaried officer) any appraisement fee should be demanded; and if so, whether the full amount of £6 6s. or a less fee should be required.

F.H.W.,
11/8/82.

Minutes on No. 18.

A question such as that relating to the Temora allotments was never anticipated when Mr. Hoskins gave his decision as to a fee of £6 6s. being charged for appraisements in cases of dispute, nor can the Temora cases be, I think, classed as of an ordinary character. At the fee mentioned the total charge would be £585 18s., whereas £50 will no doubt cover the whole expenses. As it would be difficult to apportion this amount fairly among the various applicants, perhaps it may be held that the fees may be dispensed with.—C.O., 16/8/82.

The objection to the value placed upon the allotments was not made by the individuals interested, but by Mr. W. J. Watson, as the Member of the district, moved, I believe, by the Progress Committee at Temora.

My predecessor carried these matters to a certain stage and then abandoned their further prosecution, I understand, on the ground of doubt as to the expediency of the course he had entered upon. That being so, it seemed to me to be proper to submit the cases to appraisement under the law. The cases should therefore be considered as undealt with, and therefore the question of fees does not arise.—JOHN R., 16/8/82.

No. 19.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under-Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 17 August, 1882.

I do myself the honor to return herewith the papers which were forwarded to me, under blank cover, 22/7/82, relating to sales of lands at Temora, in virtue of improvements, and to state that I have submitted the matter to Mr. Attorney-General Wisdom, a copy of whose advising thereon will be found on the other side.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

Minutes on No. 19.

Submitted.—T.H.M., 17/8/82.

C.O., 17/8/82.

I think my honorable colleague the Attorney-General has overlooked the fact that one of Mr. Johnson's principal inquiries with regard to the appraisal was—whether it should be at the market value at the time of the appraisal, at the price that would probably have been obtained at public auction, had the land been sold in what he describes as the usual manner prior to the erection of any improvement. He went on to suggest other reasons of a depreciatory character as to value. These I don't think worthy of consideration. What I want to be made clear is, whether the value of the land is to be that at the time of appraisal (excluding improvements), or whether at the time of the original settlement (excluding improvements).—JOHN R., 19/8/82.

The Crown Solicitor.—C.O., B.C., 21 August, 82.

In my opinion, the price to be fixed should be the value (exclusive of improvements) of the land at the time of making the appraisal, or perhaps at the time of making the application, and not at the time when the land was originally taken up.—R.W., A.G., 23/8/82.

[Enclosure A to No. 19.]

Re Temora lands.

MEMORANDUM.—It appears that a large number of allotments on the Temora Gold-field were applied for (by the persons in authorized occupation of the same) to purchase, in virtue of improvements, under the 2nd clause of the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875.

I gather also from the papers that the late Minister for Lands approved of the valuations made of the respective allotments by Mr. Surveyor Hicks as the prices at which they should be sold to the applicants, but that upon the representations of Mr. W. J. Watson, M.P., the Progress Committee of Temora, and also on account of a memorial from the residents, who also protested against the valuations or appraisements as being excessive, Mr. Hoskins, before he went out of office, gave instructions that all proceedings with regard to the sale of these allotments should be stayed pending further inquiries.

Upon the matter being submitted to the present Minister for Lands, by the Under-Secretary, for instructions as to whether Mr. Hoskins's original approval of Mr. Hicks's valuations was to be carried out, and the other cases (in which valuations had been sent in) submitted for approval, or whether the whole should be referred to appraisal, the Minister wrote the following minute, viz. :—

"Mr. Hoskins's action with regard to the cases on which he had marked 'Approved' must be considered as so far nullifying it. At any rate, he not only did not give instructions for the approval to be put into operation, but he intervened to prevent it.

"I cannot help thinking that in the case of property so valuable it was a mistaken course to rely on the mere valuing by a surveyor, although that was perfectly legal. But the law not only provides for such valuing, but it provides an alternative course, namely, the value to be fixed by arbitration in open Court by appraisers, and after sworn testimony. That is the course that I think is the proper one in such cases, and I therefore desire that arrangements may be made to carry it out.—JOHN R., 23/6/82.

"P.S.—It is very desirable that in such appraisements a first-class officer should represent the Government, and I do not know any more likely to do the duty faithfully and efficiently than Mr. Johnson, Commissioner of Conditional Purchases.—JOHN R., 23/6/82."

In accordance with the above instructions, the cases were all referred to Mr. Johnson for appraisal, and that officer, in his minute, enclosed, adopting apparently the view expressed in the last paragraph of Mr. Surveyor Twynam's report on the memorial of the Temora residents, that, on the application of an appraiser, some method should be indicated as to the most correct mode of "arriving at the value of land for town settlement under the circumstances of occupation on a gold-field," has asked, in the first instance, for some instructions "as to the basis upon which the appraisements should be made, whether on the market value of the land, or on the price that would probably have been obtained at public auction had it been sold in the usual manner prior to the erection of any improvements." With respect to this inquiry, Sir John Robertson writes as follows :—

"Let it be remembered that the Crown can sell the land by auction, and that the only reason it does not so act is that it makes a concession of sale without competition to enable the occupier to secure his improvements.

"I am surprised that an inquiry of this kind should come from a gentleman who has had abundant experience as to appraisal under the Land Law. I have no doubt whatever that his duty will be to award the true present value of the land, if in an improved state, without regard to whether or not the residence of the occupiers has increased that value. However, as questions have been raised, I should like to have the opinion of the Crown Law Officers on them."

The above are briefly the whole material facts of the case as submitted by the Lands Dept.

W.W.S.,

28 July, /82.

[Enclosure B to No. 19.]

Opinion.

THE points raised in this case appear to me to involve questions of administration rather than of law. With respect to the price to be fixed by appraisal for lands sold in consideration of improvements, the first proviso to sec. 2 of the Lands Acts Amendment Act expressly enacts that "the price so to be fixed shall be exclusive of the value of the improvements in respect of which such sale is made." I think, therefore, that in estimating the value of the land the improvements on it should not in any way be taken into consideration.

ROBERT WISDOM,

Attorney-General.

16/8/82.

No. 20.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under-Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 29 August, 1882.

I do myself the honor to return herewith the papers which were last forwarded to me, under B.C. 21/8/82, relating to sales of land at Temora in virtue of improvements, and to state that I have again submitted them to Mr. Attorney-General Wisdom, whose opinion will be found upon the back of the first page of my letter of the 17th instant.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

Minutes on No. 20.

Submitted.—F.H.W., 30 August, 1882. C.O., 30 August, 1882. Approved.—JOHN R., 31/8/82.

No. 21.

Mr. Commissioner Johnson to The Under-Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Temora, 19 October, 1882.

In forwarding my appraisements in the several cases referred to me on the 1st and 24th September and 4th October instant, I do myself the honor, for the information of the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, to state generally the grounds upon which the valuations were made, and why, in some degree, they materially differ from the previous estimate of Mr. Surveyor Hicks.

117, town of Temora.

2. I have taken notes of the evidence tendered, and personally inspected each allotment, and have thus endeavoured to arrive at the present value of the land irrespective of the improvements thereon. This has been very difficult to ascertain from the evidence adduced, which in nearly every case, being that of interested parties, has been almost invariably of a depreciatory character. There is no doubt, however, that from the fact of the gradual working out of the present leads, and no new discoveries being made on this gold-field, the population has decreased nearly two-thirds since the date of Mr. Hicks's valuation, and from 12,000, to less than 2,000 since the allotments, in many instances, were purchased, resulting in a partial stagnation of trade that cannot but have had the effect of materially diminishing the saleable value of all landed property. Temora, from the fact of the surrounding lands—which are well suited for agricultural purposes—being locked up by water reserves, and the town population boundary, taken when the population was four times its present number, has now nothing to fall back upon when the mines cease to attract or to retain the population.

The price at which allotments changed hands some two years since is therefore now no criterion of their value, for not only was the goodwill of the business—and even, in the case of unoccupied allotments, the right to trade upon a site peculiarly favourable at the time from the concentration of population—included in the sale, but it was also in all cases assumed that, as hitherto, the Crown would part with the fee simple at a low rate, so that the price ultimately to be paid was hardly taken into consideration.

This assumption could only be allowed to exist when the public rights were to a large extent ignored. By the law, the Crown is entitled to have the appraised value of the land.—
JOHN R.

3. It was therefore impossible for me to entertain the absurdly low estimate placed upon those lands by the applicants in most instances; but one disinterested witness, however, an agent and rent-collector, actually valued one of the principal allotments a trifle higher than the sum I ultimately fixed for it, and a few of the least valuable, from their position, were also valued by their owners at a much higher rate than on the graduated scale I adopted I had classed them. I could find therefore no more reliable data to go upon than the previous valuation of Mr. Surveyor Hicks, and his exhaustive report thereon, compiled from facts ascertained during a lengthened residence while engaged in the survey of the town. The question was therefore how far the value of the land had depreciated at Temora from the circumstances detailed above since that officer's valuation was made. On Mr. Hicks's arrival, accordingly, and after he had an opportunity of making himself acquainted with the altered state of affairs since his previous visit to Temora, I examined him in Court, generally on the whole matter, and I then found that we had, without previous communications on the subject, arrived at the same conclusion, viz., that a decrease of at least 50 per cent. had accrued in the value of property in the business portion of the town, and a larger decrease in the outlying parts.

4. Taking therefore £400 per acre as the maximum price, and valuing every allotment in the town by a graduated scale, whether sent to me for appraisement or not, each one, according to its advantages or disadvantages, was assessed until the minimum of £8 per acre was reached in the back streets and outskirts of the town.

5. I have thus been able to arrive at a conclusion which, although it will not satisfy the expectations of those who it will be seen by their evidence consider that the ordinary upset price of town lands of a similar class should be the amount charged, is, in my opinion, a fair and moderate estimate of the present value of the land, irrespective of the improvements.

6. I have attached my notes in each case to the appraisement papers, and have made a minute thereon of all cases where the land has legally passed into other hands, and such has been satisfactorily proved before me either by the production of the necessary documents to that effect or evidence upon oath of their existence. Notes also of Mr. Hicks's evidence, and a plan of the town of Temora, with the whole of the valuations marked thereon, are appended herewith.

I have, &c.,
WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON,
Commissioner Conditional Purchases,
Appraiser.

Minutes on No. 21.

Submitted for the information of the Secretary for Lands. Each appraisement is separately submitted.—C.O., 20/11/82. Seen.—JOHN R., 20/12/82.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure to No. 21.]

John Edward Hicks, on oath, states: I am a Government surveyor; in April and May, 1891, I valued the allotments in the town of Temora; I arrived at such valuation from the current market price of the land; the population at that time was about 8,000; it is now about 2,000; from inquiries I have made since my arrival here on Tuesday last, I have ascertained that there is a depreciation in the value of all landed properties of at least 50 per cent., and trade is in a state of partial stagnation at present; in the outlying portions of the town, and away from the trade centre, the depreciation is still greater, and the land is not now worth more than the ordinary upset price for town lands, and beyond the township for suburban lands, £3 per acre and £2 per acre respectively; there is a slight additional value to be placed upon the central corner allotments, such as lot 1 sec. 1, lot 1 sec. 2, lot 1 sec. 5, lot 1 sec. 6, and for some other corners in Hoskins, De Boos, and Baker Streets, on account of the double frontage.

No. 22.

Schedule by Mr. Wilson.

Temora valuations.

No. of Award.	Allotment.	Section.	Area.	Appraiser Johnson's Valuation.			Appraiser Hicks's Valuation.			Difference.			
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
82-16784	1	1	a. r. p. 0 1 0	100	0	0	225	0	0	125	0	0	
16785	3	1	0 1 0	90	0	0	157	10	0	67	10	0	
16786	7	1	0 0 20	30	0	0	90	0	0	60	0	0	
16787	7A	1	0 0 20	30	0	0	45	0	0	15	0	0	
16788	9	1	0 1 0	45	0	0	90	0	0	45	0	0	
16789	10	1	0 1 0	50	0	0	112	10	0	62	10	0	
16790	11	1	0 1 0	4	0	0	5	8	0	1	8	0	
16791	13	1	0 1 0	3	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	
16792	16	1	0 1 0	3	0	0	4	10	0	1	10	0	
16793	17	1	0 1 0	3	0	0	4	10	0	1	10	0	
16794	18	1	0 1 0	3	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16795	19	1	0 1 0	3	0	0	4	10	0	1	10	0	
16796	20	1	0 1 0	4	0	0	5	8	0	1	8	0	
16797	8	1	0 0 20	22	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16798	3	2	0 1 0	90	0	0	157	10	0	67	10	0	
16799	4	2	0 1 0	80	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16800	5	2	0 0 20	35	0	0	67	5	0	32	5	0	
16801	5A	2	0 0 20	35	0	0	67	5	0	32	5	0	
16802	6	2	0 1 0	70	0	0	134	10	0	64	10	0	
16803	7	2	0 1 0	60	0	0	90	0	0	30	0	0	
16804	8	2	0 1 0	45	0	0	90	0	0	45	0	0	
16805	9	2	0 1 0	45	0	0	90	0	0	45	0	0	
16806	10	2	0 1 0	50	0	0	112	10	0	62	10	0	
16807	11	2	0 1 0	15	0	0	28	10	0	13	10	0	
16808	12	2	0 1 0	10	0	0	18	0	0	8	0	0	
16809	13	2	0 1 0	15	0	0	27	0	0	12	0	0	
16810	15	2	0 1 0	20	0	0	36	0	0	16	0	0	
16811	16	2	0 1 0	25	0	0	45	10	0	20	10	0	
16812	2	3	0 1 0	30	0	0	49	10	0	19	10	0	
16813	3	3	0 1 0	30	0	0	49	10	0	19	10	0	
16814	5	3	0 1 0	20	0	0	36	0	0	16	0	0	
16815	6	3	0 1 0	15	0	0	27	0	0	12	0	0	
16816	7	3	0 1 0	10	0	0	18	0	0	8	0	0	
16817	8	3	0 1 0	8	0	0	13	10	0	5	10	0	
16818	9	3	0 1 0	8	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16819	18	3	0 1 0	3	0	0	3	12	0	0	12	0	0
16820	4	3	0 0 20	12	10	0	22	10	0	10	0	0	
16821	12	3	0 1 0	2	10	0	3	12	0	1	2	0	
16822	17	3	0 1 0	2	10	0	3	12	0	1	2	0	
16823	16	3	0 1 0	2	10	0	3	12	0	1	2	0	
16824	1	4	0 1 0	35	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16825	2	4	0 1 0	30	0	0	49	10	0	19	10	0	
16826	3	4	0 1 0	30	0	0	49	10	0	19	10	0	
16827	4	4	0 1 0	25	0	0	45	0	0	20	0	0	
16828	19	4	0 1 0	8	0	0	15	6	0	7	6	0	
16830	1	5	0 1 0	100	0	0	225	0	0	125	0	0	
16831	2	5	0 1 0	80	0	0	190	0	0	110	0	0	
16832	3	5	0 1 0	80	0	0	180	0	0	100	0	0	
16833	4	5	0 1 0	70	0	0	157	10	0	87	10	0	
16835	9	5	0 1 0	30	0	0	90	0	0	60	0	0	
16836	12	5	0 1 0	2	10	0	4	10	0	2	0	0	
16837	19	5	0 1 0	2	10	0	4	10	0	2	0	0	
16838	5	5	0 0 28	43	0	0	157	10	0	109	10	0	
16839	1	6	0 1 0	100	0	0	225	0	0	125	0	0	
16840	2	6	0 1 0	80	0	0	190	0	0	110	0	0	
16841	3	6	0 1 0	80	0	0	180	0	0	100	0	0	
16842	6	6	0 1 0	60	0	0	134	10	0	74	10	0	
16843	7	6	0 0 28 1/2	35	12	6	108	0	0	72	7	6	
16844	7	6	0 1 0	14	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16845	8	6	0 1 0	40	0	0	90	0	0	50	0	0	
16846	9	6	0 1 0	30	0	0	134	10	0	104	10	0	
16847	11	6	0 1 0	20	0	0	36	0	0	16	0	0	
16848	20	6	0 1 0	30	0	0	54	0	0	24	0	0	
16849	17	6	0 1 0	15	0	0	27	0	0	12	0	0	
16850	16	7	0 1 0	2	10	0	2	10	0	None.	.....	.....
16851	1	8	0 1 0	35	0	0	67	10	0	32	10	0	
16852	6	8	0 1 0	20	0	0	27	0	0	7	0	0	
16853	10	8	0 1 0	15	0	0	18	0	0	3	0	0	
16854	11	8	0 1 0	3	0	0	3	0	0	None.	.....	.....
16855	8	7	0 1 0	13	0	0	22	10	0	9	10	0	

TEMORA VALUATIONS (continued).

No. of Award.	Allotment.	Section.	Area.	Appraiser Johnson's Valuation.	Appraiser Hicks's Valuation.	Difference.
			a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
S2-16856	19	8	0 1 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	None.
16857	18	8	0 1 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	None.
16858	17	8	0 1 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	None.
16859	16	8	0 1 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	None.
16860	15	8	0 1 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	None.
16861	1	9	0 1 0	8 0 0	13 10 0	5 10 0
16862	2	9	0 1 0	7 0 0	12 12 0	5 12 0
16863	7	9	0 1 0	3 0 0	6 6 0	3 6 0
16864	15	10	0 1 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	None.
16865	15	11	0 1 0	2 10 0	6 6 0	3 16 0
16866	16	11	0 1 0	2 10 0	6 6 0	3 16 0
16867	17	11	0 1 0	2 10 0	7 4 0	4 14 0
16868	1	11	0 1 0	9 0 0	18 0 0	9 0 0
16869	4	11	0 1 0	7 0 0	10 16 0	3 16 0
16870	20	11	0 1 0	4 0 0	18 0 0	14 0 0
16871	11	12	0 1 0	4 0 0	6 6 0	2 6 0
16872	15	12	0 1 0	6 0 0	7 4 0	1 4 0
16873	18	12	0 1 0	8 0 0	13 10 0	5 10 0
16874	19	12	0 1 0	8 0 0	16 4 0	8 4 0
16875	6	12	0 1 0	2 10 0	31 10 0	29 0 0
16876	5	12	0 1 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	None.
16877	14	17	0 1 0	2 10 0	.....	.....
16878	17	13	0 0 8	2 10 0	.....	.....
16879	12	13	0 0 33½	5 10 0	12 0 0	6 10 0
16880	22	13	0 0 15	7 10 0	23 14 0	16 4 0
16881	21	13	0 0 36	16 0 0	50 0 0	34 0 0
16882	24	13	0 0 30½	23 5 0	10 0 0	13 5 0
16883	1	14	0 1 0	7 0 0	18 0 0	11 0 0
16884	2	14	0 1 0	6 0 0	13 10 0	7 10 0
16885	3	14	0 1 0	6 0 0	6 15 0	0 15 0
16886	3A	14	0 0 20	2 10 0	13 10 0	11 0 0
16887	5	5A	0 1 0	10 0 0	27 0 0	17 0 0
16888	6	14	0 0 9½	3 0 0	36 0 0	33 0 0
16889	6A	14	0 0 30½	9 0 0	.....	.....
16891	11	14	0 1 0	8 0 0	27 0 0	19 0 0
16892	20	14	0 1 0	3 0 0	5 12 0	2 12 0
16893	6	15	0 1 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	5 0 0
16894	9	15	0 1 0	7 0 0	18 0 0	11 0 0
16895	10	15	0 1 0	8 0 0	27 0 0	19 0 0
16896	11	17	0 1 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0
16897	16	18	0 1 0	4 0 0	.....	.....
16898	...	...	2 0 0	4 0 0	.....	.....
			£	162 15 0	365 15 0	251 10 0

Total amount of Hicks's valuation £4,923 15 0

Total amount of Johnson's valuation 2,497 5 0

Difference £2,426 10 0

Being a reduction of 49 per cent.

F.H.W.

No. 23.

Petition by the Inhabitants of Temora.

To the Honorable the Minister for Lands, Sydney.

The petition of holders of allotments in the township of Temora,—

Humbly Showeth:—

That your petitioners, attracted by the report of an extensive gold-field discovery at Temora, in one thousand eight hundred and eighty, took up, or otherwise acquired, allotments in the newly-formed township and erected substantial improvements thereon, which for stability and cost will bear comparison with the buildings in many old-established towns.

That owing to the failure of the gold-mining industry, and in the absence of any other resources, your petitioners have already suffered great losses through having locked up a large portion of their capital in the improvements referred to, which have been depreciated to less than one-third their original value through the stagnation in business that prevails on the field.

That your petitioners were encouraged in erecting their improvements by the precedent of Grenfell, Parkes, and Gulgong, where improved allotments had been appraised at a reasonable value.

That your petitioners have learned, with feelings of disappointment and alarm, that, in the appraisal of the value of their allotments by Mr. Commissioner Whittingdale Johnson, upset prices utterly out of proportion with their real value have been placed upon their buildings.

That in many instances it will be altogether out of the power of your petitioners to pay the sums, who will thus be forced to relinquish their holdings, which in many instances would involve utter ruin.

That, independent of other considerations, it would be impolitic to exact the high charges for the land held by your petitioners, as, in the event of future gold-fields being discovered, the experience gained at Temora would prevent others from erecting improvements of any permanence on gold-field townships.

And

And your petitioners humbly pray that you will take the premises into your favourable consideration, with a view of having a more equitable appraisement substituted in lieu of that made by Mr. Whittingdale Johnson, so as to enable your petitioners to acquire the fee-simple of the land, which but for their improvement would be comparatively valueless.

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

Dated at Temora, this day of , in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Read and adopted at a public meeting held at Temora, on the 11th day of January, 1883.

JOSEPH DEITZ, Chairman.
G. G. ORBELL.
R. MINTYRE.
GEORGE SMITH.
B. COURTNEY.

[Here follow 77 other signatures.]

No. 24.

Memorandum by Mr. M'Guinn.

THE Temora allotments were previously valued by Mr. Surveyor Hicks, and were, later on, formally appraised by Mr. Whittindale Johnson, whose appraisements were less by 53 per cent. than Mr. Hicks's valuation. The sale in each case, where there is no doubt as to the authorized occupation, has been approved by the Governor and Executive Council, and the awards are regular. In view of Attorney-General Dalley's opinion (16/5/76), that an award cannot be disturbed by the action of the Minister, and only in a Court of Law or Equity, where the conduct of the appraiser was corrupt, or fraud was proved, &c., it is submitted that there does not appear any valid reason why the matter should be re-opened.—J. M'G., 25/1/83.

Submitted—As regards those improvement purchase applications which have been approved by the Governor and Executive Council, no steps can, I submit, be now taken to upset the appraisements; but, as regards those applications the appraisements of which were approved by the late Minister for Lands, but which have not yet been submitted for the approval of the Governor and Executive Council, pending further reports from the Department of Mines as to the authorized occupation of the land, the question is whether, under the 16th clause of the Act of 1880, the Secretary for Lands can, in view of such approval, remit them for a report from three appraisers.—F.H.W., 31/1/83.

It is doubtful whether, under the 2nd clause of the Act of '75, appraisements, unless for the information of the Minister, are necessary in reference to the particular class of land in question. The form of appraisement, as provided by law, having been complied with, it is only necessary for me to submit the question of the final adoption of the awards, as in the other cases.—C.O., 3/2/83.

The sale of some of the portions have been approved of by the Governor in Council,—therefore I cannot under any circumstances interfere; and the remaining portions, having been finally appraised, cannot be dealt with in a different manner.—J.S.F., 19/2/83.

No. 25.

The Under-Secretary for Lands to G. Spring, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 23 February, 1883.

With reference to the petition presented by you, from the holders of certain allotments in the town of Temora, respecting the appraisement by Mr. Whittingdale Johnson of the allotments in question, I have the honor to inform you that, as the sale of some of these allotments has been approved by the Governor and Executive Council, the Secretary for Lands cannot under any circumstances interfere; and the remainder, having been finally appraised, cannot be dealt with in a different manner.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES OLIVER,
Under-Secretary.

No. 26.

Schedule of Valuations of Town Allotments at Gulgong.

Area.	Lot.	Section.	Portion.	Appraised Value.	Area.	Lot.	Section.	Portion.	Appraised Value.
a. r. p.				£ s. d.	a. r. p.				£ s. d.
0 1 0	6	24	.....	4 0 0	0 0 35½	1	31	.....	4 12 6
0 0 7	2B	4	.....	1 8 0	0 0 36½	2	31	.....	4 15 0
0 0 30	2	25	.....	8 0 0	0 0 37½	3	31	.....	4 17 6
0 1 0	2	47	.....	2 5 0	0 0 38	4	31	.....	4 18 6
0 1 0	3	47	.....	2 5 0	0 1 4	8	30	.....	5 0 0
0 1 0	6	10	.....	3 0 0	0 0 37½	4	41	.....	4 17 6
0 1 0	7	27	.....	6 3 0	.....	5	29	.....	.....
0 1 0	4	22	.....	2 5 0	0 1 0	.....	.....	3	4 0 0
0 1 0	6	32	.....	3 0 0	0 1 0	.....	.....	4	4 0 0
2 0 0	.....	.....	97	5 0 0	0 0 20	.....	.....	5	2 0 0
0 0 36½	D	7	.....	3 7 6	.....	8	6	.....	.....
0 1 0	1	37	.....	3 1 6	0 1 2½	3	34	.....	5 0 0
2 0 0	.....	.....	84	5 10 0	0 0 33	2	35	.....	.....
2 0 0	.....	.....	85	5 10 0	0 0 30	1	32	.....	2 5 0
2 0 0	.....	.....	86	5 10 0	0 1 0	16	30	.....	5 0 0
0 1 0	12	17	.....	4 1 0	2 0 0	.....	.....	120	5 10 0

SCHEDULE of Valuations of Town Allotments at Gulgong—*continued.*

Area.	Lot.	Section.	Portion.	Appraised Value.	Area.	Lot.	Section.	Portion.	Appraised Value.
a. r. p.				£ s. d.	u. r. p.				£ s. d.
0 0 15	1	4	.....	3 0 0	0 0 9½	7A	18	.....	2 7 6
0 0 34	2	2	.....	6 16 0	0 0 20½	4	2	.....	4 4 0
0 0 35	5	24	.....	3 10 0	0 0 20	5	15	.....	3 0 0
0 0 38½	1	24	.....	3 17 6	0 0 13½	4A	17	.....	1 8 0
0 0 25	2	24	.....	2 10 0	0 0 8½	11A	17	.....	3 3 9
0 0 25½	4	24	.....	2 11 0	0 1 0	7	14	.....	8 0 0
0 1 0	9	21	.....	6 0 0	0 0 13	2B	7	.....	2 8 0
0 1 0	2	26	.....	4 0 0	0 0 30½	5A & B	13	.....	6 0 0
0 0 26½	1	25	.....	2 13 0	0 1 0	2	42	.....	3 0 0
0 1 0	8	24	.....	4 0 0	0 1 0	2	44	.....	3 0 0
0 0 16	7	24	.....	2 0 0	0 0 19½	1	36	.....	2 10 0
0 1 0	2	21	.....	6 0 0	0 1 0	4	42	.....	3 0 0
0 1 0	6	26	.....	4 0 0	0 1 0	4	30	.....	2 0 0
0 0 30	4	22	.....	4 10 0	0 1 0	1	29	.....	3 10 0
0 1 0	13	16	.....	4 0 0	0 0 20	14	16	.....	3 0 0
0 0 29	14	17	.....	7 5 0	0 1 0	2	15	.....	4 0 0
0 1 0	13	17	.....	10 0 0	0 0 38	4	18	.....	3 12 0
0 0 1½	8C	4	.....	2 0 0	0 1 0	3	36	.....	3 0 0
0 1 12	6	5	.....	13 0 0	0 1 0	2	45	.....	3 0 0
0 0 20½	3	2	.....	4 0 0	0 0 35	2	43	.....	2 17 0
0 0 23	3A	3	.....	4 12 0	0 1 0	1	41	.....	3 0 0
0 0 6	2A	3	.....	1 4 0	0 0 18½	4	33	.....	1 17 0
0 0 13½	2B	3	.....	2 12 0	0 0 9	7	4	.....	1 16 0
0 0 20	2C	3	.....	4 4 0	0 0 12	3C	18	.....	1 4 0
0 0 14	3B	3	.....	2 16 0	0 1 0	7	12	.....	8 0 0
0 0 21½	5B	3	.....	4 8 0	0 0 20	6	7	.....	4 0 0
0 0 18½	5A	3	.....	3 12 0	0 0 16½	8	14	.....	3 7 0
0 0 4½	9A	3	.....	0 4 0	0 0 10½	11A	3	.....	0 11 0
0 0 6	11B	3	.....	0 6 0	0 0 16	4A	11	.....	1 4 0
0 0 6	2C	4	.....	1 4 0	0 0 36	2	30	.....	1 16 0
0 0 17½	4B	4	.....	3 8 0	0 0 30	1	30	.....	1 10 0
0 0 32	5B	4	.....	6 8 0	0 0 12	4B	11	.....	0 13 0
2 0 0	1	77	.....	8 0 0	0 0 37½	4	29	.....	5 10 0
0 0 20½	36	18	.....	4 10 0	0 1 0	3	31	.....	7 0 0
0 1 19	1	53	.....	7 7 6	0 1 0	5	9	.....	7 0 0
0 0 20	4	32	.....	4 0 0	0 0 16	7	30	.....	3 10 0
0 0 5	60	6	.....	2 15 0	0 1 0	3	32	.....	2 0 0
0 0 30	9	29	.....	4 0 0	0 0 5½	2A	1	.....	0 10 0
0 0 12	40	11	.....	4 0 6	0 0 36	12	18	.....	4 0 0
0 0 33½	1	35	.....	4 0 0	0 1 0	8	21	.....	5 0 0
2 0 0	7	72	.....	8 0 0	0 0 16½	11	17	.....	4 10 0
0 1 1	2	52	.....	5 2 6	0 0 22½	15	17	.....	5 0 0
0 0 6½	5A	4	.....	4 0 0	0 0 30	2	17	.....	3 0 0
0 1 0	6	18	.....	10 0 0	0 1 0	6	13	.....	8 0 0
0 0 5½	8A	4	.....	6 0 0	0 0 3	1B	6	.....	1 0 0
0 1 0	6	14	.....	5 0 0	0 1 0	5	14	.....	5 0 0
0 0 12	2	13	.....	2 8 0	0 1 0	2	34	.....	3 5 0
0 0 28½	3	17	.....	2 16 0	0 0 29	3	43	.....	2 14 0
0 0 30½	7	18	.....	6 2 0	0 1 0	4	46	.....	3 0 0
0 1 9	5	5	.....	9 16 0	0 0 19½	4A	7	.....	1 10 0
0 0 21½	1A	5	.....	4 4 0	0 1 19	2	37	.....	4 10 0
0 0 12	2A	5	.....	2 8 0	0 0 12½	8B	12	.....	3 2 6
0 0 11	3A	5	.....	2 4 0	0 1 6	1	34	.....	3 10 0
0 0 8½	4A	5	.....	1 12 0	0 0 7	2A	18	.....	2 0 0
0 0 13	1A	6	.....	2 12 0	0 1 0	1	44	.....	3 0 0
0 0 19	2B	9	.....	1 18 0	0 0 20	5A	15	.....	3 0 0
0 0 12	2A	12	.....	2 0 0	0 0 1½	5C	4	.....	5 0 0
0 0 9½	1B	14	.....	1 7 0	0 0 27	12	3	.....	1 7 0
0 0 21	1A	14	.....	3 3 0	0 0 34	6	4	.....	6 16 0
0 0 8½	2B	16	.....	0 16 0	0 1 0	2	22	.....	7 10 0
0 0 23	3B	15	.....	2 6 0	0 1 0	6	14	.....	5 0 0
0 0 12	1C	18	.....	1 4 0	0 0 29½	1	33	.....	2 15 4
0 0 10	1B	18	.....	1 0 0	0 0 29½	2	33	.....	2 15 4
0 0 7½	3A	18	.....	0 14 0	0 1 0	1	22	.....	6 0 0
0 0 12½	1A	9	.....	1 6 0	0 0 14	9	18	.....	2 2 0
0 0 28½	5	2	.....	5 16 0	0 0 14½	2	27	.....	1 7 3
0 0 8½	5A	2	.....	1 12 0	0 1 22	3	35	.....	4 15 0
0 0 9½	6C	2	.....	1 16 0	0 0 2	9	17	.....	1 0 0
0 0 12	7	2	.....	2 8 0	0 0 11½	6B	6	.....	3 10 0
0 0 8½	6B	2	.....	1 12 0	0 0 27	2	29	.....	2 7 0
0 0 35	4	3	.....	7 0 0	0 0 36	5	30	.....	4 10 0
0 0 12	10	3	.....	0 12 0	0 1 0	9	30	.....	5 0 0
0 0 20½	2A	9	.....	2 2 0	0 0 9½	4A	4	.....	2 0 0
0 0 7½	1B	9	.....	0 14 0	0 0 22½	2A	4	.....	11 7 6
0 0 32½	3A	8	.....	4 19 0	.....	4C	11	.....	0 11 0
0 0 32½	7	11	.....	6 7 6	0 0 16½	7	15	.....	2 3 9
0 0 14	6	2	.....	7 0 0	0 0 4½	16	3	.....	3 7 6
0 0 11	3	1	.....	2 4 0	0 0 19½	3	27	.....	6 16 6
0 0 28	6	21	.....	4 0 0	0 1 0	1	23	.....	2 0 0
0 1 0	11	21	.....	6 0 0	0 0 28	7A	2	.....	5 12 0
0 0 32	5	22	.....	4 16 0	0 0 7½	10B	4	.....	1 8 0
0 1 0	6	18	.....	4 0 0	0 0 7	3B	8	.....	1 1 0
0 0 12	6	1	.....	2 8 0	0 1 0	6	22	.....	6 0 0
0 0 4½	2A	18	.....	0 8 0	0 0 20	6	9	.....	2 0 0
0 0 37½	1	18	.....	3 6 0	0 1 0	4	14	.....	6 0 0
0 0 16	3A	2	.....	3 4 0	0 0 25	17	16	.....	2 10 0
0 0 13	1	16	.....	3 5 0	0 0 28	1	17	.....	2 14 0
0 0 20½	5A	17	.....	0 14 0	0 1 18	6	17	.....	5 16 0

SCHEDULE of Valuations of Town Allotment: at Gulgong—*continued.*

Area.	Lot.	Section.	Portion.	Appraisal Value.	Area.	Lot.	Section.	Portion.	Appraised Value.
a. r. p.				£ s. d.	a. r. p.				£ s. d.
0 1 0	1	11	.....	8 0 0	0 1 0	1	12	.....	8 0 0
0 1 0	2	11	.....	8 0 0	0 0 22 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	10	.....	2 4 0
0 0 23	3	11	.....	4 12 0	0 0 23	5	18	.....	2 6 0
0 1 0	5	11	.....	2 0 0	0 0 20 $\frac{3}{4}$	16	16	.....	2 0 0
0 0 24	6	11	.....	1 4 0	0 0 17	5B	16	.....	1 14 0
0 1 0	6	12	.....	2 0 0	0 0 22 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	12	.....	4 8 0
0 0 14	2	14	.....	2 2 0	0 0 15	4	12	.....	3 0 0
0 0 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	14	.....	2 2 0	0 0 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	13	.....	3 16 0
0 1 0	5	1	.....	8 0 0	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2B	12	.....	2 8 0
0 0 13	1	2	.....	2 12 0	0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6A	2	.....	3 15 0
0 0 38	6	3	.....	7 12 0	0 0 20	1	8	.....	2 0 0
0 0 25	7	3	.....	3 16 0	0 0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	10A	4	.....	1 16 0
0 0 7	8	3	.....	0 7 0	0 0 14	10	18	.....	3 10 0
0 0 9	3	4	.....	1 16 0	0 0 15 $\frac{1}{4}$	8A	12	.....	3 15 0
0 0 16 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	15	.....	1 12 0	0 0 6	9B	3	.....	0 6 0
0 1 0	3	16	.....	4 0 0	0 0 29	4	1	.....	4 16 0
0 0 20	14	16	.....	2 0 0	0 0 19	3B	5	.....	3 16 0
0 0 8	7	16	.....	0 16 0	0 0 11	3	33	.....	1 5 0
0 1 0	4	8	.....	2 0 0	0 0 24	3A	10	.....	2 10 0
0 0 36 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	7	.....	7 4 0	0 0 30	17	30	.....	3 15 0
0 1 0	4	9	.....	2 0 0	0 0 20	18	30	.....	2 10 0
0 1 0	3	9	.....	4 0 0	0 0 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	.....	3 0 0
0 0 14	2	6	.....	2 16 0	0 0 12 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	1	.....	2 8 0
0 0 14	3	6	.....	2 16 0	0 0 14	1	13	.....	3 12 0
0 0 14	4	6	.....	2 16 0	0 0 19 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	13	.....	3 16 0
0 0 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	6	.....	6 0 0	0 0 21 $\frac{1}{4}$	1A	3	.....	5 8 0
0 0 27	7	17	.....	2 14 0	0 0 8	11B	17	.....	2 0 0
0 1 0	8	17	.....	4 0 0	0 0 20	3	21	.....	4 10 0
0 1 0	2	8	.....	6 0 0	0 0 34	2	32	.....	3 0 0

ADDENDA.

No.	SCHEDULE.	PAGE.
1.	Return of land sold at auction by the Government in the town of Gulgong, showing area of, and price realized for, each lot.....	25
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3.	Return of land sold at auction by the Government in the town of Parkes, showing area of, and price realized for, each lot.....	30

No. 1.

RETURN of land sold at auction by the Government in the town of Gulgong, showing area of, and price realized for, each lot.

Place of sale.	Date of sale.	Allotment.	Section.	Area.	Price realized.	
Mudgeo.....	27 November, 1874.....	2	21	a. r. p. 0 1 0	£ s. d. 2 0 0	
	26 February, 1875.....	7	1	0 1 0	2 0 0	
		8	1	0 0 20	1 0 0	
		2A	7	0 0 13	0 13 0	
		2	10	0 0 16	0 16 0	
		8	16	0 0 24½	1 4 6	
		11	16	0 0 16	0 16 0	
		12	16	0 0 26½	1 6 6	
		9 August, 1875	1	45	0 1 0	2 0 0
		8 March, 1876	11A	17	0 0 8½	0 8 9
		29 " 1876	5	21	0 0 28	1 8 0
	5 July, 1876	9	17	0 0 2	2 11 0	
	Gulgong	13 September, 1876.....	10	17	0 0 33	10 10 7
		22 August, 1877.....	11B	1	0 0 8	3 11 0
			6	7	0 0 20	8 10 0
			3A	10	0 0 24	4 7 0
			15	17	0 0 22½	7 0 0
8			21	0 1 0	8 1 0	
2			22	0 1 0	16 1 0	
3			33	0 0 11	8 0 0	
4			33	0 0 18½	8 1 0	
1			36	0 0 19½	14 0 0	
3			36	0 1 0	16 5 0	
1			41	0 1 0	22 0 0	
2			42	0 1 0	6 0 0	
4			42	0 1 0	5 3 0	
2			43	0 0 35	12 15 0	
2			45	0 1 0	8 0 0	
Mudgeo.....			21 November, 1877	6B	6	0 0 11	5 1 0
Gulgong	18 April, 1879	8	6	0 0 20	7 12 6	
		1	31	0 1 4	12 4 9	
		8	76	2 1 29	9 14 6	
		9	76	0 3 24	3 12 0	
		10	76	2 0 0	8 0 0	
		11	76	2 0 0	8 0 0	
		12	76	2 0 0	8 0 0	
		13	76	2 0 0	8 0 0	
		14	76	2 0 3	8 1 6	
		5	12	0 0 28	46 10 0	
		2 December, 1881	Portion.	110	12 2 36	28 6 4
			111	11 0 0	24 9 6	
			112	9 1 32	19 7 6	
			113	12 1 22	32 10 5	
			114	10 1 22	24 13 5	
			116	9 1 32	21 10 0	
	117		9 0 0	20 5 0		
122	4 1 28		14 1 0			
123	20 2 37		45 1 10			
124	21 0 0		45 13 6			
125	8 0 14		19 8 3			
126	7 1 12		17 8 0			
127	10 0 0		24 15 0			
128	10 0 0	25 0 0				
129	8 1 30	17 1 9				
130	8 0 21	17 13 9				
131	7 3 12	20 14 9				
132	7 2 3	18 4 8				
Allotment.	1	72	5 0 3	16 11 3		
	2	72	4 2 27	15 8 2		
	3	72	2 1 10	7 3 5		

RETURN of land sold at auction by the Government in the town of Gulgong—*continued.*

Place of sale.	Date of sale.	Allotment.	Section.	Area.	Price realized.	
Gulgong	2 December, 1881	4	72	a. r. p. 2 0 0	£ s. d. 6 1 0	
		5	72	3 3 35	13 2 0	
		6	72	3 2 0	10 10 0	
		9	72	5 2 0	13 4 0	
		10	72	5 2 0	14 17 0	
		1	83	2 2 36	10 1 8	
		2	83	2 2 12	9 0 3	
		3	83	5 0 0	16 0 0	
		4	83	5 0 0	17 15 0	
		5	83	2 3 34	9 12 7	
		6	83	4 3 25	17 3 6	
		7	83	5 0 0	17 0 0	
		8	83	5 0 0	18 0 0	
		26 May, 1882	1A	18	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 11 0
					Portion.	
				150	14 3 8	38 0 0
				151	8 3 31	17 17 9
				152	10 0 0	21 0 0
				153	10 0 0	20 0 0
				154	10 0 0	20 0 0
				155	10 0 0	20 0 0
				156	10 0 0	21 0 0
				157	10 0 0	30 1 0
				158	10 0 0	39 10 0
				159	10 0 0	20 0 0
				160	10 0 0	20 0 0
				161	10 0 0	20 0 0
				162	10 0 0	20 0 0
				163	10 0 0	20 0 0
				164	10 0 0	20 0 0
				165	10 0 0	20 0 0
				166	10 0 0	20 0 0
				167	10 0 0	23 0 0

No. 2.

RETURN of land sold at auction by the Government in the town of Cootamundry, showing area of and price realized for, each lot.

Place of sale.	Date of sale.	Allotment.	Section.	Area.	Price realized.
Gundagai	27 June, 1862	3	21	a. r. p. 0 2 0	£ s. d. 4 1 0
		4	21	0 2 0	4 4 0
		1	22	0 2 0	4 0 0
		2	22	0 2 0	4 11 0
		3	22	0 2 0	5 10 0
		4	22	0 2 0	6 0 0
		5	22	0 2 0	4 0 0
		6	22	0 2 0	4 5 0
		1	23	0 2 0	7 1 0
		2	23	0 2 0	6 0 0
		3	23	0 2 0	4 0 0
		4	23	0 2 0	4 0 0
		5	23	0 2 0	4 1 0
		6	23	0 2 0	4 0 0
		7	23	0 2 0	4 0 0
		8	23	0 2 0	4 0 0
		9	23	0 2 0	4 2 0
		10	23	0 2 0	5 13 0
		1	25	0 2 0	4 0 0
		2	25	0 2 0	4 0 0
		3	25	0 2 0	4 0 0
		5	25	0 2 0	5 9 0
		6	25	0 2 0	4 11 0
		7	25	0 2 0	4 0 0
		8	25	0 2 0	4 0 0
		9	25	0 2 0	4 0 0
		10	25	0 2 0	5 5 0
		1	27	0 2 0	4 10 0
		2	27	0 2 0	4 0 0
		6	27	0 2 0	4 0 0
		10	27	0 2 0	4 0 0
		1	28	0 2 0	4 2 0
		5	28	0 2 0	4 0 0
	10	28	0 2 0	4 0 0	
	28 June, 1862	5	19	0 2 0	4 0 0
		1	20	0 2 0	4 1 0
		4	20	0 2 0	4 2 0
		5	20	0 2 0	9 10 0
		6	20	0 2 0	4 0 0

RETURN of land sold at auction by the Government in the town of Cootamundry—*continued.*

Place of sale.	Date of sale.	Allotment.	Section.	Area.	Price realized.	
				a. r. p.	£ s. d.	
Gundagai	28 June, 1862	7	20	0 2 0	4 2 0	
		8	20	0 2 0	4 0 0	
		9	20	0 2 0	6 0 0	
		10	20	0 2 0	7 3 0	
		1	26	0 2 0	6 15 0	
		2	26	0 2 0	4 0 0	
		3	26	0 2 0	4 0 0	
		4	26	0 2 0	4 0 0	
		5	26	0 2 0	4 10 0	
		6	26	0 2 0	5 0 0	
	7	26	0 2 0	4 0 0		
	9	26	0 2 0	4 6 0		
	10	26	0 2 0	7 0 0		
	6 May, 1867	1	38	0 2 0	4 0 0	
		2	38	0 2 0	4 0 0	
		7	38	0 2 0	4 0 0	
		8	38	0 2 0	4 0 0	
		9	38	0 2 0	4 0 0	
		10	38	0 2 0	4 0 0	
		2	39	0 2 0	4 0 0	
		8 September, 1873.....	1	17	0 2 0	4 0 0
			2	17	0 2 0	4 0 0
			3	17	0 2 0	4 0 0
	4		17	0 2 0	4 0 0	
	5		17	0 2 0	4 0 0	
	6		19	0 2 0	4 0 0	
	7		19	0 2 0	4 0 0	
	8		19	0 2 0	4 0 0	
	1		21	0 2 0	6 0 0	
	2		21	0 2 0	6 10 0	
	5		21	0 2 0	8 10 0	
	6		21	0 2 0	11 10 0	
	3		27	0 2 0	15 10 0	
	4		27	0 2 0	16 10 0	
	5		27	0 2 0	23 10 0	
	7		27	0 2 0	10 10 0	
	8		27	0 2 0	8 0 0	
	9		27	0 2 0	8 0 0	
	2		28	0 2 0	11 0 0	
	3		28	0 2 0	10 10 0	
	4		28	0 2 0	10 0 0	
	6		28	0 2 0	21 0 0	
	7		28	0 2 0	16 0 0	
	8		28	0 2 0	18 10 0	
	9		28	0 2 0	26 10 0	
	29 October, 1873		1	36	0 2 0	4 0 0
			2	36	0 2 0	4 0 0
			3	36	0 2 0	4 0 0
		4	36	0 2 0	4 0 0	
		5	36	0 2 0	4 0 0	
		6	36	0 2 0	4 0 0	
		7	36	0 2 0	4 0 0	
		8	36	0 2 0	4 0 0	
		9	36	0 2 0	4 0 0	
		10	36	0 2 0	7 10 0	
		1	37	0 2 0	7 10 0	
		2	37	0 2 0	5 10 0	
		3	37	0 2 0	4 0 0	
		4	37	0 2 0	4 0 0	
		5	37	0 2 0	5 0 0	
		6		37	0 2 0	8 5 0
		7		37	0 2 0	6 2 8
		8		37	0 2 0	4 5 0
		9		37	0 2 0	4 2 6
		10		37	0 2 0	6 12 8
	30 March, 1875	6	17	0 2 0	4 0 0	
		7	17	0 2 0	4 0 0	
		8	17	0 2 0	4 0 0	
		9	17	0 2 0	4 0 0	
		10	17	0 2 0	4 0 0	
		5	18	0 2 0	12 10 0	
		6	18	0 2 0	4 0 0	
		7	18	0 2 0	4 0 0	
		8	18	0 2 0	4 0 0	
		3	19	0 2 0	4 10 0	
		4	19	0 2 0	10 10 0	
		3	20	0 2 0	16 0 0	
		4	25	0 2 0	55 10 0	
		8	26	0 2 0	15 0 0	
		1	39	0 2 0	30 0 0	
		3	39	0 2 0	20 0 0	
		4	39	0 2 0	20 0 0	
		5	39	0 2 0	30 0 0	
		6	39	0 2 0	12 10 0	
		7	39	0 2 0	4 0 0	
	8	39	0 2 0	4 0 0		
	9	39	0 2 0	30 0 0		
	10	39	0 2 0	30 0 0		

RETURN of land sold at auction by the Government in the town of Cootamundry—*continued.*

Place of sale.	Date of sale.	Portion.	Section.	Area.	Price realized.
Cootamundry	9 August, 1875.....	101	.....	a. r. p.	£ s. d.
		102	.....	2 3 10	13 7 2
		103	.....	2 2 24	14 11 6
		104	.....	3 2 17	10 16 5
		105	.....	3 1 24	10 4 0
		106	.....	3 0 12	9 4 6
		107	.....	2 3 24	11 12 0
		108	.....	2 3 10	8 8 9
		109	.....	2 2 24	7 19 0
				109	.....	2 3 24	9 17 3
		Allotment.			
		1	7	0 2 0	10 0 0
		5	8	0 2 0	10 0 0
		6	8	0 2 0	10 0 0
		5	9	0 2 0	12 12 6
		6	9	0 2 0	16 0 0
		7	9	0 2 0	12 0 0
		5	10	0 2 0	16 0 0
		6	10	0 2 0	24 0 0
		7	10	0 2 0	10 0 0
		1	45	0 2 0	40 10 0
		2	45	0 2 0	17 10 0
		3	45	0 2 0	15 10 0
		4	45	0 2 0	17 10 0
		6	45	0 1 20	15 18 9
		7	45	0 1 20	42 7 6
		8	45	0 1 0	16 10 0
		9	45	0 1 0	15 0 0
		12	45	0 1 0	17 15 0
		13	45	0 1 0	17 0 0
		14	45	0 1 0	20 5 0
		15	45	0 1 0	18 15 0
		16	45	0 1 0	25 15 0
		17	45	0 1 0	33 15 0
		6	35	0 1 0	21 0 0
		7	35	0 1 0	20 15 0
		8	35	0 1 0	22 0 0
		10	35	0 1 0	22 5 0
		11	35	0 1 20	39 15 0
		12	35	0 1 20	15 7 6
		14	35	0 2 0	12 0 0
		15	35	0 2 0	15 10 0
		16	35	0 2 0	16 5 0
		17	35	0 2 0	17 0 0
		3	24	0 2 0	16 5 0
		4	24	0 2 0	18 0 0
		5	24	0 2 0	36 10 0
		1	31	0 1 0	30 0 0
		2	31	0 1 0	18 15 0
		3	31	0 1 0	21 0 0
		4	31	0 1 0	22 10 0
		5	31	0 1 0	15 0 0
		6	31	0 1 0	14 0 0
		7	31	0 1 0	14 5 0
		8	31	0 1 0	16 5 0
		9	31	0 1 0	22 10 0
		10	31	0 1 0	30 0 0
		11	31	0 2 0	35 0 0
		12	31	0 2 0	20 10 0
		13	31	0 2 0	27 10 0
		14	31	0 2 0	21 0 0
		15	31	0 2 0	43 10 0
		1	35	0 1 0	36 5 0
		2	35	0 1 0	24 5 0
		3	35	0 1 0	23 0 0
		4	35	0 1 0	25 0 0
		5	35	0 1 0	21 5 0
	19 October, 1875.....	2	11	0 2 0	10 0 0
		5	11	0 2 0	10 0 0
		6	11	0 2 0	8 0 0
		1	12	0 2 0	8 0 0
		5	12	0 2 0	8 12 6
		6	12	0 2 0	16 10 0
		7	12	0 2 0	8 0 0
		8	12	0 2 0	8 0 0
		9	12	0 2 0	8 0 0
		10	12	0 2 0	8 0 0
		1	30	0 2 0	30 0 0
		2	30	0 2 0	15 0 0
		3	30	0 2 0	10 0 0
		4	30	0 2 0	8 0 0
		5	30	0 2 0	10 2 6
		6	30	0 2 0	20 0 0
		7	30	0 2 0	11 10 0
		8	30	0 2 0	8 5 0
		9	30	0 2 0	15 5 0
		10	30	0 2 0	23 0 0
		1	41	0 1 32	7 4 0

RETURN of land sold at auction by the Government in the town of Cootamundry—continued.

Place of sale.	Date of sale.	Allotment.	Section.	Area.	Price realized.	
Gundagai	1 November, 1876	9	35	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	
		13	35	0 1 0	25 0 0	
		5	45	0 2 0	15 10 0	
		10	45	0 2 0	15 0 0	
		11	45	0 1 0	27 10 0	
		1	46	0 1 0	30 0 0	
		2	46	0 2 0	9 10 0	
		3	46	0 2 0	8 0 0	
		4	46	0 2 0	16 0 0	
		5	46	0 2 0	11 0 0	
		6	46	0 2 0	10 10 0	
		7	46	0 1 20	7 17 6	
		8	46	0 1 20	14 12 6	
		9	46	0 2 0	15 10 0	
		10	46	0 2 0	14 10 0	
Cootamundry	7 August, 1878.....	4	10	0 2 0	19 0 0	
		8	11	0 2 0	12 0 0	
		8	8	0 2 0	8 0 0	
		9	8	0 2 0	10 0 0	
		10	8	0 2 0	10 0 0	
	23 June, 1880	3	8	0 2 0	10 0 0	
		4	8	0 2 0	10 0 0	
		8	8	0 2 0	10 0 0	
		9	8	0 2 0	10 0 0	
		10	8	0 2 0	11 5 0	
		2	9	0 2 0	12 0 0	
		3	9	0 2 0	12 0 0	
		4	9	0 2 0	14 5 0	
		1	19	0 2 0	8 0 0	
		2	19	0 2 0	13 10 0	
		9	19	0 2 0	8 0 0	
		10	19	0 2 0	8 0 0	
		25 May, 1881	2	7	0 2 0	13 0 0
			3	7	0 2 0	15 0 0
			4	7	0 2 0	15 0 0
	5		7	0 2 0	15 0 0	
	6		7	0 2 0	12 10 0	
	7		7	0 2 0	11 5 0	
	8		7	0 2 0	10 0 0	
	9		7	0 2 0	12 0 0	
	10		7	0 2 0	12 5 0	
	1		8	0 2 0	16 0 0	
	2		8	0 2 0	10 15 0	
	7		8	0 2 0	19 0 0	
	1		9	0 2 0	14 0 0	
	10		9	0 2 0	12 0 0	
	1		10	0 2 0	12 0 0	
	2		10	0 2 0	12 0 0	
	3		10	0 2 0	16 0 0	
	8		10	0 2 0	10 0 0	
9	10		0 2 0	10 15 0		
10	10		0 2 0	10 10 0		
2	41	0 2 0	17 15 0			
3	41	0 2 0	14 15 0			
4	41	0 2 0	17 10 0			
5	41	0 2 0	25 0 0			
6	41	0 2 0	20 5 0			
7	41	0 2 0	20 0 0			
8	41	0 2 0	17 0 0			
9	41	0 2 0	12 15 0			
10	41	0 1 32	15 0 0			
1	48	0 1 32	13 15 0			
2	48	0 2 0	15 10 0			
3	48	0 2 0	14 5 0			
4	48	0 2 0	20 0 0			
5	48	0 2 0	28 10 0			
6	48	0 2 0	25 5 0			
7	48	0 2 0	18 0 0			
8	48	0 2 0	16 5 0			
9	48	0 2 0	17 0 0			
10	48	0 1 32	15 15 0			
1	4	0 2 7	4 15 0			
3	5	0 2 0	4 0 0			
1	6	0 2 0	4 0 0			
3	6	0 2 0	4 0 0			

No. 3.

RETURN of land sold at auction by the Government in the town of Parkes, showing area of, and price realized for, each lot.

Place of sale.	Date of sale.	Allotment.	Section.	Area.			Price realized.		
				a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.
Parkes	29 August, 1874	17	2	0	2	0	35	0	0
		13	3	0	1	24	4	0	0
		18	3	0	0	32	11	5	0
		10	9	0	2	0	6	12	6
		5	13	0	2	0	10	10	0
		6	13	0	2	0	6	10	0
		1	14	0	2	0	8	5	0
		2	14	0	1	20	5	0	0
		4	14	0	1	0	5	10	0
		6	14	0	2	0	6	2	6
		7	14	0	1	20	3	5	0
		8	14	0	1	20	3	5	0
		1	15	0	2	0	12	2	6
		2	15	0	1	30	9	17	6
		3	15	0	1	30	6	2	6
		4	15	0	2	0	11	17	6
		1	16	0	2	0	8	0	0
		2	16	0	2	0	4	0	0
		3	16	0	2	0	4	0	0
		4	16	0	2	0	5	5	0
		5	16	0	2	0	4	10	0
		6	16	0	2	0	4	15	0
		7	16	0	2	0	4	0	0
		8	16	0	2	0	4	1	0
		9	16	0	2	0	4	10	0
		10	16	0	2	0	9	0	0
		7	17	0	2	0	4	0	0
10	17	0	2	0	4	0	0		
11	17	0	2	0	4	1	0		
12	17	0	2	0	10	2	6		
1	9	0	2	0	8	5	0		
2	9	0	2	0	4	5	0		
5	9	0	2	0	4	0	0		
6	9	0	2	0	4	0	0		
1	17	0	0	33½	1	13	6		
Forbes	23 August, 1875	11	3	0	0	26½	23	0	0
	9 August, 1876								

1883.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAY TRIAL SURVEY.

(FORBES TO MURRUMBURRAH LOOP-LINE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1st June, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 2nd May, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers, letters, and reports, addressed to the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, by Mr. Surveyor George W. Townsend, having reference to the trial survey made by him from the town of Forbes, passing near Eugowra, Goolagong, and Canowindra, to a point at the proposed Blayney-Murrumburrah Loop-line.”

*(Mr. Lynch.)***SCHEDULE.**

NO.	PAGE.
1. Letter, dated 23rd November, 1879, describing the country between Mandurama and 269 miles, Orange and Wilcannia line	2
2. Letter, dated 27th November, 1879, correcting the reported distance between Mandurama and Jack's Creek, on same route	2

RAILWAY TRIAL SURVEY.

No. 1.

Mr. Surveyor Townsend to The Engineer-in-Chief.

Sir,

Camp, near Forbes, 23 November, 1879.

Having examined the line of country from Mandurama (the point at which I propose to join my work with Mr. Hogg's) to 269 miles, Orange and Wilcannia line, the point at which I propose to commence, I have the honor to report as follows:—

From Mandurama by Mr. Rothery's on Limestone Creek to Jack's Creek, a distance of about 30 miles by the line, the country is hilly, but not very difficult; good gradients can generally be got excepting at Limestone Creek.

From Jack's Creek to Canowindra, 7 miles, where the Belubula River can be crossed, almost level; about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of flooded country on south bank of river.

From Canowindra to Eugowra, 20 miles, pretty undulating country above flood level.

From Eugowra to Southern Cross, 12 miles, the same; thence, keeping at the back of Droubalgie, 12 miles, across a good deal of land liable to floods, but I am informed that it has very little scour.

From Forbes to 269 miles, Orange and Wilcannia line, undulating country, free from floods, about 9 miles.

I have, &c.,

GEO. WM. TOWNSEND.

No. 2.

Mr. Surveyor Townsend to The Engineer-in-Chief.

Sir,

Camp, near Forbes, 27 November, 1879.

I have the honor to inform you that owing to my having received wrong information as to the distance between Mandurama and Jack's Creek, the distance given in my letter dated 23rd instant was wrong,—it will be something under 20 miles, instead of 30, as I stated.

It appeared to me at the time excessive, but as I was riding backwards and forwards across the rough country I had no means of forming a correct estimate.

The total distance from 269 miles, Orange and Wilcannia line, to Mandurama will be under 80 miles.

I have, &c.,

GEO. WM. TOWNSEND.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LORD HOWE ISLAND.

(COPY OF PETITION FROM INHABITANTS AGAINST REINSTATEMENT OF CAPTAIN R. R. ARMSTRONG
AS RESIDENT MAGISTRATE AT.)*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 May, 1883.*To the Honorable the Legislative Council and the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South
Wales, in Parliament.

The humble Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Lord Howe Island,—

SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners are the whole of the adult population of Lord Howe Island.

That by the arrival of the schooner "Sovereign," we have been placed in possession of a petition, dated November, 1882, alleged to have been signed by "nearly three-fourths of the most respectable inhabitants, &c.," of this island, requesting the "reconsideration, by a competent tribunal," of the case of Captain Armstrong.

That the said petition in no way represents the feelings of a majority, or even of a minority of the population of this island, for some of us were induced by Captain Armstrong to sign a paper, without being made acquainted with its contents; others of us, whose names we are informed appear in the said petition, deny having attached our signatures thereto.

With reference to the charge of sly grog-selling being "*frivolous and absurd*," we beg to state that the sum of £10, as stated, in no way represents the amount of wines and spirits supplied to the inhabitants by Captain Armstrong, as receipts in our possession will fully prove. We also deny that the liquor was supplied solely for medicinal purposes as stated.

With reference to the statement that since Captain Armstrong has left us there have been more disturbances, &c., than ever occurred during his reign here, we beg to state that his removal has had quite the contrary effect, as is abundantly proved by the fact that during the last twelve months only one case has been brought into Court; all our small differences (which must naturally occur in a small and isolated community) having been easily settled between ourselves by the Visiting Magistrate; and we are now living in a much more peaceful and contented manner than we did during the whole time of Captain Armstrong's administration.

In the face of these facts, we consider that it would be highly prejudicial to our interests were Captain Armstrong reinstated in his former position here; and therefore we humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased not to recommend his re-appointment to this island.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

Charles ^{his} × Williams.
mark.

Witness—John Robbins.

Margret ^{her} × Andrews.
mark.

Witness—John Robbins.

John Robbins.
Campbell Stevens.

Mary Nichols.	
Mary ^{her} × Robbins. mark.	Witness—Campbell Stevens.
Allen Isaac Mosely.	
Joahanah ^{her} × Mosly. mark.	Witness—Campbell Stevens.
Mary Wilson.	
Percy ^{his} × Johnson mark.	Witness—Campbell Stevens.
Rachel S. Johnson.	
Harry Wilson.	
T. G. C. Nichols.	
Alice Stevens.	
William R. ^{his} × Nicholes. mark.	Witness—Harry Wilson.
Bogie ^{her} × Thompson. mark.	Witness—Campbell Stevens.
N. C. Thompson.	
Mary ^{her} × Field. mark.	Witness—John Robbins.
Hannah ^{her} × Nichols. mark.	Witness—Campbell Stevens.
Edward ^{his} × King. mark.	Witness—John Robbins.

1883.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. THOMAS DIGNAN.

(DEFAULTER'S SHEET DURING SERVICE IN POLICE FORCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 June, 1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE.—DEFAULTER'S SHEET.

Register No.	Name.	Dates of Appointment.		Age.	Height.	Eyes.	Hair.	Com-plexion.	Country.	Single or Married.	Calling.	Religion.
		Constable.	Sen. Cons.									
1176	Dignan, Thomas ...	16/2/63 12/5/82 1st class Cons. 23/8/78	1/4/75 1/4/79	26	ft. in. 6 1½	Blue	Brown	Fresh	Ireland	M.	Irish Constabulary	R.C.

Date.	Offence.	By whom reported.	Evidence.	Decision.	By whom (Signature.)
1865. 6 May ...	Being absent from his post whilst on duty at Randwick Races, and found sitting down in a publican's booth.	S.S. Rawlinson ...	.....	Admonished.....	I.G.P.
1866. 6 Sept. ...	Being drunk when on duty at the Randwick Racecourse on the 6th instant.	S.S. Rawlinson ...	.....	Fined 40s.....	Edmund Fosbery.
1878. 27 Aug. ...	Drunk when coming off duty at 6 a.m.	S.C. Dobbs .....	.....	Reduced to the rank of 1st Class Constable.	Edmund Fosbery, I.G.P.
1881. 19 July ...	Drunk when on duty at Government House.	Sergt. Dawson.....	.....	Reduced to the rank of 1st Class Constable.	Edmund Fosbery, I.G.P.
1882. 3 May ...	Being thirty minutes late, and under the influence of drink when coming off duty at 10 a.m.; also being thirty-five minutes late when for duty at 2 p.m. Being two hours absent from duty, viz., from 3 to 5 p.m., and found at his residence apparently under the influence of drink.	S.C. Dobbs	}	} Reduced to the rank of Ordinary Constable.	Edmund Fosbery, I.G.P.
		S.C. McDonald.....			
18 May ...	Being one hour and a half absent from his beat, viz., 8.30 to 10 a.m., and found drunk in bed in a restaurant in George-street at 3 p.m.	S.C. Williamson ...	Sergt. Macintosh...	Discharged	Edmund Fosbery, I.G.P.

Discharged, 23rd May, 1882.

G. READ,
Superintendent.

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1883.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NAVAL DEPÔT.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 June, 1883.

The Colonial Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

My dear Lord Augustus,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16 April, 1883.

I enclose a minute which I have drawn up as to the mode in which we are prepared to carry out the Naval Depôt Expenditure. I will be glad to receive the Commodore's approval, so that proceedings may be at once commenced. I understand that, as soon as he receives official communication from you, he will telegraph his views to the Admiralty, so that he may be in possession of their approval.

I remain, &c.,

ALEX. STUART.

Minute by Colonial Secretary.

Arrangement with Imperial Government relative to Naval Depôt, and the transfer of Imperial claim on Board of Ordnance Reserves and other lands and buildings.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16 April, 1883.

THE Legislative Assembly having passed the vote submitted to it of £50,000 (in granting which there was a strong expression of willingness to supplement it if it should prove to be insufficient), towards carrying out the necessary works in fulfilment of the agreement made between the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on the one part and Sir John Robertson for the Colony on the other part, as more particularly set forth in Sir John's minute of 17th, and memorandum of 24th January, 1882, and accepted by the Imperial Government, in Lord Kimberley's despatch to His Excellency the Governor, of date 26th June of that year, it now only remains for me to explain the views which I and my colleagues hold upon the manner in which such agreement should be carried out.

The telegram from the Agent-General, dated 30th ultimo, having been confirmed by the Commodore having informed me that he had received instructions from the Admiralty and that he is prepared to recommend Garden Island as the fittest place for the Naval works, I have now to state, for His Excellency's information, the following definite propositions:—

1. That, immediately on getting the Commodore's formal approval, this Government will proceed to make the necessary reclamations and wharves, and to erect the buildings upon Garden Island, according to plans to be approved of by the Commodore, for which purpose the Engineer-in-Chief of Harbours and Rivers and the Colonial Architect have been instructed to place themselves in communication with the Commodore.

2. That although the Admiralty have generously instructed the Commodore not to insist on a residence forming part of the negotiation, yet, considering the great value of the lands and buildings which are being given up by the Imperial Government, this Government feels that the wishes of the Parliament and the Country would be best carried out by taking steps to provide, by purchase or building, on the mainland, a suitable residence for the Representative of the Navy in these seas, and to the satisfaction of the Commodore.

3. That to make more effectual provision for the working of the Naval Station, a convenient office or depôt, with small receiving store, be erected on the mainland and connected by telegraph or telephone with the Garden Island Depôt and with the Commodore's residence, so as to give every facility of inter-communication.

4. That as soon as these works are carried out to the satisfaction of the Commodore, and the sites of the Receiving Depôt and of the Commodore's residence be conveyed, granted, or dedicated in perpetuity for the use of H.M. Navy, in the same way as Garden Island has been, the Imperial Government, it is understood, will surrender all the lands known as the Ordnance Reserves, and all other lands or buildings in this Colony to which it may have any claim or title.

ALEX. STUART.

The Colonial Secretary to Commodore Erskine.

My dear Commodore,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 24 April, 1883.

I examined both places yesterday afternoon very carefully.

Looking to the yet unsettled problem as to the adjustment of our growing commerce and shipping accommodation, it seems to me almost a paramount necessity that we keep Fort Macquarie; the western half, at all events, will be very soon required.

I am, moreover, convinced that there is a spot in Woolloomooloo Bay which is extremely suitable for the purpose—much more so than Fort Macquarie; it is much more sheltered, is of easier access to the town, commands a fine water frontage and a view of the island, the Commodore's house (if we are fortunate enough to get the one you now occupy), and also part of the anchorage ground.

It is on the west side of the bay, to the north of the jetty used as a place of call by the Manly Beach steamers. You will notice it fenced in. It has 200 feet frontage, about 100 feet in depth when the sea-wall is built out to the line of the piles which have been partially driven.

Beyond that a timber wharf the whole length of frontage can be constructed. The depth of water which I have ascertained can be obtained by dredging is over 20 feet. The access to town is very easy. If not deep enough from water to road, we could give the width of roadway additional by moving the parapet wall and railing back.

I will be glad that you look at it and let me know. I suppose a store, three stories, 50 × 20, with a good office—say, Naval Agent's room, Commodore's room, general office—with the wharf and yard, is what is required.

Yours very truly,

ALEX. STUART.

The Commodore to His Excellency the Governor.

Naval Depôt.—Proposed sites for buildings, &c.

My Lord,

"Nelson," Sydney, 30 April, 1883.

In obedience to the directions of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, on receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 17th April, I at once placed myself in communication with the Colonial Secretary, with respect to the definite propositions set forth in his minute of the 16th instant.

2. With reference to par. 3 of his minute, the Colonial Secretary proposes to erect the buildings enumerated therein on a portion of land on the west shore of Woolloomooloo Bay.

3. Having received an assurance from the Colonial Secretary to that effect, and believing that arrangements can be made whereby the provisions set forth in par. 3 will be attained to my satisfaction, at or in the vicinity of the situation indicated above, which, in conjunction with the fulfilment of the other proposals, will, in my opinion, meet the requirements of the Imperial Government, I at once telegraphed to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the proposals of your Government, and have this day received the following reply:—

"Accept proposal, provided necessary storehouses and landing-places are built on situation at Woolloomooloo and on Garden Island, with approval of Commodore."

4. I have much pleasure in recording my formal approval of the arrangements proposed by your Excellency's Government; and with respect to paragraph 1 of Mr. Stuart's minute, I shall be glad to place myself without delay in communication with the Engineer-in-Chief of Harbours, &c., and the Colonial Architect, with a view of preparing plans for the immediate carrying out of the necessary works.

I have, &c.,

JAMES E. ERSKINE,

Commodore.

Minute of His Excellency the Governor.

THE Colonial Secretary, with request that the Engineer-in-Chief of Harbours and the Colonial Architect may be instructed to place themselves in communication with the Commodore.

A.L.,

30/4/83.

Minute of the Colonial Secretary.

THE Engineer-in-Chief of Harbours and Rivers and the Colonial Architect will be pleased now to formally place themselves at the disposal of the Commodore, for the submission and approval of the plans for carrying out the works indicated.

A.S.,

3/5/83.

The Under-Secretary for Public Works, B.C., 5/5/83.—C.W.

Minute for His Excellency.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16 May, 1883.

WITH reference to Commodore Erskine's letter of the 30th ultimo, conveying the acceptance of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the proposal for the erection of the necessary storehouses and landing-places at Woolloomooloo Bay and on Garden Island for the use of Her Majesty's ships on the Australian Station, I have to state, for your Excellency's information, that the necessary instructions have been given to the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours (Mr. Moriarty) and the Colonial Architect (Mr. Barnett) to place themselves in communication with the Commodore in order that the necessary steps may be taken for carrying out the work without delay, and to request that you will kindly cause an intimation to this effect to be conveyed to Commodore Erskine.

ALEX. STUART.

The

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary, Sydney.

Naval Depôt and Residence for Commodore.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 6 April, 1883.

On the 29th ultimo I had the honor to receive your telegram of the 28th idem, directing me to see the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and to assure them of your anxiety to provide liberally for a Naval Depôt and suitable residence for the Commodore.

I accordingly lost no time in complying with your request, and in an interview with Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, G.C.B., one of the Lords Commissioners, on the day on which I received your message, I fully explained the views of your Government.

Sir Astley Cooper Key requested me to make a formal application, in writing, for the change you desired, and promised that the matter should have immediate consideration, and that I should receive an early reply.

On the following morning (the 30th ultimo) I received a letter (copy enclosed herewith), the contents of which I telegraphed to you on the same day, as follows:—

Admiralty telegraphed to Commodore, directing him to use own discretion in negotiation, and state do not insist upon retaining Dawes Point, but wish to retain Garden Island and Depôt on mainland, where suitable site can be obtained. Buildings and wharves to be constructed as previously arranged. Commodore's house not to form part of negotiations; this left to Government.

On receipt of their Lordships' letter, I again waited upon Sir Astley Cooper Key, to ascertain whether it was not a mistake that, in addition to Garden Island for a Naval Depôt, another site should be provided on the mainland. I pointed out that the extent of Garden Island ought to be sufficient for all the requirements of the Admiralty. Sir Astley Cooper Key informed me that, after consulting with Admirals Hoskins and Wilson, their Lordships were of opinion that a small depôt on the mainland would be necessary for their purpose besides that on the island.

Their Lordships do not desire that the house for the Commodore should be a subject of negotiation; this is a matter they leave entirely to your Government, as they do not make it a condition that a house shall be provided.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

[Enclosures.]

The Agent-General to Sir A. Cooper Key.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, 29 March, 1883.

Referring to our interview this morning, I have now the honor to enclose you copy of the telegram I received from the Chief Secretary of New South Wales, in relation to the proposed change of sites for the Naval Depôt at Sydney and for a residence for the Commodore. An early reply to the request of my Government, informing me of the decision of the Imperial Government, will greatly oblige, as I am anxious to telegraph it to Sydney.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

The Admiralty to The Agent-General.

Sir, Admiralty, 29 March, 1883.

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day, addressed to Admiral Sir C. Key, forwarding copy of a telegram from the Chief Secretary of New South Wales, in relation to the proposed change of sites for the Naval Depôt at Sydney and for a residence for the Commodore.

In reply, my Lords desire me to inform you that telegraphic instructions have been sent to Commodore Erskine, directing him to use his own discretion in the negotiation, and stating that my Lords do not insist on the fulfilment of the agreement regarding Dawes Point, but wish to retain Garden Island and a depôt on the mainland where a suitable site can be obtained, all buildings and wharves being constructed to the satisfaction of the Commodore, as previously arranged. The Commodore's house not to form part of the negotiations.

I am, &c.,
G. TRYON.

Telegram from Agent-General to Colonial Secretary.

30/3/83.

ADMIRALTY telegraphed to Commodore, directing him to use own discretion in negotiation, and state do not insist upon retaining Dawes Point, but wish to retain Garden Island and depôt on mainland, where suitable site can be obtained. Buildings and wharves to be constructed as previously arranged. Commodore's house not to form part of negotiation; this left to Government.

1883.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RABBIT NUISANCE ACT OF 1883.

(REGULATIONS UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 46 Vic. No. 14, sec. 45.

Department of Mines, Stock Branch, Sydney, 1 May, 1883.

RABBIT NUISANCE ACT OF 1883.

THE following Regulations have been made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of the abovenamed Act, and are published for general information.

JOSEPH P. ABBOTT.

I.—INSPECTORS' POWERS AND DUTIES.

1. Inspectors, when giving any authority to any person pursuant to the provisions of the above Act, shall give such authority in writing in the form or to the effect of Form 1 hereto; and every person holding any such authority shall produce it on demand by any Inspector or by the owner of the land on which the authority is to be exercised. Persons holding any such authority are hereinafter termed "Assistants."

2. Inspectors or their assistants, whenever practicable, before entering upon any land, or otherwise within twenty-four hours after making entry, shall give the owner notice in writing of such entry in the form or to the effect of Form 2 hereto.

3. Inspectors and their assistants entering upon any land pursuant to the provisions of the 9th section of the above Act may—

- (1.) After having given the owner not less than seven days' notice in the form or to the effect of Form 3 hereto, lay poison on any land, and shall on doing so post a notice in a prominent position near the place where the poison is laid, stating where such poison has been laid.
- (2.) Lay poison in or about, or fumigate, dig out, or stop up any rabbit burrows or holes on such land; and may, after fourteen days' notice to the owner, cut down or destroy by fire any scrub or brushwood.
- (3.) With the sanction of the Minister cut down or destroy by fire, or remove any brushwood, or log, or other fence, or remove any stone wall on any such land, which is in their opinion a harbour or cover for rabbits; but before proceeding to destroy or remove any such fence or wall they shall give the owner of such land, and any other owner whose land is enclosed or bounded by such fence or wall, not less than one month's notice of the intention to destroy or remove the same.

II.—SUBSIDIES.

4. Every owner intending to make any claim under section 18 of the said Act shall, before commencing the work necessary to destroy rabbits on his land, give at least fourteen days' notice to the Minister for Mines of his intention to make such claim, and shall during the progress of the work keep a daily journal, in the form of Form 4 hereto, which shall be open at all times to the inspection of any Inspector or any assistant, and shall also within one week before the last day of each month make a return to the Inspector in the form of Form 5 hereto.

5. All applications for payment under the said 18th section shall be made in the form of Form 6 hereto, and shall be accompanied by vouchers for the amounts stated to have been paid, and shall be certified by the proper Inspector as correct, and shall be also accompanied by a statutory declaration made by the claimant that all the expenditure was made as alleged in such application and vouchers.

6. The amount of such claims as approved by the Minister shall be paid quarterly.

III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

7. All notices under section 38 of the said Act of rabbits being on any land shall be in the form or to the effect of Form 7 hereto.

8. All appeals under section 24 of the said Act shall be in the form or to the effect of Form 7 hereto.

9. If any person commits a breach of any of the foregoing regulations he shall, on conviction for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Form 1.
RABBIT NUISANCE ACT, 1883.
Authority by Inspector to Assistant.

To
You are hereby authorised, as my assistant, to enter upon any part of any of the lands mentioned, in the Schedule below, at all reasonable hours, for the purpose of searching for and destroying rabbits.
Dated at this day of 188 Inspector.

[Schedule referred to.]

Form 2.
RABBIT NUISANCE ACT, 1883.
Notice of Entry.

To
TAKE notice that it is my intention to enter [or that I have entered] upon of your land known as in the District of for the purpose of searching for and destroying any rabbits there may be on such land.
Dated at this day of 188 Inspector, or Assistant of Inspector.

Form 3.
RABBIT NUISANCE ACT, 1883.
Notice of intention to lay poison.

To
TAKE notice that it is my intention, on or about the [date] to lay on the portion of your land, for the purpose of destroying rabbits.
Dated at this day of 188 Inspector, or Assistant of Inspector.

Form 4.
RABBIT NUISANCE ACT, 1883.
Owner's Journal.

Date.	Number of men employed.	Names of men employed.	Ages.	Whether exclusively engaged in rabbit killing.	If not exclusively, the nature of other work.	On what part of holding employed, and where camped.	Mode of destroying rabbits.	Number of hours each day actually destroying rabbits.	Number of rabbit skins or scalps delivered.	How paid—by wages, piece-work, or bonus.	With or without rations.	Rate of payment in each case.	Number of horses employed, and hours actually at work.	Wages, &c., paid.
														£ s. d.

Form 5.
RABBIT NUISANCE ACT, 1883.
Monthly Report by Owner.

REPORT of the men employed, means used, and sums paid for the destruction of rabbits by of during the month of 188

1. The men employed.
 - (1.) The number.
 - (2.) Their names and ages.
2. Whether exclusively employed destroying rabbits: And if not, state the nature of the other works and hours engaged at other work.
3. On what portion of employer's holding at work, and where camped.
4. How each man carried out work of destroying.
 - (1.) Hunting.
 - (2.) Hunting and shooting.
 - (3.) Shooting.
 - (4.) Trapping.
 - (5.) Poisoning.
 - (6.) Fumigating.
 - (7.) Digging out.
5. The number of hours each day the several men were employed, and aggregate time in hours each day of all hands.
6. Number of rabbits' skins and scalps delivered.
7. How men employed were paid.
 - (1.) If by wages, the rate.
 - (2.) If by bonus, the rate.
 - (3.) With or without rations.
8. The horses employed.
 - (1.) Harness-horses and hours at work.
 - (2.) Saddle-horses and hours at work.
9. The poison used.
 - (1.) The sorts.
 - (2.) The quantities.
 - (3.) The cost.
10. The vehicles.
 - (1.) The kinds.
 - (2.) The quantities.
 - (3.) The cost.
11. How poisons were prepared.
12. How poisons were laid.
13. The result of different means tried, and which were most successful.
14. Total amount paid by owner during the month for destroying rabbits.
15. Any other information which it would be advantageous to give or to publish.

3

Form 6.
RABBIT NUISANCE ACT, 1883.
Application for Subsidy.

To the Honorable the Minister for Mines, Sydney,— 188

I, _____ of _____ being the owner of land known as _____ in the Sheep District of _____ and more particularly described in the Schedule appended hereto, have the honor, in terms of section 18 of the abovenamed Act, to request that you will authorise the payment to me of the sum of £ _____ as three-fourths of the total cost incurred by me up to the _____ last, of exterminating the rabbits on such land, as more particularly shown by the returns, accounts, and vouchers produced herewith by me, in proof of, the work done and moneys expended in carrying out such extermination; and that you will pay the amount mentioned, or such other sum as you may deem right and proper to grant on my account, to _____ (Signature)

Form 7.
RABBIT NUISANCE ACT, 1883.

Notice to Inspector of the existence of Rabbits by the Owner of Land.

To Mr. Inspector _____ (Address)
I HEREBY give you notice that there are rabbits on the portions of my land more particularly described in the Schedule below.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

Name of Land and Post Town.	Name of Owner.	Name of Paddocks infested.	Prevalence of Rabbits.	Area of each Paddock.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____ 188 _____ (Signed) _____ Owner, Manager, or person in charge.

Form 8.
RABBIT NUISANCE ACT, 1883.
Appeal.

To the Honorable the Minister for Mines, Sydney,—

I, THE undersigned, _____ of _____ in the Sheep District of _____ feeling myself aggrieved by _____ appeal against _____ on the ground that _____ and I respectfully request that an early day may be appointed by you for the hearing of this appeal.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____ 188 _____ (Signature)

1883.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMPORTED STOCK ACT OF 1871.

(REGULATIONS UNDER—ADMISSION OF SHEEP FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 May, 1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The
to wit. } Right Honorable Lord AUGUSTUS
WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS,
Knight Grand Cross of the Most
(L.S.) Honorable Order of the Bath, a Member
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy
Governor. Council, Governor and Commander-in-
Chief of the Colony of New South
Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS by a Proclamation dated the eleventh day of January, 1882, issued under the 10th section of the Act of Parliament of New South Wales, passed in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled the "Imported Stock Act of 1871," and numbered six; the importation or introduction into this Colony of all horned cattle or sheep, fodder, or fittings from any Colony or Country other than the Colonies of Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and New Zealand, is absolutely prohibited for the period of two years from the eleventh day of January, 1882: And whereas it is considered that sheep may, under proper regulations, be now imported into this Colony from the United States of America without incurring any risk of introducing any infectious or contagious disease: Now therefore I, Lord AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, do hereby withdraw the Proclamation aforesaid, so far as regards the introduction of sheep from the United States of America, and declare that the same may be imported or introduced into this Colony subject to the following regulations, namely:—

1. No introduction of sheep shall take place from any of the said States in which any infectious or contagious disease not known in Australia exists.

2. All such sheep intended to be introduced into this Colony shall be taken direct from the place from which they start to the port of shipment; and if they do not travel on foot they shall be conveyed in a goods waggon or horse-box, and shall not be put into any conveyance, stable, or other place where cattle, sheep, goats, or pigs have been within the next preceding sixty days; and the shipper of such sheep shall, if called upon, make a statutory declaration that the requirements of this regulation have been duly complied with.

3. All such sheep, prior to their being shipped for this Colony, as well as all cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, or other animals put or to be put on board the same vessel as the first-mentioned sheep for the use of the passengers or crew, shall be carefully inspected by a duly qualified Veterinary Surgeon appointed in that behalf for this Colony.

4. The exporter of such sheep shall produce to the Veterinary Surgeon inspecting the same a certificate from the seller or owner of such sheep, to the effect,—(1st.) That they had been in the State from which they came for a period of not less than sixty days; (2nd.) That they are free from infection; and (3rd.) that they had not within the sixty days next preceding been in contact with infection; and such certificate shall be endorsed as correct by the Inspector of Stock for the district in which such sheep were when sold for exportation or from which they started for the port of shipment.

5. If the Veterinary Surgeon be satisfied that the sheep intended to be introduced into this Colony, and the cattle, sheep, or other animals put on board, or to be put on board for the ship's use, are free from infection, and that all the other requirements of the said Act and of these regulations have up to that time been duly complied with, he shall grant a certificate to that effect in the form of Schedule A hereto, and shall deliver the same to the captain of the vessel, together with the certificate required by No. 4 of these regulations.

6. The skins of all cattle, sheep, or other animals which may have died or been slaughtered on board any such vessel during the voyage, and not destroyed or thrown over-board, shall be salted and securely packed in cases or casks, and shall not be landed in this Colony.

7. The captain of the vessel on which such sheep are and their attendant shall, during the voyage, make a daily entry in books to be kept by them for that purpose, of the state of the health of such sheep and of the stock put on board for the ship's use, and shall deliver over the same to the Officer of Customs first boarding such vessel on her arrival at the port in this Colony at which it is intended to land such sheep, together with a declaration in the form of Schedule B hereto, and the certificates and all other documents relating to such sheep hereinbefore mentioned.

8. On the arrival of a vessel from any of the said States at a port in this Colony with sheep on board, the captain shall give the Inspector of Stock for such port immediate notice of their arrival.

9. All such sheep shall forthwith be examined by a Veterinary Surgeon duly appointed in that behalf, and by the Inspector of Stock, and they shall determine whether or not such sheep are infected and grant a certificate accordingly; and no such sheep shall be landed until such certificate be granted.

10. If any sheep be found to be infected they shall be forthwith destroyed, whether the same were intended to be landed or not.

11. All such sheep found on inspection to be free from infection, shall before leaving the vessel be washed and disinfected as the Chief Inspector shall direct, and shall be conveyed by water to the quarantine set apart for imported stock.

12. Imported sheep intended to be landed in this Colony, shall remain in quarantine for a period of not less than ninety days, during which they shall be kept at their owner's expense, and shall be washed and disinfected as the Chief Inspector shall direct; and such sheep shall not leave the quarantine until they shall have been examined by a Veterinary Surgeon and Inspector, and declared by them to be free from infection.

13. All cattle, sheep, or other animals put on board any such vessel, for the use of the passengers or crew, and removed to quarantine shall remain there until the vessel is about to leave the port, when they may be reshipped, on the order of the Chief Inspector of Stock.

14. No fodder put on board any vessel with or for the use of cattle, sheep, or other animals, shall be landed in this Colony.

15. All fittings used for, with, or about such cattle, sheep or other animals, and all effects belonging to their attendants, shall be disinfected as the Chief Inspector may direct.

SCHEDULE A.

Certificate and Declaration by Veterinary Surgeon at Port of Shipment of Soundness of Stock.

I, the undersigned duly qualified Veterinary Surgeon, having made a thorough inquiry respecting, and a careful examination of, the live stock about to be shipped from the port of _____ by the _____ of which is the Master, for the Colony of _____ which are more particularly described in the Schedule below, and having made a like inquiry in regard to, and examination of, the stock about to be put on board the said vessel for the use of the passengers or crew thereof (particulars of which are also given below), do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, none of the said stock are infected or likely to be infected with any infectious or contagious disease.

Declared before me, at _____ this _____ day of _____ 18 .

Veterinary Surgeon.

J.P.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

No.	Sex.	Description.	Brands and Marks.	Date of Shipment.	Name and address of owner and attendant.	Consignee and destination.

Particulars of Ship's Stock.

Cows.
Sheep.
Pigs.
Goats.

V. S.

SCHEDULE B.

Form of Declaration by Master of Vessel and Attendant.

No. of Stock shipped.	Description—Brands and Marks.	Where from.	Deaths during Voyage.	Cause of Death.	Date of Outbreak of Disease.	Date of the Death of each Animal.

I, _____, do hereby solemnly declare that the above statement with regard to the stock shipped on board the vessel _____ is true, and that the entries made by me in the book kept for that purpose of the state of the health of such stock during the voyage (and handed over by me with this declaration), are correct, and were duly entered on the dates at which they appear. And I moreover solemnly declare that no stock, fodder, fittings, or effects are now infected or are likely to be infected [or] that the stock, fodder, fittings, and effects are likely to be infected.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 188 .

(Signed)

Master.

Given under my Hand and Seal this fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. P. ABBOTT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1883.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADDITIONAL TIMBER REGULATIONS.

(UNDER LANDS ACTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 1875.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 13, sec. 39.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 20 February, 1883.

ADDITIONAL TIMBER REGULATIONS.

WHEREAS by the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875 power was given to the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to make Regulations as therein provided: And it is expedient that Regulations be made for the purpose of giving fuller effect to the provisions of the 39th section of the said Act, the following additional Regulations have been made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to provide for the renewal and issue of certain licenses to cut and remove timber upon State Forests and Reserves exempted from the operation of ordinary timber licenses.

JOSEPH P. ABBOTT.

Renewal of Block Licenses granted under the 5th clause of the Timber Regulations of 24th September, 1878.

44. Block Licenses granted under the 5th clause of the Timber Regulations, dated 24th September, 1878, may, upon sufficient cause being shown, be extended or renewed by the Minister for any period not exceeding three years, subject to the payment of such annual fee (not being less than the fee bid at auction for the license of such block), and to such special conditions as the Minister shall in each case impose.

State Forests and other Reserves exempted from the operation of ordinary Timber Licenses.

45. In cases of emergency, when through floods or from other causes timber cannot be obtained on portions of State Forests held under Block License, or in cases where it may be deemed expedient to permit timber to be cut on other reserves exempted from the operation of ordinary timber licenses, permit licenses may be granted at the rate of one pound ten shillings (30s.) for each three months, and subject to a Royalty of fifteen-pence (1s. 3d.) per 100 superficial feet for flooded red gum, twelve-pence (1s.) per 100 feet for cedar and ironbark, and six-pence (6d.) per 100 feet for other timber or lumber.

Such licenses must be held by each person employed in getting the timber, and shall be subject to Regulations Nos. 13, 16, 17, 28, 29, and such other conditions as the Minister may consider it desirable to impose.

1883.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(BOROUGH OF ALBURY—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 12th May, 1883.

BOROUGH OF ALBURY—BY-LAWS.

THE accompanying By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Albury, under the powers conferred by section 18 of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

ALEX. STUART.

BY-LAWS for the prevention of Nuisances in the Municipality of Albury.

1. Every person about to erect a closet, or form a cess-pit, shall, before he shall commence any such work, give to the Town Clerk seven days notice in writing of his intention, and of the proposed position of such closet or cess-pit; and in default thereof, or in case of his commencing such work without such notice, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

2. No closet shall be erected or cess-pit formed except in such position as shall be approved of by the Council, or by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council.

3. No cess-pit shall be built under any dwelling-house, nor at a less distance than twelve feet therefrom, nor in such position that the same cannot be emptied without the contents thereof being carried through any dwelling-house; and no cess-pit shall be less than four feet long by three feet wide internal measurement, nor of less depth than four feet nor greater than six feet below the ground-surface; and the walls and floor of every cess-pit shall be built of brick or stone, of a thickness of not less than nine inches, set in good mortar, the floor to slope at least twelve inches towards the man-hole, and the top of every cess-pit shall not be less than six inches higher than the highest part of the ground immediately adjoining it.

4. Every closet shall be built with walls seven feet high, and shall not be less than three feet six inches wide, and four feet six inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened from the inside, and shall have ventilating holes four and a-half inches wide.

5. When two or more closets adjoin each other there shall be a brick or stone dividing wall of no less than nine inches in thickness between every two closets, and such wall shall extend from the bottom of the cess-pit through the roof of the closet, so as to effect a complete separation.

6. A separate closet shall be provided for every tenement, and a breach of this By-law shall make the owners or occupiers of any premises upon which there shall be a joint closet liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

7. In dwelling-houses where the number of persons who shall ordinarily sleep therein shall exceed twelve, the capacity of the cess-pit shall be increased by four cubic feet for every person beyond the number of twelve, or else a separate closet shall be provided for every twelve persons or fraction of twelve.

8. In schools or factories, or other places of business, where a number of persons exceeding twelve shall reside or be occupied or employed, one closet shall be provided for every twenty persons, with a cess-pit of a capacity of not less than eighty cubic feet, and separate closets shall be provided for each sex.

9. If any alteration shall be requisite, in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances or any other officer appointed by the Council in that behalf for preserving public health or decency, in the case of any existing cess-pit or closet, the owner or occupier of such premises shall receive fourteen days' notice to remove or alter the same; and if he fail to do so, the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer shall report the same to the Council, and the Council shall adjudge such cess-pit or closet to be either injurious to the health or opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise, the same shall be altered by such Inspector of Nuisances or other officer, and the cost of such alteration shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the premises wherein the same shall be situated.

10. The place of deposit for night-soil shall be in such locality as may be from time to time determined upon by the Council; and no night-soil shall be deposited in any other locality within the Municipality, except as allowed by By-laws 16 and 17 hereinafter following.

11. Until otherwise provided by the Council, all night-soil shall be removed from cess-pits in water-tight covered vehicles, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the evening and five in the morning; such vehicles to be subject to inspection by the Council or officer appointed by them, and to be subject to a license fee of £1 per annum, payable on the 1st January in each year.

12. Until and unless otherwise provided by the Council, all night-soil shall be disposed of by burying it in the earth two feet deep.

13. In case the Council shall sell or give away any night-soil, the same shall be removed in the same manner as above provided; and on being removed from the vehicles in which it is carried it shall be deodorized by chemicals, or in some other manner, or covered with earth, so as to prevent any offensive smell arising therefrom.

14. The Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed by the Council, may visit and inspect any premises, or do any work authorized by the "Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875," on all days, except Sundays and public holidays, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 in the afternoon.

15. Any person desirous of erecting an earth-closet shall be at liberty to do so after giving notice of his intention to the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council; but all night-soil shall be removed therefrom once in four days or oftener, and buried in the earth two feet deep; and this By-law shall apply to earth-closets already in use, as far as practicable.

16. Every person shall be at liberty to use, on his own premises, all night-soil collected thereon; but if any nuisance shall arise therefrom he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

17. No person shall be at liberty, without the permission of the Council or of the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed in that behalf, to use on his premises any night-soil brought from elsewhere.

18. The owner or occupier of any house, building, or passage, yard, cess-pit, or premises within this Municipality, shall cause the same and every part thereof to be kept in a cleanly condition, and so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

19. Any person allowing night-soil to fall or escape into any street, right-of-way, water-channel, gutter, creek, river, or reservoir, or in any other public or private place, except as is herein provided for, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding £20 nor less than £2.

20. If at any time the cess-pit in any premises shall overflow or become a nuisance, the owner or occupier shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10.

21. The Council may recover from, and the owners or occupiers of the premises shall pay such sums for the emptying of cess-pits as may be decided upon from time to time by resolution of the Council.

22. The owner or occupier of any premises within the Municipality, or any other person who shall have or erect upon his premises any closet or cess-pit otherwise than in accordance with these By-laws, or who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the provisions of any of the preceding By-laws, or who shall commit any breach thereof, shall, in cases where no special penalty is provided, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding £5; and any person, not being duly licensed or authorized by the Council, who shall remove any night-soil or empty any cess-pit shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding, for the first offence, £5, and for every subsequent offence £10.

23. Any person draining, or causing to be drained, or run into any cess-pit, hole, or place enclosed, street, lane, or public thoroughfare, or otherwise, except allowed by the Council or Inspector of Nuisances, duly authorized by consent in writing, any flood or other water or matter whatsoever, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5, and in case of neglect to remove, fill-up, or cleanse such cess-pit, drain, hole, or place, and keep the same so cleansed and filled-up after a first conviction, for every day thereafter such person so offending shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £5.

24. All words occurring in these By-laws, and which also occur in the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," shall have the like meanings assigned to them as are provided in the fourth section of the said Act.

Made and passed by the Borough Council of Albury, this thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

(L.S.) GEO. C. THOROLD,

Mayor.

JNO. H. PAINE,
Council Clerk.